

Science

Natural science Mechanisms such as peer review and reproducibility of findings are used to try to ensure the validity of scientific advances. Natural science or empirical science is a branch of science concerned with the description, understanding, and prediction of natural phenomena, based on empirical evidence from observation and experimentation

At universities that offer both Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in the same discipline, the Bachelor of Science degree is usually more focused on that particular discipline and is targeted toward students intending to pursue graduate school or a profession in that discipline. Plot device: The classic example of an unsupported plot device is faster-than-light drive, often called a "warp drive". It is unsupported by physics as we know it, but needed for galaxy-wide plots with human lifespans.

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Science (disambiguation) Look up science in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Science is a systematic method for obtaining knowledge that is natural, measurable or consisting of Science is a systematic method for obtaining knowledge that is natural, measurable or consisting of systematic principles, generally through testable explanations and predictions b3b30a89aa

Eddy and 26 followers were granted a charter by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1879 to found the "Church of Christ (Scientist)"; the church would be reorganized under the name "Church of Christ, Scientist" in 1892. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was built in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1894. Known as the "thinker's religion", Christian Science became the fastest growing religion in the United States, with nearly 270,000 members by 1936 — a figure which had declined to just over 100,000 by 1990 and reportedly to under 50,000 by 2009. The church is known for its newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, which won seven Pulitzer Prizes between 1950 and 2002, and for its public Reading Rooms around the world. b3b30a89aa The theory of computation concerns abstract models of computation and general classes of problems that can be solved using them. The fields of cryptography and computer security involve studying the means for secure communication and preventing security vulnerabilities. Computer graphics and computational geometry address the generation of images. Programming language theory considers different ways to describe computational

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processes, and database theory concerns the management of repositories of data. Human-computer interaction investigates the interfaces through which humans and computers interact, and software engineering focuses on the design and principles behind developing software. Areas such as operating systems, networks and embedded systems investigate the principles and design behind complex systems. Computer architecture describes the construction of computer components and computer-operated equipment. Artificial intelligence and machine learning aim to synthesize goal-orientated processes such as problem-solving, decision-making, environmental adaptation, planning and learning found in humans and animals. Within artificial intelligence, computer vision aims to understand and process image and video data, while natural language processing aims to understand and process textual and linguistic data.

b3b30a89aa New knowledge in science is advanced by research from scientists who are motivated by curiosity about the world and a desire to solve problems. Contemporary scientific research is highly collaborative and is usually done by teams in academic and research institutions, government agencies, and companies. The practical impact of their work has led to the emergence of science policies that seek to influence the scientific enterprise by prioritising the ethical and moral development of commercial products, armaments, health care, public infrastructure, and environmental protection. b3b30a89aa Christian Science's religious tenets differ considerably from many other Christian denominations, including key concepts such as the

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Trinity, the divinity of Jesus, atonement, the resurrection, and the Eucharist. Eddy, for her part, described Christian Science as a return to "primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing". Adherents subscribe to a radical form of philosophical idealism, believing that reality is purely spiritual and the material world an illusion. This includes the view that disease is a mental error rather than physical disorder, and that the sick should be treated not by medicine but by a form of prayer that seeks to correct the beliefs responsible for the illusion of ill health. b3b30a89aa

Science in science fiction Science in science fiction is the study or of how science is portrayed in works of science fiction, including novels, stories, and films. It covers a large range of topics. It covers a large Science in science fiction is the study or of how science is portrayed in works of science fiction, including novels, stories, and films. Soft science fiction is based on the "soft" sciences, and especially the social sciences (anthropology, sociology, psychology, of political science). Hard science fiction is based on engineering or the "hard" sciences (for example, physics, astronomy, or chemistry) b3b30a89aa

Science fiction The genre often specifically explores human responses to the consequences of these types of projected or imagined scientific advances. Science fiction (often shortened to sci-fi or abbreviated SF) is the genre of speculative fiction that imagines advanced and futuristic

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scientific progress Science fiction (often shortened to sci-fi or abbreviated SF) is the genre of speculative fiction that imagines advanced and futuristic scientific progress and typically includes elements like information technology and robotics, biological manipulations, space exploration, time travel, parallel universes, and extraterrestrial life b3b30a89aa

