# Science

## Definition

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**Science** is a systematic discipline that builds and organises knowledge in the form of testable [hypotheses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypotheses) and [predictions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prediction) about the universe.

## Branches

### 1-Natural science

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[Natural science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_science) is the study of the physical world. It can be divided into two main branches: [life science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Life_science) and [physical science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_science).

### 2-Social science

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[Social science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science) is the study of human behaviour and the functioning of societies.

### 3-Formal science

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[Formal science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_science) is an area of study that generates knowledge using [formal systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formal_system).[[149]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-151)[[150]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-L%C3%B6we2002-152)[[151]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-Rucker2019-153) A formal system is an [abstract structure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_structure) used for inferring [theorems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theorem) from [axioms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Axiom) according to a set of rules.

### 4-Applied science

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[Applied science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Applied_science) is the use of the [scientific method](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method) and knowledge to attain practical goals and includes a broad range of disciplines such as engineering and medicine.

### 5-Interdisciplinary science

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[Interdisciplinary science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interdisciplinary_science) involves the combination of two or more disciplines into one,[[174]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-176) such as [bioinformatics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioinformatics), a combination of biology and computer science[[175]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-177) or [cognitive sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_science).

## Etymology

**# Source**: [**Wiki source**](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/127ticum8x63FrElI8q-viRqoR0vN2PbC?usp=drive_link): [Science](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IL6RnkEucgF53K-Mrdb6IbVrSB9YA5Ah/view?usp=drive_link) -> at - **(Etymology)**

The word *science* has been used in [Middle English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English) since the 14th century in the sense of "the state of knowing". The word was borrowed from the [Anglo-Norman language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Norman_language) as the suffix *-cience*, which was borrowed from the [Latin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) word [*scientia*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/scientia), meaning "knowledge, awareness, understanding", a [noun derivative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morphological_derivation) of [*sciens*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/sciens) meaning "knowing", itself the present active participle of [*sciō*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/scio), "to know".[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-31)

There are many hypotheses for *science*'s ultimate word origin. According to [Michiel de Vaan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michiel_de_Vaan), Dutch linguist and [Indo-Europeanist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Europeanist), *sciō* may have its origin in the [Proto-Italic language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Italic_language) as \**skije-* or \**skijo-* meaning "to know", which may originate from [Proto-Indo-European language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proto-Indo-European_language) as *\*skh1-ie, \*skh1-io*, meaning "to incise". The [*Lexikon der indogermanischen Verben*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexikon_der_indogermanischen_Verben) proposed *sciō* is a [back-formation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Back-formation) of [*nescīre*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/nescire), meaning "to not know, be unfamiliar with", which may derive from Proto-Indo-European [*\*sekH-*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Reconstruction:Proto-Indo-European/sek-) in Latin [*secāre*](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/secare), or *\*skh2-*, from *\*sḱʰeh2(i)-* meaning "to cut".[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-32)

In the past, science was a synonym for "knowledge" or "study", in keeping with its Latin origin. A person who conducted scientific research was called a "natural philosopher" or "man of science".[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-33) In 1834, [William Whewell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Whewell) introduced the term *scientist* in a review of [Mary Somerville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Somerville)'s book [*On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/On_the_Connexion_of_the_Physical_Sciences),[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-34) crediting it to "some ingenious gentleman" (possibly himself).[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-35)