

# Card game

Contact address:

Tilastokeskus

tilastokoulu@tilastokeskus.fi



## 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.

## Grades: 7.–9.

**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

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

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

**INFLATION** – Weakening of the value of money

**INDEX** – A ratio that measures change

**STATISTICAL POPULATION** – A set which a particular sample represents.

**RANDOM SAMPLE** – A sample chosen by a method involving an unpredictable component

**PER MIL** – Describes the phenomenon of population per thousand persons.

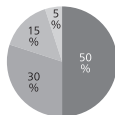
**PER CENT** – Describes the phenomenon of population per hundred persons.

**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

**AGE PYRAMID** –



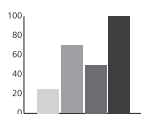
**PIE DIAGRAM** –



**TABLE** –

	2008	2009
Cars	2 700 492	2 776 664
Motorcycles	204 859	216 443
Tractors	364 334	370 565

**BAR CHART** –



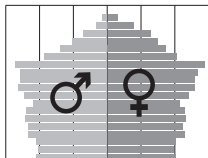
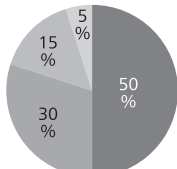
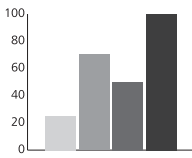
**MEAN** – The average value of all the data in the set

**DEFLATION** – Decline in prices

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

**HYPOTHESIS** – Assumption/guess



DIFFERENT TYPES OF AVERAGES	TABLE	A statistic that indicates the amount of society's total production.	Middle value of the data values that has been set in order of magnitude.												
STATISTICAL POPULATION	RANDOM SAMPLE	Weakening of the value of money.	Median, mode and mean are like that.												
RANGE	MEDIAN	Covers the observation values from the minimum to the maximum.	The value that occurs most frequently in the set.												
INFLATION	GDP (Gross domestic product)	A ratio that measures change	A sample chosen by a method involving an unpredictable component.												
PER MIL	PIE DIAGRAM														
SAMPLE	PER CENT	<table border="1" data-bbox="821 1187 1133 1321"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cars</td> <td>2 700 492</td> <td>2 776 664</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycles</td> <td>204 859</td> <td>216 443</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tractors</td> <td>364 334</td> <td>370 565</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2008	2009	Cars	2 700 492	2 776 664	Motorcycles	204 859	216 443	Tractors	364 334	370 565	A part of the actual target group that might make it possible to get an overall picture of the entire target group's characteristics.
	2008	2009													
Cars	2 700 492	2 776 664													
Motorcycles	204 859	216 443													
Tractors	364 334	370 565													
BAR CHART	AGE PYRAMID		The average value of all the data in the set.												
DEFLATION	A set which a particular sample represents.	INDEX	Describes the phenomenon of population per hundred persons.												
HOUSEHOLD	People living permanently in the same home form this.	HYPOTHESIS	Assumption/guess												
MODE	MEAN	Describes the phenomenon of population per thousand persons.	Decline in prices												