

# Meeting Standards With a Deck of Playing Cards

ACTM Session R26  
Friday, October 26, 2007, 1:15-2:15 p.m.

## Session Description

Engage in hands-on activities that utilize a deck of playing cards to illustrate concepts in mathematics and meet standards. This set of low-cost activities, prepared for classroom implementations, includes variations of card games, but with a mathematical twist (e.g., Integer War, Attribute Eights), and other card-based tricks.

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## Games

*Integer War*  
*Salute*  
*Fraction War*  
*24 with playing cards*  
*Set with playing cards*  
*Quiz Time*  
*Area*

## Standards References

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (2000). *Principles and standards for school mathematics*. Reston, VA: Author. (See <http://standards.nctm.org/>.)

Alabama Learning Exchange. (n.d.). *Mathematics*. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from <http://alex.state.al.us/browseMath.php>

## *Integer War*

Using a standard deck of cards, or the cards from 1 (ace) to 10, cards are dealt to each student. Each student turns over a card. The first student to correctly add the numbers on the cards wins the hand and receives the cards. For integers, the given color code will be black is positive and red is negative. After all cards are played, the student who has the most cards wins the game.

### Variations

- ❖ Addition (positive only).
- ❖ Multiplication (positive only).
- ❖ Integers (black is positive, red is negative).
- ❖ The jack, queen, and king cards can be counted as 10, or as 11, 12, and 13, respectively, or removed from the deck.
- ❖ Base (my card) and exponent (your card).
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

### **NCTM Standard 1, Number and Operations**

Understand meanings of operations and how they relate to one another.

Grades 3-5

Understand various meanings of multiplication and division.

Understand the effects of multiplying and dividing whole numbers.

Compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.

Grades 3-5

Develop fluency in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing whole numbers.

### **Alabama Standards**

Grade 7 –

Demonstrate computational fluency with addition, subtraction, and multiplication of integers.

Solve problems requiring the use of operations on rational numbers.

Grade 8 –

Use various strategies and operations to solve problems involving real numbers.

Simplify expressions containing natural number exponents by applying one or more of the laws of exponents.

## *Salute*

One general and two privates are needed for this game. Each private has half of a deck of cards, using 1 (ace) through 10. When the general says, “salute,” each private deals one card away from the deck and holds it face-up on his or her forehead. The general computes and states the product of the two numbers (positive only). Each private must find the value of the card on his or her forehead. After all cards are played, the student who has the most cards wins the game.

### Variations

- ❖ Use integers (black is positive, red is negative).
- ❖ The jack, queen, and king cards can be counted as 11, 12, and 13, respectively, or removed from the deck.
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

### **NCTM Standard 1, Number and Operations**

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Grades 3-5

Understand various meanings of multiplication and division.

Understand the effects of multiplying and dividing whole numbers.

Compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.

Grades 3-5

Develop fluency in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing whole numbers.

### **Alabama Standards**

Grade 3 –

Multiply whole numbers with and without regrouping using single-digit multipliers.

Divide whole numbers using two-digit dividends and one-digit divisors.

Grade 4 –

Solve problems, including word problems, involving the basic operations of multiplication and division on whole numbers through two-digit multipliers and one-digit divisors.

Grade 7 –

Solve problems requiring the use of operations on rational numbers.

Grade 8 –

Use various strategies and operations to solve problems involving real numbers.

### *Fraction War*

Using a standard deck of cards, or the cards from 1 (ace) to 10, cards are dealt to each student. Each student turns over two cards: a numerator (first card) and a denominator (second card). The student who has the larger fraction receives the cards. After all cards are played, the student with the most cards wins the game.

#### Variations

- ❖ The jack, queen, and king cards can be counted as 10, or removed from the deck.
- ❖ Exponent War could be played, with the assistance of a calculator. Use a base (first card) and an exponent (second card).



#### **NCTM Standard 1, Number and Operations**

Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, and number systems

Grades 6-8

Work flexibly with fractions, decimals, and percents to solve problems.

Compare and order fractions, decimals, and percents efficiently and find their approximate locations on a number line.

#### **Alabama Standards**

Grade 7 –

Solve problems requiring the use of operations on rational numbers.

Grade 8 –

Use various strategies and operations to solve problems involving real numbers.

### *24 with playing cards*

Using a standard deck of cards, or cards from 1 (ace) to 10, place four cards face-up on the table. Each student, in turn, will use the cards to find a value of 24 using the correct order of operations for addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The student takes the cards used. Empty slots are filled with new cards. Play continues until the deck is used. If a value of 24 cannot be reached, add another card to the table. After all cards have been played, the winner is the student with the most cards.

