

RULES OF THE GAME

Materials

- The deck of cards
- Blank paper
- A pencil

Preparation of the game

1. One of the players distributes all the cards according to this table:

2 players	10 cards
3 players	9 cards
4 players	8 cards
5 players	7 cards

2. Each player takes their cards in hand without showing them to the others.
3. The remaining cards are placed at the centre of the table. This is the deck.

Aim of the game

The player who accumulates the most points, wins the game.

But for that, you need to be strategic.

Choose wisely the card you play, because you lose your hand at the end of each action!

How to play

The game lasts **3 rounds**.

1. To start a round, all the players simultaneously choose a card from their hand that they want to keep and place it face down in front of them.
2. When each player has made their choice, everyone reveals their card at the same time.

3. Then the players pass all the cards in their hand, face down, to their neighbour on the left.
4. The players look at the cards they received from their neighbour. There is now one less card to choose from than in the previous round.
5. The round ends when the players have played all the cards in their hands.
6. At the end of the round, the players count their points and write the score on the piece of paper.

Visible cards remain in front of the players until the countdown at the end of the round.

It is useful to sort them by type.

New round

1. The players discard all cards, visible next to the deck, except for the 'error' cards, which they will keep in front of them until the end of the game.
2. One of the players distribute the remaining cards from the decks according to the tab.

3. The players start the round as in the previous one.

End of the game

After the round 3 countdown, there will be a few cards left in the deck. Simply ignore them.

Now it's time to count the number of 'error' cards collected by the players.

If there is a tie, the players will have to divide the points between them (rounding down)

In the rare event that all the players have the same number of 'error' cards, nobody gets any points for them.

And the winner is...

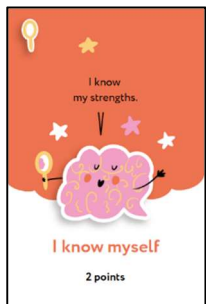
The player who has accumulated the most points at the end of the 3 rounds.

In the event of a tie, the player with the most 'error' cards wins the game.



What can my cards do?

The red cards



The red cards bring you points.
The number of points is indicated on the card.
They don't have any special actions.

The blue cards

The blue cards require you to be strategic.
Read carefully their actions, because if you combine them, the more points you win.

Collaboration cards (14 cards):



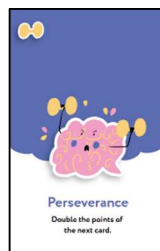
A single Collaboration card isn't worth anything on its own.
But if you collect **two** of these cards, you get **5 points!**

Support cards (14 cards):



One Support card by itself doesn't do much.
But if you gather **three** Support cards, you earn a whopping **10 points!**

Perseverance cards (6 cards):



A Perseverance card is super powerful!
When you play this card, any points you earn from a card you play on your **next turn** will be **doubled!**
So, if you play a card next turn that usually gives you 3 points, with Perseverance, you'll get 6 instead!

Motivation cards (4 cards):



When you play a Motivation card, you can play **two cards** on your **next turn** instead of just one!



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Mistake cards (10 cards):



These cards only matter **at the very end of the game.**

The player with the most mistake cards wins 6 points, the player with the fewest loses 6 points.

When only **two people are playing**, nobody loses any points!

The mistake cards only go to the player who collected the most of them.

Thinking card (10 cards):



The Thinking card is interesting because **the more of them** you play, **the more points** you get.

Look at it:

Thinking cards	1	2	3	4	5+
Score	1	3	6	10	15

The more you think, the more you earn!

The green cards

Winning strategy cards (42 cards):



When you play a Winning Strategy card, you immediately get **3 points.**

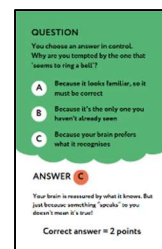
But there's more! You then draw a Question card from the deck and ask it to the player on your right.

That player has to answer the question.

If the player answers correctly, they keep the Question card and earn the number of points written on the card.

If they answer incorrectly, they get neither the card nor any points.

Question cards (42 cards):



These cards don't do anything on their own.

You can only play them **after someone has played**

a Winning Strategy card.

Remember, these are questions for other

players!



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I know
my strengths.

I know myself

2 points



I know
my needs.

I know myself

2 points



I regulate
my emotions.

I know myself

2 points



I spot the
traps to avoid.

I know myself

2 points



I know
my strengths.

I know myself

2 points



I anticipate
difficulties.

I organise myself

2 points



I draw up an action plan
alone or in groups.

I organise myself

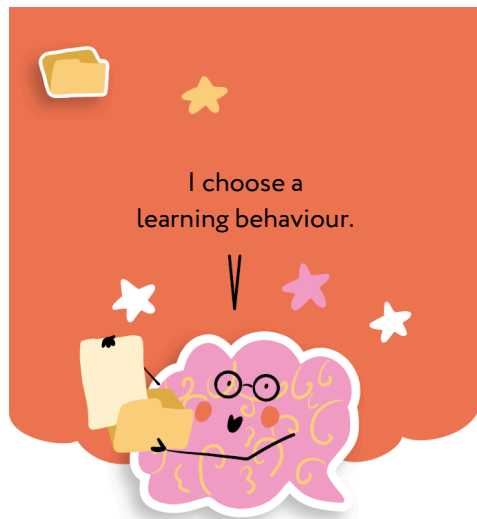
2 points



I set
objectives.

I organise myself

2 points



I choose a learning behaviour.

I organise myself

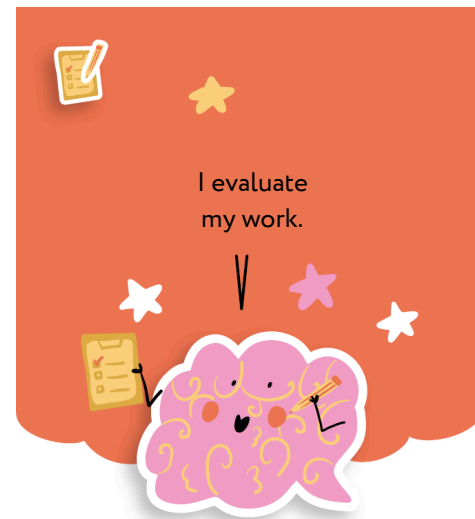
2 points



I monitor my time.

I organise myself

2 points



I evaluate my work.

I evaluate myself

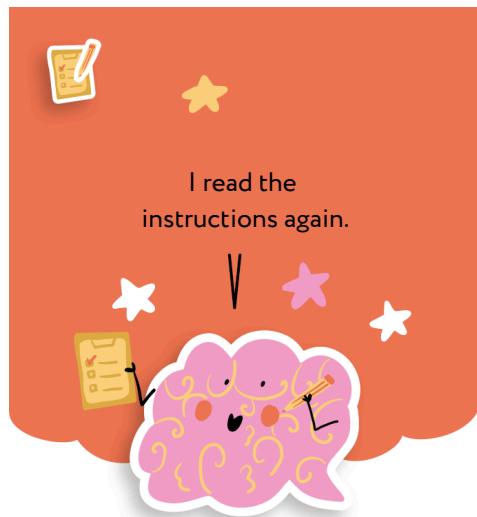
1 point



I adjust my strategy along the way.

I evaluate myself

1 point



I read the instructions again.