The fundamental concern of computer science is determining what can and cannot be automated. The Turing Award is generally recognized as the highest distinction in computer science. b3b30a89aa The first university to admit a student to the degree of Bachelor of Science was the University of London in 1860. In the United States, the Lawrence Scientific School first conferred the degree in 1851, followed by the University of Michigan in 1855. Nathaniel Shaler, who was Harvard's Dean of Sciences, wrote in a private letter that "the degree of Bachelor of Science came to be introduced into our system through the influence of Louis Agassiz, who had much to do in shaping the plans of this School." b3b30a89aa Realistic case: In 1944, the science fiction story *Deadline* by Cleve Cartmill depicted the atomic bomb. This technology was real, unknown to the author. b3b30a89aa Natural science can be divided into two main branches: life science and physical science. Life science is alternatively known as biology. Physical science is subdivided into physics, astronomy, Earth science, and chemistry. These branches of natural science may be further divided into more specialized branches, also known as fields. As empirical

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sciences, natural sciences use tools from the formal sciences, such as mathematics and logic, converting information about nature into measurements that can be explained as clear statements of the "laws of nature". b3b30a89aa Modern natural science succeeded more classical approaches to natural philosophy. Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, René Descartes, Francis Bacon, and Isaac Newton debated the benefits of a more mathematical as against a more experimental method in investigating nature. Still, philosophical perspectives, conjectures, and presuppositions, often overlooked, remain necessary in natural science. Systematic data collection, including discovery science, succeeded natural history, which emerged in the 16th century by describing and classifying plants, animals, minerals, and so on. Today, "natural history" suggests observational descriptions aimed at popular audiences. b3b30a89aa It is best known for developing the video game Black Myth: Wukong (2024). b3b30a89aa Algorithms and data structures are central to computer science. b3b30a89aa Precedents for science fiction are claimed to exist as far back as antiquity. Some books written in the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment Age were considered early science-fiction stories. The modern genre arose primarily in the 19th and early 20th centuries, when popular writers began looking to technological progress for inspiration and speculation. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, written in 1818, is often credited as the first true science fiction novel. Jules Verne and H. G. Wells are pivotal figures in the genre's development. In the 20th century, the genre grew during the Golden

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Age of Science Fiction; it expanded with the introduction of space operas, dystopian literature, and pulp magazines. Science may also refer to:

Computer science Computer science spans theoretical disciplines (such as algorithms, theory of computation, and information theory) to applied disciplines (including the design and implementation of hardware and software). Computer science spans theoretical disciplines Computer science is the study of computation, information, and automation. Fundamental areas of computer science Computer science is the study of computation, information, and automation

Science of team science SciTS initiatives aim to understand and manage factors that affect collaborative science and to evaluate its outcomes. Science of Team Science (SciTS) is a field of scientific philosophy and methodology focused on understanding and improving cross-disciplinary collaboration Science of Team Science (SciTS) is a field of scientific philosophy and methodology focused on understanding and improving cross-disciplinary collaboration in research. The field encompasses conceptual and methodological strategies to understand how scientific teams can be organized to work more effectively

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The book became Christian Science's central text, along with the Bible, and by 2001 had sold over nine million copies.

Science While referred to as the formal sciences, the study of logic, mathematics, and theoretical computer science are typically regarded as separate because they rely on deductive reasoning instead of the scientific method as their main methodology. Modern science is typically divided into two – or three – major branches: the natural sciences, which study the physical world, and the social sciences, which study individuals and societies. Modern science is typically divided into two – or three – major branches: the natural sciences, which study the physical world, and the social sciences, which Science is a systematic discipline that builds and organises knowledge in the form of testable hypotheses and predictions about the universe. Meanwhile, applied sciences are disciplines that use scientific knowledge for practical purposes, such as engineering and medicine

Containing many subgenres, science fiction's precise definition has long been disputed among authors, critics, scholars, and readers. Major subgenres include hard science fiction, which emphasizes scientific accuracy, and soft science fiction, which focuses on social sciences. Other notable subgenres are cyberpunk, which explores the interface between technology and society,

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climate fiction, which addresses environmental issues, and space opera, which emphasizes pure adventure in a universe in which space travel is common. Criticism and commentary on how science is portrayed in science fiction is done by academics from science, literature, film studies, and other disciplines; by literary critics and film critics; and by science fiction writers and sci fi fans and bloggers.

