

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_____

_____. Your birthday makes you _____. Or if you want, you can even have a half birthday,
_____! But only in a non-leap year, that is.

5. You're legally an adult at age _____ (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" _____, you would be
in your _____ (and probably dead too). So you're legally an adult at between ages 4-6 (16-24).