

LEAP YEAR

SCAVENGER HUNT

How many...
to sign the Constitution
without a Bill of Rights?

Q3 How many freedoms are
included in the 1st Amendment?

Q4 What is another word for
liberties (found in
parenthesis)?

Q5 What is a change or addition
to the U.S. Constitution known
as?

Q6 Many of the delegates from
states would not ratify, or
Constitution.

Q7 The...
(were against) the
government.

Q8 The Bill of Rights has
provided the foundation of
freedom for all ----

Q9 Who drafted a Bill of Rights
that had 19 amendments?













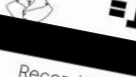




Q10 What word means plan of
government?

Number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

CODE

used as YOUR
with just 3 le

	=D		=L		=I
	=E		=M		=U
	=F		=N		=V
	=G		=O		=W
	=H		=P		=X
	=I		=Q		=Y
			=R		=Z

Record the letters for each answer below, then use the dec
corresponding letter. If the answer to Question #1 was a dec

ALPHA CODE

LETTERS



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3			

E

CARD #1




Every four years, our calendars display an unusual irregularity - an extra day added to February, making it a 29-day month instead of the usual 28. This phenomenon is known as Leap Year. There are both scientific reasons and traditions behind this quadrennial (recurring every 4 years) occurrence.

THINK TANK

	
QUADRENNIAL	PHENOMENON

CARD #3

The concept of Leap Year has its roots in the Roman calendar attributed to Julius Caesar. In 46 BCE, Julius Caesar, advised by astronomer Sosigenes, introduced significant changes to the Roman calendar, becoming known as the Julian calendar. The Roman calendar at the time was based on a lunar system and had fallen out of sync with the solar year. This caused issues with the timing of agricultural and religious festivals. To fix this misalignment, Caesar introduced a leap year system, adding one extra day to the calendar every four years.

		
FESTIVALS	CONCEPT	

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 10 READING CARDS
- ✓ 10 QUESTIONS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

CARD #1

Every four years, our calendars display an unusual irregularity – an extra day added to February, making it a 29-day month instead of the usual 28. This phenomenon is known as Leap Year. There are both scientific reasons and traditions behind this quadrennial (recurring

CARD #3

The concept of Leap Year has its roots in the Roman calendar attributed to Julius Caesar. In 46 BCE, Julius Caesar, advised by astronomer Sosigenes, introduced significant changes to the Roman calendar, becoming known as the Julian calendar. The Roman calendar at the time was based on a lunar system and had fallen out of sync with the solar year. This caused issues with the timing of agricultural and religious festivals. To fix this misalignment

CARD #5

The Gregorian calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, refined the Julian calendar, which had a leap year every four years without exception. The Gregorian system, which we use today, maintains the 4-year rule but introduces exceptions to the leap year rule to maintain a more accurate alignment with the Earth's solar orbit. The original goal of the Gregorian calendar was to change the date of Easter.



EASTER



EARTH



POPE

CARD #7

Individuals born on February 29th, known as "leap day babies" or "leaplings," have a birthday that occurs only once every four years. These individuals often choose to celebrate on February 28th or March 1st in nonleap years. The probability of being born on February 29th is about 1 in 1,461. According to Guinness World Records, there is only one family to ever produce three consecutive generations born on February 29. Peter Keogh was born in Ireland on February 29, 1940. His son was born on Leap Day in 1964, and his granddaughter was born on February 29, 1996.



PETER
KEOGH



PROBABILITY



LEAPLINGS

CARD #9

In the United States, the Uniform Time Act of 1966 standardized the start for daylight saving time, impacting our clocks to make the most of daylight. While not directly related to Leap Year, these legislative acts show a dynamic relationship between geographic and our temporal (time) structures.



DAYLIGHT



TIME

HOW IT WORKS

NUM
answ
IS NE
stud
answ
ALP
invol
(four
code
befw
revie

All y
them
read
AND
It do
stati
stud
choo
diffe
When
what

DIRECTIONS

ANSWER SHEET - NUMERIC CODE

Record the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question. Questions #1-10 will NOT be found on card #1. You have to visit each reading card to find your answer. The correct letter for the right code is in the box.

