Definitions of science:

1) **.**a branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws.

**2)**systematic knowledge of the physical or material world gained through observation and experimentation.

3) The investigation of natural phenomena through observation, theoretical explanation, and experimentation, or the knowledge produced by such investigation. ♦ Science makes use of the **scientific method**, which includes the careful observation of natural phenomena, the formulation of a hypothesis, the conducting of one or more experiments to test the hypothesis, and the drawing of a conclusion that confirms or modifies the hypothesis

4) **Science** (from [Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_language) *scientia*, meaning "knowledge"[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-OnlineEtDict-1)) is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes [knowledge](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge) in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the[universe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universe).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-wilson-2)[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-3) In an older and closely related meaning, "science" also refers to a body of knowledge itself, of the type that can be rationally explained and reliably applied. A practitioner of science is known as a [scientist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientist).

Since [classical antiquity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_antiquity), science as a type of knowledge has been closely linked to [philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy). In the [early modern period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_modern_period) the words "science" and "philosophy of nature" were sometimes used interchangeably.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-4) By the 17th century, [natural philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_philosophy) (which is today called "[natural science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_science)") was considered a separate branch of [philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy).[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-5)

In modern usage, "science" most often refers to a way of pursuing knowledge, not only the knowledge itself. It is also often restricted to those branches of study that seek to explain the phenomena of the material universe.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-6) In the 17th and 18th centuries scientists increasingly sought to formulate knowledge in terms of [*laws of nature*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_laws) such as [Newton's laws of motion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newton%27s_laws_of_motion). And over the course of the 19th century, the word "science" became increasingly associated with the [scientific method](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_method) itself, as a disciplined way to study the natural world, including[physics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physics), [chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemistry), [geology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geology) and [biology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biology). It is in the 19th century also that the term [*scientist*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientist) was created by the naturalist-theologian [William Whewell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Whewell) to distinguish those who sought knowledge on nature from those who sought other types of knowledge.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science#cite_note-7)