

1a) Skomilowski and Bunge are two different thinkers with two distinctive backgrounds. Skomilowski tends to approach technology from a broader perspective considering the technological impact on human existence and society. He may focus on the ethical and existential implications of technology rather than providing a strict definition while Bunge is known for his systematic approach to philosophy where he emphasizes on clarity and precision. He mostly provides detailed definitions and classifications.

Purpose and goal.

1b) In science, the primary goal is to understand the natural world and principles that govern it. Scientists seek to explain certain phenomena, discover patterns and formulate theories that help in the explanation of their findings.

-The main purpose of technology is to apply scientific knowledge to solve the practical problems and meet the human needs. Technology involves the development and application of various tools, machines, systems, gizmos and processes.

Nature of knowledge.

-Science focuses on acquiring knowledge through systematic observation, experimentation, statistics and analysis. The knowledge that is generated through scientific methods is often theoretical hence leading to a broader understanding of the natural world.

-In technology, the practical application of scientific knowledge to create products, devices and systems is heavily used to consider the fact that some specific purposes need to be accomplished. Technological knowledge is often more applied and results in tangible products or processes.

Methodology.

-Methodology relies on the scientific method, a systematic process that involves observation, hypothesis formation, experimentation, data collection and analysis. Scientific findings are in most cases a subject to peer review and are expected to be replicable.

-However, in technology methodology involves the application of scientific principles to design and to create products or processes. The emphasis of methodology is on problem solving and practical implementation often through engineering and iterative designed processes.

Output.

-The output of scientific endeavours includes theories, models and explanations that contribute to our understanding of the natural world. Scientific knowledge is typically disseminated through publications in scientific journals.

-The output of technology is often tangible and practical such as products, devices or systems that address specific needs. Technological advancement are usually disseminated through patents, product releases and technical documentations.

Time frame.

-Scientific discoveries can take time to unfold and the timeline for breakthroughs can be unpredictable. Scientific progress often involves building upon the work of previous researchers.

-With technology, the technological advancements can have more immediate and direct impact on society. The development and implementation of technology can be faster paced and may respond more directly to societal needs.

"In conclusion, while science and technology are distinct, they are interconnected and often mutually beneficial. Scientific discoveries can lead to technological innovations and technological advancements can open up new avenues of scientific exploration.

lc)-With Skomilowski, technology has a great impact on human existence and societal progress. He comes to a conclusion that scientific discoveries are what lead to technological innovations which improves people's lives. Bunge on the other hand explored the relationship between science and technology in his works, addressing issues related to scientific methodology, the nature of scientific theories and the practical applications of scientific knowledge.

ld)-Designed process is a systematic and creative problem solving approach that aims to create solutions to specific challenges such as identifying and understanding the problem that needs solving or the opportunity that can be explored through design. It also helps in gathering information, conduct research and analyse relevant data to gain insights into the problem or opportunity.

-Design process helps generate a wide range of ideas and potential solutions. Brainstorming sessions often involves collaboration among team members to encourage creativity. It also helps in selecting promising ideas and develop them into more concrete concepts. Design process also helps build early-stage prototypes or models to test and evaluate the feasibility of design concepts.

-Design process helps to ensure the design vision is realised in that the production team for implementation have the final design.