

## HUMANITIES

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### Archaeology & Anthropology

Archaeology and anthropology together encompass the study of humankind from the distant origins of the human species to the present day. Both disciplines have a long history and involve a range of sophisticated approaches shared with the arts, social sciences and physical sciences. There is also lively interaction between both the disciplines thus enabling them to be closely associated.

#### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Arts, Experimenting, Words

**Aptitudes:** Visual, Verbal, Spatial, Vocabulary

**Personality:** Factual, Deliberate, Passive, Solitary

**Archaeology:** Archaeologists search for, analyse and interpret the remains of human cultures, in an attempt to reconstruct the history, customs and way of life of previous inhabitants. Archaeologists may specialise in particular geographic regions or areas of study, such as the identification of animal skeletal remains or plant remains.



**Secondary school subjects required:**

Art and Design

Geography

History

Languages

**Where do they work?**

National Agencies, Teaching and Research Institutions, National Organisations, Commercial Planning and Development Consultancies, Museums and Commercial Organisations.

**Tasks:**

Survey, map and record archaeological sites, develop research processes, organise and carry out excavations, field surveys and surface collections

Clean, conserve, restore, reconstruct and display material found at archaeological sites

Photograph and/or draw features and artefacts on-site and during post-excavation analysis

Analyze the finds through a variety of means including physical and chemical techniques and documentary research

Document the information obtained from the findings in a concise report

Advise individuals and groups on heritage matters, including conservation options and legal provisions

Prepare material for publication.

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**Anthropology:** Anthropologists study human origin, development, and behaviour. They may stay in one particular area or region or travel the world to collect information in order to learn and better understand the customs, values, and social patterns of various cultures and compare and contrast them to other cultures.

**Secondary school subjects required:**

- Art
- Biology
- English
- History
- Languages

**Where do they work?**

Social policy and planning, social impact assessments, conservation, advocacy, community development, women and development, cultural resource management, land claims and social justice.

**Tasks:**

Work in different communities to gather and analyse information on social and cultural behaviour, artefacts, language and biology of groups and societies which they are studying

Collect, identify, date, protect and preserve indigenous artefacts, material possessions and other objects of anthropological interest.

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## Education

This discipline is involved with the responsibility for a number of activities in the educational sector, ranging from the development of policy to the development and review of course curricula and teaching materials.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Social, Words, Art

**Aptitude:** Visual, Verbal, Precision, Vocabulary, Figurework

**Personality:** Gregarious, Imaginative, Deliberate, Assertive

### **Secondary School Subjects required:**

English

### **Where do they work:**

Education Institutes, Training Centres, Individually.

**Education Administration:** This involves the administrative part of the education industry where decision making and other vital choices are made. This involves the authoritative and structural part of the discipline.

**Teaching/Training:** This involves the actual imparting of education. This involves interaction with students and actual training or teaching of the selective area of interest by a trained teacher to the student.

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## English

English graduates can enter a wide range of careers.

English graduates develop a wide range of skills that are valuable to graduate employers including: how to argue a point, how to think independently, to summarise and precise, to write and speak well, to write reports, to present information effectively and to work as part of a team. Many employers seek employees with developed communication, problem-solving, and decision making skills

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Arts, Words, Social

**Aptitude:** Verbal, Vocabulary, Precision and Sequences

**Personality:** Imaginative, Spontaneous, Assertive, Gregarious

### **Secondary School Subjects Required:**

English

### **Where do they work?**

Libraries, Educational Institutions, Law Firms, Insurance Companies, Media Firms, Public Relations Offices, Human Resource Departments

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A few segments are mentioned below:

**Writers:** They develop fiction and nonfictions for books, magazines, newspapers, company newsletters and various other mediums.

**Editors:** They select and prepare material for publication oftentimes supervising writers.

**Lawyers:** They act as advocates and advisors in our society using the research and communication skills learned through an English education. For more information about Lawyers please visit:

**Advertising and Public Relations:** These managers coordinate activities relating to marketing a firm's products and services profitably. A well-rounded education is sought by employers who also prefer employees to be mature, creative, highly motivated, and flexible, yet decisive. The ability to communicate well both orally and in writing is a necessity.

