













































Multiplication, Division and Squaring Version

1	2		4		6			8		10
11				15					20	
	22		24			27		29		
31	32	33		35			38	39		
	42			45		47			50	
51	52	53		55		57	58	59		
61	62	63			66	67		69	70	
71	72		74			77		79		
81	82	83		85	86			89	90	
91	92	93	94	95		97		99		
101		103	104	105	106	107		109	110	
	112	113		115			118	119		


Race to the Tree – Multiplication, Division and Squaring Version

Race your character against a partner to reach the Christmas tree (120) first. Roll the 10-sided dice to start.




If you land on a  , you can multiply your current position by the number you rolled. For example, if you are on 21 (which has a candy cane on it), then you rolled 3, you can do $3 \times 21 = 63$ (go to 63). However, you cannot perform the multiplication if it would be over 120 and take you off the board.




If you land on a  , you need to divide your current position by whatever you rolled. For example, if you land on 72 and rolled 9, then $72 \div 9 = 8$. You go back to 8! However, if your current position (running total) is not divisible, you do not have to divide or go backwards at all. You only move backwards if the number you are on is divisible by the number you rolled on the dice for that turn.



If you land on a  , at the start of your next turn, you can square the number you roll, before you add it to your current position. For example, you are on 46 before you roll (46 has a present on it), then you roll a 5. You can square 5, making it $5 \times 5 = 25$, then add 46 and 25 to get to 71. However, if this would take you over 120, you cannot do it.



If you land on a  , you freeze and miss a turn, so your partner gets two rolls in a row.