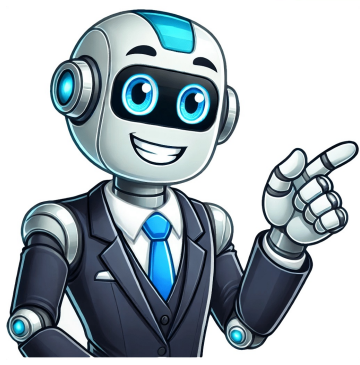


Click Here



sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished than ever. See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for your visuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it all—now on demand.Watch Now A Secondary School Teacher job description involves teaching students in grades 9-12 and creating engaging lessons plans that align with the core curriculum. They help students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, prepare them for college or other post-secondary education, and guide them in their pursuit of academic and personal excellence. Secondary School Teachers assess student progress, provide constructive feedback, and communicate with students' parents or guardians about their academic and behavioral performance. They also participate in meetings and professional development opportunities to stay current in their field. Teacher Students the subject material in a way they can understand and apply. Develop lesson plans that meet educational requirements and standards. Grade and evaluate student work to track progress and identify areas of improvement. Maintain a positive and effective classroom environment that fosters learning. Communicate with parents, guardians, and administrators about student progress and any concerns. Provide extra help and support to struggling students. Attend and participate in professional development opportunities. Utilize educational technology in the classroom to enhance learning. Supervise student behavior and maintain a safe learning environment. Serve as a role model for students and uphold professional ethical standards. To become a Secondary School Teacher, you usually need a Bachelor's degree in Education or a related field. Experience working with students in a teaching capacity is also important. After earning your degree, you may need to complete a teaching certification program and obtain state licensure. Additionally, many schools require Secondary School Teachers to have subject-specific certification in the area they teach, such as math or English. Good communication and interpersonal skills are essential as well since teachers often work closely with students, parents, and other teachers. A passion for teaching and a desire to contribute to the education industry can help make you a successful Secondary School Teacher. Secondary School Teachers are critical figures in the education industry, providing a foundation for students in high school. In the United States, the average salary range for a Secondary School Teacher lies between \$44,000 and \$86,000 annually, depending on the region, level of education and experience. Moreover, some states like New York, California or Massachusetts offer a higher salary range than others. According to Glassdoor, in the United Kingdom, Secondary School Teachers receive an average salary of £33,000 (£46,200) annually. In Australia, the salary range is between \$50,000 and \$75,000 per year. The demand for Secondary School Teachers is projected to grow by 4% from 2019 to 2029, which is about as fast as the average for all occupations. This growth is expected to vary by region and subject taught. Additionally, the demand for teachers is also influenced by student enrollment, which is expected to grow in some states and decline in others. However, there is a need for more qualified teachers, especially in subjects like science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM). Therefore, it's always good to stay up to date with your subject areas and keep learning. Q: What exactly is a Secondary School Teacher? A: A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior, communicating with parents and administrators, and attending professional development workshops. Q: What are the challenges that Secondary School Teachers face? A: Secondary School Teachers face many challenges, such as large class sizes, differing student abilities and backgrounds, standardized testing pressures, and limited resources. They must also find ways to engage and motivate students who may not be interested in the subject matter. A Secondary School Teacher is an educator who teaches students in grades 6 through 12 in a public or private school setting. Q: What are the requirements for becoming a Secondary School Teacher? A: The minimum requirement to become a Secondary School Teacher is a bachelor's degree in education or a related field. Additionally, aspiring teachers must pass state certification exams and complete a teaching program or student-teaching experience. Q: What subjects do Secondary School Teachers typically teach? A: Secondary School Teachers teach a variety of subjects, such as English, math, science, social studies, foreign languages, or electives like art and music. Q: What are some of the primary responsibilities of a Secondary School Teacher? A: Secondary School Teachers have many responsibilities, including creating lesson plans, grading student work, leading classroom discussions, managing student behavior