I evaluate myself

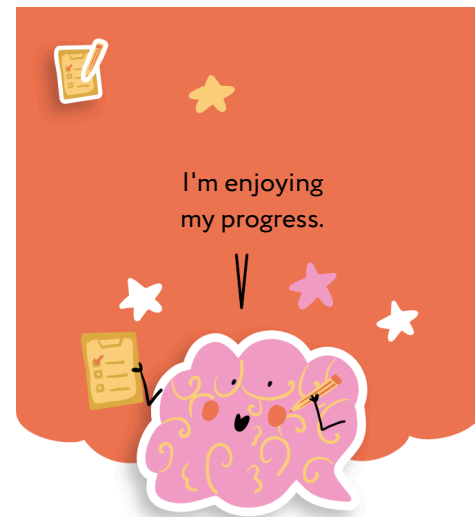
1 point



I remember what I have learnt.

I evaluate myself

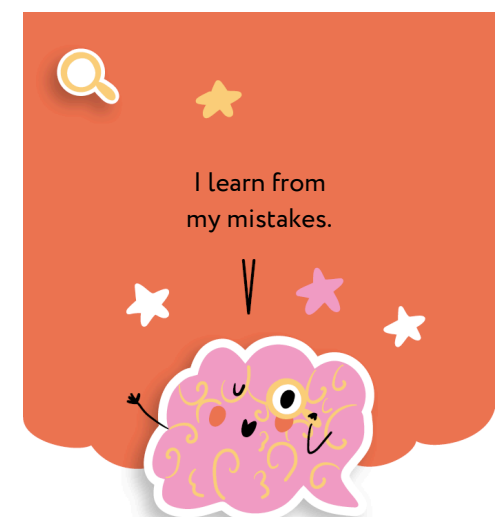
1 point



I'm enjoying my progress.

I evaluate myself

1 point



I learn from my mistakes.

I analyse

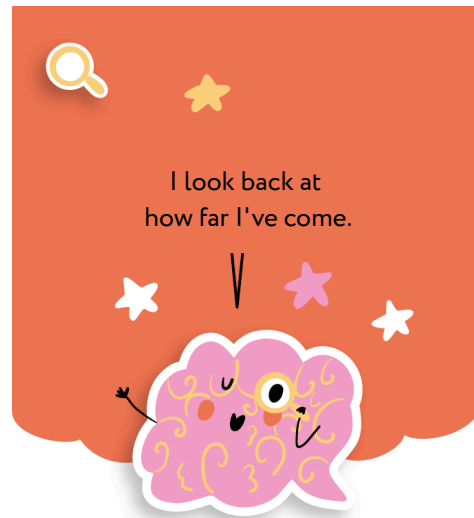
3 points



I give meaning to
what I learn.

I analyse

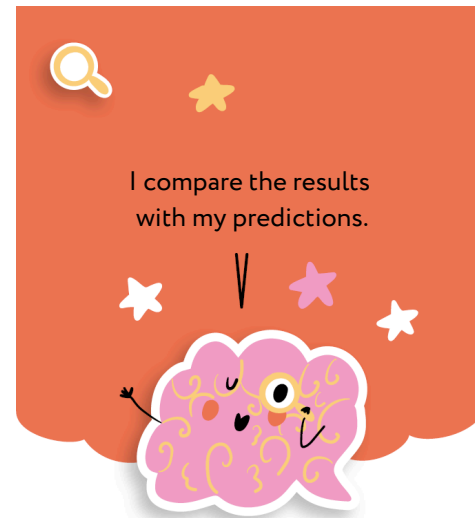
3 points



I look back at
how far I've come.

I analyse

3 points



I compare the results
with my predictions.

I analyse

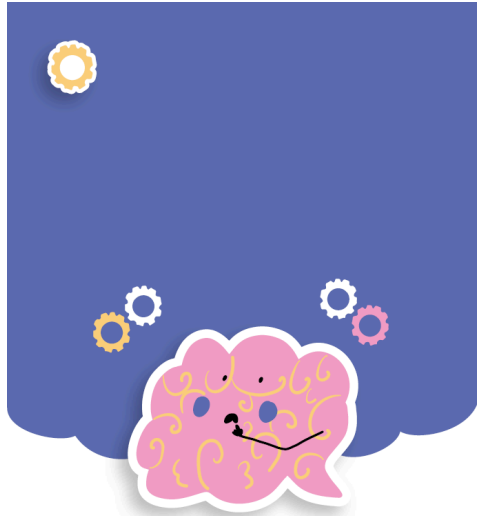
3 points



I review
my knowledge.

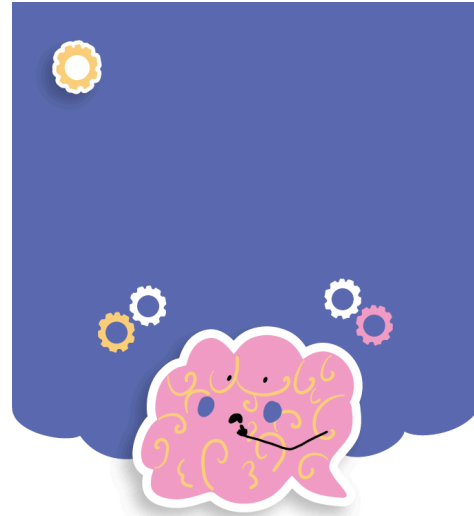
I analyse

3 points



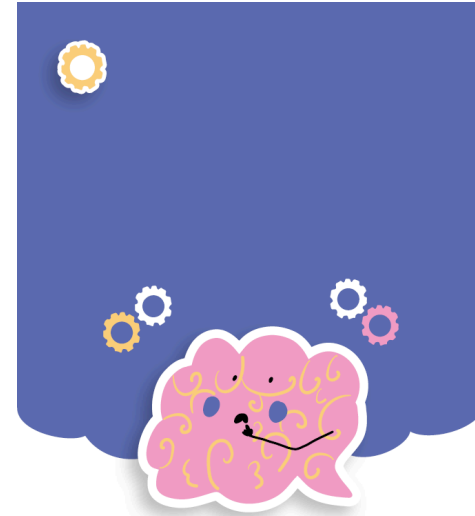
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



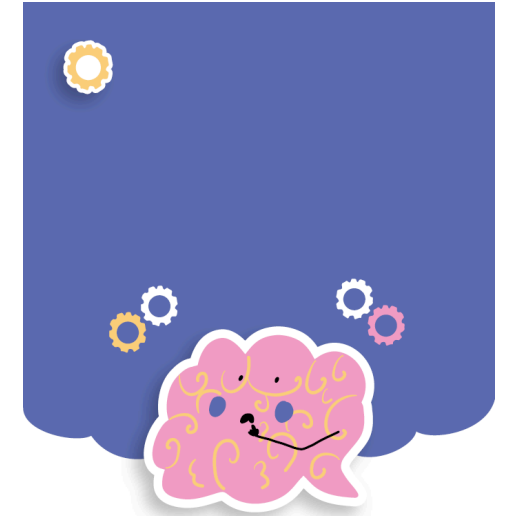
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



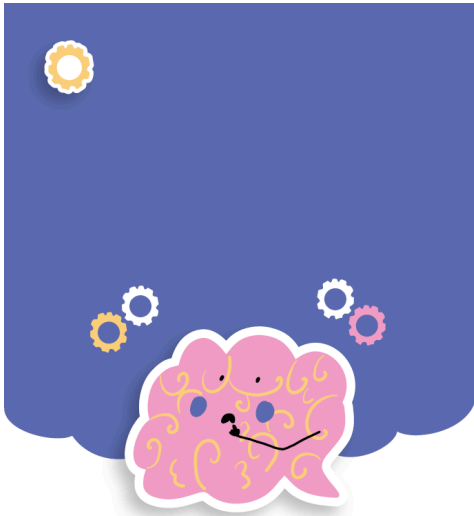
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



