

science, *n.*

Pronunciation: Brit. /ˈsaɪəns/, U.S. /ˈsaɪəns/

Forms: ME **cience**, ME **cyence**, ME **sciens**, ME **siens**, ME **sienz**, ME **syence**, ME **syense**, ME–15 **sciens**, ME–15 **science**, ME–15 **scyence**, ME–15 **scyens**, ME–15 **syens**, ME–16 **science**, ME– **science**, 15 **cyens**, 15 **sciencies** (plural), 15 **seyence**, 15 **sienc**, 15–16 **scyense**; Sc. pre-17 **sayance**, pre-17 **sciens**, pre-17 **scyance**, pre-17 **scyence**, pre-17 **scyens**, pre-17 **sienc**, pre-17 **syance**, pre-17 **syence**, pre-17 17–**science**; *N.E.D.* (1910) also records a form ME **ciens**. In Middle English and in Older Scots freq. with unchanged plural, esp. in sense 3a.

Frequency (in current use):

Origin: A borrowing from French. **Etymon:** French *science*.

Etymology: < Anglo-Norman *ciencie*, *siencie*, Anglo-Norman and Middle French *science* (French *science*) knowledge, understanding, secular knowledge, knowledge derived from experience, study, or reflection, acquired skill or ability, knowledge as granted by God (12th cent. in Old French), the collective body of knowledge in a particular field or sphere (13th cent.) < classical Latin *scientia* knowledge, knowledge as opposed to belief, understanding, expert knowledge, particular branch of knowledge, learning, erudition < *scient-*, *sciēns*, present participle of *scīre* to know, of unknown origin + *-ia* *-IA* *suffix*.

Compare Old Occitan *sciensa* (12th cent.), Catalan *ciència* (13th cent.), Spanish *ciencia* (13th cent.), Portuguese *ciência* (14th cent.), Italian *scienza* (13th cent.).

Compare earlier use of the Latin word in an English context:

OE *ÆLFRIC De Septiformi Spiritu* (Trin. Cambr.) in A. S. Napier *Wulfstan* (1883) 57 Ða seofonfealdan gifa synd þus gehatene: *sapientia* on leden, þæt is wisdom on englisc; ..*scientia* on leden and god ingehyd on englisc; [etc.].

On the distinction between *science* and *art* at sense 4a compare discussion at ART *n.*; ultimately, this distinction is informed by that in ancient Greek between *ἐπιστήμη* EPISTEME *n.* and *τέχνη* TECHNE *n.*, reflected by a similar distinction in classical Latin between *scientia* and *ars* ART *n.*

In modern use, while French *science* has, like the English word, come to be the usual term for those branches of study that deal with a connected body of demonstrated truths or observed facts systematically classified and more or less comprehended by general laws, the French word continues to have rather broader application than the English word to knowledge as acquired by study, experience, or reflection.

1.

a. The state or fact of knowing; knowledge or cognizance of something; knowledge as a personal attribute. Now *arch.* and *rare*.

In later use chiefly *Scholastic Theol.* with reference to knowledge as an attribute of God, and occas. *Philos.* in the sense ‘knowledge, as opposed to belief or opinion’.

- c1350 *Apocalypse St. John: A Version* (Harl. 874) (1961) 134 (MED), Þat þe seuenþe aungel shad his phirole in þe ayre bitokneþ þe dampnacioun of þe fendes in þe air þere þai wonen & for þat þai ben of svtile science.
- ?c1400 (▶ c1380) CHAUCER tr. Boethius *De Consol. Philos.* (BL Add. 10340) (1868) II. pr. vii. l. 1606 Þe soule whiche þat haþ[e] in it self science of goode werkes [L. *sibi mens bene conscia*].
- ?c1400 (▶ c1340) R. ROLLE *Psalter* (Sidney Sussex) Cant. Hannah 5 Old things depart fro þour mouthe, for god of sciens is lord & to hym are redied þe thoghtes.
- a1475 (▶ ?a1430) LYDGATE tr. G. Deguileville *Pilgrimage Life Man* (Vitell.) l. 2697 (MED), Ye trewly ber the name Cherubin, fful of scyence And off dyvyne sapyence.
- 1511 in J. G. Mackay *Exchequer Rolls Scotl.* (1891) XIII. 444 We decerne thaim irritant cassant and annullant of oure awin propir motive and certane science.
- 1532 T. MORE *Confut. Tyndales Answer* p. ix, Wherof saynt Paule cryeth hymself, *O altitudo diuitiarum sapientiæ & scientiæ dei*, O y^e heyth and depenes of the ryches of the wysedome & science of god.
- a1616 SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that ends Well* (1623) V. iii. 104 Plutus himselfe,..Hath not in natures mysterie more science, Then I haue in this Ring.
- 1667 MILTON *Paradise Lost* IX. 680 O Sacred, Wise, and Wisdom-giving Plant, Mother of Science .
- 1678 T. GALE *Court of Gentiles: Pt. IV* III. 36 Some of our Opponents resolve Gods certain prescience of sin into the infinitude of his science.
- 1697 tr. F. Burgersdijck *Monitio Logica* II. xx. 99 The Word Science is either taken largely to signifie any Cognition or true Assent; or strictly, a firm and infallible one; or lastly, an Assent of Propositions made known by the Cause or Effect.
- 1701 N. ROWE *Ambitious Step-mother* II. ii. 25 What makes Gods divine, But Power and Science infinite?
- 1725 W. BROOME in Pope et al. tr. Homer *Odyssey* I. II. 198 For lo! my words no fancy'd woes relate: I speak from science, and the voice is Fate.
- 1728 E. CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (at cited word), Divines suppose three Kinds of Science in God: The first, Science of mere Knowledge... The second, a Science of Vision... The third an intermediate Science.
- 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 107. ¶18 Life is not the object of Science: we see a little, very little; and what is beyond we only can conjecture.
- 1882 J. R. SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 260 Though we have not science of it [*sc.* supernaturalism] yet we have probabilities or powerful presentiments.
- 2010 J. TAYLOR tr. G. Vico *On Most Anc. Wisdom of Italians* 21 God has science of all things because He contains within Himself the elements out of which He composes all things.

