
How To Play Apples To Apples

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EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT HOW TO PLAY APPLES TO APPLES

If you've ever been to a game night, a family gathering, or a casual party, chances are you've seen a bright green box with a crisp red apple on the cover. That game is **Apples to Apples**, and it has been a staple of social play for decades. Known for its simplicity, humor, and ability to bring out creative thinking, this game is perfect for

players of all ages. Whether you're a complete beginner or just need a refresher, learning **how to play Apples to Apples** is straightforward and instantly rewarding. In this guide, we'll cover the rules, strategies, variations, and tips to ensure your next game night is a success.

What Is Apples to Apples?

Apples to Apples is a party card game originally published by Out of the Box

Publishing. The core concept revolves around word association and comparison. Players take turns being the judge, who selects a green apple card containing a descriptor (an adjective), while other players choose from their hand of red apple cards (nouns) the one they think best matches that descriptor. The judge then picks the funniest, most clever, or most fitting match. The winner of each round receives the green card, and the first player to collect a set number of green cards wins the game.

The beauty of **how to play Apples to Apples** lies in its adaptability. You don't need to memorize complex rules or keep score on a separate

sheet. The game encourages laughter, debate, and sometimes even friendly arguments over why "Abraham Lincoln" is a perfect match for "Fuzzy."

COMPONENTS OF THE GAME

Before diving into the step-by-step instructions, let's familiarize ourselves with the components you'll find inside the box. Understanding these parts is essential for mastering **how to play Apples to Apples**.

- **Green Apple Cards:** These cards contain adjectives or descriptive phrases, such as "Delicious," "Scary," or "Technologically

Advanced.” The judge draws one green card each round.

- **Red Apple Cards:** These cards contain nouns, including people, places, things, and events. Examples include “The Internet,” “Spongebob Squarepants,” and “My Bedroom.” Each player holds a hand of red cards.
- **Game Box & Tray:** The box typically holds the cards in organized compartments, making setup fast.
- **Instruction Booklet:** A small rulebook with official rules and

optional variations.

There are also themed editions and expansions, such as **Apples to Apples Party Box** or **Disney Apples to Apples**, but the core gameplay remains the same.

SETUP: GETTING READY TO PLAY

Setting up the game takes only a few minutes, which is part of its appeal. Here’s how you prepare to learn **how to play Apples to Apples** seamlessly:

1. Shuffle the green apple cards and the red apple cards separately.
2. Place the green deck face down in the center of the playing area.
3. Deal seven red apple cards to

each player. (For larger groups, you can deal fewer cards to speed up the game.)

4. Place the remaining red cards in a draw pile, also face down, within easy reach of everyone.
5. Choose a starting judge. The judge can be the youngest player, the person with the next birthday, or whoever volunteers. In subsequent rounds, the role rotates clockwise.

Once setup is complete, you're ready to jump into the gameplay. Remember, the judge rotates each round, so everyone

gets a chance to both play cards and make decisions.

HOW TO PLAY APPLES TO APPLES: STEP-BY- STEP RULES

Now that everything is set, let's break down a typical round. This is the heart of **how to play Apples to Apples**.

Step 1: The Judge Draws a Green Card

The judge for the round draws the top card from the green deck and reads it aloud. For example, the card

might say “Quiet.” The judge places this card face up on the table so everyone can see it.

down in front of the judge. The judge should not see who played which card.

Step 2: Players Choose Their Red Card

All other players (the “players,” not the judge) look at their hand of seven red cards and select the one they think best matches the descriptor on the green card. The goal is to choose a card that the judge will find most appealing, whether that means being funny, clever, accurate, or surprising. Players place their chosen red card face

Step 3: Judge Mixes the Cards

Once all non-judge players have submitted their red cards, the judge collects them, shuffles them, and then lays them out face up for everyone to see. This step ensures anonymity, so the judge doesn’t know who played which card.

Step 4:

Judge and Draw

Picks a Winner

The judge reads each red card aloud and then selects the one they like best. There are no strict criteria—the judge can decide based on humor, personal preference, or even randomness. The player who submitted the winning red card receives the green card as a point. That player adds the green card to their personal pile.

Step 5: Discard

All red cards that were played in the round are discarded. Each player (except the judge) draws a new red card from the draw pile to bring their hand back to seven cards. The judge role passes to the next player in clockwise order, and a new round begins.

Step 6: End of the Game

The game continues until a player collects a predetermined number of green apple cards. For a standard game, the target is often eight green cards, but you can adjust based on time constraints or number of players. The

first player to reach that number is declared the winner.