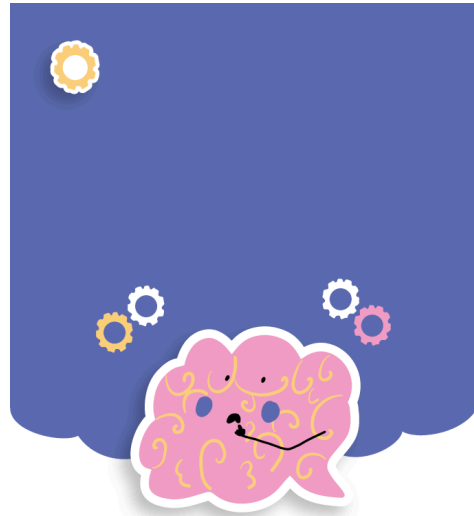
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



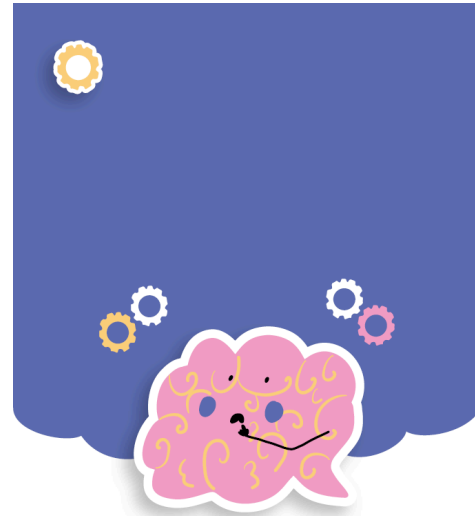
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



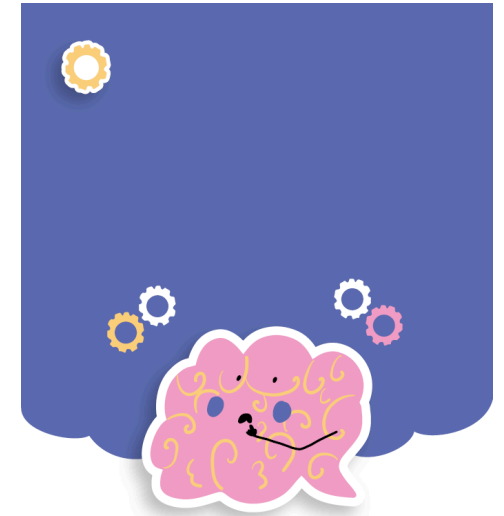
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



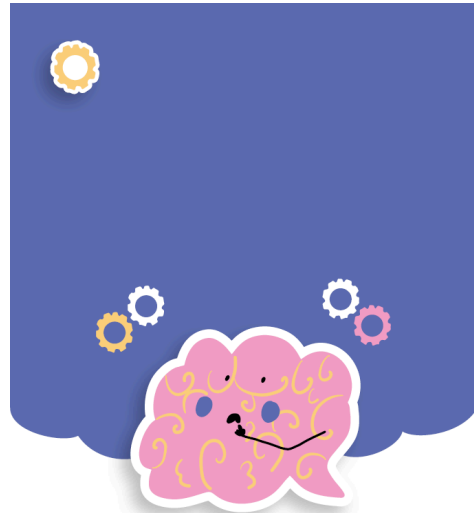
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



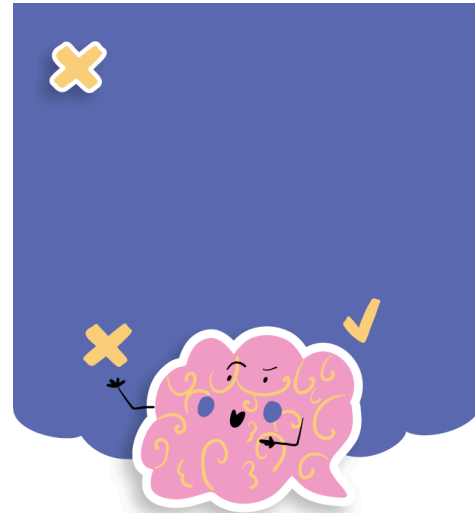
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



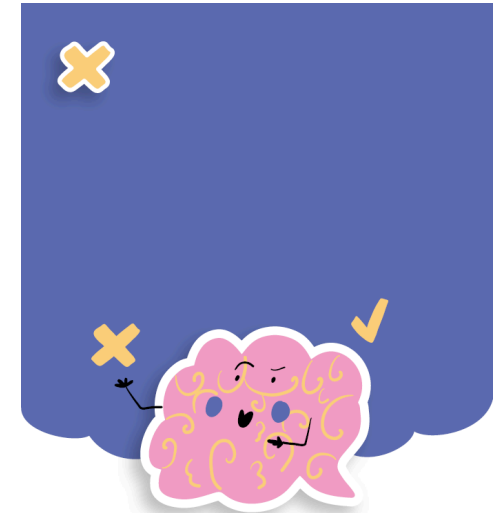
Thinking

1-3-6-10-15 points



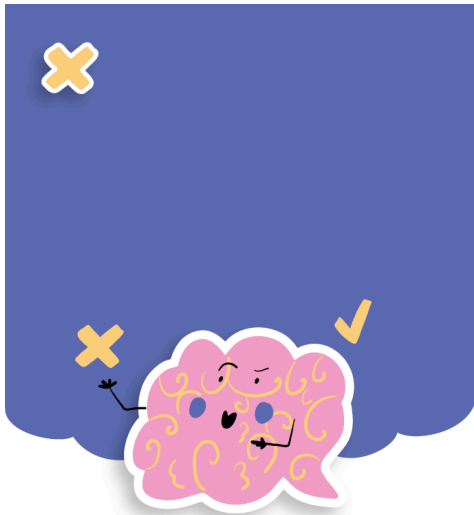
Mistake

At the end:
You have the most: +6 points
You have the least: -6 points



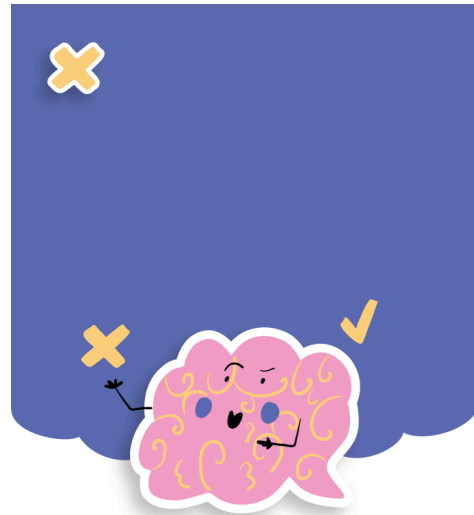
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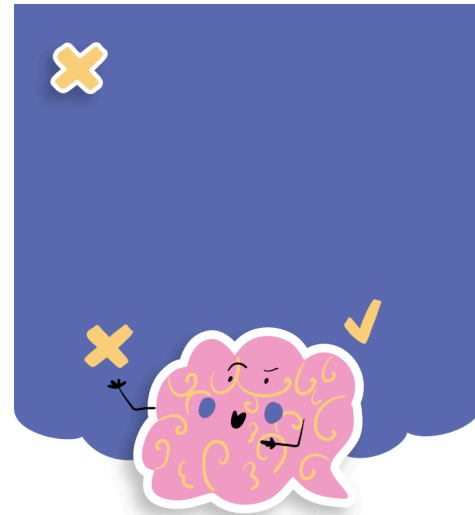
Mistake