†b. Theoretical or intellectual understanding, as distinct from moral conviction. Paired or contrasted with *conscience*. *Obs.*

- 1574 E. HELLOWES tr. A. de Guevara *Familiar Epist.* 355, I do sende it you corrected with my conscience, and consulted with my science.

- 1623 T. SCOTT *High-waies of God* 84 This my Sermon,..is perhaps tost by censure and science for a while, but scarce touched by conscience, or drawne into practise.
- 1637 W. LAUD *Speech in Starr-chamber* 62 The Author is clearely conceived..to have written this Book wholly..against both his science and his conscience.
- 1654 J. OWEN *Doctr. Saints Perseverance* xi. 249 A wilfull perverting of it, contrary to his owne science & conscience.
- 1700 D. IRISH *Levamen Infirmi* Ep. Ded. sig. A3^v, Persons both of much Science and Conscience, who understand and consider the Cause of Diseases.

†2. Knowledge or understanding acquired by study; acquaintance with or mastery of any branch of learning. Also in *pl.*: (a person's) various kinds of knowledge. *Obs.*

- ▶ a1387 J. TREVISA tr. R. Higden *Polychron.* (St. John's Cambr.) (1879) VII. 11 (*MED*), Þe ordre of monkes was þrifty þat tyme, for it hadde religious rulers, cleer of sciens and of clergy [L. *scientia claros*].
- ▶ a1393 GOWER *Confessio Amantis* (Fairf.) IV. l. 2413 And Heredot in his science Of metre, of rime and of cadence The ferste was of which men note.
- c1400 (▶ c1378) LANGLAND *Piers Plowman* (Laud 581) (1869) B. XII. l. 135 Ac þorugh her science sothely was neuere no soule ysaued, Ne brou3te by her bokes to blisse ne to ioye.
- c1485 (▶ 1456) G. HAY *Bk. Law of Armys* (2005) 14 Clerkis of hye science, the quhilkis had the grete digniteis jn haly kirk.
- a1500 *Partenay* (Trin. Cambr.) Prol. l. 107 (*MED*), As rose is aboute al floures most fine, So is science most digne of worthynesse.
- c1540 (▶ ?a1400) *Gest Historiale Destr. Troy* (2002) f. 86, A discrete man of dedis dryuen into age And a sad mon of sciens in the seuyng artis.
- 1557 T. NORTH tr. A. de Guevara *Diall Princes* II. xxx. f. 129^v, The auncient women were more esteemed for their sciences, then for their beauties.
- 1562 N. WIN3ET *Certain Tractates* (1888) I. 16 Giue Johne Knox and ze affirmis zour selfis lauchful be ressoun of zour science [etc.].
- a1563 J. BALE *Brefe Comedy Iohan Baptystes* in *Harleian Misc.* (1744) I. 109 You boast your selues moch, of ryghteousnesse and scyence.
- 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Christianity* 6 The Knowledge of the Rule of Faith's Existence must not need any skill or Science acquir'd by Study.
- a1771 T. GRAY *Imit. Propertius* in *Wks.* (1814) II. 87 Be love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my age.
- 1782 W. COWPER *Conversation* in *Poems* 213 As alphabets in ivory employ Hour after hour the yet unletter'd boy, Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee Those seeds of science called his A B C.
- 1829 G. JONES *Sketches Naval Life* I. 83 You must bear with me, in my humble descriptions; for I have no science on the subject; and, until lately, had no opportunity of coming into contact with it.

a. A particular area of knowledge or study; a recognized branch of learning; *spec.* (in the Middle Ages) each of the seven subjects forming the *trivium* (grammar, logic, and rhetoric) and *quadrivium* (arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy). Cf. ART *n.*¹ 9a(a). Now *arch.*

In later use merging with sense 4b.

- ▶ a1387 J. TREVISA tr. R. Higden *Polychron.* (St. John's Cambr.) (1872) IV. 205 (MED), Þis Caton made a grete sciens of vertues and of þewes [?a1475 anon. tr. science morale; L. *scientiam moralem*] þat is i-cleped Ethica Catonis.
- a1400 tr. Lanfranc *Sci. Chirurgie* (Ashm.) (1894–1988) 7 Therefore he þat wole knowe what siurgie is, he moot vndirstonde, þat it is a medicinal science.
- 1421 *Petition in Rotuli Parl.* (1767–77) IV. 158/1 Thre Sciences, that ben Divinite, Fisyk, and Lawe.
- a1425 (▶ ?a1350) *Seven Sages* (Galba) (1907) l. 48 (MED), I wil þat 3e teche him euyn Þe sutelte of sience seuyn.
- 1486 *Blasyng of Armys* sig. eiiij^v, in *Bk. St. Albans* Bott i thes borduris ther is a grete differens emong men pretendingy theym experte and wyse in thys sciens.
- 1509 H. WATSON tr. S. Brant *Shyppe of Fooles* (de Worde) ii. sig. A*.iii, It is they the whiche ben y^e leest experte in scyences, as in lawe.
- 1542 N. UDALL tr. Erasmus *Apophthegmes* f. 61, A philosophier of Athenes excellyng in all the mathematical sciencies.
- 1553 R. EDEN in tr. S. Münster *Treat. Neue India* Ded. sig. aaiij, The good affeccion, whyche I haue euer borne to the science of Cosmographie.
- 1613 S. PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. 665 Mexico is now an Vniuersitie, and therein are taught those Sciencies which are read in our Vniuersities of Europe.
- a1616 SHAKESPEARE *Taming of Shrew* (1623) II. i. 57, I do present you with a man of mine Cunning in Musicke, and the Mathematickes, To instruct her fully in those sciences .
- 1662 E. STILLINGFLEET *Origines Sacræ* II. vi. 181 The right understanding of the principles of a science, is the ground why all things belonging to that science are understood.
- 1727 D. DEFOE *Syst. Magick* I. ii. 61 And thus you have an honest System of the Science called Magick.
- 1794 W. GODWIN *Caleb Williams* I. i. 3, I was taught the rudiments of no science, except reading, writing, and arithmetic.
- 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* in *Enoch Arden, etc.* 73 So Leolin went; and..toil'd Mastering the lawless science of our law.
- 1892 B. F. WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 89 Theology is the crown of all the sciences, and Religion the synthesis of all.
- 1961 S. E. TOULMIN & J. GOODFIELD *Fabric Heavens* vi. 153 In late antiquity the intellectuals of Alexandria became interested in theology and the occult sciences.
- 2002 M. PELTONEN in M. van Gelderen & Q. Skinner *Republicanism* I. II. v. 97 This is not to say that the educational requirements of the liberal sciences were limited to the nobility; of course, they formed the basis even for humbler grammar schools.

b. In extended use, denoting a game, sport, or other activity conceived as being similarly organized. Freq. somewhat *humorous*.

