

MATH DRAW

By: Foresta Math

Players:

2 – 4 players

Deck:

54 Cards

Goal:

To collect the most pairs of cards with the same concepts.

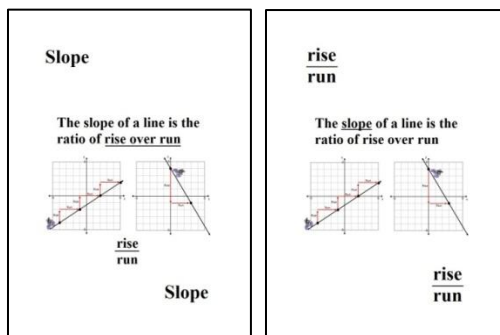
Setup:

5 cards are dealt to each player. All remaining cards are placed down in a draw pile.

Game play:

Select a player to go first.

The player puts down any pair of cards with matching concepts. Once all pairs are put down (if any), the player asks any person for a particular card that matches one in their hand. For example: “Stephanie do you have slope?” If Stephanie has slope, then she must give it to the asking player. The player puts the pair of matching cards down then asks the same person or a different person for another card matching one in their hand.



If the person does not have the card being asked for, then they say, “draw”. The player then draws a card from the draw pile.

If the player draws a matching card to one in their hand, then they put the pair down and their turn is over.

The game is played clockwise so the next player is to the left of the first player.

If a person runs out of cards, then they must draw one card from the draw pile to continue the game. If all the cards in the draw pile are gone, then the player is out.

The game does not end until all the cards in the deck are matched and paired.




Vocab for Deck 1

- 1) Area
- 2) Associative Property
- 3) Central Angle
- 4) Chord
- 5) Combination
- 6) Commutative Property
- 7) Complementary Angles
- 8) Slope of a Horizontal Line
- 9) Identity Property
- 10) Inscribed Angle
- 11) Inverse Property
- 12) Linear Pair
- 13) Mean
- 14) Median
- 15) Mode
- 16) Parallel Lines
- 17) Permutations
- 18) Perpendicular Lines
- 19) Probability
- 20) Pythagorean Theorem
- 21) Range
- 22) Secant
- 23) Slope
- 24) Tangent of a Circle
- 25) Slope of a Vertical Line
- 26) Vertical Angles
- 27) Volume

Example of a Pair:


Complementary Angles

Complementary Angles are angles that have a sum of 90 degrees




Complementary Angles

The diagram shows a right angle (90 degrees) divided into two adjacent angles by a ray. A small square symbol is at the vertex of the right angle, and another small square symbol is at the vertex of the smaller angle, indicating that the two adjacent angles are complementary.



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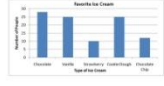
Vocab for Deck 2

- 1) Acute Triangle
- 2) Alternate Exterior Angles
- 3) Alternate Interior Angles
- 4) Bar Graph
- 5) Census
- 6) Circle Graph
- 7) Circumference
- 8) Cone
- 9) Consecutive Interior Angles
- 10) Coordinate
- 11) Corresponding Angles
- 12) Cylinder
- 13) Domain of a Function
- 14) Factorial
- 15) Inter-Quartile Range
- 16) Line Graph
- 17) Obtuse Triangle
- 18) Precision
- 19) Range of a Function
- 20) Sample
- 21) Similar Polygons
- 22) Tolerance
- 23) Trapezoid
- 24) Trig Ratio
- 25) Union of Venn Diagrams
- 26) Intersection of Venn Diagrams
- 27) Y-intercept

Example of a Pair:

Bar Graph

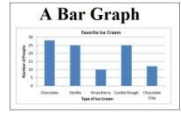
A bar graph is best used to show the relationship among groups



Bar Graph

The bar graph shows the number of people in different categories: Male, Female, and Total. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of People' and the x-axis is labeled 'Gender'. The bars represent the number of people in each category.

Graph best used to show the relationship among groups



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