computers, music, and art, which many students take as electives. Physical education teachers concentrate on improving students' strength and motor skills. They may administer physical fitness tests and posture tests, set up special exercise programs, and coach softball, basketball, and other sports. Some secondary school teachers also teach health or life science subjects. Health teachers educate students about disease prevention, personal care, safety, business, and career planning, while life science teachers focus on biology, botany, zoology, geology, and environmental studies. Education and Training Requirements Teachers who work in public secondary schools must be certified. Requirements vary from state to state and change frequently, but usually include examinations, bachelor's degree, student-teaching experience, and coursework in education. Many states now require teachers to have or be working toward master's degrees at the time of certification. In some states private and parochial school teachers also must be certified. Getting the Job Job seekers can apply directly to principals of schools or superintendents of school districts. College preparation and professional associations may help new graduates find positions. Private employment agencies, professional Secondary school teachers generally conduct classes only in their field of interest. Academic subjects taught in secondary schools include science, English, mathematics, and history. (© Terry Wild Studio. Reproduced by permission.) journals, newspaper classified ads, and job banks on the Internet may list openings. In some areas teachers are assigned to schools when they are certified. Advancement Possibilities and Employment Outlook Teachers may become heads of their departments. With experience and additional education, they may take on administrative duties as assistant principals, principals, and superintendents. Most of these positions require at least master's degrees; some require doctorates. About 1.1 million secondary school teachers are employed in the United States. Employment is expected to grow as fast as the average for all jobs through 2014. Teachers in the natural and physical sciences, mathematics, special education, and computer science are likely to find more job opportunities than teachers in other fields. Working Conditions Working conditions vary by subject taught. While most teachers work with ten to thirty students per class, music teachers may work with one student at a time. Teaching is physically strenuous; most teachers stand most of the day and may lift equipment and materials. The school year typically runs from August to June, with summer months used for lesson planning, grading, and preparing materials. Outside the classroom, teachers usually work no more than the usual number of hours. Pay Teachers receive salaries based on years of teaching experience and educational attainment. Their pay ranges from \$36,870 to \$93,560 annually, with many use the time to get additional education or earn extra income. Most secondary school teachers belong to labor unions. Earnings and Benefits Teachers' salaries vary with education, length of service, and location of the school. In 2004 the median salary for secondary school teachers ranged from \$41,400 to \$45,970 per year. Teachers with master's degrees or doctorates earn much more than those who have only bachelor's degrees. In some schools, teachers receive extra pay for coaching sports or supervising other extracurricular activities. Private school teachers generally earn less than public school teachers. Teachers receive paid vacations and holidays, as well as health insurance and retirement plans. Secondary school teachers provide education toA, students, commonly children and young adults, in a secondary school setting. They are usually specialist subject teachers, who instruct in their own field of study. They prepare lesson plans and materials, monitor the students' progress, assist individually when necessary, and evaluate the students' knowledge and performance through assignments, tests and examinations. The following job titles also refer to secondary school teacher: general studies teacher academy teacher physical education teacher design & technology teacher secondary school head of department academy school teacher grammar school teacher history teacher secondary school educator art teacher geography teacher secondary school teaching assistant religious education teacher science teacher home economics teacher language teacher comprehensive school teacher secondary school schoolteacher maths teacher Bachelor's degree is generally required to work as secondary school teacher. However, this requirement may differ in some countries. ISCO skill level is defined as a function of the complexity and range of tasks and duties to be performed in an occupation. It is measured on a scale from 1 to 4, with 1 the lowest level and 4 the highest, by considering: the nature of the work performed in relation to the complexity of the task, the nature of the tools and equipment used, the nature of the environment in which the work is carried out, and the nature of the social interaction involved. These four factors are weighted differently according to their importance in determining the skill level of the occupation. The occupations, although different, require a lot of knowledge and skills similar to secondary school teacher, art teacher secondary school biology teacher secondary school business studies and economics teacher secondary school chemistry teacher secondary school classical languages teacher secondary school These occupations require some skills and knowledge of secondary school teacher. They also require other skills and knowledge, but at a higher ISCO skill level, meaning these occupations are accessible from a position of secondary school teacher with a significant experience and/or extensive training. This knowledge should be acquired through learning to fulfill the role of secondary school teacher. Learning difficulties: The learning disorders some students face in an academic context, especially Specific Learning Difficulties such as dyslexia, dyscalculia, and concentration deficit disorders. Post-secondary school procedures: The inner workings of a post-secondary school, such as the