Now rare except in NOBLE SCIENCE *n.*

N.E.D. (1910) notes *the science* as a contemporary slang term for boxing or fencing; cf. sense 8 and NOBLE SCIENCE *n.* 2.

- 1474 CAXTON tr. *Game & Playe of Chesse* (1883) IV. viii. 185 And than the phylosopher began tensesigne and teche the kynge the science of the playe & the draughtes.
- 1658 *Prophecy St. Hildegard* 22 in *Further Discov. Myst. of Jesuitism* They are indeed very eminent Masters in the science of Adulation.
- 1729 B. WILSON tr. J. A. de Thou *Hist. Own Time* I. VI. 296 Fencing Masters, who, when they fight at Blunts, observe the Rules of the Science, and often come off Conquerors.
- 1752 *Adventurer* No. 9. ¶10 Give us..that master of the science the celebrated Hoyle, who has composed an elaborate treatise on every fashionable game.
- 1796 W. GODWIN *Caleb Williams* (ed. 2) I. iii. 54 Unpardonably deficient in the sciences of anecdote and match-making.
- 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* xlvi. 527 Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of the science [sc. fencing].
- 1860 *Blackwood's Edinb. Mag.* Dec. 700/1 Few people imagine that the ideal soul of the nation finds a voice in this popular science of complaint.
- 1904 *N.Z. Parl. Deb.* 129 596/2 He..chased him round the stage under a shower of blows—very lightly put in, very gently, of course, but very effectually, as you might expect from a master of the science.

4.

a. Paired or contrasted with *art* (see ART *n.*¹ 3a). A discipline, field of study, or activity concerned with theory rather than method, or requiring the knowledge and systematic application of principles, rather than relying on traditional rules, acquired skill, or intuition.

See note in etymology, and cf. etymological note at ART *n.*¹

In quotes. a1387 and c1475 in uninflected plural form.

In later use coloured by sense 4b.

- a1387 J. TREVISA tr. R. Higden *Polychron.* (St. John's Cambr.) (1879) VII. 69 (*MED*), He..fli3 into..Spainne, forto lerne curious and sotil artes and sciens pere.
- a1393 GOWER *Confessio Amantis* (Fairf.) VII. l. 158 (*MED*), Algorismes Abece, Be which multiplicacioun Is mad and diminucioun Of sommes, be thexperience Of this Art and of this science.
- c1475 (► ?c1400) *Apol. Lollard Doctr.* (1842) 51 (*MED*), Þe parentis of swilk a clerk..helping him to ani artis or sciens, prelatz promouing or secular lordis procuring þat þat clerk lord in þat maner, þei synnun deadly.

- a1538 T. STARKEY *Dial. Pole & Lupset* (1989) 106 We schold have in every arte syence & craft more excellent men then we have now.
- 1606 T. PALMER *Ess. Meanes to make Trauailles More Profitable* II. 93 To make powerfull any weake thing..may be contained vnder the arte or science of Engining.
- 1678 J. MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 4 Though we may justly account Dyalling originally a Science, yet..it is now become to many of the Ingenious no more difficult than an Art.
- 1683 in *Colonial Rec. Pennsylvania* (1852) I. 93 To Witt: a scool of Arts and Siences.
- 1712 E. BUDGELL *Spectator* No. 307. ¶5 Without a proper temperament for the particular Art or Science which he studies, his utmost Pains and Application..will be to no purpose.
- 1794 R. KIRWAN *Elements Mineral.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xi, Previous to the year 1780, Mineralogy, though tolerably understood by many as an art, could scarce be deemed a science.
- 1837 R. SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. 185 The medical profession..was an art, in the worst sense of the word, before it became a science, and long after it pretended to be a science, was little better than a craft.
- 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 58 The development of the photographic image is both an art and a science.
- 2004 *Wall St. Jrnl.* (Central ed.) 12 Jan. B1/1 Compression is the art and science of doing more with less—of squeezing out unneeded information in a picture or sound before sending or storing it.

b. A branch of study that deals with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts systematically classified and more or less comprehended by general laws, and incorporating trustworthy methods (now esp. those involving the scientific method and which incorporate falsifiable hypotheses) for the discovery of new truth in its own domain.

For more established compounds, as *bio-*, *computer*, *geo-*, *life*, *natural*, *neuro-*, *physical science*, see the first element.

- 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Golden-groue* I. lxxv. sig. M^v, The name of science is taken more strictly for a habit gotten by demonstration separated from wisdom; in which last signification Naturall philosophy, & the Mathematickes are called Sciences.
- 1679 J. MOXON *Math. made Easie* 7 *Anacamptics*, A branch of the Opticks, called also Catoptrics, a Science, which by the Rays of some luminous object..considers, and finds out its form.
- 1725 I. WATTS *Logick* II. ii. 283 The Word science is usually applied to a whole Body of Observations or Propositions,..concerning any Subject of Speculation.
- 1794 J. HUTTON *Diss. Philos. Light* 118 Philosophy must proceed in generalising those truths which are the object of particular sciences.
- 1846 R. COATES *First Lines Nat. Philos.* (subtitle) For..those who wish to enter understandingly upon the study of the mixed sciences.
- 1860 ABP. W. THOMSON *Outl. Laws of Thought* (ed. 5) §131. 281 Classification of the Sciences. Mathematics... Astronomy... Physics [etc.].