How many questions did you answer correctly? _____

How many questions did you not answer? _____

How many questions did you not read? _____

How many questions did you not understand? _____

CARD #S AND QUESTIONS

Write the answer to each question in the box.

If you are answering a question, be sure you are writing the correct letter for the right code.

CARD #S AND QUESTIONS

Write the answer to each question in the box.

If you are answering a question, be sure you are writing the correct letter for the right code.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Choose 5 words from the reading cards that are unfamiliar or new to you and fill in the chart below.

WORD **PICTURE** **DEFINITION**

Record the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ANSWER SHEET - NUMERIC CODE

Record the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question. Questions #1-10 will NOT be found on card #1. You have to visit each reading card to find your answer. The correct letter for the right code is in the box.

How many questions did you answer correctly? _____

How many questions did you not answer? _____

How many questions did you not read? _____

How many questions did you not understand? _____

ANSWER KEY

Q1	=A	Q6	=S
Q2	=B	Q7	=T
Q3	=C	Q8	=U
Q4	=D		
Q5	=E		
Q6	=F		
Q7	=G		
Q8	=H		
Q9	=I		

SUMMARY

Record the letters for each corresponding letter. If the answer is not found, write the letter A.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
----	----	----	----

Eliminate the high

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

10 READING CARDS

CARD #1

Every four years, our calendars have an unusual irregularity – an extra day in February, making it a 29-day month instead of the usual 28. This phenomenon is known as a Leap Year. There are both scientific reasons and traditions behind this quadrennial (occurring every 4 years) occurrence.

CARD #2

Leap Year is connected to the Earth's rotation. It takes the Earth approximately 365.25 days for the Earth to complete one orbit around the sun, which poses a problem for our standard 365-day calendar. To account for the extra 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds, we add an extra day every four years.

CARD #3

The concept of Leap Year has its roots in the Roman calendar attributed to Julius Caesar. In 46 BCE, Julius Caesar, advised by astronomer Sosigenes, introduced significant changes to the Roman calendar, becoming known as the Julian calendar. The Roman calendar at the time was based on a lunar system and had fallen out of sync with the solar year. This caused issues with the timing of agricultural activities, so this misaligned calendar was replaced by the Julian calendar. Julius Caesar introduced a leap year system by adding an extra day to the calendar every four years.

CARD #4

Under the Julian calendar, a leap year occurred every four years, a rule that remained unchanged for centuries. However, this straightforward approach resulted in a slight overcompensation for the actual length of the year.

CARD #5

The Gregorian calendar, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, refined the Julian calendar, which had a leap year every four years without exception. The Gregorian system, which we use today, maintains the 4-year rule but introduces exceptions to the leap year rule to maintain a more accurate alignment with the Earth's solar orbit. The original goal of the Gregorian calendar was to change the date of Easter.

CARD #6

The adoption of the Gregorian calendar occurred at different times in different regions. Catholic countries, including Italy and Spain, implemented the Gregorian calendar first.

CARD #7

Individuals born on February 29th, known as "leaplings," have a birthday that occurs only once every four years. These individuals often choose to celebrate their birthday on February 28th or March 1st in nonleap years. The probability of being born on February 29th is about 1 in 1,461. According to Guinness World Records, there is only one person who has produced three consecutive generations of leaplings: Peter Keogh was born in Ireland on February 29, 1904. His son was born on Leap Day in 1964, and his grandson was born on February 29, 2004.

CARD #8

Leap years are the only adjustments made to our timekeeping systems. Occasionally, we add leap seconds to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) to account for irregularities in Earth's rotation. These adjustments help maintain the accuracy of our timekeeping systems in line with the Earth's rotational speed.

