

How to Embrace Being a Leapling, Part 1

1. Number
2. Number
3. Number
4. Verb - Past Tense
5. Noun
6. Adjective
7. Noun
8. Verb - Base Form
9. Verb - Base Form
10. Adjective
11. Number
12. Noun
13. Noun
14. Number
15. Number
16. Number
17. Verb - Present Ends In S
18. Number
19. Verb - Base Form
20. Adjective
21. Noun
22. Adjective
23. Verb - Base Form

24. Adjective

25. Number

26. Number

27. Verb - Past Tense

28. Number

29. Number

30. Adverb

31. Verb - Base Form

32. Adjective

33. Verb - Base Form

34. Month

35. Number

36. Adjective

37. Noun

38. Adjective

39. Month

40. Number

41. Number

42. Number

43. Number

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So, you were born on February 29 and you have your birthday every 4 years. Not bad, right? Except for, you're 4 times younger than your true age (4 = _____ Number, 8 = _____ Number, 12 = _____ Number, etc). You start having questions:

- Why isn't my birthday on the calendar?
- When am I supposed to celebrate my birthday?
- How old am I, really?
- Will I get _____ Verb - Past Tense in _____ Noun?

It's really not as _____ Adjective as you think it is. Being a leapling is a _____ Noun, which you should _____ Verb - Base Form. _____ Verb - Base Form these steps.

1. First of all, you should learn about the _____ Adjective explanation on WHY we have leap years. Although most modern calendar years have _____ Number days, a complete _____ Noun around the _____ Noun (one Solar year) takes approximately _____ Number days and _____ Number hours. An extra _____ Number hours thus _____ Verb - Present ends in S every _____ Number years, requiring that an extra calendar day be added to _____ Verb - Base Form the calendar with the sun's _____ Adjective position. Without the added day, the seasons would move back in the calendar, leading to confusion about when to undertake activities dependent on weather,

_____ Noun _____, or hours of daylight.

In other words, we have leap days in order to be _____ Adjective _____ with the Earth's rotation around the sun. So don't _____ Verb - Base Form _____ were born on a very _____ Adjective _____ day of the year!

2. Another thing you should learn is that although leap years are EVERY 4 years, it isn't always exactly EVERY 4 years. A year divisible by _____ Number _____ would not be considered a leap year unless that year was also exactly divisible by _____ Number _____. In other words, years 1600 and 2000, were century leap years, and so will be 2400 and 2800. However, years 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300 and 2500 were/will be common years since they are not evenly divisible by 400.

3. You're obviously the same age as anybody else born in the same year as you. You may be _____ Verb - Past _____ Tense _____ for being only 4 years old on your _____ Number _____ birthday, but it's not really that much a big deal. Do the math---4 leap years = _____ Number _____ common years, so you ARE 16 at age 16. Basically, you're 4 times younger than your actual age, which doesn't _____ Adverb _____ mean anything in common years. But if nobody can _____ Verb - Base Form _____ that, you have to realize that people are _____ Adjective _____ sometimes.

4. You can _____ Verb - Base Form _____ your birthday whenever you feel, simply because you're special! Whether it be February 28 or _____ Month _____ _____ Number _____, or even both, you're still reminded that you're a very _____ Adjective _____

_____ Noun _____. Your birthday makes you _____ Adjective _____. Or if you want, you can even have a half birthday,

_____ Month _____ Number ____! But only in a non-leap year, that is.

5. You're legally an adult at age _____ Number ____ (or 5, if you wish). In fact, you're legally an adult at the age that is considered legal, depending on where you live. By the time you're "actually" _____ Number ____, you would be in your _____ Number ____ (and probably dead too). So you're legally an adult at between ages 4-6 (16-24).