



Thales of Miletus: (c. 600BC) – a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher, some consider the father of science as he encouraged naturalistic explanations of the world, without the supernatural. (Wikipedia)

Science

(from the Latin *scientia* - "knowledge")

1. Definition:

The systematic study of man and his environment based on the deductions and inferences which can be made and general laws which can be formulated from reproducible observations and measurements of events and parameters within the universe.
Macquarie Dictionary.

2. Scientific Method:

- a. To develop models or theories of the underlying principles in any field within the natural world in logical, physical or mathematical terms.
- b. To generate specific, testable hypotheses suggested by any model or theory.
- c. To design and conduct experiments utilising strict scientific methodology to test any generated hypotheses.
- d. To publish experiments in a standard form so they are replicable and can be peer reviewed.
- e. To transform any model or theory into a Law of Nature through sufficient testing of hypotheses and consensus of peer review.
- f. To actively seek out and test evidence that may appear to contradict any Law of Nature to ensure that such a Law is universal in its application.
- g. To be objective and avoid any experimenter outcome preference.