

Plus-stratego op til 30

Print ud på begge sider, laminer og klip de to holds kort ud.

Regler

Udendørs matematik-stratego spilles af to hold i hver sin farve. Hvert hold vælger en strateg der skal uddele kort. Det gælder om at fange og vinde det andet holds kort.

Hvert hold har en base, hvor der ligges strategi, og de døde deltagere får nye spillekort.

Banen ligger mellem de to baser. Deltagerne løber rundt mellem hinanden og kan fange og udfordre de modspillere man har lyst til. Begge skal, når fanget, vise deres kort og regne ud hvad facit er. Den med det højeste facit vinder. Har man det samme slår man sten-saks-papir om kortet.

Har man vundet kort, så skal man tilbage med de vundne kort til sin base med det samme og må ikke fange nogle på vejen tilbage til basen.

Har man tabt sit kort skal man tilbage til egen base og have et nyt kort.

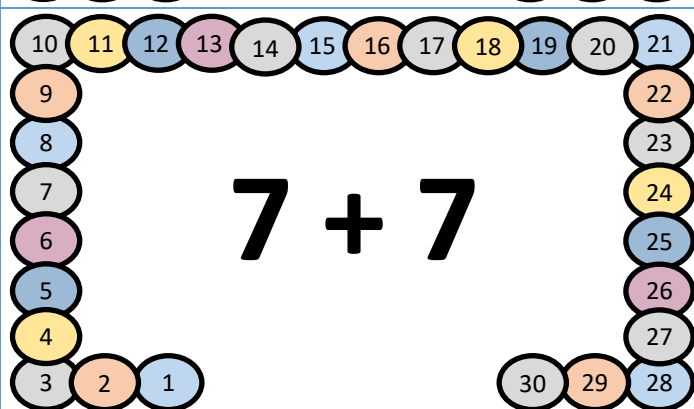
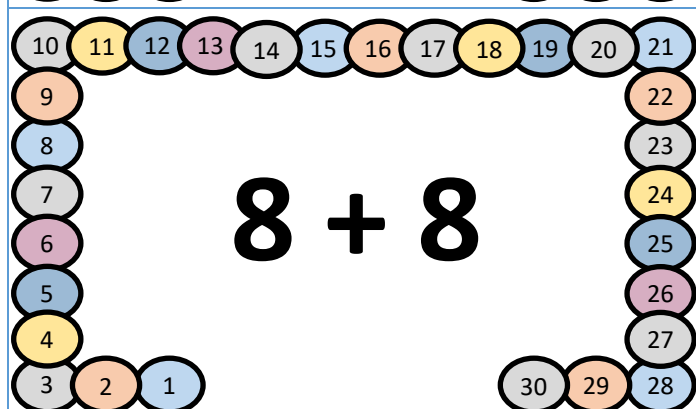
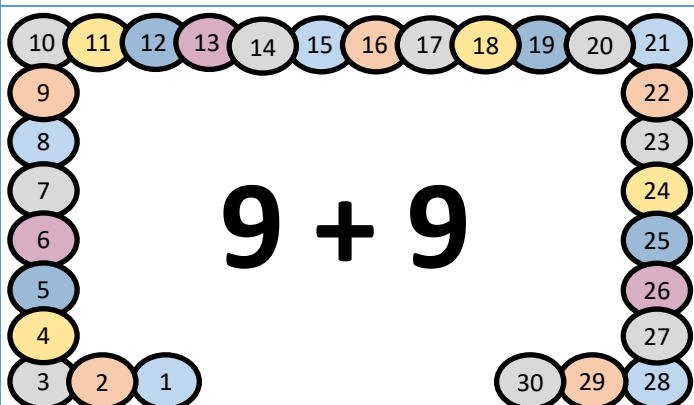
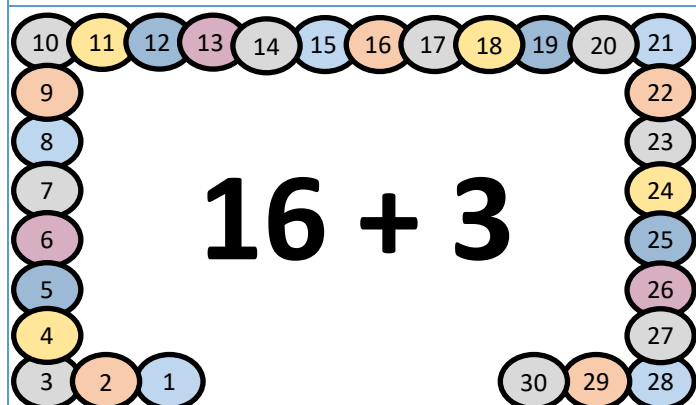
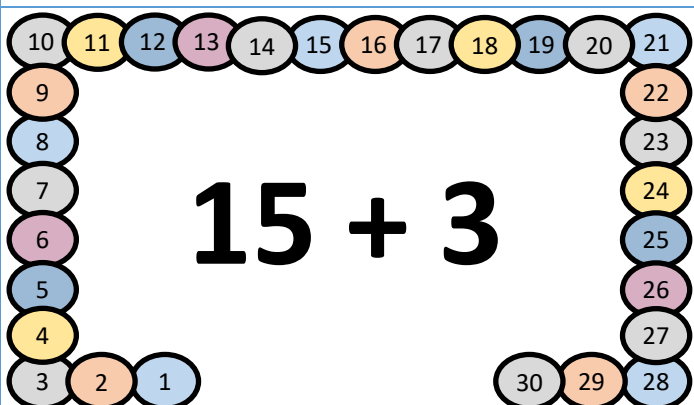
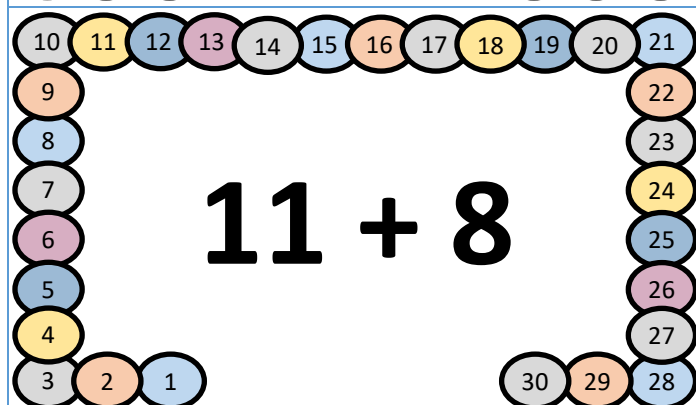
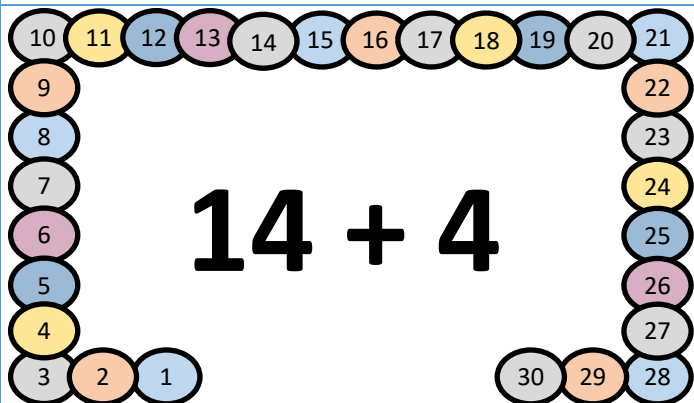
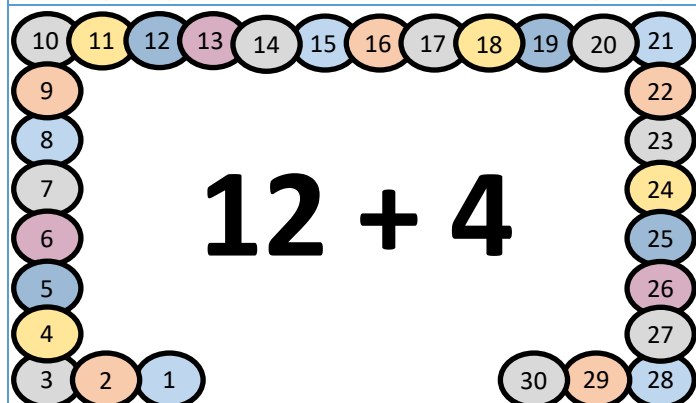
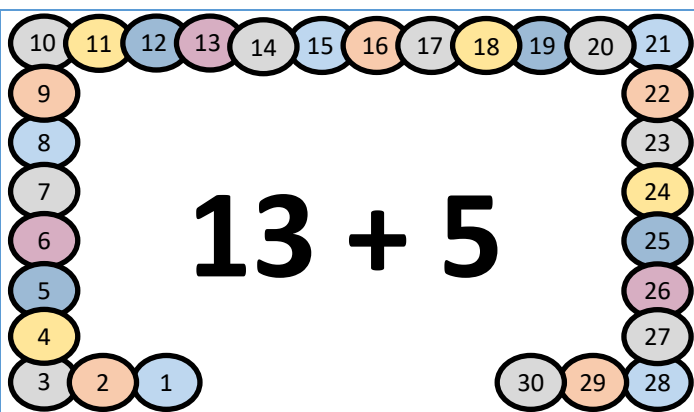
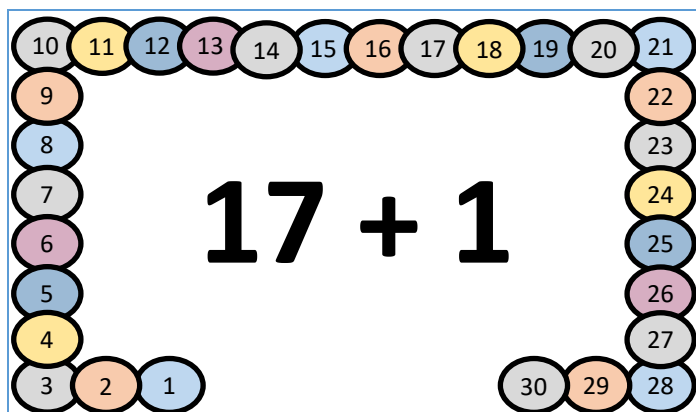
Når man ved hvem der har bomber, høje kort, fane osv. Kan man med fordel fortælle det til sine holdkammerater.