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF THE JUDGE

The judge is arguably the most important role in **how to play Apples to Apples**. The judge has the power to decide which red card wins, and this can lead to interesting dynamics. Experienced players often use the judge's personality to their advantage. If you know the judge loves puns, you might play a card with a double meaning. If the judge is a history buff, a card like "The Wright Brothers" might score points for a descriptor like "Innovative."

Judges should try to be fair but can also have fun with their choices.

If two cards are equally good, the judge can choose whichever one makes them laugh hardest. There are no official tiebreakers, so the judge's word is final. This subjectivity is what makes **how to play Apples to Apples** so engaging—it's less about strategy and more about reading the room.

STRATEGY TIPS FOR WINNING

While **how to play Apples to Apples** is largely a party game, there are a few strategies that can increase your chances of collecting those green cards. Here are some tips:

- **Know your audience:** Pay attention to what the judge finds

funny or interesting. If the judge is a fan of pop culture, use relevant cards.

- **Think outside the box:**

Sometimes the most obvious match is boring. A surprising connection can stand out. For example, pairing “Explosive” with “A Peaceful Meadow” is unexpected and might earn a laugh.

- **Use the current judge's**

personality: If the judge just made a joke about pineapple on pizza, consider playing a card related to food or Italy.

- **Don't waste your best cards**

early: If you have a card that is universally funny, like “A Diaper Full of Surprise,” save it for a round where the judge has a great sense of humor.

- **Keep an eye on the card count:**

As the game progresses, you'll have fewer cards in your hand. Plan your picks so you don't run out of strong options.

Remember, the main goal is to have fun. Even if you don't win, the laughter and conversation are the real rewards.

VARIATIONS AND HOUSE RULES

One of the best aspects of **how to**

play Apples to Apples is that it lends itself to modifications. Many groups develop their own house rules to keep the game fresh. Here are a few popular variations:

Blind Draw

Instead of selecting a red card from your hand, each player must draw a random red card from the draw pile without looking. This adds an element of luck and can lead to hilariously mismatched combinations.

Double Trouble

The judge draws two green cards instead of one. Each player must

then play two red cards—one for each green card. The judge picks a winner for each green card, effectively giving out two points per round.

Story Time

Before the judge picks a winner, each player (except the judge) must explain why their red card matches the green card. This encourages creativity and often leads to even more laughter. The judge can then consider these explanations in their decision.

Speed

QUESTIONS ABOUT Round

Set a timer for 20 seconds. Players must quickly choose a red card and slap it on the table. The judge then sorts through a chaotic pile of cards. This variation is best for large groups that want a fast-paced game.

Theme Night

If you have multiple expansion packs, you can mix them together for themed nights, such as “History vs. Pop Culture” or “Animals Only.” This keeps **how to play Apples to Apples** feeling new even after dozens of rounds.

COMMON

HOW TO PLAY APPLES TO APPLES

New players often have a few questions. Let’s address some frequently asked ones:

How many players are needed? The game recommends 4 to 10 players, but you can play with as few as 2 or 3 with slight modifications. For 2 players, you might each take turns being judge and playing cards from a shared hand.

Can children play? Absolutely. The original Apples to Apples is family-friendly and appropriate for ages 8 and up. There is also a junior edition with simpler words.

What happens if a player doesn’t have a good card? They

still must play one card, even if it's a weak match. Part of the fun is seeing which card "wins" despite being a stretch.

How long does a typical game last?

A standard game to eight green cards usually takes 30 to 60 minutes, depending on the group's size and the speed of decision-making.

Can you add your own cards? Many groups create custom red or green cards by writing on blank card stock. This is a great way to personalize the game with inside jokes.

WHY APPLES TO APPLES REMAINS A CLASSIC

Decades after its release, Apples to Apples continues to dominate party game

shelves. The reason is simple: **how to play Apples to Apples** is easy to teach, but every round offers something new. The combination of language, humor, and social interaction makes it a hit for families, friends, and even strangers at a conference. Unlike many games that rely on mechanical skill or deep strategy, Apples to Apples depends on your ability to be witty and empathetic. It rewards players who can think like their friends.

Moreover, the game is highly inclusive. Because there is no "right" answer, players of different ages, backgrounds, and language levels can participate equally. The judge can choose a card because it's

factually accurate, punny, or just plain weird. This flexibility ensures that no two games feel alike.

FINAL TIPS FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE GAME NIGHT

If you're planning to teach **how to play Apples to Apples** to a new group, here are some final pointers:

- Start with a demonstration round where everyone can see examples.
- Encourage players to read their red cards with expression when the judge reveals them.
- Don't be afraid to pause the game for a laugh—that's the whole point.
- Have a few snacks and drinks on hand to keep energy up.
- Rot