

NIN NAL

A game by **6jizo** Illustrated by **Crocotame** 

## RULES OF ROCK-PAPER-SCISSORS



# COMPONENTS

**48** cards numbered -6 to 10 in 3 colours **5** player aids

# **GOAL OF THE GAME**

Have the highest number of points at the end of the game. Points are calculated by adding up the values of all the cards you've collected during the game.

# SETUP

- 1. Shuffle the cards.
- 2. Place 3 cards in the centre of the table, face up. These are the starting cards for the 3 piles that will remain in play throughout the game.
- **3.** Deal 9 cards to each player, face down. Look at your hand without showing it to the other players.
- **4.** Put the remaining cards back in the box, without looking at them.



# HOW TO PLAY

Each game lasts 9 rounds. There are 2 phases to each round:

- 1. Choose a card
- 2. Resolve cards in descending order

### 1. Choose a card

Each person chooses 1 card from their hand and places it face down in front of them. Once everyone has chosen, the cards are all turned over at the same time.

#### 2. Resolve cards in descending order

Players now take turns resolving their chosen cards in order from highest value (number) to lowest value.

#### Notes:

- a. If 2 cards have the same value, resolve the "stronger" card first. Important: a card's strength is decided by its **colour** rather than its value, based on the rules of Rock-Paper-Scissors (refer to the beginning of the rulebook if you need a reminder).
- **b.** If 3 cards have the same value, the turn order for resolving cards is as follows:



**Example of turn order for resolving cards:** At the beginning of the second phase of a round, the following 5 cards are turned over:



Therefore the turn order for resolving the cards in this round would be:



**To resolve your card**, compare it to the cards in the centre of the table to see if you can beat any of them.

If a pile consists of 2 or more cards, you compare your card to the one on the top of the pile.

To beat a card from the centre of the table, your card must be stronger according to the rules of Rock-Paper-Scissors (see beginning of the rulebook); its numerical value is not taken into account during this phase.

#### If your card beats 1 of the 3 cards on top of the 3 piles in the centre of the table:

**a.** Take that card as well as any other cards in its pile.

#### Notes:

- If you can beat multiple cards, you can choose the pile you prefer.
- If the pile you win contains multiple cards take all of them.

• Place the cards you win face up next to you. Anyone can look at the cards won by other players.

**b.** Put the card you resolved this turn in place of the pile you picked up so that there are always 3 piles of cards in the centre of the table.

# If your card cannot beat 1 of the 3 cards on top of the 3 piles in the centre of the table:

Place your card on 1 of the 3 piles. Make sure the values of the other cards in the pile remain visible.

#### Notes:

There is no limit to the number of cards in each pile.

Now begin a new round and continue playing until everyone has played all 9 cards of their starting hand.

# END OF THE GAME

Once you've resolved your last card, total the values of all the cards you've won. The player with the most points wins. In case of a tie, determine the winner with a round of Rock-Paper-Scissors.

The game's illustrations are inspired by ninja imagery in pop culture (such as the ninja training blindfolded).



nglish Translation and Proofreading: Emilie Delcourt and Lucy Galbraith for The Geeky Pen

## **EXAMPLE OF A ROUND** Cards played:



The person who played the 7 Paper card resolves their card first. Their card can beat either of the 2 Rock cards.



The third pile will give them more points. They therefore choose to take the 8 Rock card and put down their 7 Paper card in its place.



The person who played the 3 Paper card beats the other Rock card and takes the second pile (both cards).



The person who played the 3 Rock card beats the Scissors card and takes the first pile.



The person who played the -4 Rock card cannot beat any of the piles, so they add their card to the pile of their choice.



The person who played the -6 Scissors card beats the Paper card. They take the second pile and put down their -6 Scissors card in its place.



Here's the situation at the end of the round.