- 1865 J. S. MILL *Auguste Comte* 33 The concrete sciences..concern themselves only with the particular combinations of phaenomena which are found in existence.
- 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 781/2 It may be said that in all sciences there are implied clearly defined notions, general statements or judgments, and methodical proofs.
- 1916 *Amer. Jrnl. Sociol.* 21 537 Law..is a training common to a dozen sciences that aim to reconstruct the past, including geology, paleoclimatology,..history, and judicial proof.
- 1946 R. J. C. ATKINSON *Field Archaeol.* 12 One more problem..remains to be mentioned, the problem of co-operation between archaeologists and workers in other sciences.
- 1960 J. COHEN *Chance, Skill & Luck* i. 13 It does not follow that psychology lacks the status of an independent science and must be 'reduced' to neurophysiology, though this is what latter-day reductionists in effect demand.
- 1983 M. S. PECK *People of Lie* (1985) vii. 254 Being a science, however, it [sc. psychology] has shared in the traditions of science, which include a respect for value-free thinking.
- 2010 S.-T. YAN & S. NADIS *Shape Inner Space* xiii. 294 In physics and other empirical sciences, something thought to be true is always subject to revision.

c. With *of*. Denoting the application of scientific methods in a field of study, activity, etc., previously considered open only to theories based on subjective, historical, or undemonstrable abstract criteria.

- 1777 S. COOPER *Necessity & Truth Three Principal Revelations* 5 Thus is the Science of Mind or Metaphysics placed on the summit of human knowledge.
- 1828 J. S. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* 9 140 The impugners of the school logic, as they term it, may be divided into two classes. The first class consists of men not untinctured with philosophy, including even some writers of considerable eminence in the science of mind.
- 1869 W. JAMES *Let.* 21 Jan. in R. B. Perry *Thought & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 291 Some weeks ago I read the three last articles on 'Science of Religions' by Emile Burnouf in the *Revue des deux mondes*.
- 1909 D. AINSLIE tr. B. Croce *Aesthetic (subtitle)*, As science of expression and general linguistic.
- 1933 *Burlington Mag.* May 248/2 The great problem as to whether the science of art really is a science in the sense that the word is used in relation to natural science remains, however, unsolved.
- 1976 F. MCDONAGH tr. W. Pannenberg *Theol. & Philos. of Sci.* iv. 256 Theology then comes under the general heading of a science of religion.
- 2006 *Science* 24 Nov. 1235/2 A small but growing research field known as 'molecular gastronomy', or..'the science of making delicious things'.

5.

a. The kind of organized knowledge or intellectual activity of which the various branches of learning are examples. In early use, with reference to sense 3a: what is taught in universities or may be learned by study. In later use: scientific disciplines considered

collectively, as distinguished from other departments of learning; scientific doctrine or investigation; the collective understanding of scientists. Also with modifying word.

In the 17th and 18th centuries commonly expressed by *philosophy*; cf. PHILOSOPHY *n.* 5a.

- ▶ a1387 J. TREVISA tr. R. Higden *Polychron.* (St. John's Cambr.) (1865) I. 3 After solempne and wise wryteres of arte and of science.
- ?a1425 (▶ c1400) *Mandeville's Trav.* (Titus C.xvi) (1919) 106 Ȝif ȝou lyke to knowe the vertues of þe dyamand..I schall telle ȝou as þei beȝonde the see seyn & affermen, of whom all science & all philosophie cometh from.
- 1581 G. PETTIE tr. S. Guazzo *Ciuile Conuersat.* I. f. 10^v, Who can not assure him selfe to haue learned any science, if hee make it not knowen, and if hee perceiue not that others which are learned allowe of it.
- 1653 W. HARVEY *Anat. Exercitations* Pref. ¶5, All their theory and contemplation (which they count Science) represents nothing but waking mens dreams, and sick mens phrensies.
- 1668 DRYDEN *Of Dramatick Poesie* 9 Nothing spreads more fast than Science, when rightly and generally cultivated.
- 1744 M. AKENSIDE *Pleasures Imagination* II. 127 Speak ye the pure delight, whose favoured steps The lamp of Science through the jealous maze Of Nature guides.
- 1759 O. GOLDSMITH *Bee* 20 Oct. 75 Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her [sc. Hypasia], endued as she was with the most exalted understanding, and the happiest turn to science.
- 1833 T. CHALMERS *On Power of God* I. I. i. §1. 57 Just as much as the properties of a triangle are the enduring stabilities of mathematical science.
- 1845 M. PATTISON in *Christian Remembrancer* Jan. 71 One who is certainly not chargeable with neglect of the substantials of historical science.
- 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* 298 This species is new to science.
- 1922 E. P. ADAMS tr. A. Einstein *Meaning of Relativity* i. 1 The object of all science, whether natural science or psychology, is to co-ordinate our experiences and to bring them into a logical system.
- 1940 *Social Forces* 18 352/1 To this must be added the preoccupancy of science with empirical verification.
- 2004 *What is Enlightenment?* May 37/1 It wasn't until 1988..that he..returned to the world of science full time, plunging headlong into the study of biology, psychology, sociology, physics, and history.

b. spec. The intellectual and practical activity encompassing those branches of study that relate to the phenomena of the physical universe and their laws, sometimes with implied exclusion of pure mathematics. Also: this as a subject of study or examination. Cf. NATURAL SCIENCE *n.*

The most usual sense since the mid 19th cent. when used without any qualification.

Often contrasted with religion when regarded as constituting an influence on a person's world view or belief system; cf. quot. 1967. Cf. also SCIENTISM n. 2.

- 1779 tr. C. F. X. Millot *Elements Gen. Hist.: Pt. Second* III. 118 Francis Bacon..shewed the futility of abstractions, which the doctors made their sole study; established the basis of science on the phaenomena of nature.
- 1825 *Glasgow Mechanics' Mag.* 7 May 217/2 Sentiments of high respect and approbation with regard to that gentleman's talents in general, and as a public teacher of science.
- 1867 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 255 We shall..use the word 'science' in the sense which Englishmen so commonly give to it; as expressing physical and experimental science, to the exclusion of theological and metaphysical.
- 1870 J. YEATS *Nat. Hist. Commerce* p. xiv, An acquaintance with science or with the systematised knowledge of matter and its properties.
- 1871 G. C. T. BARTLEY *Schools for People* liv. 441 It will be noticed that Science was not included in the curriculum.
- 1913 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* I. II. vii. 253 Science is all the go nowadays... And Science is what we want. Science and Religion.
- 1921 *Times* 15 Sept. 9/5 The Edinburgh meeting of the British Association will long be remembered as that at which the new atomic age was made known to those outside the inner ring of science.
- 1926 *N.Y. Times* 15 Dec. 32/8 Six hours of science must be taken in group three.
- 1955 *Bull. Atomic Scientists* Apr. 141/1 Science has become a major source of the power of civilized man.
- 1967 *Canad. Med. Assoc. Jrnl.* 5 Aug. 305/2 The issue here is the same one that occurs repeatedly in the history of clashes between science and religion: belief derived from evidence after free investigation versus revealed Truth.
- 1976 *Norwich Mercury* 17 Dec. 3/8 Second year prizes—English,..mathematics,..science,..history,..geography,..music.
- 1981 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 114/2 Not all cosmologists and philosophers of science assent to the utility of the anthropic principle, or even to its legitimacy.
- 2009 M. MILITELLO et al. *Leading with Inq. & Action* v. 85, 51 percent failed math and 53 percent failed science.
- 2010 J. D. LOWRY & J. P. LOWRY *Turquoise* i. 19/2 With advances in science, geologists know turquoise generally forms near the surface.

