

SOME BRANCHES OF SCIENCE

- Aerodynamics** — study of the mechanics of motion between air and a solid
- Agronomy** — study of soil and crop-raising
- Anatomy** — study of the structure of organisms
- Anthropology** — study of the origin and development of human cultures
- Archaeology** — study of remains from past cultures
- Astronomy** — study of the universe: stars, planets, and all heavenly bodies
- Astrophysics** — study of the chemical and physical nature of objects in space
- Bacteriology** — study of bacteria
- Biochemistry** — study of the chemical makeup of cells in order to determine the life processes of cells and entire organisms
- Biophysics** — study of the physical processes in the functioning of living things
- Biology** — study of the science of life processes of plants and animals
- Botany** — study of plants
- Cartography** — making of maps or charts
- Chemical Engineering** — application of chemistry to industrial and technological uses
- Chemistry** — study of the makeup and properties of substances and of their reactions to one another
- Climatology** — study of weather trends and patterns over a period of time
- Computer Science** — study and application of the science of computer programming and use
- Ecology** — study of the relationships between living things in the environment
- Economics** — study of human production, distribution, and use of goods and services
- Electronics** — application of the scientific technology of electricity in such ways as the design and application of circuitry and equipment for power generation, machine control, and communications
- Embryology** — study of fetal development
- Engineering** — application of the science and math which makes the properties of matter and energy useful to people through structures, machines, systems, or products
- Entomology** — study of insects and insect control
- Environmental Science** — study and application of methods to manage, protect, and repair the environment
- Forestry** — science of planting and managing forests
- Genetics** — study of heredity and genes
- Geography** — study of the physical structures of Earth's surface and their relationships to human life and cultures

- Geology** — study of the structure, makeup, and history of Earth, and of Earth's changes
- Histology** — study of tissues
- Ichthyology** — study of fish
- Marine Biology** — study of the plants and animals that live in the ocean
- Marine Geology** — study of the ocean floor
- Mathematics** — science of logical reasoning and calculation with numbers and other ways of counting or measuring
- Medicine** — study, prevention, and treatment of sickness, injury, and disease
- Meteorology** — study of the atmosphere and the physical and chemical processes that take place in the atmosphere and produce weather
- Microbiology** — study of organisms that can be seen only with the aid of a microscope
- Mineralogy** — study of minerals
- Molecular Biology** — study of the structure and function of large molecules necessary to life
- Nuclear Physics** — study and application of physics as it deals with the structure of atomic nuclei, nuclear forces, the fission process, the study of radioactive decay, etc.
- Neurology** — study and treatment of the structure and diseases of the nervous system
- Oceanography** — study of the physical properties and processes and inhabitants of the ocean
- Organic Chemistry** — study of compounds containing the element carbon
- Ornithology** — study of birds
- Paleontology** — study of past geological periods as revealed through remains in rocks
- Petrology** — study of rocks
- Physics** — study of matter and energy
- Physiology** — study of the normal functions of living things and their parts
- Political Science** — study of forms of government and all other aspects of politics
- Psychology** — study of human mental processes and human behavior, including disorders
- Radiology** — science of dealing with X-rays, other forms of radiant energy, and other forms of technology for viewing bones and organs and for diagnosing and treating disease
- Seismology** — study of earthquakes and other earth vibrations
- Sociology** — study of the origin, nature, and development of human society
- Taxonomy** — classification of living things
- Thermodynamics** — study of heat as it is produced by the motion of molecules
- Zoology** — study of the life, structure, growth, and classification of animals