Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe. It encompasses a wide range of fields, including but not limited to physics, chemistry, biology, earth sciences, and social sciences. Key features of science include:

1. **Empirical Evidence**: Science relies on observation and experimentation to gather data. Findings must be based on evidence that can be measured and analyzed.

2. **Testability**: Scientific hypotheses and theories must be testable and falsifiable. This means that they should be formulated in such a way that they can be supported or refuted through experimentation or observation. 3. **Reproducibility**: Scientific experiments should yield consistent results when repeated under the same conditions by different researchers. 4. **Peer Review**: Scientific research is usually subjected to peer review, where other experts in the field evaluate the study's methodology, analysis, and conclusions before it is published in academic journals. 5. **Theories and Laws**: Science aims to develop theories that explain phenomena and laws that describe consistent relationships in nature. A scientific theory can evolve over time as new evidence emerges, while scientific laws typically describe phenomena observed consistently in nature. 6. **Interdisciplinary**: Science often overlaps with other fields and can include multidisciplinary approaches, combining insights from various disciplines to address complex questions. Overall, science is a way of understanding the natural world through critical thinking, systematic methodology, and the iterative process of testing and refining ideas.