c. With *the*. The scientific principles or processes which govern or underpin a (specified) phenomenon, technology, etc. Also: the scientific research into these principles or processes. Usu. with *of* or *behind*.

- 1840 *Mechanics' Mag.* 11 July 109/1 He reads that one..declares that..Leibnitz and Newton, the co-inventors of fluxions, did not understand 'the science' of fluxions. Or that Euclid

understood not the principles or 'science' of geometry because some school boy could not ride over the *pons asinorum*!

- 1865 J. W. NYSTROM *On Technol. Educ. & Shipbuilding* 103 Once, in a scientific meeting, efforts to explain the science of steamboiler explosions, and how to prevent the same, were silenced by the president of the meeting.
- 1924 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 152/2 In 'The Story of the Mind' next month, Doctor Walsh will explain the science of our emotions—what they are and how to use them for profit.
- 1956 J. W. OLIVER *Hist. Amer. Technol.* xxxvi. 546 The science behind radar involves the same principles as radio, and its adaptation..resulted from discoveries made in the early 1920's.
- 1989 *New Scientist* 26 Aug. 19/2 Today the Jeremiahs blame the ozone layer or the greenhouse effect, depending on personal prejudice and how much they understand the science involved.
- 2009 M. SIEGEL *Swine Flu* (Electronic ed.) iii, I tried my best to explain the science of flu to the bus driver as well as to my patients.

d. Scientific results obtained from observations, experiments, etc.;
scientific data. Freq. with *the*.

- 1979 *Science* 13 Apr. 155/3 The reports, although detailed, are predictably cautious. (The group 'drew a conclusion, and that is that the science is inconclusive,' said Libassi.
- 1988 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) (Nexis) 6 Jan. Electricity, the lifeblood of modern society, may pose previously unimagined risks to human health, a growing body of science indicates.
- 1990 *Independent* 28 May 14/2 Yet no sooner had the 'early warning' been published, than the world of politics began its attempt to massage the science into line with perceived expediency.
- 2007 J. RIPPE *High Performance Health* 42 Others tout the latest 'magical' foods, claiming health benefits well beyond what the science shows.

6. As a personification (in various senses).

- c1475 *Court of Sapience* (Trin. Cambr.) (1927) l. 1878 (*MED*), The filosofres, whyche rehersyd bene Wyth Dame Science..Wyth thys lady eke goodly were be sene, And had concourse to her in speciall.
- ?1553 (► c1501) G. DOUGLAS *Palice of Honour* (London) 1813 in *Shorter Poems* (2003) 112 With him are assessouris four of one ascent Science, prudence, Iustice, Sapience.
- a1668 W. D'AVENANT *Wks.* (1673) 276 Many Goths give frighted Science chace, All Empires covet, and would all deface.
- 1747 T. GRAY *Ode Eton Coll.* 3 Where grateful Science still adores Her Henry's holy Shade.
- 1862 G. H. LEWES *Let.* 30 Aug. in *George Eliot Lett.* (1955) IV. 52 It is some comfort to reflect that Science keeps aloof from such misplaced and unjustifiable criticisms.
- 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 328 It is in this way that Science makes herself disliked.
- 1999 G. BEAR *Darwin's Radio* i. 9 Mitch had gotten in trouble with institutions before... Until now, he had never slighted Dame Science herself.

†7. A craft, trade, or occupation requiring trained skill; a skilled profession. *Obs.*

- c1485 (▶ ?a1400) *Child Bristow* l. 78 in C. Horstmann *Altengl. Legenden* (1881) 2nd Ser. 316 He gaf hym gold gret plente, The child his prentys shuld be His science for to conne.
- 1526 W. BONDE *Pylgrimage of Perfection* II. sig. Siiii, Whan a virgine begynneth first to lerne to sewe in the samplar, that science to her as than semeth very hard.
- 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII* c. 13 That no..persones..shalbe enterpret or expounded hande craftesmen, in, for, or by reason of usyng any of the sayde mysteryes, or scyens, of bakyng, bruyng, surgery or wrytyng.
- 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. T. More *Vtopia* sig. Hviv, Hvsbandrye is a scyence common to them all ingenerall, both men and women, wherin they be all experte and cunnyng.
- 1576 in F. J. Furnivall *Gild of St. Mary, Lichfield* (1920) 26 The Master, Wardens and Combretheren of the mystery, crafte, and Scyence of the Taylers of the Citie of Lichffelde.
- 1600 T. DEKKER *Shomakers Holiday* sig. Bv, My iolly coze..Became a Shoemaker in Wittenberg, A goodly science for a gentleman.
- 1660 in *Rec. Early Hist. Boston* (1877) II. 156 No person shall henceforth open a shop in this Towne, nor occupy any manufacture or Science, till hee hath compleated 21 years of age.

8. Esp. with reference to boxing: skilful technique, trained skill. Cf. NOBLE SCIENCE *n.* 2, SCIENCED *adj.* 2. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

- 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol. Life* IV. lxxxvi. 110 She could by no means be said to surpass Mrs. Yates, who joined hard earned science to her other great qualifications.
- 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 31. 247 Mr. Powell, the fire-eater, is a singular genius; and Mendoza has more science than Johnson.
- 1812 *Sporting Mag.* 39 22 Molineux sparred neatly early in the fight, but he lost his science after he had been a good deal punished.
- 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 41/2 It was most disappointing to their huntsman to have the cup thus dashed from his lips when it only required a kill to render complete as fine an exhibition of science as could possibly be seen.
- 1921 *Sat. Evening Post (Philadelphia)* 7 May 7/3 Bim was a light heavyweight, a rusher, a foul fighter, with little science, great strength and a brutish courage.