structure of the relevant education support and management, the policies, and the regulations. Curriculum objectives: The goals identified in curricula and defined learning outcomes. These skills are necessary for the role of secondary school teacher. Guarantee students' safety: Ensure all students falling under an instructor or other person's supervision are safe and accounted for. Follow safety precautions in the learning situation. Assign homework: Provide additional exercises and assignments that the students will prepare at home, explain them in a clear way, and determine the deadline and evaluation method. Monitor student's behaviour: Supervise the student's social behaviour to discover anything unusual. Help solve any issues that arise. Prepare lessons: Plan and deliver lessons in accordance with curriculum objectives by creating exercises, researching up-to-date examples etc., and making adjustments in the delivery of the lesson depending on the needs of the students. Manage the classroom: Establish rules and discipline, ensure the smooth running of the lesson, and manage the resources available. Write, select and compile material: Create and choose suitable learning materials for the students entered in the course. Observe student relationships: Manage the relations between students and between student and teacher. Act as a just authority and create an environment of trust and stability. Adapt teaching to student's capabilities: Identify the learning struggles and successes of students. Select teaching and learning strategies that support students' individual learning needs and goals. Apply teaching strategies: Employ various approaches, learning styles, and channels to instruct students, such as communicating content in terms they can understand, organising talking points for clarity, and repeating arguments when necessary. Use a wide range of teaching devices and methodologies appropriate to the class content, the learners' level, goals, and priorities. Maintain students' discipline: Make sure students follow the rules and code of behaviour established in the school and take the appropriate measures in case of violation or misbehaviour. Assess students: Evaluate the students' (academic) progress, achievements, course knowledge and skills through assignments, tests, and examinations. Diagnose their needs and track their progress, strengths, and weaknesses. Formulate a summative statement of the goals the student achieved. Demonstrate when teaching: Present to others examples of your experience, skills, and competences that are appropriate to specific learning content to help students in their learning. Give constructive feedback: Provide focused feedback through both criticism and praise in a respectful, clear, and consistent manner. Give presentations: Deliver presentations to groups of people on topics related to the current project, research, or findings. Handle emergencies: Respond quickly and appropriately to any emergency situations that may arise during the lesson. Implement safety protocols: Follow standard safety procedures to prevent accidents and injuries. Liaise with educational staff: Communicate with colleagues, teaching assistants, and other staff members to coordinate efforts and share information. Develop courses: Design and develop new courses or modules, taking into account the latest developments in the field, the needs of the students, and the requirements of the institution. Support and encourage students: Encourage students to overcome challenges and achieve their goals. Promote positive attitudes towards learning and achievement. Assist students in their learning: Support and coach students in their work, give learners practical support and encouragement. Apply intercultural teaching strategies: Ensure that the content, methods, materials and the overall learning experience is inclusive for all students and takes into account the expectations and experiences of learners from diverse cultural backgrounds. Explore individual and social stereotypes and develop cross-cultural teaching strategies. Liaise with educational staff: Communicate with the school staff such as teachers, teaching assistants, academic advisors, and the principal on issues relating to students' well-being. In the context of a university, liaise with the technical and research staff to discuss research projects and courses-related matters. Develop course outline: Research and establish an outline of the course to be taught and calculate a time frame for the instructional plan in accordance with school regulations and curriculum objectives. This knowledge is sometimes, but not always, required for the role of secondary school teacher. However, mastering this knowledge allows you to have more opportunities for career development. Sport and exercise medicine: Prevention and treatment of injuries or conditions resulted from a physical activity or sport. Business management principles: Principles governing business management methods such as strategy planning, methods of efficient production, people and resources coordination. Literature: The body of artistic writing characterized by beauty of expression, form, and universality of intellectual and emotional appeal. Microbiology-bacteriology: Microbiology-Bacteriology is a medical specialty mentioned in the EU Directive 2005/36/EC. Geographic areas: Know the geographic area in detail; know where different organisations carry out operations. History of theology: The study of the development and evolution of theology throughout history. Religious studies: Study of religious behaviour, beliefs, and institutions from a secular point of view and based on scientific methodology. Global