



JOBS YOU CAN DO AFTER FINISHING A SCIENTIFIC OR HUMANISTIC PROFILES

After finishing a humanistic profile, you can become:

- A teacher
- A writer
- A lawyer
- A philosopher
- A historian
- An actor

After finishing a scientific profile, you can become:

- A mathematician
- A physicist
- A chemist
- A geologist
- An ecologist
- An astronomer
- A meteorologist

Teachers

The most common role a teacher plays in the classroom is to teach knowledge to children. Teachers are given a curriculum they must follow that meets state guidelines. This curriculum is followed by the teacher so that throughout the year, all pertinent knowledge is dispensed to the students. Teachers teach in many ways including lectures, small group activities and hands-on learning activities.



Writer

A writer will typically begin by choosing a subject matter that is interesting to readers or a topic that is assigned by an employer or a client. Next, a writer will need to start research on the topic in order to add value to readers and factual information. Once the content is written, they present drafts of their work to clients or editors for feedback and they may need to revise or rewrite sections of their work upon a client or employers review. Writers must have the ability to establish credibility with their clients, editors and readers through the use of strong research, the use of appropriate sources, and using citations when necessary. Writers can also be called authors, bloggers, copy writers, biographers, novelist, song or play writers, screen writers, and journalists. All of these individuals are writing content for a targeted audience. Many people are attracted to this profession therefore it will be competitive. Those with online and technology skills and training will have an edge compared to other applicants seeking employment due to the increasing online market.



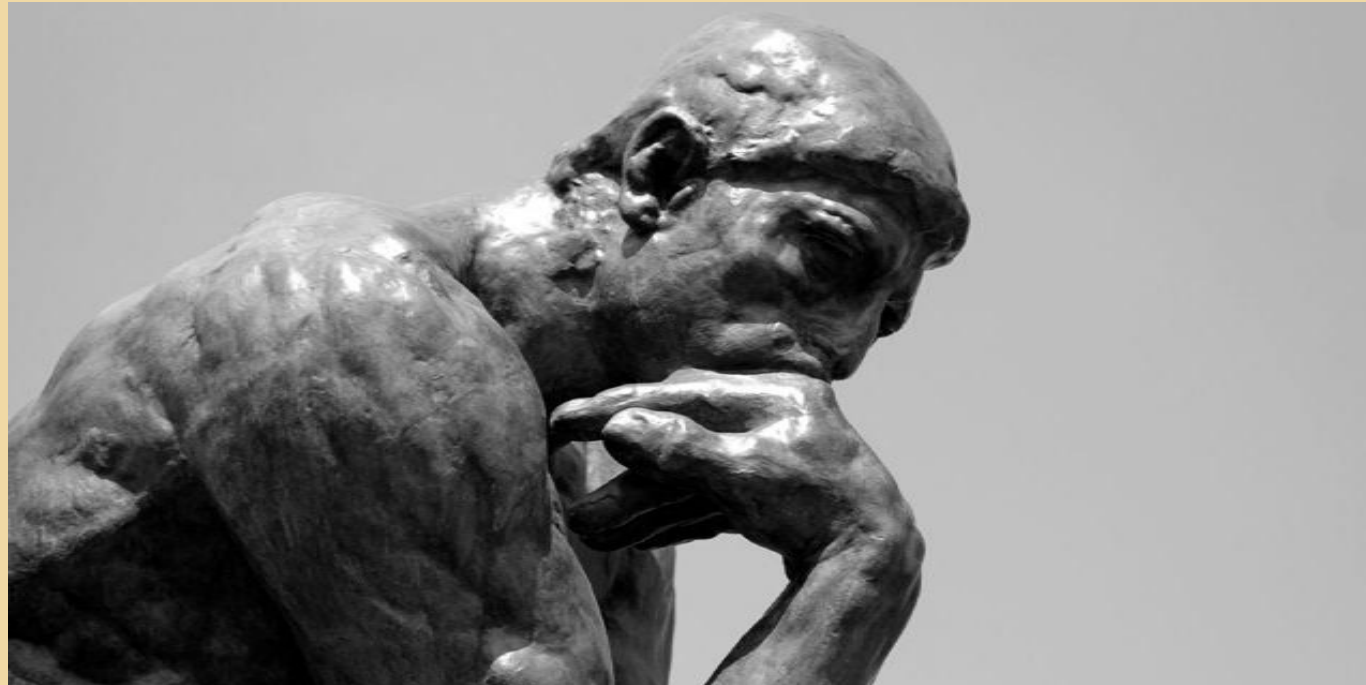
Lawyers

Lawyers may specialize in trial law (civil or criminal), appellate law (helping clients who seek to reverse or to uphold lower court decisions), bankruptcy law, trusts and estates, tax law, corporate law, environmental law, intellectual property, communication law, elder law, employment and labor law, entertainment law, health care law, education law, international law, and more. The list of specializations is almost endless and is always changing in response to new laws and legal issues. Moreover, it is not uncommon to begin a career practicing one kind of law and wind up practicing a different kind..