9. *Oxford Univ. slang.* That part of the course of study in Literae Humaniores (LITERAE HUMANIORES *n.*) which includes ancient and modern philosophy. Now *hist.* and *rare.*

- 1831 W. E. GLADSTONE *Diary* 14 Nov. in J. Morley *Life Gladstone* (1903) I. I. iii. 78 Examined by..Hampden in science.

- 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. iv. 320 Our men know their books well, but I should not say that science is their line.
- 1855 M. PATTISON *Oxf. Stud.* in *Oxf. Ess.* 290 A new element of uncertainty came in, in the difference between taste and scholarship on the one hand, and attainment in Aristotle (science, it was called) on the other.
- 1905 H. PAUL *Life Froude* ii. 26 Froude remained at Oxford..taking pupils in what was then called science, and would now be called philosophy, for the Honour School of *Literæ Humaniores*.

10. Chiefly *U.S.* *Usu.* with capital initial. In the context of Christian Science or the language of Christian Scientists: = CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

n.

- [1875 M. B. EDDY *Sci. & Health* viii. 422 A student once said, 'this science has made me all I am', and that was saying more, perhaps, than he was aware.]
- 1878 in M. B. Eddy *Sci. & Health* (ed. 2) II. v. 151, I never thought I was a very wicked man until I attempted to learn of Science.
- 1902 'M. TWAIN' in *N. Amer. Rev.* Dec. 768 Does the Science kill a patient here and there and now and then?
- 1946 *Christian Sci. Jrnl.* Dec. 616 We called on a practitioner to learn what this Science was.
- 1980 A. WILSON *Setting World on Fire* II. i. 51 Servants..live in a world of doctors and illnesses and death... Of course I wasn't in Science then. I believed all their nonsense.
- 1996 C. BURKE *Becoming Mod.* xvi. 327 While Mina found relief in talks with Mrs. Ramsey, the Christian Science practitioner, she considered the daily lessons 'too boring', she told Joella, herself a faithful follower of Science.

PHRASES

P1.

a. man of science: †(*a*) a man who possesses knowledge in any branch of learning, or trained skill in any art or craft (*obs.*); (*b*) a man who is an expert in or student of one or more branches of (esp. natural or physical) science; a male scientist (now somewhat *arch.*).

- 1482 CAXTON tr. *Higden's Prolicionycion* VI. xv. f. cccj, Also this robert was a connyng man of scyence, & wold in high festes of sayntes in somme abbay of his kynngdom, syng owther bere a coope and rule the quere.
- a1500 *Ratis Raving* (Cambr. Kk.1.5) l. 1782 in R. Girvan *Ratis Raving & Other Early Scots Poems* (1939) 50 For-thi trow to the visest men Of sciens that couth tech and ken.
- 1552 in *Vicary's Anat. Bodie of Man* (1888) App. ii. 119 Here after is declared the names of all suche officers, men of Scyence, Artyficers, Craftismen, and other mynistres.

- 1562 N. WINZET *Certain Tractates* (1888) I. 16 Sen the saidis lordis and gentilmen being men of science [etc.].
- 1662 J. EVELYN *Sculptura* v. 104 The Original Drawings of the great Masters, being dispersed amongst the hands of the greatest Princes, and men of Science only, are preserved with jealousy.
- 1746 *Philos. Trans.* (Royal Soc.) 44 40 J. Bapt. Porta, who is well known to all the Men of Science of all Nations, built his System of Physiognomy upon that of Aristotle.
- 1759 JOHNSON *2nd Let. to Gazetteer* 8 Dec. in *Wks.* (1787) X. 295 No man of science will deny, that architecture has..degenerated at Rome to the lowest state.
- a1822 SHELLEY *Peter Bell III* IV, in *Poet. Wks.* (?1840) 242/2 It was his fancy to invite Men of science, wit, and learning, Who came to lend each other light.
- 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* IV. vii, in *Maud & Other Poems* 18 The man of science himself is fonder of glory, and vain, An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit bounded and poor.
- 1890 R. LE GALLIENNE *G. Meredith* 71 The man of science is nothing if not a poet gone wrong.
- 1927 *Observer* 20 Mar. 24/3 Modern florists and men of science..have made a rainbow out of a single colour (as in the nemesia).
- 2009 *Independent* 31 Dec. (Life section) 15/5 Part of the DNA running through this adaptation was all those horror films in which a cocky young man of science has his certainties upturned.

b. woman of science: †(a) a woman of knowledge or understanding (*obs.*); (b) a woman who is an expert in or student of one or more branches of (esp. natural or physical) science; a female scientist (now somewhat *arch.*).

- 1591 J. M. *Phillippes Venus* f. 2, To burne one Candle, in seeking another: to exercise our tungs, fill our eares, but deceiue our expectations: to talke of warre, were too vnseemelye for women of Science, not fitting our sexe.
- 1757 W. HUGGINS *Annot. Orlando Furioso* 73/2 This charming nurse is a woman of Science, skilled in the laconic as well as the pathetic, and an excellent oratrix.
- 1817 *Revealer of Secrets* II. viii. 129 It was easy to become a woman of science; she had only to talk of gas, and oxygen and decomposition.
- 1883 P. A. HANAFORD *Daughters of Amer.* 263 Mary M. Chase (though she would hardly have numbered herself among the women of science) was a lover of botany.
- 1909 *Science* 26 Nov. 757/1 Women of genius would be given an equal opportunity with men of genius, and the absurd distinctions of salary inherited from the public schools would no longer be a drag upon the scientific work of the university. The woman of science, like the man, would be worthy her hire.
- 1975 *Bull. Atomic Scientists* Feb. 47/2 Rachel Carson, a woman of science who heard the message more clearly than her male colleagues, launched the environmental revolution in the United States with her publication of *Silent Spring*.
- 2013 *Edmonton (Alberta) Jrnl.* (Nexis) 3 June D1 Santarossa is a veterinarian, so she is a woman of science first and foremost.

P2. *the Dismal Science*: see the first element.

P3. to blind (a person) with science. Freq. in *pass.*, as **to be blinded by (also with) science.**

a. *Austral. Boxing slang.* To overcome (an opponent) using greater skill. Cf. sense 8. Now *rare*.