At the end:
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You have the least: -6 points



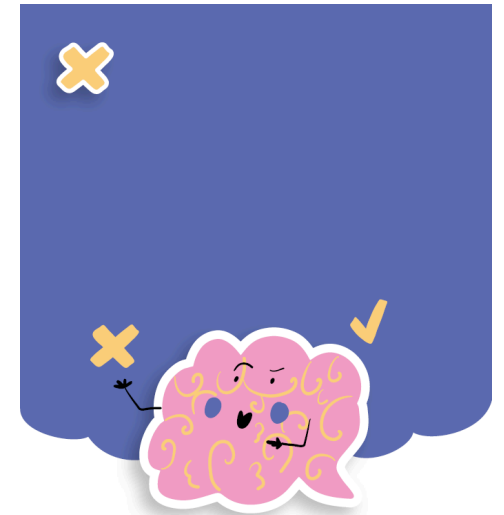
Mistake

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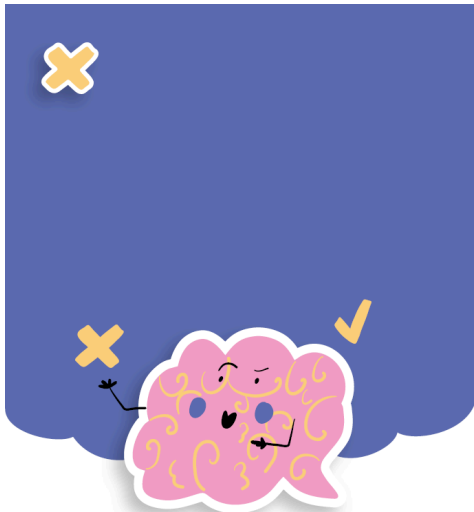
Mistake

At the end:
You have the most: +6 points
You have the least: -6 points



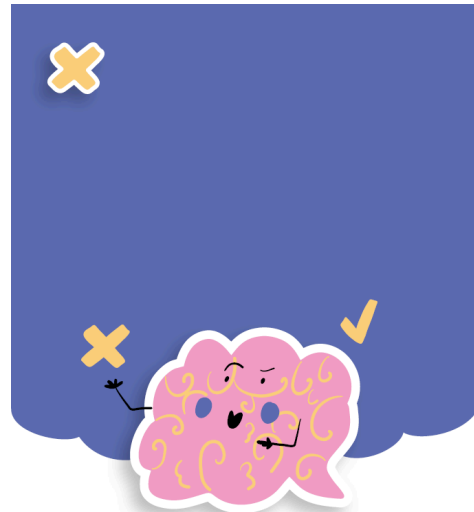
Mistake

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Mistake

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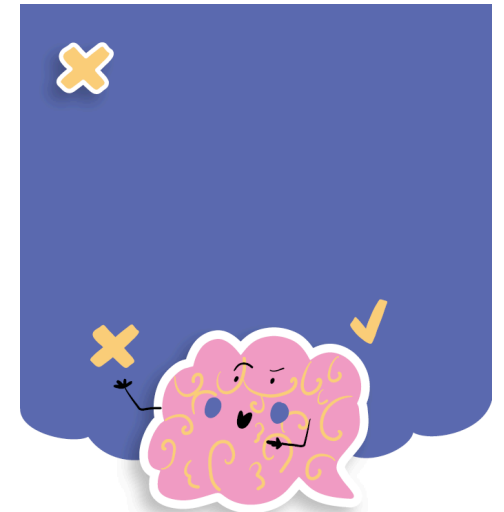
Mistake

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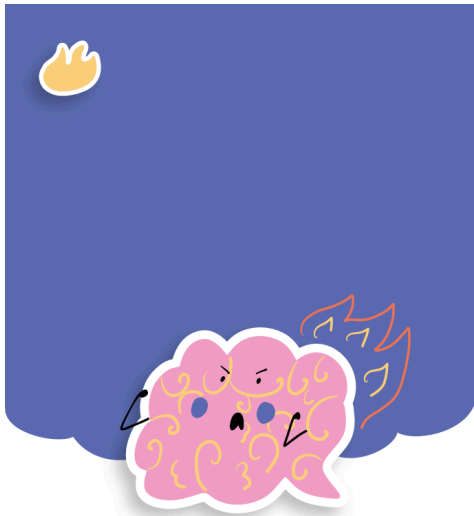
Mistake

At the end:
You have the most: +6 points
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Mistake

At the end:
You have the most: +6 points
You have the least: -6 points



Motivation

Exchange this card for an additional card in the next round



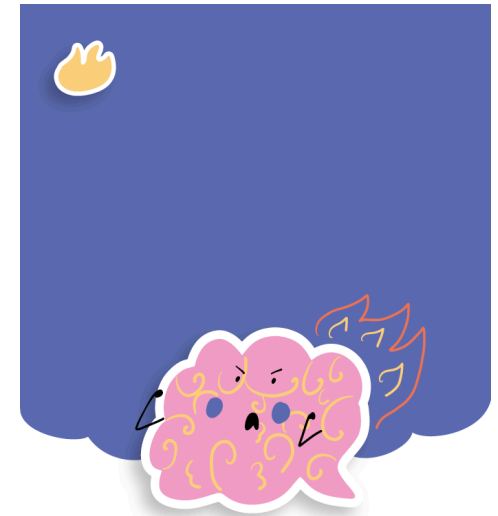
Motivation

Exchange this card for an additional card in the next round



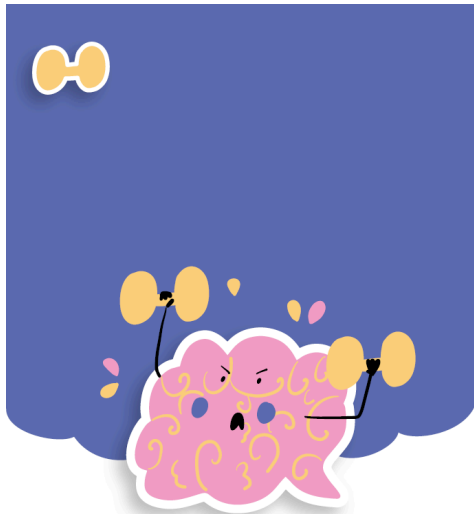
Motivation

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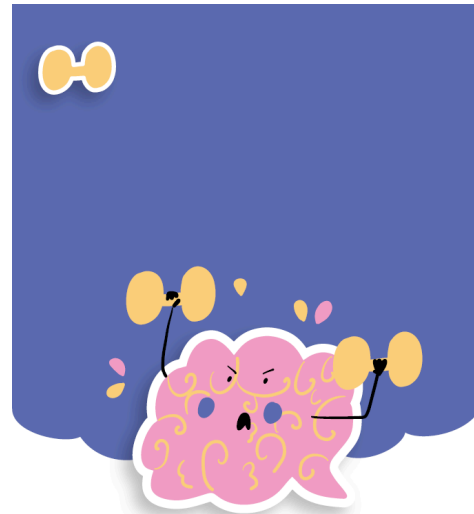
Motivation

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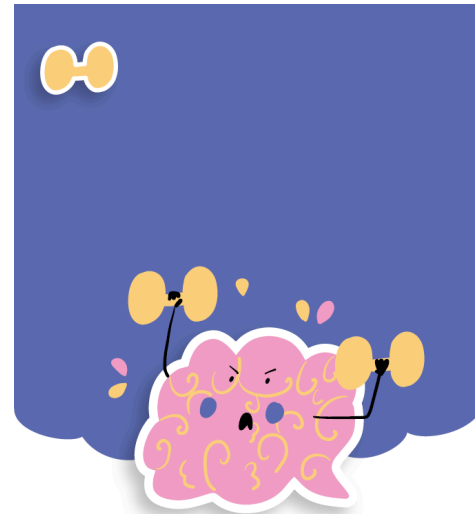
Perseverance

Double the points of the next card.



