Players have counters and start by putting one anywhere on the top row of the gameboard. Throw the die in turn, using the key-table to find out where to go next, then move your counter on the top row, and record your first visit to a square by putting one of your other counters in the column below that position. You may visit the same top square many times, but you only record your first visit to each position. The winner is the first player to record a visit to all 4 squares (or six squares for the triangle and hexagon games), recording the winning visit to the last square with the mover counter.


Examples: $\mathbf{1 1 \rightarrow 1 , 1 2 \rightarrow 2 , 1 3 \rightarrow \mathbf { 3 } , 1 4 \rightarrow \mathbf { 4 }}$
$24 \rightarrow 1,21 \rightarrow 2,22 \rightarrow 3,23 \rightarrow 4$
$33 \rightarrow 1,34 \rightarrow 2,31 \rightarrow 3,32 \rightarrow 4$
$42 \rightarrow 1,43 \rightarrow 2,44 \rightarrow 3,41 \rightarrow 4$

RECTANGLE GROUP GAME

| 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 釆3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| $\left[\begin{array}{l} z_{0}^{0} \\ u_{2} \end{array}\right.$ | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| $\sum_{3}^{\infty} 1$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  | $\underset{1}{1}$ | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { RE } M \end{gathered}$ | $4$ |

Examples: $\mathbf{1 1 \rightarrow \mathbf { 1 } , \mathbf { 1 2 } \boldsymbol { \rightarrow } \mathbf { 2 } , \mathbf { 1 3 } \boldsymbol { \rightarrow } \mathbf { 3 } , \mathbf { 1 4 } \boldsymbol { \rightarrow } \mathbf { 4 } ,}$
$21 \rightarrow 2,22 \rightarrow 1,23 \rightarrow 4,24 \rightarrow 3$
$31 \rightarrow 3,32 \rightarrow 4,33 \rightarrow 1,34 \rightarrow 2$
$41 \rightarrow 4,42 \rightarrow 3,43 \rightarrow 2,44 \rightarrow 1$


TRIANGLE GROUP GAME
Key-table showing the next position decided by the throw of the die

| 6 | 6 | 4 |  |  | 3 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {u }}$ | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| ${ }_{0}^{0} 4$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 22 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  | $1$ | OSITIO | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { N BEF } \end{gathered}$ | $4$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { OVING } \end{gathered}$ | 6 |

Examples: $\mathbf{4 3} \rightarrow \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{3 4} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{2 2} \rightarrow \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{6 5} \rightarrow \mathbf{2}$ i.e. 4 combined with $\mathbf{3}$ gives 5 etc.

HEXAGON GROUP GAME
Key-table showing the next position
decided by the throw of the die

| 6 | 6 |  |  | $3$ |  | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 山 5 |  | 6 | 1 | 2 |  | 4 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2} 4$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \sum_{0}^{\omega} \\ \sum_{3} \end{array}$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| ${ }_{2}$ |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  |  | SITION | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \text { BEFO } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{4}{\mathrm{MO}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \hline \text { ING } \end{gathered}$ | 6 |

Examples: $\mathbf{2 5} \rightarrow \mathbf{6 , 2 6} \boldsymbol{2 6} \mathbf{1 , 2 1} \mathbf{2 1} \mathbf{2}, 22 \rightarrow \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{2 3} \rightarrow 4$,
$24 \rightarrow 5$ i.e. 2 combined with 5 gives $\mathbf{6}$ etc.
Notice the cycle 123456

GAMEBOARD FOR THE HEXAGON AND TRIANGLE GROUPS
Each player has 6 counters, one to move on this row and five more to record the first visit to the positions 1 to 6 here.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