1915 *Sunday Times (Perth, Austral.)* 25 Apr. 19/8 His reach and unerring left that had so sorely troubled earlier opponents were valueless. Kay completely blinded him with science.

1919 *Sunday Times (Perth, Austral.)* 19 Jan. 4/7 Joe..being a clever tapper, with a dandy left, was fairly blinding him with science.

b. *colloq. (orig. Austral.).* To overwhelm or confound (a person) by means of detailed, complex, or technical (esp. scientific) information.

1931 *Sydney Morning Herald* 1 June 11/3 Nine out of every ten such taxpayers must say that it is a mass of complexity, and cannot be understood. To put the position in a boxing phrase, 'He is blinded with science'.

1948 E. PARTRIDGE et al. *Dict. Forces' Slang* 18 *Blind with science*, to explain away an offence, a mistake, by talking at great length and very technically, thus dazzling one's interlocutor into non-pursuance of the matter. (Mostly Army.)

1973 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 14/6 We are also more familiar..with the tendency for people to be blinded by science and to succumb to 'expert' medical opinion, however quackish.

1980 *Jrnl. Amer. Stud.* 14 258 A mistaken attempt to appeal to the common reader on the one hand, and to blind him with science on the other.

2006 S. PAPE & S. FEATHERSTONE *Feature Writing* x. 126 Although the reader should never be blinded by science, the focus will often be on the importance of medical breakthroughs in terms of improving quality of life.

P4. *to drop science*: see DROP *v.* Additions.

COMPOUNDS

C1.

a. General *attrib.* and objective (chiefly in sense 5b).

1832 *Treble Almanack* III. 101 Select Classical and Science-school, and Institution for Students of Trinity College only.

- 1895 *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, Colorado) 11 Oct. 5/1 They were going to chloroform the grasshoppers and then dissect the insects and mount the various parts of it on cards for their science lesson in school the next day.
- 1916 H. G. WELLS *Mr. Britling* I. i. 16 Ruskin and Morris..were as reactionary and anti-scientific as the dukes and the bishops. Machine haters. Science haters.
- 1972 *New Scientist* 16 Mar. 619/1 (adv.) The school has a well-equipped science block with six laboratories and a technical staff.
- 1984 *Nature* 12 Jan. 103/2 The amount of evolution covered in pre-college science books is documentably declining.
- 2001 A. SHEEHAN *Chasing Hawk* (2002) 110, I fell in with another group of misfits—science geeks mostly, who had joined the team simply because no other sport would have them.
- 2007 *Ecologist* July 94/3 Smith has to be the best science communicator alive today, and this book stands as the final word on the health risks of genetically modified food.

b. Forming adjectives in combination with a past participle.

science-based *adj.*

- 1850 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Nov. 547/1 Not a mere dilettante smattering of pictures, statues, or buildings, but a thoroughly science-based knowledge of the principles of beauty.
- 1962 *Economist* 14 Apr. 187/1 An industry can be science-based, said Lord Hailsham, and yet do little or no actual research.
- 2011 U. BARDI *Limits to Growth Revisited* i. 2 We have excellent predictive tools in the form of science-based models.

science-led *adj.*

- 1921 *Berkeley (Calif.) Daily Gaz.* 18 Oct. 5/7 A Science-led Industrial Democracy with a unified rational Purpose.
- 2007 J. C. LOVETT et al. in R. E. Hester & R. M. Harrison *Biodeversity under Threat* 184 With increasing recognition of the impacts of climate change on ecological, social and economic levels, there is a need to develop a science-led policy framework.

science-oriented *adj.*

- 1952 F. L. K. HSU *Relig., Sci. & Human Crises* 8 A science-oriented people do not always differentiate magic with a pseudo-scientific wrapping from science.
- 2004 A. E. PRESTON *Leaving Sci.* ii. 24 Completion of a set of science-oriented courses is a prerequisite for medical school.

science-related *adj.*

- 1954 *AIBS Bull.* 4 27/2 As an immediate service to teachers, the Foundation is distributing a pamphlet entitled, 'Let's Help Science Teachers Find Science-Related Summer Jobs in Industry'.
- 2008 K. HADLEY & M. J. FEREDAY *Ensuring Competent Performance in Forensic Pract.* 132 Employers reported that they would prefer to recruit graduates who have a traditional science-related degree.

c.

science class n.

- 1847 *Gen. Rep. Public Instr. Lower Provinces Bengal Presidency* 75 In the competition at the close of the summer term the gold medal which is the first prize in the science class of Botany, was gained by Bholonath Bose.
- 1931 *Boys' Life* Sept. 56/4 Our lunch hour was from twelve-thirty to two o'clock, after which we had a Science class, taught by Mr. Williams.
- 2006 L. S. BROWN & T. A. HOLME *Chem. for Engin. Students* i. 9 We..have to remember some basic facts about fire that we've seen in science classes before.

science experiment n.

- 1875 *Punch* 25 Sept. 126/2 Men..Will smile just awhile at the Science experiment, Then welcome pure Poetry's music, depth, merriment.
- 1998 B. K. ROTHMAN *Genetic Maps & Human Imaginations* 31 Daniel..came home all excited about a science experiment that they had done in school.

science journal n.

- 1871 *Freeman's Jrnl. (Dublin)* 13 Feb. The illustrious astronomer, Padre Secchi,..whose astronomical observations..are quoted in every science journal in the universe.
- 1997 *Independent* 30 Jan. I. 2/5 They report in today's edition of the science journal *Nature* that a gene known as bcl-2..helped severed nerve axons in mice to regrow.

science lab n.

- 1898 E. RUTHERFORD *Let.* 25 Sept. in *Life & Lett. Ld. Rutherford* (1939) iii. 63, I have met Mr Macdonald several times, he is the millionaire who has given all the money for the Science labs.
- 2004 M. BEATTIE *Narr. in Making* ii. 19 The school has no staff room, no music room, no science labs, and no gymnasium.

science laboratory n.