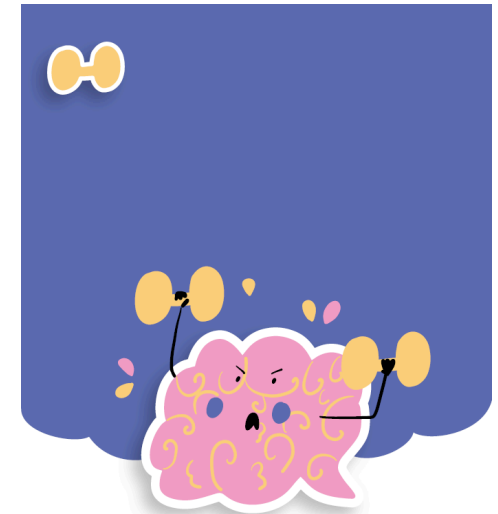
Perseverance

Double the points of the next card.



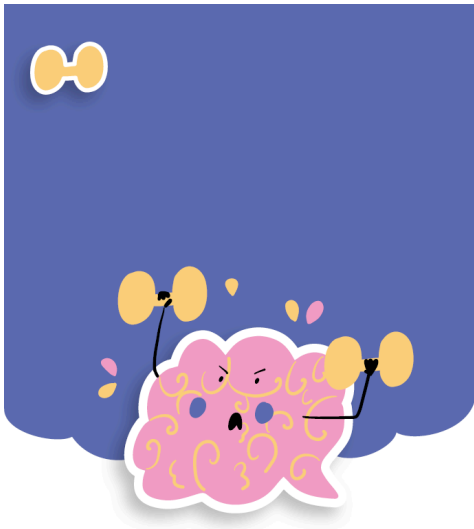
Perseverance

Double the points of the next card.



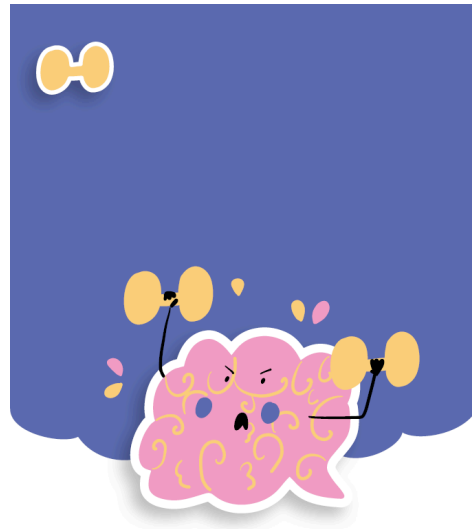
Perseverance

Double the points of the next card.



Perseverance

Double the points of
the next card.



Perseverance

Double the points of
the next card.



Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



Collaboration

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Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



Collaboration

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Collaboration

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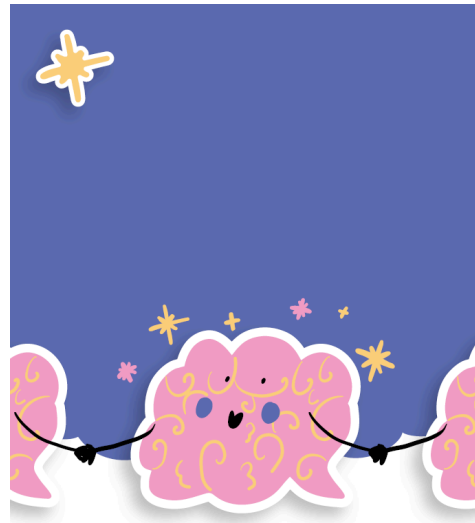
Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



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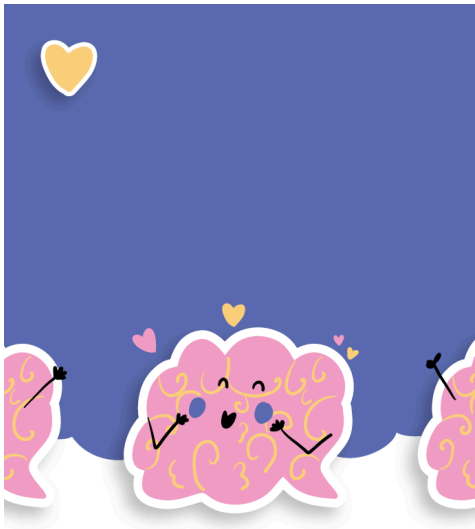
Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