CARD #9

In the United States, the Uniform Time Act of 1966 standardized the start and end dates for daylight saving time, impacting how we adjust our clocks to make the most of natural light. While not directly related to leap years, this legislative act shows the dynamic relationship between our temporal (time) structures and the calendar.

CARD #10

Anthony, Texas, and Antonito, New Mexico, both call themselves the Leap Year Capital of the World. Here, they host a four-day leap year festival with huge birthday celebrations for all leap year babies, including parades, music, and dancing.

ANSWER SHEET: ALPHA CODE

Use the decoder to determine which LETTER your answer choice indicates (based on the questions on the other page). Refer back to the card WHERE you FOUND the answer to determine the letters.

=A	=J	=S
=B	=K	=T
=C	=L	=U

ANSWER SHEET: NUMERIC CODE

Answer the questions below by skimming the reading cards seeking TEXT EVIDENCE. Question # 1 will NOT be found on card # 1, you'll have to visit each reading card to find your answer. Be sure to indicate WHERE you found the answer at the bottom of this page. Then, refer back to THAT card (where you FOUND the answer) to determine the letter for the ALPHA code on the next page.

Q1 England and its ____ switched to the Gregorian calendar in 1752.	Q6 The Uniform ____ Act was passed in 1966.
Q2 The Julian calendar led to a ____ graduation.	Q7 Without Leap Day we would lose about ____ hours every year.
Q3 Anthony, Texas, and Antonito, New Mexico, ____ call themselves the Leap Year Capital.	Q8 The original goal of the Gregorian calendar was to change the date of ____.
Q4 What astronomer advised Julius Caesar to change the calendar?	Q9 "Leap day babies" are also known as "____".
Q5 What word means "occurring every four years"?	Q10 UTC stands for Coordinated ____ Time.

Refer to the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10		

CITE EVIDENCE



ANSWER SHEET: NUMERIC CODE

Answer the questions below by skimming the reading cards seeking TEXT EVIDENCE. Question # 1 will NOT be found on card # 1, you'll have to visit each reading card to find your answer. Be sure to indicate WHERE you found the answer at the bottom of this page. Then, refer back to THAT card (where you FOUND the answer) to determine the letter for the ALPHA code on the next page.

Q1 England and its ___ switched to the Gregorian calendar in 1752.	Q6 The Uniform ___ Act was passed in 1966.
Q2 The Julian calendar led to a gradual ___.	Q7 Without Leap Day we would lose about ___ hours every year.
Q3 Anthony, Texas, and Anthony, ___, call themselves the Leap Year Capital.	Q8 The original goal of the Gregorian calendar was to change the date of ___.
Q4 What astronomer advised Julius Caesar?	Q9 "Leap day babies" are also known as "___".
Q5 What word means recurring every four years?	Q10 UTC stands for Coordinated ___ Time.

Write the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

ANSWER SHEET: ALPHA CODE

For each answer below, then use the decoder to grab the corresponding letter. If the answer to Question # 1 was a crown, the letter would be C.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

Eliminate the highest & lowest number used as one of YOUR answers.
Get rid of all numbers that are not used as one of YOUR answers.
How many letters remain? Do not change the order.

1

STUDENTS MAY START AT ANY QUESTION AND VISIT THE CARDS SEVERAL TIMES SEEKING TEXT EVIDENCE.

2

STUDENTS WILL RECORD **WHERE THEY FOUND THE ANSWER.**

3

STUDENTS WILL USE THE CLUES TO DETERMINE A 4-DIGIT ALPHA CODE AND 4-DIGIT NUMERIC CODE.

COMBINATION










This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:

- ✓ **movement**
- ✓ **close reading**
- ✓ **comprehension skills**
- ✓ **secret codes**
- ✓ **citing evidence**
- ✓ **critical thinking**

Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

OPTIONS

THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  Anticipatory sets
-  Unit review
-  Early finishers
-  Stations
-  Sub plans
-  Partner work
-  Enrichment

-  Movement
-  Cross-curricular
-  Highly engaging