Philosophers

Philosophers think things through fully, systematically and thoroughly. They also show other people how to do this. Before there was Science, there was Philosophy. Some of the greatest scientists in history were also philosophers (e.g. Rene Descartes, founder of Analytical Geometry, and Gottfried Leibniz, founder of Calculus). Philosophers also make good lawyers and good politicians.



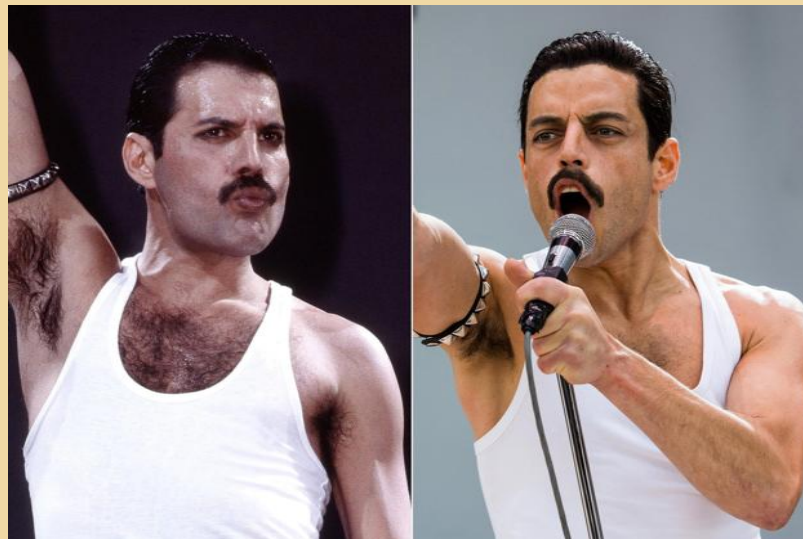
Historians

A Historian is a professional in Social Sciences that specializes in the discipline of History. Their main objective is to research, study, analyze, interpret, and document facts of past human history. Like most branches of Social Sciences, there are several subcategories in which Historians divide themselves. The most common division is to specialize on the particular aspects or periods of history they focus in. A Historian may analyze and research history from a specific point of view, such as political, artistic, or economical. On the other hand, they can focus on specific eras or periods, such as pre-Columbian, Medieval, or Classical eras.



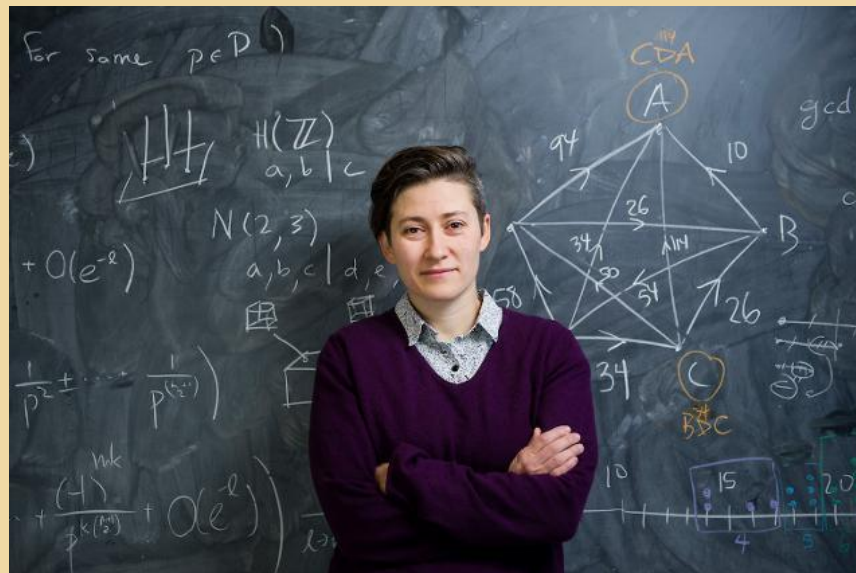
Actors

Actors, producers, and directors express ideas and create images in theatre, film, radio, television, and other performing arts media. They interpret a writer's script to entertain, inform, or instruct an audience. Although many actors, producers, and directors work in New York or Los Angeles, far more work in other places. They perform, direct, and produce in local or regional television studios, theaters, or film production companies, often creating advertising or training films or small-scale independent movies. Actors perform on stage, radio, television, video, or motion picture productions. They also work in cabarets, at nightclubs, and theme parks. Actors portray characters, and, for more complex roles, they research their character's traits and circumstances so that they can better understand a script.