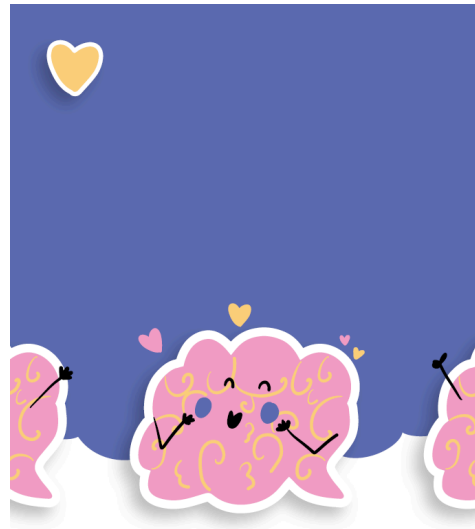
Collaboration

2 cards = 5 points



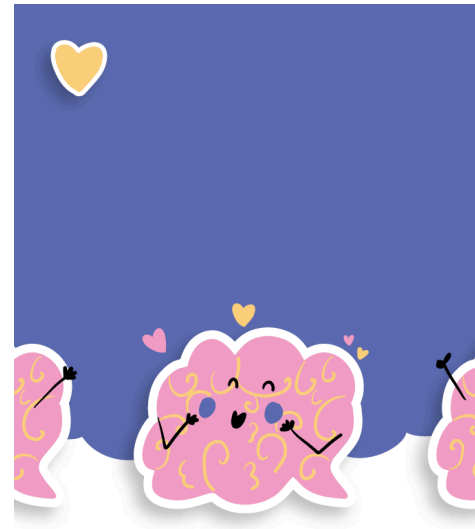
Support

3 cards = 10 points



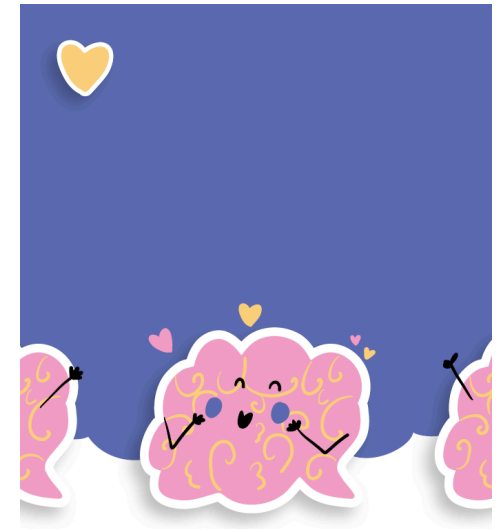
Support

3 cards = 10 points



Support

3 cards = 10 points



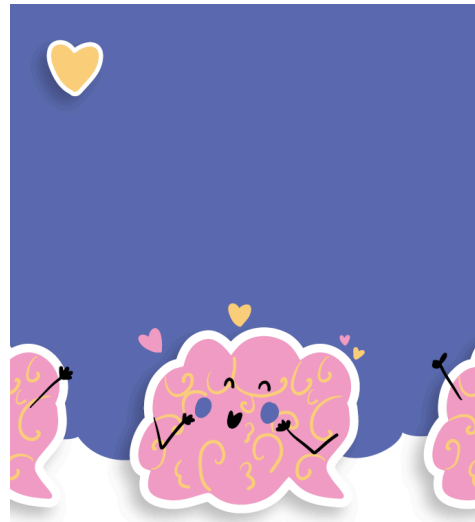
Support

3 cards = 10 points



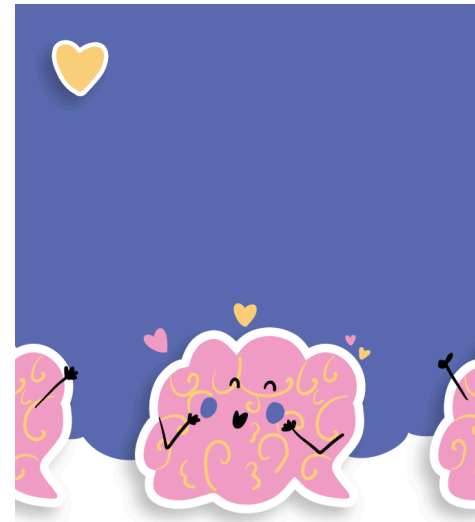
Support

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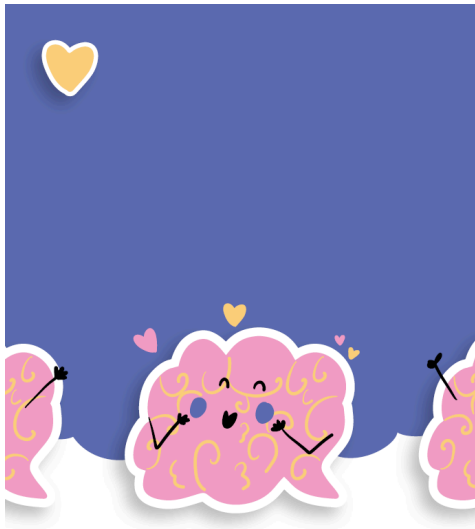
Support

3 cards = 10 points

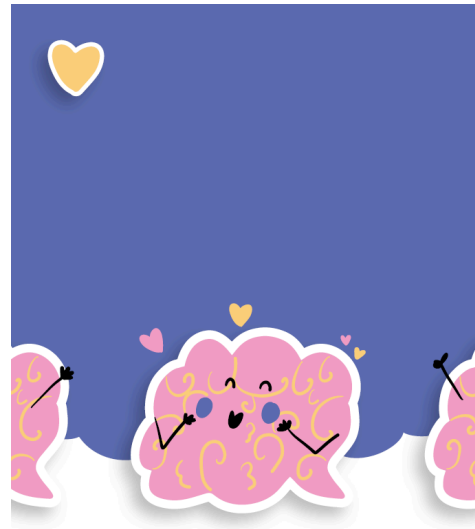


Support

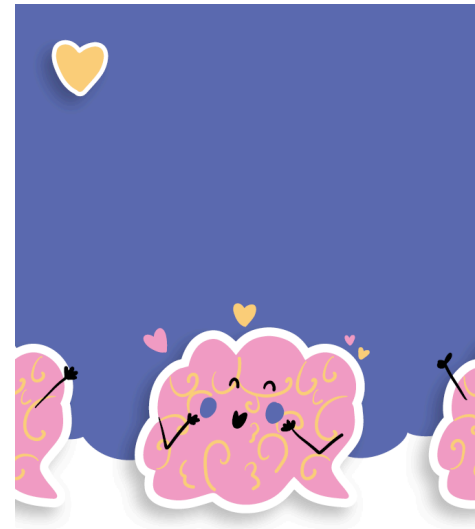
3 cards = 10 points



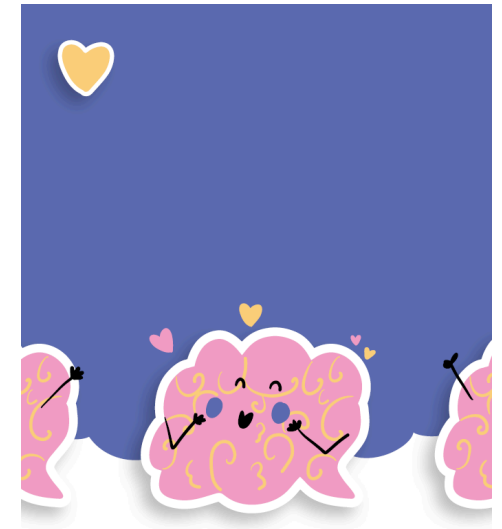
Support
3 cards = 10 points



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Support
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Winning strategy
3 points
+
draw a card



Winning strategy
3 points
+
draw a card



Winning strategy

3 points
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draw a card



Winning strategy

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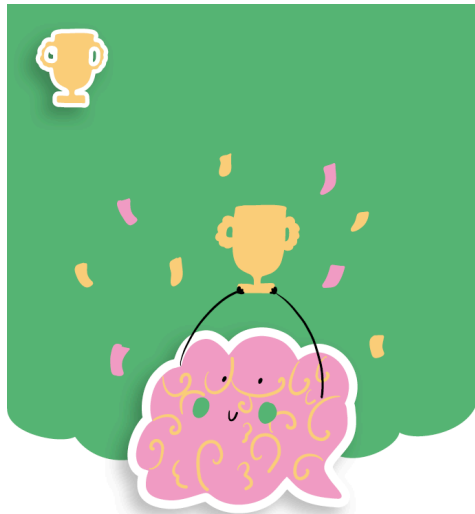
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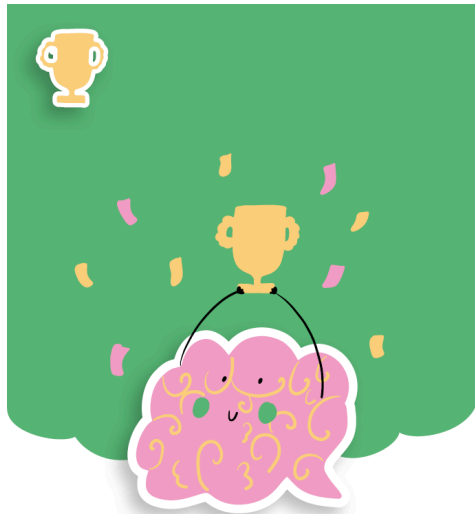
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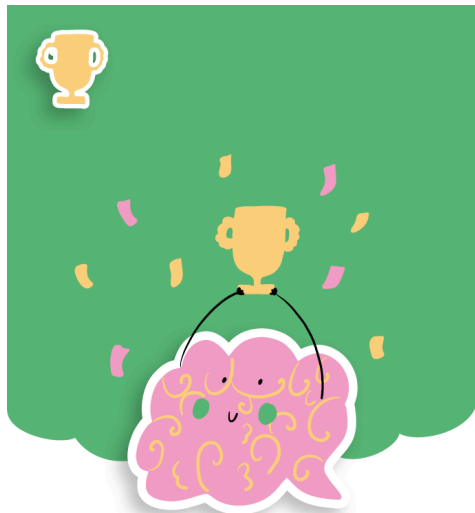
Winning strategy

