## Bundles of 10

## A Game of Operations

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Use all 4 operations in this thinking game!

- Deal 5 playing cards to each person.
- After looking at your cards, think of math problems you could create out of those cards to equal 10.
- Explain your equations to your partners.
- The cards you used for your equations go in your "points pile".
- On your next turn, replace the cards so your hand totals 5 .


## Bundles of 10

Use all 4 operations in this thinking game!

- Play until you run out of time.
- Count the cards in your "Points Pile".
- Whomever has the most points in their "Points Pile" wins!



## Example:

$9 \times 2=18$
$18-4=14$
$14-5=9$
$9+1=10$

All 5 cards were used to hit the |target number of 10 , so all 5 lards go in that person's "points pile". On the person's text turn, is/he will take 5 new cards.


## Example: <br> $7+3=10$ <br> $6+4=10$

14 cards were used to hit the ,target number of 10 , so 4 cards Igo in that person's "points pile". On the person's text turn, s/he iwill take 4 new cards.


## Example:

$3+3+$
$2+2=10$

14 cards were used to hit the target number of 10 , so those 4 lcards go in that person's "points pile". On the person's text turn, I is/he will take 4 new cards.


Example:
$6+3+1=$
10
$10=10$

14 cards were used to hit the target number of 10 , so those 4 lcards go in that person's "points pile". On the person's text turn, is/he will take 4 new cards.


Example:
$5 \times 3=15$
$15-5=10$
$10 \div 1=10$

14 cards were used to hit the ,target number of 10 , so those 4 Icards go in that person's "points pile". On the person's text turn, is/he will take 4 new cards.

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What You Need:

One set of cards
A Multiplication Table