- 1875 *Marlburian* 1 Dec. 191/1 We saw lately in Rome a large Monastery which had been thus taken from the clerics, and converted into science laboratories in connection with a technical College.
- 1995 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 10 Feb. 53/3 (adv.) The school has recently received a grant of nearly a third of a million pounds for refurbishment and suiting of the science laboratories.

science-monger *n.*

- a1628 F. GREVILLE *Treat. Humane Learning* xxvii, in *Certaine Wks.* (1633) 28 Strong instances to put all Arts to schoole, And proue the science-monger but a foole.
- 1808 *Ann. Rev.* 6 660/2 Another generation..who are bred up to repeat that myriad of new words with which the French revolution, and the French science-mongers have inundated European literature.
- 1901 *Chemist & Druggist* 7 Dec. 919/2 Employers look dubiously at the holders of the Major certificate. They are afraid it decorates a mere science-monger.
- 1988 *Amer. Anthropologist* 90 264 Despite the high hopes of some fierce sciencemongers, there are no clear and certain methods of producing good ideas.

science museum *n.*

- 1860 *Chem. News* 28 Apr. 245/1 Standing between our Art Museum and our Science Museum there is an additional museum, which has more particularly in view the teaching of the elements of the various branches of knowledge which are brought before the young.
- 1997 J. MANSELL *Perfect Timing* xviii. 91 The last time Dina had visited London had been on a school trip to the Science Museum which had bored her stupid.

science professor *n.*

- 1866 *Manch. Guardian* 10 Oct. 5/5 What can be more important for an association of science professors than dealing with the health, not of individuals, but of masses?
- 2012 *Isis* 103 552 A cabal of Cambridge University science professors took up the challenge by collectively writing *Science and the Nation*.

science teacher *n.*

- 1851 *Evid. Visitation Clonmel Endowed School Accts. & Papers* 20: Ireland 2 in *Parl. Papers* L. 365 Mr. Murray commenced as science teacher in August 1842, at a salary of 100 *l.* a year.
- 1966 *Yuma (Arizona) Daily Sun* 18 Aug. B7/3 Science teachers have built a 'frogger', an absorbing kind of aquarium for students to watch.
- 2005 *Courier-Mail (Brisbane)* 27 June 7/7 Canberra science teacher Paul Floyd said the alignment of the three planets will not happen again until 2045.

science teaching *n.*

- 1859 *6th Rep. Sci. & Art Dept.* (Comm. Council on Educ.) 13 The whole question of science-teaching has received the careful consideration of the Board.
- 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 80/2 Science-teaching should always be permeated by a heuristic bias (i.e. methods of investigation must be used whenever possible).
- 2001 *N.Y. Times* 6 May II. 4/6 Right-brain methods take a back seat to traditional science teaching, which emphasizes rules and mathematics.

C2.

science-bitten *adj.* and *n. rare (a) adj.* enthusiastic about or obsessed with science; *(b) n.* (with *the* and *pl.* concord) people who are enthusiastic about or obsessed with science, as a class.

- 1854 C. READE in *Bentley's Misc.* **35** 604 Casenower, the science-bitten, had read all the books chemists wrote on agriculture.
- 1904 H. L. WILSON *Seeker* xix. 240 We already know how to reach the heathen, the unbookish, the unthinking—but how reach the educated—the science-bitten ?
- 1987 C. ZALESKI *Otherworld Journeys* III. vi. 100 Proof of life after death has not always been the purpose of such literature; that particular interest is characteristic of our own doubt-ridden and science-bitten culture.

science fair *n.* *(a) N. Amer.* a school fair in which students exhibit science projects they have designed, typically as part of a competition; *(b)* (more generally) a science-themed public exhibition, typically with stalls and demonstrations.

- 1930 *Roswell (New Mexico) Daily Record* 10 Apr. 8/3 The science department of the Senior High school plans to hold a science fair.
- 1961 *Times* 30 Aug. 9/3, 140,000 people attended lectures and showings of scientific films..while a first science fair—held in Manchester—was attended by a further 12,000.
- 1997 M. GROENING et al. *Simpsons: Compl. Guide* 109/1 Bart pelts Principal Skinner with a tomato that Lisa has grown for her science fair project.
- 2003 *Time Out N.Y.* 15 May 26/3, I made my way to the Exploratorium, a cool interactive museum that's home to irresistible hands-on exhibits reminiscent of school science fairs.
- 2012 *Sunday Times* (Nexis) 26 Feb. (100 Best Small Companies section) 20 The company [sc. Bazaarvoice] makes sure it solicits the views of its own people, too, and holds a science fair to showcase bright ideas.

science master *n.* †*(a)* a person who is an expert in a science (*obs.*); *(b)* a male teacher of science.

- 1763 *Beauties of all Mag. Sel.* Oct. 440/2 Sir James Thornhil secured Mr. Hogarth a place; and that I take it to be the reason why he had not a new salary while the fashion lasted, of pensioning arts and science masters.
- 1856 *Freeman's Jrnal. (Dublin)* 5 Jan. Science Master in the University and Military Institution, Talbot-place.
- 1914 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 511 It used to be that a science master gave an experimental lecture, and afterwards he had a very easy time, letting the students follow a set routine in the laboratory.
- 2002 *Times Educ. Suppl.* (Nexis) 6 Sept. 4 Mr Nissen had been a science master at Lancing College, and gone into the church on his retirement.

science park *n.* (a) *U.S.* a large protected area of land which is kept in its natural state primarily for the purpose of scientific study (*rare*); (b) *orig. U.S.* an area of land devoted to scientific research facilities or the development of industries based on science or technology; cf. *business park n.* at BUSINESS *n.* Compounds 5, *research park n.* at RESEARCH *n.*¹ Compounds 3.

- 1906 *School Sci. & Math.* Jan. 74 C. W. D. Parsons, offered a resolution regarding the preservation of Niagara Falls as a science park which was adopted.
- 1961 *Cumberland (Maryland) Evening Times* 25 May 3/6 President Kennedy's special science advisor has suggested 'science parks' created by community effort as a way to draw technological industry to Maryland.
- 1981 *Daily Tel.* 31 July 8/3 A 116-acre science park to attract high technology-based firms, and provide hundreds of jobs, is to be established in Peterborough. Lynch Wood Science Park will also include conference and sports centres and a hotel.
- 2011 R. PORTER *From Mao to Market* vii. 142 The establishment of science parks, where academic researchers from scientific institutions can apply their knowledge to practical problems.

This entry has been updated (OED Third Edition, March 2014).