**science**

Modern civilization is everything that has been achieved thanks to science. We can’t diagree that science is very important and that it develops our world. But what is science? Science is systemized knowledge derived through experimentation, observation, and study. In its widest sense it is formulated knowledge, knowledge of structure, laws, and operations. The unity of human knowledge may be artificially divided into religion, philosophy, and science. Sometimes it is considered as a method of learning the world by applying the principles of the scientific method, which includes making observation, proposing hypotheses to explain those observations, and testing those hypotheses in valid and reliable ways; also refers to the organized body of knowledge that results from scientific study. The scientists are more interested in doing scientific work than in defining it. We say that the work is unscientific if it is inexact, badly arranged and jumps to conclusions without evidence. “Science is built up of facts, as a house built of stones; but accumulation of facts is no more science than a heap of stones is a house”. In their work scientists use different methods, techniques and approaches. They build up theories, perform experiments, explore, carry out researches, discover and invent.

The underlying goal or purpose of science is to produce useful models of reality. People can form hypotheses based on observations. By analyzing a number of related hypotheses, scientists can form general theories. These theories benefit society or human individuals who make use of them. For example, Newton’s theories of physics allow us to predict various physical interactions, from the collision of one moving billiard ball with another, to trajectories of space shuttles and satellites. Relativity can be used to calculate the effects of our sun’s gravity on mass light-years away. The social sciences allow us to predict (with limited accuracy for now) things like economic turbulence and also to understand human behavior better and to produce useful models of society and to work more empirically with government policies. Chemistry and biology together have transformed our ability to use and predict chemical and biological reactions and scenarios.

Science is divided into the categories of natural and social sciences. There are also related disciplines that are grouped into interdisciplinary and applied sciences, such as engineering and health science. Within these categories are specialized scientific fields that can include elements of other scientific disciplines but often possess their own terminology and body of expertise. Examples of diverse scientific specialties include linguistics, archaeology, forensic psychology, materials science, microbiology, nuclear physics, and paleontology.

Pseudoscience, like science, is divided into sections. Some sections of pseudoscience have no analogues in science.Examples of pseudoscience: Graphology, Dianetics, Socionics, Bioenergy, Palmistry and etc.