

## “Forever and Ever”

Who makes laws, but is not a politician? Sin does. He was a mathematician and a scientist. He advanced the work of other famous scientist. With majors in math and physics, this “Unlikely Hero” changed the world forever.

To begin with, Sin got into science when he was young, and there were questions that he could not answer. He was born prematurely in 1642 on Christmas day. This was the year Galileo died. Sin’s father died two months before his birth. He was so small when he was born that he could be placed into a quarter pot. His mother moved on and married a wealthy man when he turned three, leaving his grandmother to **foster** him.

Eight years later, his mother came home with three step-siblings. When he turned twelve, he went to King’s School in Grantham, England, seeking the answers to math and science. At school, he was fascinated with chemicals and built mechanical devices. When he got pulled out of school to run the farm, it was obvious that it was not for him, so he went to Trinity College in Cambridge when he turned nineteen. He got his bachelors degree in 1665. He went on to get his masters until the Bubonic Plague hit England, and he was sent back to his **haven**. Therefore, Sin had a childhood filled with many mathematic and scientific questions.

In addition, as Sin grew older he faced many mathematical problems and adverse situations, before he could find success. He went back home before he got his masters. In this eighteen month period, Sin did experiments to find these answers. He studied the laws of gravity and optics. Also while Sin was at home, he established a system of calculus that helped him solve his problems. When Sin returned to college in 1667, he got his masters degree in little to no time. Isaac Barrow, one of Sin’s math

professors, saw Sin's ability. When he retired he gave Sin his job at Trinity College. Sin worked there for twenty-seven years, still studying optics. Sin discovered the nature and power that light had. He made **ornate** telescope lens and mailed it to the Royal Society. The Royal Society was so impressed that when he sent a paper of revealing his experiments, it was published. **Bountiful** amounts of scientists thought Sin's theory was **deceptive** and apposed it vigorously, putting him into his own little **shackles**. This almost made him give up science eternally. A few years later, Sin evolved the **phenomenal** Principia. Thus, changing the world forever Sin found the answers to mathematical problems.

Furthermore, Sin, also known as Sir Isaac Newton became an "unlikely hero" by discovering new laws and principles in math and science. Many copies were **allotted** to other scientist. Sin had to **instill** this **sublime theme** to others. The Principia was first written in Latin and came out in 1687. This made him **surpass** other leading scientist, putting him to the top. He had to **assimilate** to being a **unconventional** scientist. The Principia held the law of inertia and helped solve unsolved math problems. People were more open to Sin's thoughts after that and believed him more. He published the Opticks after that, which were things that he studied earlier and came out with two revised versions of the Principia. He also won many awards for his achievements. Sir Isaac Newton, the creator of the Laws of Motion, will forever live on.

To conclude, Sin became an "Unlikely Hero" through tough times. **Memoirs** are written about Sin everyday. He died March 31, 1727, but his greatest work ever, the laws of motion, will never be forgotten.