Some **others** are: Teaching, Civil Service, Mass Media, Human Resource, Personal Management, Library Services, Insurance and Risk.

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## Geography

Geographers study and analyse the relationships between human activities and the natural and built environment.

Employers value the wide-ranging computer, research, and analytical skills that geography students bring to work as employees.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Physical, Arts, Experimenting

**Aptitude:** Spatial, Visual, Numeric and Precision

**Personality:** Factual, Solitary, Deliberate, Passive

### **Secondary School Subjects required:**

ICT/ Computer Science

Geography

Physics

### **Where do they work?**

Transportation, Leisure industry, Travel & Tourism Industry, Environmental Research Institutes, Government.

The various segments are:

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**Economic Geography:** It involves in commercial, trading, banking and industrial organizations, analyzing and planning the location of firms or branches of institutions, and documenting the ways labor markets and economic production vary between locations and regions.

**Environmental Geography:** This deals with land and water management, urban and regional planning and natural hazards such as floods, drought and bush fires.

**Human Geography:** This analyses the forces influencing the patterns of populations and social, cultural and economic activities.

**Physical Geography:** This studies the physical environment and the forces which shape it. This could include climatic variability, land degradation, river quality and coastal erosion. At a broader level, they look at environmental conditions: how they have changed through time and what they will be like in the future.

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## History

Historians conduct research into past human activity including the history of countries, organisations, periods of time, buildings, cultural heritage, particular events, people, and ideas or issues.

Historians usually specialise in a particular geographical region or period of time and study aspects such as politics, culture, law, ideas, economics or sociology. Many history graduates find careers in other areas such as teaching, the media, the heritage industry, libraries, museums, archives, advertising, business and public administration.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Experimenting, Organization

**Aptitude:** Visual, Verbal, Vocabulary and Precision

**Personality:** Factual, Solitary, Deliberate, Passive

### **Secondary school subjects required:**

History

English

Languages

### **Where do they work?**

Law firms, Educational Institutes, Libraries, Information Services, Advertising companies, Government.

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The various tasks involved are:

To examine, assess and interpret evidence of past events by consulting and studying the works of other historians and researchers; by using sources of information such as archives, diaries, manuscripts, reports, statistics, artefacts, letters, newspapers, magazines and journals; and by interviewing people

To organise the information, check it for accuracy, interpret details, suggest theories and make conclusions

To present findings and conclusions through reports, the media, journal articles, books, lectures and museum exhibitions

To act as an adviser or consultant to government, commercial and private organisations, societies, churches and individuals

To perform research and/or teach at institutions such as universities and schools.

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## Languages/Linguistics

Language refers to the specifically human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication. The scientific study of language in any of its senses is called linguistics.

A number of other intellectual disciplines are relevant to language and influence its study. Linguistics additionally draws on work from such diverse fields as psychology, speech-language pathology, informatics, computer science, philosophy, biology, human anatomy, neuroscience, sociology, anthropology, and acoustics.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Arts, Experimenting

**Aptitude:** Verbal, Vocabulary, Figurework and Sequences

**Personality:** Imaginative, Spontaneous, Assertive, Solitary

### **Secondary School subjects required:**

English

Languages

Computer Science

### **Where do they work?**

Educational institutes, Research programmes, Museums, Public Information among others.

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The various segments of linguistics are:

**Study of language structure or grammar:** This focuses on the systems of rules that are followed by speakers or a language. It encompasses morphology and phonology.

**Phonetics:** It is a related branch of linguistics concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds, non-speech sounds, and how they are produced and perceived.

**The study of language meaning:** This is concerned with how language users make the inferences required to understand another's speech, how meaning is assigned and processed, and ambiguity.

