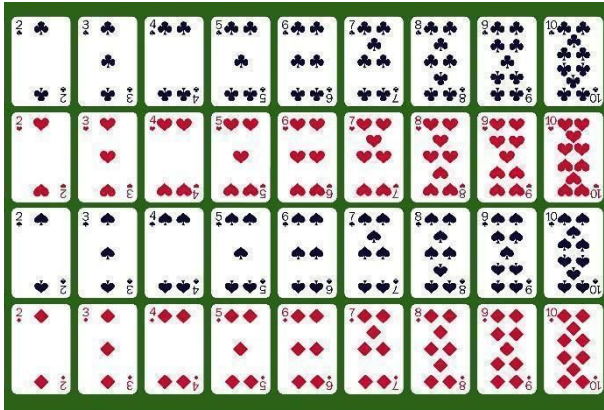


24 GAME

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| Level | 1 (Age group 6 – 7) |
| Resources Required | Playing cards |
| Alternate Options for the Resources | <p>Learners are to make a deck of playing cards by following the steps below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a piece of card or paper and cut a rectangle the size of your palm 2. On one side of the card, write the number '2' and draw 2 hearts 3. Repeat this for the numbers 1-10, each time drawing the same number of hearts as the number you wrote (the number 3 card has 3 hearts drawn etc) 4. When one set of 1-10 is complete, then repeat this for a set of 3 other shapes. Learners can chose any 4 shapes of their choice. Examples of shapes include: heart, square, rectangle, circle, cone, hexagon, cylinder, cube and triangle <div data-bbox="555 864 917 1227" data-label="Image"> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Once you have completed this, you should have 4 sets of 1-10 (40 cards in total) with each set having a different symbol. When making their own cards, students do not need to have the face cards |
| Strand Covered | Numbers and Operations |
| Targeted Skills | Addition and Subtraction |
| Inspired by | Third Space Learning – Emma Johnson |
| Time Required | 20 minutes to make the cards 20 minutes to play the game |
| Previous Learning Required | Knowledge of the 2 operations (+, -) Knowledge of counting from 1-100 |
| Support Required | Medium support |

Rules of the Game:

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| Goal | Each player gets 6 cards at random. They should use addition or a combination of addition & subtraction for the numbers of any 4 cards to get an answer of 24. The first to 24 wins, if no one gets to 24 then the closest to 24 wins. |
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| | Complete 7 rounds of this, each time drawing 4 new cards. The winner of each round gets 1 point and the player with the most points at the end of 7 rounds is the winner. |
| Rules | Once the player picks 6 random cards from the pile, they are not able to switch it out or substitute it for another card or cards. |
| Steps | <p>Step 1: Place the pile of 36 cards in a pile, face down.</p> <p>Step 2: Each player draws 6 cards from the pile randomly.</p> <p>Step 3: Once every player has drawn their 6 cards, the players turn the cards face up.</p> <p>Step 4: Each player then begins to find a way to use 4 cards out of the 6 cards to get an end result of 24. For example, if the 4 cards chosen are 9,3,6,6 then the operation could be $9+3+6+6 = 24$. The player is allowed to use a combination of addition and subtraction to get a result of 24. For example, if the cards 2, 10, 9, 7 are drawn, then $10+9+7-2=24$.</p> |
| Images or Illustrations | <p>Cards (you will only need the number cards for this game):</p>  |
| Variations of the Game | The player is allowed to use a combination of addition and subtraction to get a result of 30 and use 5 cards. For example, if the cards 10, 8, 2, 9, 5 are chosen, then $10+9+8+5-2=30$. |
| Enrichment | <p>The player can also include the use operations of multiplication and division. For example, if the cards are 2, 6, 6, 1 then they can use $(6+6)*2*1 = 24$</p> <p>When making the cards, learners can use two shapes that are 2-Dimensional (square, triangle etc.) and two shapes that are 3-Dimensional (cone, cylinder etc.) Each 3D shape card used can give the student an extra point</p> |
| Simplification | Simplification 1: If the player is unable to use the first 4 cards drawn to result in 24, then they are able to use 3 cards from the pile to result 18. |