

A KNOWLEDGE GUESSING GAME FOR 2 TO 5 PLAYERS AGED 12 AND OVER

Did you know that a kiwi is not only a fruit but also a bird? Great!

But do you also know which continent this bird lives on? Yes?

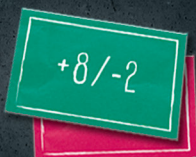
Okay, but is it a herbivore? And does it weigh more than 20 kilograms?

Don't worry, you don't have to know everything. It's enough to be good at guessing.

Why not give it a go? Have a good guess to be in with a chance of winning!

CONTENTS

- 200 animal cards
- 12 statement boards
- 8 risk fields
- 5 playing figures and 15 veto markers
- one double-sided poster





AIM OF THE GAME

Four statements are laid out on the table for you to add the animal card you've drawn to. Which statement do you think fits the best? Get it right and you'll earn points! Don't make too many risky guesses though—your fellow players are able to doubt your guesses at any time. And should your guess be wrong, they'll earn the points instead. Whoever earns 30 points first wins.

HOW TO SET UP THE GAME

Before your very first game, carefully remove all of the playing pieces and veto markers from the punch boards.



Shuffle the twelve statement boards and place them face down as a draw pile. Draw the first four statement boards from the pile and lay them out in a square with two at the top and two at the bottom.

Place one green risk field and one red risk field between each of the statement boards.

<p>WIRD 25 JAHRE ALT ODER ÄLTER?</p> <p>JA NEIN</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>WIRD 25 JAHRE ALT ODER ÄLTER?</p>	+8/-2	<p>HAT HÖRNER, STACHELN ODER GIFT?</p> <p>JA NEIN</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>HAT HÖRNER, STACHELN ODER GIFT?</p>		
+8/-2	+8/-2	ALPENMURMELTIER	+8/-2	+8/-2
<p>IST EIN ALLESFRESSER?</p> <p>JA NEIN</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>IST EIN ALLESFRESSER?</p>	+8/-2	<p>NATÜRLICHER LEBENSRAUM AFRIKA?</p> <p>JA NEIN</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>NATÜRLICHER LEBENSRAUM AFRIKA?</p>		



Decide together whether you want to play the easy version or the hard version of the game. On the cards for the easy version, the animal names are highlighted in turquoise; on the cards for the difficult version, they're highlighted in pink.

EASY



ALPENMURMELTIER

Europa	Ja	
Pflanzenfresser	Nein (Gruppen)	
3–6 kg	Nein	
Nein	Nein	
Ja	Nein	
Nein	12 Jahre	

AROWANA

Südamerika	Ja	
Fleischfresser	Ja	
2,5 kg	Nein	
Nein	Ja	
Nein	Nein	
Nein	6–8 Jahre	

DIFFICULT



- We recommend you try the easy version of the game first. Shuffle the cards. Place them in a pile with the animal name facing up at the center, between the statement boards.
- Want to make things a little trickier? Then shuffle the difficult animal cards and use them instead. Place them in a pile with the animal name facing up at the center, between the statement boards.
- Want a little variety? Then shuffle the easy and difficult animal cards and divide them into two equal piles. Place one of the piles at the center and return the other pile to the box.

Each player should now choose a playing piece and insert it on the start field at the edge of the box, then take the three corresponding veto markers. Check the poster for more fascinating facts about the different animals; you won't need the poster for the game itself though.

HOW TO PLAY



The first person to name three animals starting with the first letter in their name starts. Play then continues in a clockwise direction, with each of you playing in turn.

Is it your turn? Then draw the top animal card from the pile and read the animal name out loud. This is the animal you'll have to guess facts about in this round. Now take a close look at the statement boards.

BEWARE: Don't turn the animal card over—and ensure that no one else can see the back either!

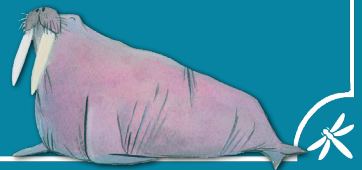
A different statement appears on each statement board, along with four point fields—two green ones for “Yes” and two red ones for “No.” Read through the characteristics described on each of the four statement boards and decide which statements you'd respond to with “Yes” and which with “No” for your animal.

Note: The symbols are explained on the last page of these rules.

Now you have to decide! Make your guess by placing your animal card either on a free point field on one of the statement boards or on a free risk field.

Do you want to place your animal card on a free point field? Then you have the following options:

- Do you think that the statement applies for your animal? Then place your animal card on a free GREEN point field.





- Do you think that the statement doesn't apply for your animal? Then place your animal card on a free RED point field.



Note: The numbers on the point fields indicate how many points you can earn with your guess.

Do you want to place your animal card on a free risk field? Then be sure to bear the following in mind:

There are always two risk fields between two statement boards: a green one and a red one. They **always refer to both** statement boards. The following rules apply:

- Do you think **both** statements apply for your animal? Then place your animal card on a free GREEN risk field.
- Do you think **neither** statement applies for your animal? Then place your animal card on a free RED risk field.

