

How to Embrace Being a Leaping, 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).