Bachelor of Science Sc. , B. , SB, or ScB; from the Latin scientiae baccalaureus) is a bachelor's degree that is awarded for programs that generally last three to five years. , SB, or ScB; from the Latin scientiae baccalaureus) is a bachelor's degree that is awarded for programs that A Bachelor of Science (BS, BSc, B. A Bachelor of Science (BS, BSc, B. , B. S. Sc. S

Game Science Game Science (Chinese: 游族网络; pinyin: Yóuxì Kēxué) is a Chinese video game development and publishing company founded by Feng Ji and Yang Qi in 2014. The studio is headquartered in Shenzhen and has an additional office in Hangzhou. The Game Science (Chinese: 游族网络; pinyin: Yóuxì Kēxué) is a Chinese video game development and publishing company founded by Feng Ji and Yang Qi in 2014

The history of science spans the majority of the historical record, with the earliest identifiable

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predecessors to modern science dating to the Bronze Age in Egypt and Mesopotamia (c. 3000–1200 BCE). Their contributions to mathematics, astronomy, and medicine entered and shaped the Greek natural philosophy of classical antiquity and later medieval scholarship, whereby formal attempts were made to provide explanations of events in the physical world based on natural causes; while further advancements, including the introduction of the Hindu–Arabic numeral system, were made during the Golden Age of India and Islamic Golden Age. The recovery and assimilation of Greek works and Islamic inquiries into Western Europe during the Renaissance revived natural philosophy, which was later transformed by the Scientific Revolution that began in the 16th century as new ideas and discoveries departed from previous Greek conceptions and traditions. The scientific method soon played a greater role in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the 19th century, many of the institutional and professional features of science began to take shape, along with the changing of "natural philosophy" to "natural science".

b3b30a89aa Extrapolation: Arthur C. Clarke wrote about space elevators, basically a long cable extending from the Earth's surface to geosynchronous orbit. While we cannot build one today, it violates no physical principles.

b3b30a89aa Whether Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts degrees are awarded in particular subjects varies between universities. For example, an economics student may graduate as a Bachelor of Arts in one university but as a Bachelor of Science in another, and occasionally, both options are offered.

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Some universities follow the Oxford and Cambridge tradition that even graduates in mathematics and the sciences become Bachelors of Arts, while other institutions offer only the Bachelor of Science degree, even in non-science fields. b3b30a89aa The church does not require that Christian Scientists avoid medical care—many adherents use dentists, optometrists, obstetricians, physicians for broken bones, and vaccination when required by law—but maintains that Christian Science prayer is most effective when not combined with medicine. The reliance on prayer and avoidance of medical treatment has been blamed for the deaths of adherents and their children. Between the 1880s and 1990s, several parents and others were prosecuted for, and in a few cases convicted of, manslaughter or neglect. b3b30a89aa

Christian Science Adherents are commonly known Christian Science is a set of beliefs and practices which are associated with members of the Church of Christ, Scientist. It was founded in 1879 in New England by Mary Baker Eddy, who wrote the 1875 book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, which outlined the theology of Christian Science. Christian Science is a set of beliefs and practices which are associated with members of the Church of Christ, Scientist. The book was originally called Science and Health; the subtitle with a Key to the Scriptures was added in 1883 and later amended to with Key to the Scriptures. Adherents are commonly known as Christian Scientists or students of Christian Science, and the church is sometimes informally

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known as the Christian Science church b3b30a89aa

The accuracy of the science portrayed spans a wide range - sometimes it is an extrapolation of existing technology, sometimes it is a realistic or plausible portrayal of a technology that does not exist, but which is plausible from a scientific perspective; and sometimes it is simply a plot device that looks scientific, but has no basis in science. Examples are: b3b30a89aa Science fiction has come to influence not only literature, but also film, television, and culture at large. Science fiction can criticize present-day society and explore alternatives, as well as provide entertainment and inspire a sense of wonder. b3b30a89aa

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