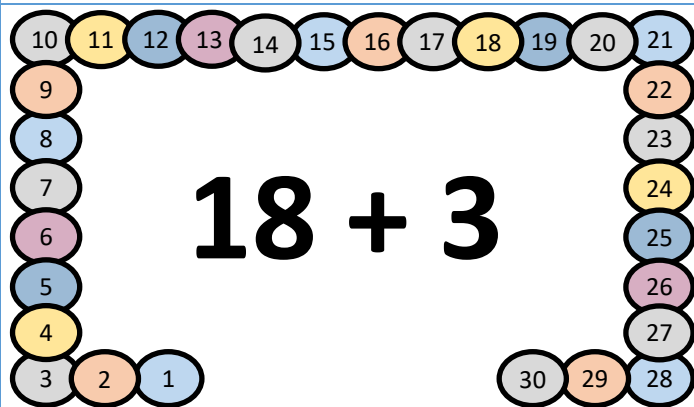
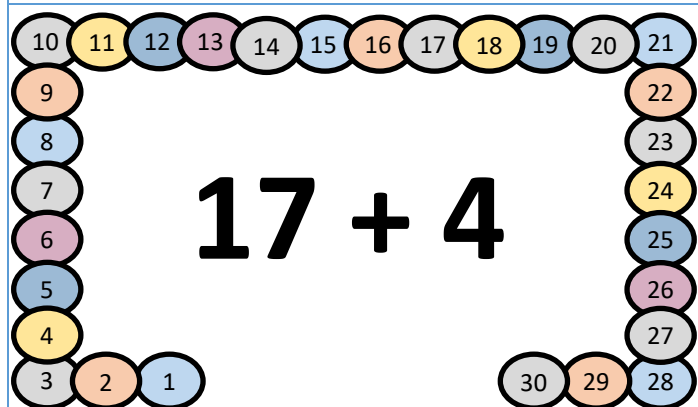
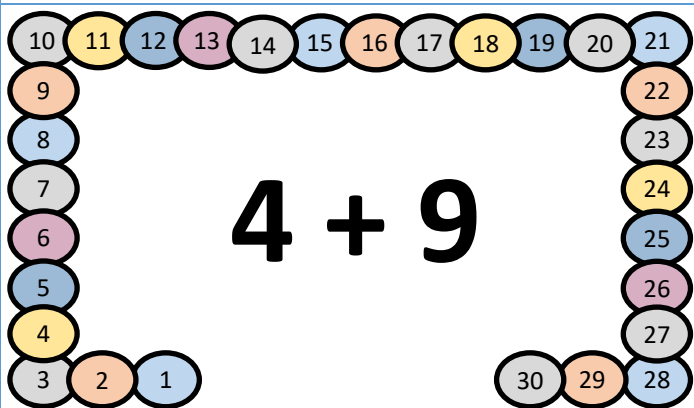
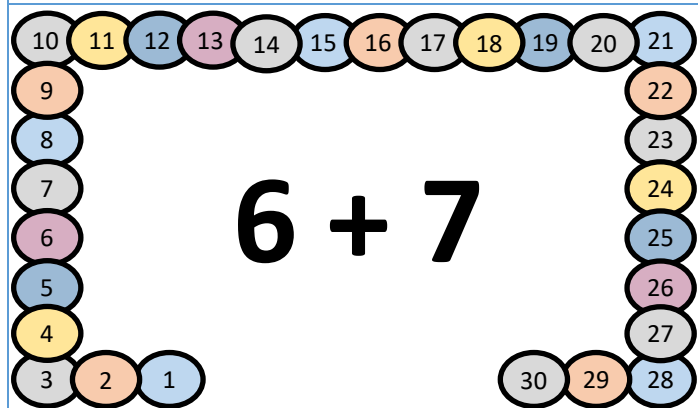
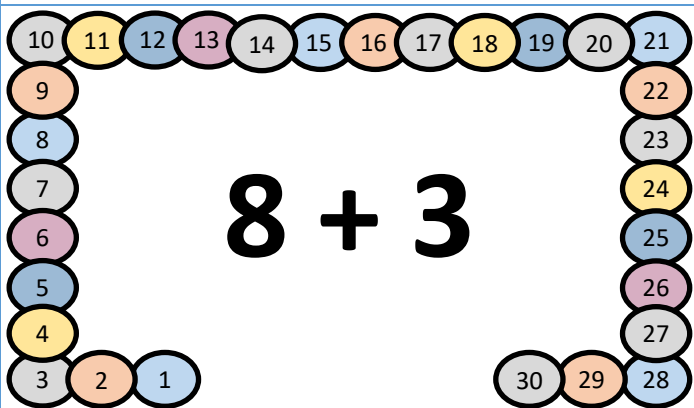