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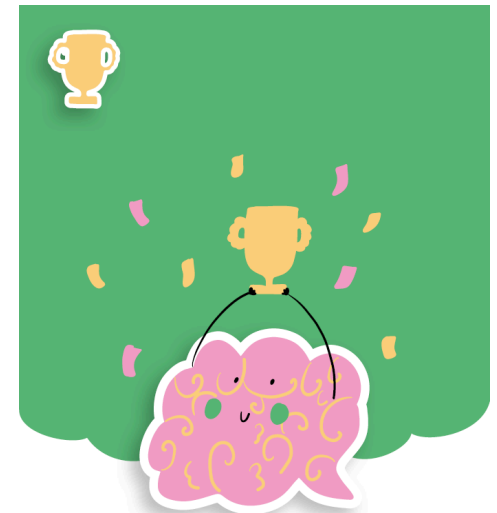
Winning strategy

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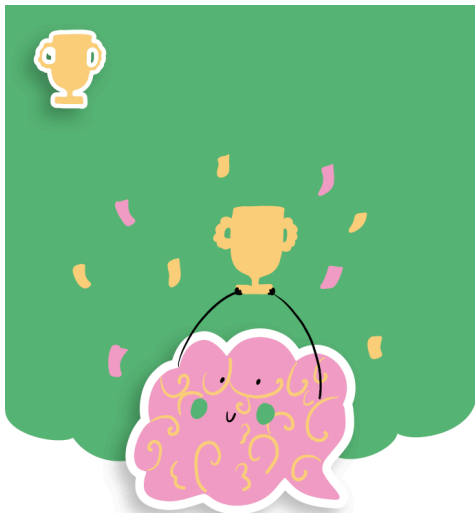
Winning strategy

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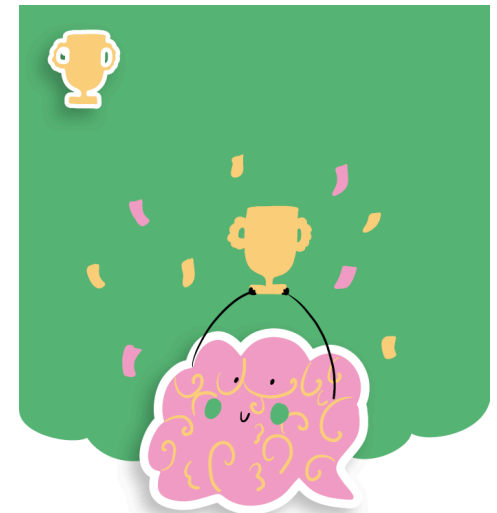
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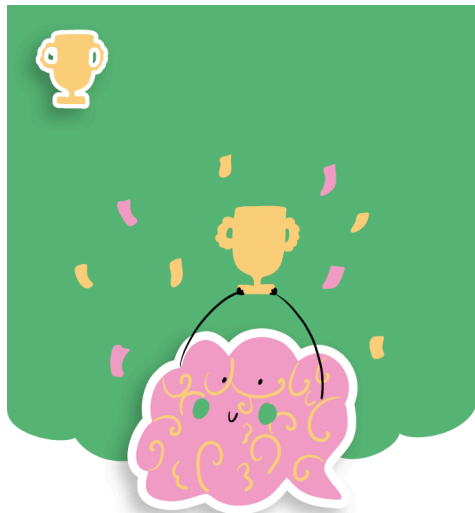
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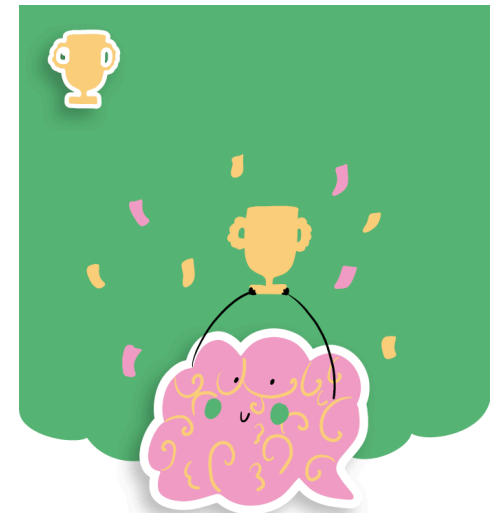
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Winning strategy

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QUESTION

The brain learns better when you're alone.

- A** Always
- B** Not necessarily: learning with others helps us to understand better

ANSWER **B**

Talking, listening and explaining to others also helps you to progress!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You've just reread your lesson. The best time to recite it without looking is...

- A** Right away, while it's still fresh
- B** After a short break of at least 10 minutes
- C** The next day, without ever repeating it

ANSWER **B**

Taking a break before testing yourself forces your brain to look for information. It helps it consolidate what you've learnt, like a muscle that's been trained to make an effort.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Learning to manage your emotions is like learning to write.

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **A**

You didn't learn to write in a day. It's the same with emotions: you can get angry, make mistakes, and then gradually understand what's going on inside you. It's a learning process like any other.

Correct answer = 3 points

QUESTION

Once you've learnt something, it's there forever.

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **B**

If you don't use it or revise it again, the brain can forget it!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You work with music.
What helps you stay focused?

- A** Music with lyrics to motivate you
- B** Soft music without lyrics
- C** No music at all

ANSWER **C**

Music, especially with lyrics, can disturb your concentration as your brain tries to listen and think at the same time.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You get bored while reading...
What question might boost your comprehension?

- A** 'What does this word mean?'
- B** 'Who is the author?'
- C** 'How many pages are left?'

ANSWER **A**

Asking yourself questions about the meaning of words or what's happening in the text can help you follow the story better.

Correct answer = 1 point

QUESTION

You want to learn a lesson. Which method would help you most?

- A** Reading in silence
- B** Learning by heart
- C** Reading aloud

ANSWER **C**

Reading aloud means seeing and hearing at the same time.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Before handing in your work, you reread it and ask yourself some questions.
What are you doing?

- A** You turn into a teacher in your head
- B** You look at what your friend has done
- C** You're taking a well-deserved break

ANSWER **A**

When you think about your work before you hand it in, you evaluate yourself. You take a step back like a teacher, and that helps you learn better!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You're stuck on an exercise.
What would a good strategist do?

- A He'd throw his pencil on the floor
- B He would continue until it works
- C He would try another way

ANSWER **C**

Changing strategy is a real strength: it means you're thinking about how you learn, and that's smart!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You really want to learn your lesson.
What's the best tactic?

- A Revise for a long time without taking breaks so you remember everything
- B Revise a little each day
- C Read carefully once and your brain will do the rest

ANSWER **B**

Your brain needs frequent repetition if it is to memorise properly. Revising a little each day is like watering a plant regularly: it works better than all at once!

Correct answer = 3 points

QUESTION

You've already seen this chapter. You think you know it.
What do you do before the test?

- A Nothing, you know how to trust yourself
- B You fly over it quickly to reassure yourself
- C Check what you really know with quizzes or questions

ANSWER **C**

Believing you know is not the same as really knowing! Testing yourself is like turning on the light in your head: you see where it's still dark.

Correct answer = 3 points

QUESTION

You think you've got the right answer.
But what do you do?

- A You also look at other ideas, even if they seem wrong to you
- B You're looking for information to confirm what you think
- C You follow your instincts, and they're often right.