**Semantics:** How meaning is inferred from words and concepts.

**Pragmatics:** How meaning is inferred from context.

**Evolutionary linguistics:** This considers the origins of language  
**Historical linguistics:** This explores language change

**Sociolinguistics:** This looks at the relation between linguistic variation and social structures.

**Psycholinguistics:** This explores the representation and function of language in the mind

**Neurolinguistics:** This looks at language processing in the brain.

**Language acquisition:** how children or adults acquire language.

**Discourse analysis:** This involves the structure of texts and conversations.

**Semiotics:** It is the general study of signs and symbols both within language and without.

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## Law

Law is a system of rules and guidelines, usually enforced through a set of institutions. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways. Lawyers provide advice, write documents and conduct negotiations on legal matters, and may represent clients in court and tribunal proceedings.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Business, Social

**Aptitude:** Verbal, Vocabulary, Figurework, Sequences, Numeric, Precision

**Personality:** Factual, Deliberate, Assertive, Gregarious.

### **Secondary School subjects required:**

English

History

Mathematics

### **Where do they work?**

Government, Private practises, Education institutes, in Partnership firms.

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The various segments are:

**Legal Studies:** This is the study of law in depth, all the aspects and its applications.

**Corporate Law:** It is the study of how shareholders, directors, employees, creditors, and other stakeholders such as consumers, the community and the environment interact with one another under the internal rules of the firm.

**Criminal Law:** Criminal law, also known as penal law, involves prosecution for an act that has been classified as a crime.

**Contract Law:** Contract law encompasses any laws or regulations directed toward enforcing certain promises.

**Copyright/Intellectual Property Law:** Copyright is a set of exclusive rights granted by the law of a jurisdiction to the author or creator of an original work, including the right to copy, distribute and adapt the work.

**Criminology & Justice:** It is the study of the causes and effects of illegal activity on individuals, groups and society as a whole.

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## Library & Information Sciences

Librarians design, develop and manage collections of recorded material and the delivery of information services to users.

Library collections can include books, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, films, sound recordings, microfilms, CD-ROMs, e-books, e-journals and databases.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Experimenting, Organization

**Aptitude:** Visual, Verbal, Numeric, Vocabulary, Precision, Figurework

**Personality:** Solitary, Imaginative, Deliberate, Passive

### **Secondary school subjects required:**

English

History

Languages

### **Where do they work?**

Libraries, Museums, Information Services, Government, Travel and Tourism industry.

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#### About Library and Information Sciences:

Librarians may also be known as information managers or research officers. They are responsible for bridging the gap between sources of information and those who need to access it.

Information managers may also become involved in research, technical writing, public relations, desktop publishing, database management and design, and market research.

The various tasks involved are helping people find information, archiving and clerical tasks. This profession involves good communication skills and also fluency in written and oral communication.

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## Philosophy & Ethics

It is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Social, Organization

**Aptitude:** Verbal, Vocabulary, Precision, Visual, Sequential, Figurework

**Personality:** Imaginative, Solitary, Deliberate, Passive

### **Secondary school subjects required:**

Religion Studies

English

Languages

### **Where do they work?**

Educational Institutes, historical centres, museums, archaeological firms, religious institutes.

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About Philosophy and Ethics:

- ✚ **Philosophy** - It is the study of general and fundamental problems, such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language. It is distinguished from other ways of addressing such problems by its critical, generally systematic approach and its reliance on rational argument.

Metaphysics; Epistemology; Ethics; Political Philosophy; Aesthetics; Philosophical logic; Philosophy of mind; Philosophy of language; Philosophy of religion

- ✚ **Ethics** - It is also known as moral philosophy is a branch of philosophy that addresses questions about morality—that is, concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice, justice, etc.

Major branches of ethics include:

**Meta-Ethic** - is about the theoretical meaning and reference of moral propositions and how their truth-values (if any) may be determined;

**Normative Ethics** - about the practical means of determining a moral course of action;

**Applied Ethics** - about how moral outcomes can be achieved in specific situations;

**Moral Psychology** - about how moral capacity or moral agency develops and what its nature is; and

**Descriptive Ethics** - about what moral values people actually abide by.

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### Politics & Int'l Relations

Political science is a social science concerned with the theory and practice of politics and the analysis of political systems and political behaviour. Political science intersects with other fields; including public policy, national politics, economics, international relations, comparative politics, psychology, sociology, history, law, and political theory.

International Relations is the study of relationships between countries, including the roles of states, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs). It is both an academic and public policy field, and can be either positive or normative as it both seeks to analyze as well as formulate the foreign policy of particular states. It is often considered a branch of political but it is treated as an interdisciplinary field of study.

#### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Social, Business

**Aptitude:** Verbal, Vocabulary, Visual, Figurework

**Personality:** Spontaneous, Assertive, Imaginative, Gregarious.

#### **Secondary school subjects required:**

Sociology

Economics

History

Languages

### **Where do they work?**

Government, Embassies, Political Parties, Community Interest Groups.

### **Politics & International Relations**

Political scientists study the theory, origin, development, interrelationships and functioning of political institutions and movements as well as individual, group and mass political behaviour and their relationship to society and the economy.

A political scientist may perform the following tasks:

research fields such as political philosophy, the theory and practice of political systems and institutions, public administration, political party systems, the development of public opinion, international relations, and relations between government and business

Assemble research data by consulting and studying the works of others and observing the workings of contemporary political institutions and practices

Present findings and conclusions in a form suitable for publication or use by government, political parties, international institutions and non-government organisations

Plan and direct public opinion surveys and interpret results

Write articles for daily papers and journals to inform the public

Present political information on radio and television.

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## Psychology

Psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behaviour. Research in psychology seeks to understand and explain thought, emotion and behaviour. Applications of psychology include mental health treatment, performance enhancement, self-help, ergonomics and many other areas affecting health and daily life.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Experimenting, Words, Social

**Aptitude:** Visual, Numerical, Verbal, Sequences

**Personality:** Imaginative, Solitary, Deliberate, Passive

### **Secondary School Subjects Required**

Biology

Chemistry

English

Mathematics

### **Where do they work?**

Educational Institutes, Medical Facilities, Research Institutes, Individually, Hospitals, Government.  
Nursing homes, Retirement Homes, Counselling Houses.

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Various segments of psychology:

Biological psychology or behavioral neuroscience is the study of the biological substrates of behaviour and mental processes.

Clinical psychologists work with individuals, children, families, couples, or small groups.

Cognitive psychology studies cognition, the mental processes underlying mental activity. Perception, learning, problem solving, reasoning, thinking, memory, attention, language and emotion are areas of research.

Comparative psychology refers to the study of the behavior and mental life of animals other than human beings.

Developmental Psychology - Mainly focusing on the development of the human mind through the life span.

Educational psychology is the study of how humans learn in educational settings, the effectiveness of educational interventions, the psychology of teaching, and the social psychology of schools as organizations.

School psychology combines principles from educational psychology and clinical psychology to understand and treat students with learning disabilities.

Industrial and organizational psychology (I-O) applies psychological concepts and methods to optimize human potential in the workplace.

Personality psychology is concerned with enduring patterns of behaviour, thought, and emotion in individuals, commonly referred to as personality.

Social psychology studies the nature and causes of social behaviour.

Professional psychology is a broad term referring to the application of principles of the above areas of psychology in clinical, educational, organizational, and other settings. It is closely related to applied psychology.

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## Sociology

Sociology is the study of society. Sociology is both topically and methodologically a very broad discipline. Its traditional focuses have included social stratification, social class, social mobility, religion, secularization, law, and deviance. As all spheres of human activity are sculpted by social structure and individual agency, sociology has gradually expanded its focus to further subjects, such as health, military and penal institutions, the Internet, and even the role of social activity in the development of scientific knowledge.

### **Standard MAP Profile:**

**Motivation:** Words, Social, Experimenting

**Aptitude:** Visual, Verbal, Vocabulary, Sequences, Figurework

**Personality:** Imaginative, Passive, Deliberate, Solitary

### **Secondary School Subjects required:**

English

Sociology

History

Economics

### **Where do they work?**

Libraries, Educational Institutes, NGO's, Government, Private groups, Social Service Projects, Individually, Community Centres, Health Care clinics.

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The few segments are:

**Economic Sociology:** It studies both the social effects and the social causes of various economic phenomena.

**Rural Sociology:** It is the analysis of non-metropolitan areas.

**Human Sociology:** It is the study of man's collective interaction with his environment.

**Urban Sociology:** It involves the analysis of social life and human interaction in metropolitan areas.

**Political Sociology:** It is the study of the relations between political organization and society.

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