

Name: _____

What is a Leap Year?

Video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56zlm9qhVGc>

1. A leap year is when we have an _____ on the calendar.
2. This makes a calendar year have _____.
3. _____ are people born on February 29th.
4. One full day (rotation) is how long it takes the earth to _____.
5. One year is how long it takes the earth to rotate _____ exactly once.
6. One year= _____ days.
7. There is no .25 day on the calendar, so every _____ years we take those days, add them together to make _____ full day.
8. This day is added to the calendar as _____ for a Leap Day.
9. It was the _____, by watching the _____ star, who first noticed that a year was _____ days.
10. In _____, Julius Caesar along with _____, the astronomer, created the _____ calendar to help fix the leap year problem.
11. If we continue following the Julian calendar through the year _____, we will be off of the calendar by _____.
12. To avoid this problem, we use a _____ calendar.
13. In the Gregorian calendar, years _____ are no longer Leap Years.
14. If the year is also _____, it is still a leap year.
15. The earth's rotation is slowing by _____.



KEY

What is a Leap Year?

Video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56zlm9qhVGc>

1. A leap year is when we have an **extra day** on the calendar.
2. This makes a calendar year have **366 days**.
3. **Leaplings** are people born on February 29th.
4. One full day (rotation) is how long it takes the earth to **rotate exactly once**.
5. One year is how long it takes the earth to rotate **around the sun** exactly once.
6. One year= **365.25** days.
7. There is no .25 day on the calendar, so every **4** years we take those days, add them together to make **one** full day.
8. This day is added to the calendar as **February 29th** for a Leap Day.
9. It was the **Egyptians**, by watching the **Sirius** star, who first noticed that a year was **365.25** days.
10. In **45 B.C.**, Julius Caesar along with **Sosigenes**, the astronomer, created the **Julian** calendar to help fix the leap year problem.
11. If we continue following the Julian calendar through the year **2140**, we will be off of the calendar by **one full day**.
12. To avoid this problem, we use a **Gregorian** calendar.
13. In the Gregorian calendar, years **divisible by 100** are no longer Leap Years.
14. If the year is also **divisible by 400**, it is still a leap year.
15. The earth's rotation is slowing by **.005 seconds per year**.

