Introduction

What sets apart human beings from animals is their innate curiosity and their desire to improve themselves, the world and the things they encounter in the world. In turn, this in-born desire to know drives human beings to improve the condition they find themselves in.

Animals on the other hand are simply content with what nature provides. Hence, animals whether on land, water or up in the trees have been making their abode in the same manner with relatively the same materials for millenia.

The desire to know and to use what is known is the starting point of science. Science comes from the Latin word “scire” to know. (citation). Thus, the term science refers to man’s desire to know himself, his environment and every event or phenomena that happens in it like the occurrence of rain, thunder, storms, earthquakes and floods. Science is the discipline which enables man to understand the world. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, science is any system of knowledge that is concerned with the physical world and its phenomena and that entails unbiased observations and systematic experimentation. In general, a science involves pursuit of knowledge covering general truths or the operations of fundamental laws.

Aside from satisfying his curiosity, what does man get from getting to know himself and his surroundings better? What does knowledge give him?

Whatever new knowledge or new discovery that he acquires becomes the stepping stone towards improving his condition. When he invents something as a result of a new-found knowledge, he produces technology. This technology, in turn, improves his life, his living conditions.

Take the case of native chickens. How many months does it take for a native chicken to become fully grown so that it could be butchered for sale. It might take five to six months perhaps.

In that span of time, so many things could happen to the chickens being raised from the time they are just mere hatchlings. They could be eaten by cats, dogs, snakes and taken by thieves. They could also die of disease. Besides, if it takes five to six months before they could be butchered or sold for profit, money would take long in coming.

Given this situation, animal breeders reckoned that there might be a way to make chickens grow faster. To do this, breeders had to study everything they could about chickens: the science of raising chickens. They studied the biological processes involved, the nutrients in their food that they need at a particular stage in their growth, which chicken breed grows fastest and which breed has the biggest body mass when mature.

Result? We now have breeds of chickens that could mature and be sold after 45 days. Instead of exposing growing chickens to all sorts of health hazards and predators like cats, snakes and dogs, they are only prone to such dangers for about 45 days. Since they could be sold after 45 days, money comes in faster and in greater quantities especially when they are bred in large numbers. This better breed of chicken yields more profit to the grower.

People could not have arrived at this new breed unless they studied chickens thoroughly first. It all started then with knowledge. Through science which yields knowledge, humans get

to know the things in the world better. With such knowledge arising from scientific studies, they would eventually have starting points to improve how things are, discontented as they are about the prevailing situation. Such improvements yield what we call **technology**.

Hence, the new breed of chickens that grows faster than native chickens are products of technology. The new food with which they are fed is likewise new technology. Note that there is a particular food given to them depending on their stage of growth.

In sum, science does the thinking while technology does the doing. Science yields knowledge while technology results from such knowledge. As the field of science produces more knowledge, technology invents, produces, innovates things as a result of this knowledge.

By studying the wind, scientists were able to innovate centuries-old windmills into structures that generate electricity. By studying the properties of light from the sun coupled with the study on how energy is stored more efficiently, there are now solar panels on rooftops that generate clean electricity.

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