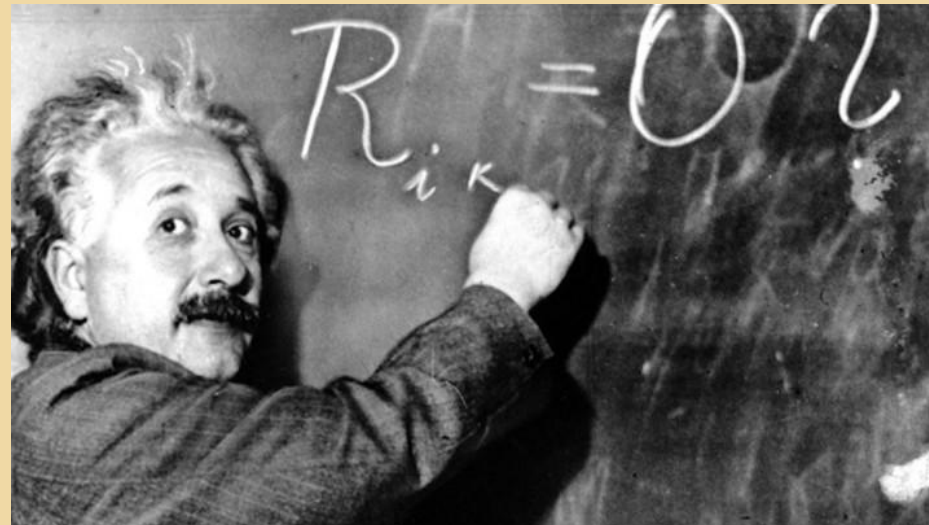
Mathematicians

Mathematics is one of the oldest and most fundamental sciences. Mathematicians use mathematical theory, computational techniques, algorithms, and the latest computer technology to solve economic, scientific, engineering, and business problems. The work of mathematicians falls into two broad classes: theoretical (pure) mathematics and applied mathematics. These classes, however, are not sharply defined and often overlap. Theoretical mathematicians advance mathematical knowledge by developing new principles and recognizing previously unknown relationships between existing principles of mathematics. Although these workers seek to increase basic knowledge without necessarily considering its practical use, such pure and abstract knowledge has been instrumental in producing or furthering many scientific and engineering achievements. Many theoretical mathematicians are employed as university faculty, dividing their time between teaching and conducting research.



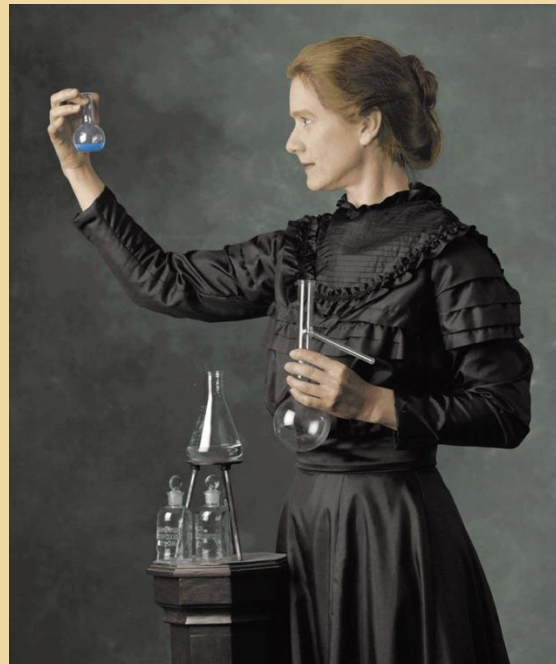
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Chemists

Some chemists work in a lab, in a research environment, asking questions and testing hypotheses with experiments. Other chemists may work on a computer developing theories or models or predicting reactions. Some chemists do field work. Others contribute advice on chemistry for projects. Some chemists write. Some chemists teach. The career options are extensive.



Geologists

Geologists are employed in a diverse range of jobs in many different industries. Some work in the field, some in offices and others have a mixture of both. In a nutshell, Geologists work to understand the Earth better



Ecologists

Ecologists study the relationships between living things and their environment. Ecologists often have to study and explain how human actions affect other living things and their environment. Ecologists can be teachers or research scientists. They can work for environmental organizations like The Nature Conservancy or for the government. They may work at museums, zoos and aquariums. One cool thing about being an ecologist is that you get to spend time working outside!



Astronomers

Astronomers study planets and the sun in our own solar system, as well as other stars, solar systems, galaxies, and the whole universe. Astronomers try to understand how the universe works. They study the evolution of stars in an attempt to understand how our own star, the sun, and our solar system of planets were created and what will happen to them as they age. Astronomers must learn physics, chemistry, computer science, and mathematics.



Meteorologists

As a meteorologist, you'll predict the weather and study the causes of particular weather conditions using information obtained from the land, sea and upper atmosphere. You'll need to use computerised and mathematical models to make short and long-range forecasts concerning weather and climate patterns

