
Lost In (which is “en” in Greek, “in” in Latin, but “en” again in Latinates) Thought: College Admission Essay Sample

I have been told I am a thinker: one who is commonly lost in thought - which arises as a result of the interactions between the various parts of the brain, according to one theory, as the logical center in the front left hemisphere attempts to make sense of the various stimuli it receives from the other centers of the brain, such as the sensual stimuli centers that are on either side of the brain - except the vocal areas and several other nuclei, which usually are centered in one side or the other - as well as the amigdala and other parts of the so-called "primary mammalian" brain, though they are more responsible for primary emotions such as fear, pleasure, and aggressiveness. I think this is true, but I find it discouraging that it is often said as a criticism rather than a complement.

I am unsure why excessive thought would be such an undesirable thing. After all, it is thinking that separates our race from many otherwise adept organisms, although it has been argued that opposable thumbs were the most important adaptation. Or perhaps speech, which was first proposed to have arisen biologically by Noam Chomsky (who is still alive but seems to have temporarily given up sparking whole revolutions in historical linguistics) in what is now known among linguists as The Event. Additionally, it is certainly our propensity for thought - insatiable, profuse, and boundless exploration - which has created our modern world, although it is arguable whether our culture itself, with its aptitude and unfettered curiosity, fostered such developments, or if it were simply the culmination of several environmental phenomena, such as the presence of pack-animals, high-protein staple grains, and the latitudinal migration potential that existed across the Eurasian continent. Despite this, I do understand that sometimes, I just do not realize how much I am missing while I am busy in thought.

You see, I've always been a curious and inquisitive individual, prone to examining anything and everything in an attempt to deduce its inner workings. I certainly prescribe to what Aristotle set down, man's desire to "know by nature" - although of course it is quite difficult to trace it directly to him, as it could have just as easily been the teaching of his master Plato, or perhaps the product of one of the Pre-Socratics, Thales, or even Anaxagoras. They were more concerned with natural philosophy, but nevertheless explored their area of interest as much as any other philosopher, as Socrates with his world of wisdom, Plato, with his world of universals and perfection, or Pythagoras, who technically is called a Pre-Socratic, but only for the time period in which he lived. Overall, I just can't help it.

At least I will say I am working on it. I try not to become lost in thought so often, like last year when I would miss whole periods attempting to visualize the effects of the theory of special relativity if one were to map the movements of Jupiter in relation to the sun, and which was ultimately moving more quickly, although in order to declare either of them as truly moving would require some means of acceleration, which perhaps could exist based on the elliptical nature of Jupiter's orbit, but then again, does it actually speed up, being closer to the sun, or is the change in distance insignificant considering the some 775 million meters, give or take about 6 million meters, separating the two massive bodies? But then again, what about the other

planets' pull on Jupiter, or vice versa, as Jupiter is in fact the size of a small sun, and would certainly be able to affect the orbit of another of the planets, in quantitative acceleration, given a close enough distance? And what about the wave nature of Jupiter's movement, which would certainly -

What was I saying?

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