Note: It isn't possible to combine statements that do and don't apply, so you can't say: „This statement applies for my animal, but that one doesn't.” Either BOTH must apply for the risk fields or BOTH mustn't apply.



Have you now placed your animal card on a field? Then proceed as follows:

Should your fellow players wish, they're now able to doubt your statement and veto it. They don't have to though. Any of them can place a veto marker on the animal card you just played. Each player is able to use their veto markers to veto up to three guesses during the game. Think very carefully about when you wish to use these.

You now have two options:

- **No doubt:** No one doubts your statement? Then you immediately earn the points indicated on the point/risk field. Move your playing piece forward the corresponding number of spaces on the scoring track.

BEWARE: Do NOT then turn the animal card over! So don't check whether your guess was correct or not.

- **Someone doubts your statement:** Have one or more of your fellow players placed a veto marker on your animal card? Then turn the animal card over and take a look at the answer on the back:

- **Their doubt is justified:** Is the statement you made about the animal wrong? Then all those who doubted this statement receive **three points**. They move their playing figure forward the according number of spaces on the scoring track. You don't earn any points—after all, you made an incorrect statement about the animal. Have you placed your animal card on a risk field? Then you receive two penalty points. Move your playing piece back two spaces—if necessary, back beyond the start field.

- **The doubt is unjustified:** Is the statement you made about the animal correct? And your fellow players were wrong? Then you earn the points for the corresponding field. Move your playing piece forward. Your fellow players were **wrong** and each receive **three penalty points**. They must move their playing figure back three spaces on the scoring track—if necessary, back beyond the start field.





Either way, your animal card remains on the point/risk field. This field is now occupied and can no longer be used, regardless of whether your guess was right or wrong. Return the used veto markers to the box. It is now your left neighbor's turn to play.

EXAMPLE:

Luca draws the "Alpine Marmot" animal card. "Has a tail" and "Is heavier than 20 kilos" are two of the statements that appear on statement boards. Luca is sure that the statement "Has a tail" is true. So he places the animal card on a free green point field on this statement board.

His fellow players do not doubt this statement—they all agree that the alpine marmot has a tail. The animal card is not checked and Luca earns the number of points indicated on the green point field.

Luca could also have placed the animal card on a free red point field on the other statement board because an alpine marmot is not heavier than 20 kilograms. So this guess would also have been correct.

Luca could not have placed the animal card on a risk field between these two statement boards, however, because the answers to the questions are "YES" and "NO."

What if I don't know the animal shown on my animal card?

- Then it's time to bluff! Pretend that you're entirely certain of the statement and confidently place the animal card on a field. You shouldn't place the card on a risk field in this case, though.

When can the statement boards be exchanged?

As soon as **at least three animal cards** have been placed on a statement board, you're able to exchange the statement board at the start of your turn. Proceed as follows:

- Return the statement board and all of the animal cards on it to the box.
- Also return all of the animal cards on the **four adjacent risk fields** to the box.
- Draw the top statement board from the pile and place it in the vacant space.
- **BEWARE:** You **must** now place your animal card on the new statement board, so exchanging a statement board can harbor a certain amount of risk.

Note:

What should we do if we run out of statement boards and I want to exchange a board?

- Shuffle the statement boards you already exchanged to make a new facedown pile.



END OF THE GAME

The game ends when **one of you** has 30 or more points. You should still finish the current round, though, so that you've all had the same number of turns. Continue moving round the scoring track beyond the 30 if you have more than 30 points. The player with the most points wins. If there's a tie, then there are several winners.



THE SYMBOLS AND THEIR MEANING



Africa the natural habitat? – Does the animal live in Africa (or off the coast of Africa)?



Omnivore? – Does the adult feed on both plants and meat/insects?



Weighs 20 kg or more? – Does the adult weigh at least 20 kg?



On the Red List? – Is the animal on the Red List of threatened species and globally endangered, critically endangered or at risk of extinction?



Scientifically documented in the 18th century? – Was the animal first identified and described scientifically in the 18th century (from 1701 up to and including 1800)?



Has a tail? – Does the animal have a tail (or stump)?



Horns, spikes, or poison? – Does the animal have horns or spikes, or is it poisonous?



Lays eggs? – Does the animal lay eggs?



Solitary creature? – Is the animal a solitary creature (except during the mating season)?



Purely nocturnal? – Is the animal only active at night?



Patterned? – Does the animal have dots, stripes, or another pattern?



Lives at least 25 years? – Is the animal's average life expectancy 25 years or more? Life expectancy in the wild is meant here, not in captivity (i.e., in a zoo or human care).



While all information has been carefully compiled and checked, its correctness cannot be guaranteed. Values that deviate slightly from the figures we provide here can therefore also be found depending on the source. We ask for your understanding for these deviations. Last updated: September 2021.