problems: A global problem is a worldwide issue that affects humanity as a whole. Such problems often involve complex interactions between political, economic, social, and environmental factors. Social and environmental issues: Social and environmental issues are problems that affect society and the environment. Examples include climate change, poverty, inequality, and pollution. Biomechanics of sport performance: Have theoretical and experiential awareness of how the body works, biomechanical aspects of sport practice, typical movements, and terminology of technical movements to be able to process input from your artistic discipline. Acoustics: The study of sound, its reflection, amplification and absorption in a space. Logic: The study and use of accurate reasoning, where the legitimacy of arguments is measured by their logical form and not by content. Musical instruments: The different musical instruments, their ranges, timbre, and possible combinations. Botany: The taxonomy or classification of plant life, phylogeny and evolution, anatomy and morphology, and physiology. History: The discipline that studies, analyses, and presents the events of the past related to humans. Cartography: The study of interpreting the elements depicted in maps, the measures and technical specifications. Computer history: The history of computer development framed in a digitizing society. Modern languages: All human languages still actively used today. Assessment processes: Various evaluation techniques, theories, and tools applicable in the assessment of students, participants in a programme, and employees. Different assessment strategies such as initial, formative, summative and self-assessment are used for varying purposes. Business law: The field of law concerned with the trade and commerce activities of businesses and private persons and their legal interactions. It relates to numerous legal disciplines, including tax and employment law. Ict hardware specifications: The characteristics, uses and operation of various hardware products such as printers, scanners, and laptops. Literary theory: The different genres literature and the way they fit in specific scenes. Geographical information systems: GIS (global positioning system) is a tool that helps us to map and analyze spatial data. It consists of several components, including a database, software, and hardware. It is used to store, manipulate, analyze, and visualize spatial data. It is widely used in many fields, including urban planning, transportation, and environmental science. Community and teenage services: Children's physical development: Recognise and describe the development, observing the following criteria: weight, length, and head size, nutritional requirements, renal function, hormonal influences on development, response to stress, and infection. Mathematics: Mathematics is the study of topics such as quantity, structure, space, and change. It involves the identification of patterns and formulating new conjectures based on them. Mathematicians strive to prove the truth or falsity of these conjectures. There are many fields of mathematics, some of which are widely used for practical applications. Adolescent socialisation behaviour: The social dynamics through which young adults live amongst each other, expressing their likes and dislikes and the rules of communication between generations. History of literature: The historical evolution of forms of writing that are meant to entertain, educate or to give instructions to the audience, such as fictional prose and poems. The techniques used to communicate these writings and the historical context in which they were written. Political ideologies: The various political ideologies that represent a set of ethical ideas, principles, symbols, myths and doctrines, followed by individuals, groups, classes or institutions and offer an explanation on how a society should work. Musical genres: Different musical styles and genres such as blues, jazz, reggae, rock, or indie. Genetics: The study of heredity, genes and variations in living organisms. Genetic science seeks to understand the process of trait inheritance from parents to offspring and the structure and behaviour of genes in living beings. Sports nutrition: Nutritional information such as diet and supplements for athletes and active people. Technology and innovation: The application of scientific knowledge to create new technologies and innovations. The field includes engineering, computer science, and artificial intelligence. Didactical methods of learning in which the main elements include the use of ICT technologies. Sporting equipment usage: Have knowledge of the correct operation and maintenance of sporting equipment. Breathing techniques: The various techniques to control the voice, body, and nerves by breathing. History of philosophy: The history of the development and evolution of philosophers, philosophical concepts, and ideas throughout history. Musical notation: The systems used to visually represent music through the use of written symbols, including ancient or modern musical symbols. Physics: The natural science involving the study of matter, motion, energy, force and related notions. Disability types: The nature and types of disabilities affecting the human beings such as physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional or developmental and the specific needs and access requirements of disabled people. Art history: The history of art and artists, the artistic trends throughout centuries and their contemporary evolutions. Types of paint: Varieties of paint and chemicals used in their composition. Sport history: The background history of