ANSWER **A**

Your brain loves to be right, so it often ignores anything that contradicts it. But to learn, you sometimes have to accept that you're wrong.

Correct answer = 3 points

QUESTION

You choose an answer in control.
Why are you tempted by the one that 'seems to ring a bell'?

- A Because it looks familiar, so it must be correct
- B Because it's the only one you haven't already seen
- C Because your brain prefers what it recognises

ANSWER **C**

Your brain is reassured by what it knows. But just because something "speaks" to you doesn't mean it's true!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You're highlighting your entire course with your yellow highlighter.
Are you ready for the test?

- A Yes, you've highlighted well!
- B Not yet, you need to transform what you've learnt
- C The yellower it is, the more it's remembered

ANSWER **B**

Highlighting is a start, but it's not enough. Your brain learns better if you rephrase, schematise or explain in your own words.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You want to make sure you've got it right.
Which method really works?

- A Explain as if you were talking to a friend
- B Reread several times in your head
- C Ask your friend what they understood

ANSWER **A**

If you can explain it in simple words, then you've really understood!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You want to revise your maths.
Which method is most useful?

- A Read the corrected exercises in your head
- B Recite the lesson without a pencil
- C Do the exercises yourself

ANSWER **C**

In maths, your brain learns best by repeating exercises. Practice makes perfect.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You're rereading your lesson, but you're thinking about your snack.

What's the real problem?

- A** Your attention is elsewhere, so your brain doesn't register
- B** You haven't had enough sleep
- C** You don't have enough highlighters

ANSWER **A**

No attention = no memory. Your brain only remembers what you really look at.

Correct answer = 1 point

QUESTION

To learn a lesson properly, you need to...

- A** Read, copy, flow, highlight
- B** Learn everything the day before
- C** Read, understand, memorise, question

ANSWER **C**

Reading is great, but understanding, memorising and asking questions are even better. Your brain loves to be activated!

Correct answer = 3 points

QUESTION

When you remember a lesson, your brain...

- A** Builds new information upon existing knowledge
- B** Replays exactly what it saw
- C** Opens a magic drawer in your head

ANSWER **A**

Memory isn't like a camera: your brain rebuilds each time. That's why you need to organise your information properly.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You want to revise efficiently. You choose...

- A** Only one subject per evening, to not mix everything.
- B** Several subjects in the evening, in small doses
- C** Learn everything in one go over the weekend in your head

ANSWER **B**

Your brain likes it when we change the subject, it helps it to remember better. It's like sports training: you make more progress with varied exercises.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

A friend says: "I'm a girl, so I'm terrible at maths".

What would you say?

- A** It's true, some brains are made for it
- B** Maths is a natural talent
- C** Being good at maths takes practice

ANSWER **C**

There's no such thing as a 'boy' or 'girl' brain when it comes to maths. With practice and the right strategies, anyone can make progress.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Can your brain still change when you grow up?

- A** No, it's frozen at birth
- B** It's growing on its own like a tree
- C** Yes, it changes if you make it work

ANSWER **C**

Your brain is like a muscle: the more you use it, the stronger it gets. It's up to you to sculpt it!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You feel at ease with sport, but not in maths.

What does this show?

- A** That confidence depends on the context
- B** That you're not intelligent
- C** That maths isn't for you

ANSWER **A**

You can be confident in some areas and not in others. And that changes! This is what we call 'navigating' between identities.

Correct answer = 3 points

QUESTION

True or false: the left brain is for maths, and the right brain for art.

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **B**

False! The two hemispheres of the brain work together all the time, no matter what you're learning.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

True or false: girls succeed because of their hard work, boys because of their talent.

- A True
- B False

ANSWER B

False! Anyone can succeed through training, strategy and perseverance. Talent is built, no matter your gender.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

True or false: you're either born intelligent or not, and that doesn't change.

- A True
- B False

ANSWER B

Your intelligence can evolve! Through practice, mistakes and curiosity, your brain develops. That's brain plasticity.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Your brain can still change and progress, even when you're wrong.

- A True
- B False

ANSWER A

Thanks to brain plasticity, every mistake is an opportunity to learn. Your brain is transformed throughout your life!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

True or false: if you're 'visual' or 'kinaesthetic', you always have to learn with pictures or by moving.

- A True
- B False

ANSWER B

False! We all have our preferences, but your brain learns better when you combine different ways of working. You shouldn't limit yourself to one 'style'.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

What happens when you only look at the mistakes on your paper, even if you've got a lot right?

- A You want to improve.
- B You're not paying attention.
- C You're falling into the trap of the brain that only sees the negative.

ANSWER C

Your brain is tricking you: you forget what you've achieved.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You miss an exercise. What reaction shows your self-confidence?

- A 'I'll start again in a different way or I'll ask for help.'
- B 'I'm too stupid to understand.'
- C 'I shouldn't have tried.'

ANSWER A

Trying again with a different strategy means believing in your abilities.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Your teacher tells you to proofread your work at the end. Are they right?

- A No, you know what you're doing.
- B Yes, because you can correct mistakes that you didn't see when you were writing.
- C Not always.

ANSWER B

Proofreading helps to identify what the brain has 'smoothed out' too quickly.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You say you're rubbish at maths because you got one question wrong. What's going on in your head?

- A You're realistic.
- B You are being hard on yourself for motivation.
- C Your brain tricks you into generalising an error.

ANSWER C

A mistake ≠ being rubbish: it's a misleading shortcut.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Why is it useful to proofread at the end?

- A** To save time.
- B** Because everyone does it.
- C** To spot errors or omissions.

ANSWER **C**

Proofreading helps you to reflect on what you've done, to check whether you've understood or answered the question, and to improve your work.

Correct answer = 1 point

QUESTION

What should you do if you feel stressed during an exercise?

- A** Breathe calmly and read it again
- B** Telling yourself you're going to fail
- C** Look at your neighbour's copy

ANSWER **A**

Stress releases a stress hormone that disrupts memory, attention and reasoning. Breathing calmly slows your heartbeat and calms your anxiety.

Correct answer = 1 point

QUESTION

True or false: the more time you spend studying, the better you learn?

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **B**

False! Quality and method are more important than duration.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Your classmate has done better than you. You think they are more intelligent. Is this true?

- A** Yes, of course
- B** Yes, they are better at everything
- C** No, everyone progresses at their own pace

ANSWER **C**

Comparisons can lead to misconceptions.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

You're working next to someone who's talking. Even if the person speaks softly, you're :

- A** Very focused
- B** Faster
- C** A little distracted without realising it

ANSWER **C**

The brain picks up on distractions, even if you don't realise it.

Correct answer = 1 point

QUESTION

When you sleep or do nothing, your brain pauses and consumes very little energy.

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **B**

Even when you're asleep, your brain is still working and already uses almost 20% of your body's energy, like a computer on standby.

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

The brain is a muscle like the biceps.

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **B**

It's not a muscle, but it gets stronger the more you use it.

Correct answer = 1 point

QUESTION

Taking a break every 5 minutes helps your brain.

- A** True
- B** False

ANSWER **B**

Taking breaks too often can be unproductive. The best solution is a break every 20-40 minutes! You need to recognise yourself when you need a break to learn effectively

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Your brain retains information better if it's funny, moving or told as a story.

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False

ANSWER **A**

Emotion and storytelling boost your memory!

Correct answer = 2 points

QUESTION

Saying 'I suck' helps motivate your brain.

- ☐ A True
- ☒ B False

ANSWER **B**

Your brain believes what you say! It's better to say: 'I'll try another way.'

Correct answer = 2 points



