Card game

Instructions for teacher:

Subjects: Civics, mathematics.

Materials: Playing cards.

Idea: This game aims to teach or rehearse statistical terms.

Cards are placed on a table with the image or text side up. Aim is to find right pairs. A pair consists of a concept and an explanation or a picture related to that. Game can be played either by shuffling all the cards or by keeping concepts and their explanations or pictures separated. In the first option, all the cards are put in one area and in the second option, the cards are divided into two areas. Game can be played by 2 to 4 people. Game takes about 15 to 30 minutes.

Upper secondary school

GDP (Gross domestic product) – a statistic that indicates the amount of society's total production.

RANGE – Covers the observation values from the minimum to the maximum

MEDIAN – Middle value of the data values that has been set in order of magnitude.

MODE – The value that occurs most frequently in the set.

MEAN – It is the average value of all the data in the set.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF AVERAGES – Median, mode and mean are like that.

INFLATION – Weakening of the value of money.

INDEX – A ratio which reflects the change.

STATISTICAL POPULATION – A set which a particular sample represents

RANDOM – When a sample is selected for example by drawing lots, the sample is like this.

STANDARD DEVIATION– Describes how much the observation values differ from the mean.

RATIONAL TREND – Long–term change

PER MIL – It describes the phenomenon of population per thousand persons.

PER CENT – It describes the phenomenon of population per hundred persons.

SAMPLE – A part of the actual target group that might make it possible to get an overall picture of the entire target group's characteristics.

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION – Symmetric distribution where most of the observations focus close to the mean.

VARIANCE – Square of standard deviation.

BLACK MARKET – Criminal activity is sometimes referred to as such.

GREY ECONOMY – Economic activity, which is covered by the national accounts, but it remains one reason or another beyond the official registries and organizations.

BIRTH RATE – The number of live births during the year as a proportion of the total population

CORRELATION – Describes the relationship between variables linearly related.
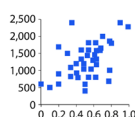
DEFLATION – Decline in prices.

HOUSEHOLD – People living permanently in the same home form this.

BUDGET DEFICIT – The difference of state's income and outcome.

EUROSTAT – Statistical office of the European Union.

HYPOTHESIS – Assumption/ a good guess.

SCATTER PLOT –

Upper secondary school:

GDP (Gross domestic product)	A statistic that indicates the amount of society's total production.	RANGE	Covers the observation values from the minimum to the maximum.
MEDIAN	Middle value of the data values that has been set in order of magnitude. Middle value of the data values that has been set in order of magnitude.	MODE	The value that occurs most frequently in the set.
MEAN	It is the average value of all the data in the set.	DIFFERENT TYPES OF AVERAGES	Median, mode and mean are like that.
INFLATION	Weakening of the value of money.	INDEX	A ratio which reflects the change.
STATISTICAL POPULATION	A set which a particular sample represents.	RANDOM	When a sample is selected for example by drawing lots, the sample is like this.
STANDARD DEVIATION	Describes how much the observation values differ from the mean.	RATIONAL TREND	Long-term change.
PER MIL	It describes the phenomenon of population per thousand persons.	PER CENT	It describes the phenomenon of population per hundred persons.
SAMPLE	A part of the actual target group that might make it possible to get an overall picture of the entire target group's characteristics.	NORMAL DISTRIBUTION	Symmetric distribution where most of the observations focus close to the mean.

Upper secondary school:

VARIANCE	Square of standard deviation.	BLACK MARKET	Criminal activity is sometimes referred to as such.
GREY ECONOMY	Economic activity, which is covered by the national accounts, but it remains one reason or another beyond the official registries and organizations.	BIRTH RATE	The number of live births during the year as a proportion of the total population
CORRELATION	Describes the relationship between variables linearly related.	DEFLATION	Decline in prices.
HOUSEHOLD	People living permanently in the same home form this.	BUDGET DEFICIT	The difference of state's income and outcome.
EUROSTAT	Statistical office of the European Union.	HYPOTHESIS	Assumption/ a good guess.
SCATTER PLOT			