players and athletes and the history of sport events and games. Ict communications protocols: The system of rules which allow the exchange of information between computers or other devices via computer networks. Chemical processes: The relevant chemical processes used in manufacture, such as purification, separation, emulsion and dispersion processing. Evolutionary biology: The study of evolutionary processes from which the diversity of Earth's life forms originated. Evolutionary biology is a subsdiscipline of biology and studies Earth's life forms from the origin of life to the dawn of new species. Acting techniques: The different acting techniques for developing lifelike performances, such as method acting, classical acting, and Meisner technique. Historic architecture: The techniques and styles of various periods in history from an architectural standpoint. Ethnolinguistics: The field of linguistics that studies the relation between language and culture. Linguistic analysis: The study of the structure and function of language. Theoretical linguistics: The study of the underlying principles and structures of language. The field includes phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Management techniques: Techniques for managing the acquisition, processing, and access to information. Types of literature genres: The different literary genres in the history of literature, their technique, tone, content and length. Geographical routes: The interpretation of geographical information such as locations and distances between them. Morality: The principles and beliefs derived from a code of conduct, accepted by a large group of people, that make the distinction between what is right and wrong behaviour. Vocal techniques: The various techniques for using your voice correctly without exhausting or damaging it when changing voice in tone and volume. Statistics: The study of statistical theory, methods and practices such as collection, organisation, analysis, interpretation and presentation of data. It deals with all aspects of data including the planning of data collection in terms of the design of surveys and experiments in order to forecast and plan work-related activities. Sports competition information: The information regarding latest results, competitions and events in the sporting industry. Graphic design: The techniques to create a visual representation of ideas and messages. Linguistics: The scientific study of language and its three aspects, language form, language meaning, and language in context. Laboratory techniques: Techniques applied in the different fields of natural science in order to obtain experimental data such as gravimetric analysis, gas chromatography, electronic or thermic methods. Thermodynamics: The branch of physics that deals with the relationships between heat and other forms of energy. Sociology: The group behaviour and dynamics, societal trends and influences, human migrations, ethnicity, cultures and their history and origins. Economics: Economic principles and practices, financial and commodity markets, banking and the analysis of financial data. Language teaching methods: The techniques used to teach students a foreign language, such as audio-lingual, communicative language teaching (CLT), and immersion. Geology: Solid earth, rock types, structures and geological features. Environmental protection: Measures taken to protect the environment from pollution and degradation. The field includes air quality, water quality, soil conservation, and waste management. Digital marketing: The use of digital technologies to promote products and services. The field includes search engine optimization (SEO), social media marketing, and email marketing. Interaction: The study of the behaviour and interaction between digital devices and human beings. Writing techniques: The different techniques to write a story such as the descriptive, persuasive, first person and other techniques. Biology: Tissues, cells, and functions of plant and animal organisms and their interdependencies and interactions with each other and the environment. Metaphysics: The philosophical study that is concerned with uncovering and explaining the first principles of things and the fundamental ideas by which people classify the world such as being, time and objects. Philosophy: The different philosophical systems, their basic principles, values, ethics, ways of thinking, customs, practices and their impact on human culture. Classical antiquity: The period in history marked by ancient Greek and ancient Roman cultures, before the Middle Ages. Ict software specifications: The characteristics, use and operations of various software products such as computer programmes and application software. Business processes: Processes which an organisation applies to improve efficiency, set new objectives and reach goals in a profitable and timely manner. Human anatomy: The dynamic relationship of human structure and function and the musculoskeletal, cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, endocrine, urinary, reproductive, integumentary and nervous systems; normal and altered anatomy and physiology throughout the human lifespan. Applied zoology: The science of applying animal anatomy, physiology, ecology, and behaviour in a particular practical context. Pedagogy: The discipline that concerns the theory and practice of education including the various instructional methods for educating individuals or groups through formal or informal means. Music theory: The study of the principles and laws that govern music, including harmony, melody, rhythm, and form. Music education: The study of the history, theory, and practice of music