

# Wizard Game...

Intro. to the cards

What is a trick???

What is trump???

## Object:

The object of said card game Wizard is to correctly predict/bid on the number of tricks that you will take in each round of play. Points are awarded for a correct bid and the number of tricks taken, and points are subtracted for each extra or missed trick. The player with the most points at the end of all rounds is the winner. To settle an improbable Wizard game tie, you can arm-wrestle or add up the total of a player s bids from each round from the entire game. Each round has three stages: dealing, bidding and playing.

**SETUP & DEALING**: Gameplay is clockwise. On the first round of play, each player is dealt one card. In each subsequent round, the number of cards dealt to each player is increased by one until all the cards are distributed. Doing the math, that s 20 rounds for 3 players, 15 rounds for 4 players. 12 rounds for 5 players, and 10 rounds for 6 players.

After each player is dealt their card(s), the top card of the remaining cards is turned over to determine what trump will be (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades, or nothing... via a Jester card). If there are no cards left, which happens on the last round, there is no trump for that hand just like if a Jester is turned over. If a Wizard card is turned over, the dealer gets to pick trump. Ha!

After each round of play, deal rotates clockwise.

**BIDDING & PLAY**: After the cards are dealt, and trump is revealed/chosen, the player to the left of the dealer starts by stating aloud the predicted number of tricks they think they can win. This verbal bidding goes around the table as one of the players (or any handy bystander) records the bids on the score sheet. This is kept available for all to strategically reference throughout the round.

After the bidding is complete, the cards start hitting the table. The player to the left of the dealer once again begins by laying down a card. Any card can be lead. Each subsequent player plays a card and must follow suit if possible. The exceptions to this, and there are only two, is that a Wizard or a Jester may be played at ANY time, even if the player is holding a card of the suit led.

If the first card played is a Jester, then the next non-Jester card laid sets the suit for the hand. Any time Wizard cards are played first (or as the first non-Jester laid down) you can discard ANY card you want to for that hand/trick.

Each player attempts to either win or lose the trick, depending on how many tricks they need for that hand. To win a trick, you must have played: a.) the first Wizard,

b.) the highest trump card (if no Wizard cards were played),

c.) or the highest card of the suit led if no trump or Wizard was played.

The winner of the trick starts the next hand.

To lose a trick, you can play a Jester, which is almost always a guaranteed loss. Almost always because if everyone lays a Jester, the person who put down the first one wins the trick (hence the humorous reference to the traditional/alternate game names Oh Dang!

). Otherwise, you can follow with an off-suit (such as playing clubs on a diamond lead) to loose the hand/trick but that s only allowed if you have no card of the suit led.

**SCORING**: If you've got a handle on how to play the card game, Wizard, the next thing to do is to learn how to keep score... the card game, Wizard.

After the round is complete, count up each player stricks. If they managed to win the correct amount of tricks they guessed, they earn 20 points for being right. Then they also earn an additional 10 points for each trick earned.

### Examples:

- a.) If they guessed zero tricks and won none try saying that 5 times quickly! they earn just the 20 points for being right.
- b.) If they guessed 3 tricks and won them all then they earn 50 points (20 points for being right, and 10 points for each trick won).

If a player did not end up with the correct amount of tricks, then not only do they earn 0 points for being wrong, but 10 points are subtracted for every trick over or under their bid target. And yes, the score can go into the negatives!

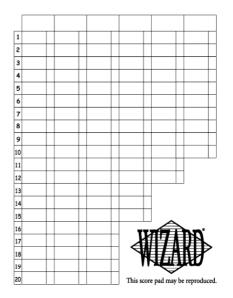
#### Examples:

a.) If they guessed 3 tricks and earned 1, they subtract 20 points from their running total.b.) If they guessed 2 tricks and earned 5, they subtract 30 points from their running total.

This scoring can be a bit tricky, so it s worth it to read this over a few times.

### Scoring... [to be done by the same person]

- done each round before play begins.
- must 'bid' how many tricks you will win.
- after round is finished...
   count the number of tricks you got:
  - A) If you get what you bid...
    - 20 points for calling your bid
    - + 10 points for each trick
  - B) If you don't get what you bid... subtract 10 points for each extra or missed trick.



### Tips, Hints & Strategies:

# LOGIC...Think!!!

### Easy Out:

This is a strategy that a lot of people start executing once they ve played a few games. If you re carrying a Jester card in your hand, and you ve won the last trick you need, play the Jester next to start the next hand. That almost guarantees that you won t win at least that trick, and makes it somewhat easier to lose the rest of the hands in the round. If possible, save this till the end, and you may gift someone else with an unwanted trick. Some may complain that s nasty, but I calls it strategy!.

### Ack! Too Many Wizard Cards!

If, during play, you find yourself at your bid total, and you still are carrying a Wizard card in your hand, you can discard it (and avoid a possible over-pointage situation) if a Wizard precedes you. This is only possible since the first Wizard laid wins that trick/hand. (Don t count on this happening too often but use it if you can!)

#### Feed The Greedy:

If a player is in the lead (points-wise) and they just bid a high number of tricks, try and feed them an extra, un-wanted trick. Just make sure you re out of arms reach when they end up with 7 tricks after they fight hard for the 6 they need.

# SUMMARY...

In the first round every player gets one card. In the subsequent rounds the number of cards is increased by one until all cards are distributed. That means that three players play 20 rounds, four players 15 rounds, five players 12 rounds and six players 10 rounds. The top card of the remaining cards is turned over to determine the trump color. If there are no cards left or a jester is turned there is no trump color only the wizards are trump. If a wizard is turned the dealer picks a trump color.

After looking at their cards, starting with the player to the dealer's left, each player states how many tricks he believes he will take, from zero to the number of cards dealt. This is recorded on a score pad.

The player to the left of the dealer plays a card and then the others follow clockwise. If a card other than a wizard or jester is played the players have to follow suit, but it is possible to play a jester or wizard although the player has the desired suit. If a suit is played but then a Wizard is played, the next players must follow the card initially played if they have that suit. The Wizard beats all other cards but the first one in a trick beats all others. The jester is beaten by all others, but if all cards in a trick are jesters the first one beats the others. If a jester is played as the first card the first suit card decides which suit has to be followed. If a wizard is played as the first card every player is free to play what they want regardless of the others.

At the end of each round, each player is given a score based on his performance. For predicting the number of tricks taken correctly, a player receives 20 points plus 10 points for each trick taken. For predicting the number of tricks taken incorrectly, a player loses 10 points for each trick over or under.