#### Variations

- ❖ The jack, queen, and king cards can be counted as 10 and/or as 11, 12, and 13, respectively, or removed from the deck.
- ❖ Use a fifth card for the target number, rather than 24. Place four cards in a row, with the target card beneath the row.
- ❖ Exponents can be used.
- ❖ Buy the game! See <http://www.math24.com/>
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

#### **NCTM Standard 1, Number and Operations**

Understand meanings of operations and how they relate to one another.

Grades 3-5

Understand various meanings of multiplication and division.

Understand the effects of multiplying and dividing whole numbers.

Compute fluently and make reasonable estimates.

Grades 3-5

Develop fluency in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing whole numbers.

#### **NCTM Standard 6, Problem Solving**

Grades P-12

Apply and adapt a variety of appropriate strategies to solve problems.

Monitor and reflect on the process of mathematical problem solving.

#### **NCTM Standard 7, Reasoning and Proof, Grades P-12**

Select and use various types of reasoning and methods of proof.

#### **NCTM Standard 8, Communication, Grades P-12**

Use the language of mathematics to express mathematical ideas precisely.

#### **Alabama Standards**

Grade 3 –

Solve addition and subtraction problems, including word problems, involving two- and three-digit numbers with and without regrouping.

Multiply whole numbers with and without regrouping using single-digit multipliers.

Divide whole numbers using two-digit dividends and one-digit divisors.

Grade 4 –

Solve problems, including word problems, involving the basic operations of multiplication and division on whole numbers through two-digit multipliers and one-digit divisors.

Grade 5 –

Solve problems involving basic operations on whole numbers, including addition and subtraction of seven-digit numbers, multiplication with two-digit multipliers, and division with two-digit divisors.

Grade 6 –

Demonstrate computational fluency with addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of decimals and fractions.

Grade 7 –

Use order of operations to evaluate numerical expressions.

Solve problems requiring the use of operations on rational numbers.

Grade 8 –

Use various strategies and operations to solve problems involving real numbers.

Use order of operations to evaluate and simplify algebraic expressions.

### *Set with playing cards*

Place 12 cards, face up, on the table as a 3 by 4 array. When a set can be seen, the student says, “set,” and removes the cards. Empty slots are filled with new cards. Play continues until the deck is used. If a set cannot be found, add three cards to the table. After all cards have been played, the winner is the student with the most cards.

Sets include the following:

Three of a kind, e.g., 7 of hearts, 7 of diamonds, 7 of clubs.

Three in a row, all of the same suit, e.g., 3 of hearts, 4 of hearts, 5 of hearts.

Three in a row, all different suits, e.g., 8 of clubs, 9 of hearts, 10 of diamonds.

Ace can precede 2 or follow king.

#### Variations

- ❖ Buy a deck of Set cards!
- ❖ Solve the daily puzzle, online, with six solutions. See <http://www.setgame.com/>
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

#### **NCTM Standard 2, Algebra**

Understand patterns, relations, and functions

Grades 3-5

Describe, extend, and make generalizations about geometric and numeric patterns.

Represent and analyze patterns and functions, using words, tables, and graphs.

Grades 6-8

Represent, analyze, and generalize a variety of patterns with tables, graphs, words, and, when possible, symbolic rules.

#### **NCTM Standard 7, Reasoning and Proof, Grades P-12**

Select and use various types of reasoning and methods of proof.

#### **NCTM Standard 10, Representation, Grades P-12**

Use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.

#### **Alabama Standards**

### *Quiz Time*

For a 10-item, true-false quiz, a student decides to use a deck of playing cards to select answers. Red will represent “true” and black will represent “false.” After randomly drawing a card and recording the answer, replace the card within the deck so that each card will be as likely to be drawn for each of the quiz items. What the student doesn’t know is that the teacher made up the answer key in the same manner. Using two decks of cards, simulate the teacher’s answer key and the student’s answers. Approximately what percent of quiz items will be correct? Write this value as a fraction, a decimal, and a percent.

### Variations

- ❖ Use the four card suits, clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades, to represent multiple-choice answers, “a,” “b,” “c,” and “d.” Approximately what percent of quiz items will be correct? Write this value as a fraction, a decimal, and a percent.
- ❖ Conduct 10 trials. Report the mean, median, and mode.
- ❖ Conduct 10 trials. Display the results in a graph.
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

### **NCTM Standard 5, Data Analysis and Probability**

#### **Understand and apply basic concepts of probability**

Grades 3-5

Predict the probability of outcomes of simple experiments and test the predictions.

Understand that the measure of the likelihood of an event can be represented by a number from 0 to 1.

### **NCTM Standard 9, Connections, Grades P-12**

Recognize and apply mathematics in contexts outside of mathematics.

### **NCTM Standard 10, Representation, Grades P-12**

Create and use representations to organize, record, and communicate mathematical ideas.

Use representations to model and interpret physical, social, and mathematical phenomena.

### **Alabama Standards**

Grade 3 –

Determine the likelihood of different outcomes in a simple experiment.

Grade 4 –

Recognize equivalent forms of commonly used fractions and decimals.

Determine if outcomes of simple events are likely, unlikely, certain, equally likely, or impossible.

Represent numerical data using tables and graphs, including bar graphs and line graphs.

Grade 5 –

Use common fractions to represent the probability of events that are neither certain nor impossible.

Grade 6 –

Solve problems involving decimals, percents, fractions, and proportions.

Find the probability of a simple event.

Grade 7 –

Determine measures of central tendency (mean, median, and mode) and the range using a given set of data or graphs, including histograms, frequency tables, and stem-and-leaf plots.

Grade 8 –

Interpret data from populations, using given and collected data.

Determine the theoretical probability of an event.

## Area

1. Find the length, width, perimeter, and area of the playing card using U.S. customary units.
2. Find the length, width, perimeter, and area of the playing card using metric units.
3. If the playing card is an irregular shape, trace it on a piece of graph paper (square-inch, square-half-inch, or square-centimeter) to estimate the area.
4. Place one vertex of the playing card at the origin on a coordinate plane of square-inch paper (or square-half-inch paper, or square-centimeter paper). To the nearest inch (or unit used), label all vertices. Use both portrait and landscape orientations in each of the four quadrants.

## Variations

- ❖ Adjust the unit size of the paper, and number of sheets of paper needed, based on the size of the card.
- ❖ In “portrait” orientation, draw one diagonal of the card, from the origin to the upper-right corner. Determine the slope of the line. Repeat with the other diagonal.
- ❖ Repeat the previous variation when the card is drawn in “landscape” orientation.
- ❖ Use the Pythagorean theorem to find the length of the diagonal.
- ❖ Use the distance formula to find the length of the diagonal.
- ❖
- ❖
- ❖

## **NCTM Standard 3, Geometry**

Specify locations and describe spatial relationships using coordinate geometry and other representational systems.

Grades 3-5

Make and use coordinate systems to specify locations and to describe paths.

Apply transformations and use symmetry to analyze mathematical situations.

Grades 3-5

Predict and describe the results of sliding, flipping, and turning two-dimensional shapes.

Identify and describe line and rotational symmetry in two- and three-dimensional shapes and designs.

Grades 6-8

Describe sizes, positions, and orientations of shapes under informal transformations such as flips, turns, slides, and scaling.

Examine the congruence, similarity, and line or rotational symmetry of objects using transformations.

## **NCTM Standard 4, Measurement**

Understand measurable attributes of objects and the units, systems, and processes of measurement.

Grades 3-5

Understand such attributes as length, area, weight, volume, and size of angle and select the appropriate type of unit for measuring each attribute.

Understand the need for measuring with standard units and become familiar with standard units in the customary and metric systems.

Grades 6-8

Understand both metric and customary systems of measurement.

Apply appropriate techniques, tools, and formulas to determine measurements.

Grades 3-5

Develop strategies for estimating the perimeters, areas, and volumes of irregular shapes.

### **Alabama Standards**

Grade 3 –

Specify locations on a coordinate grid by using horizontal and vertical movements.

Measure length in metric units.

Grade 4 –

Find locations on a map or grid using ordered pairs.

Grade 5 –

Identify components of the Cartesian plane, including the x-axis, y-axis, origin, and quadrants.

Estimate perimeter and area of irregular shapes using unit squares and grid paper.

Calculate the perimeter of rectangles from measured dimensions.

Grade 6 –

Identify two-dimensional and three-dimensional figures based on attributes, properties, and component parts.

Plot coordinates on grids, graphs, and maps.

Solve problems involving perimeter and area of parallelograms and rectangles.

Grade 7 –

Express a pattern shown in a table, graph, or chart as an algebraic equation.

Determine the transformation(s), including translations, reflections, or rotations, used to alter the position of a polygon on the coordinate plane.

Grade 8 –

Use various strategies and operations to solve problems involving real numbers.

Solve problems using the Pythagorean Theorem.