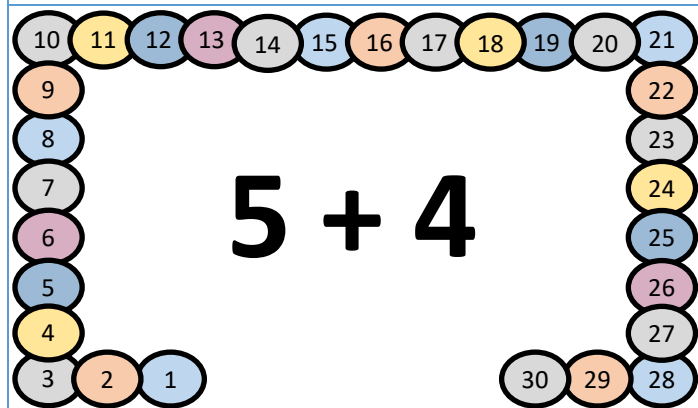
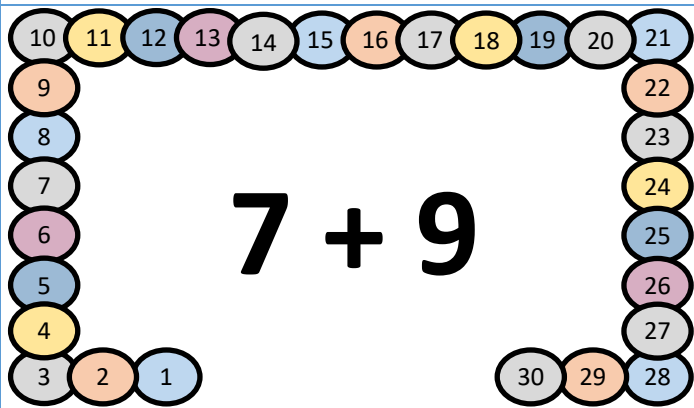
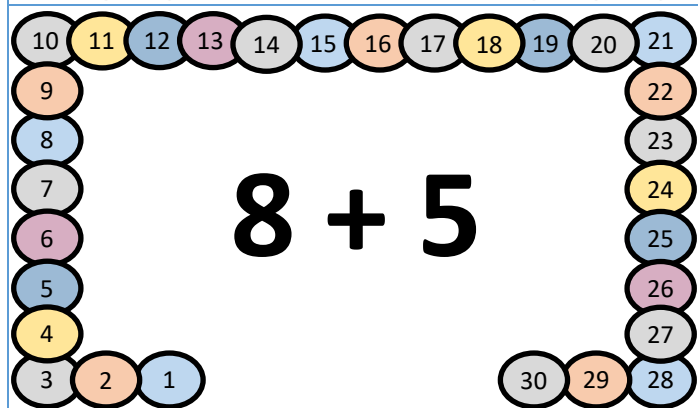
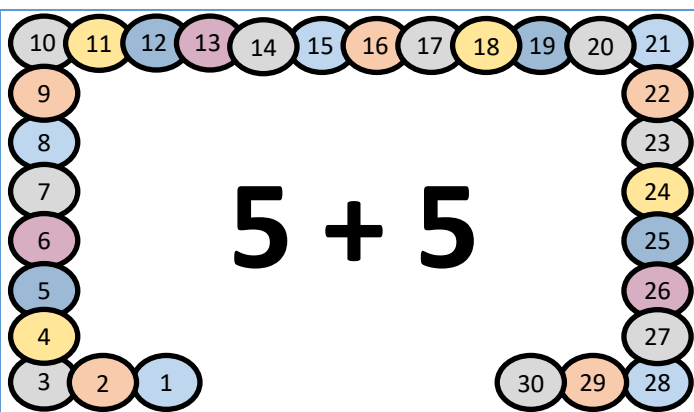
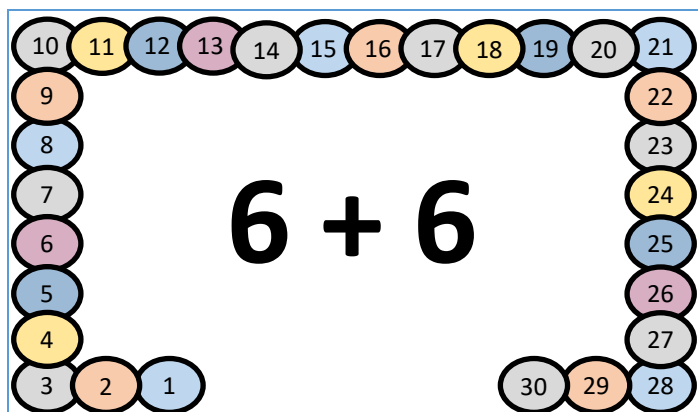
Løber et hold tør for spillekort, så skal holdets deltagere blive ved deres base. Så det modsatte hold kan regne ud, hvem der har fanen. Det hold som fanger fanen har vundet spillet

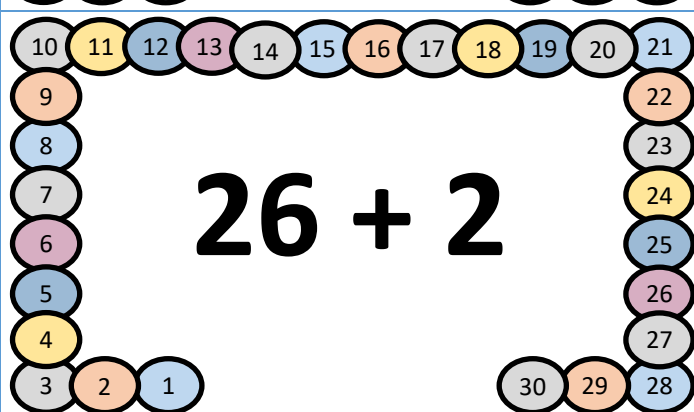
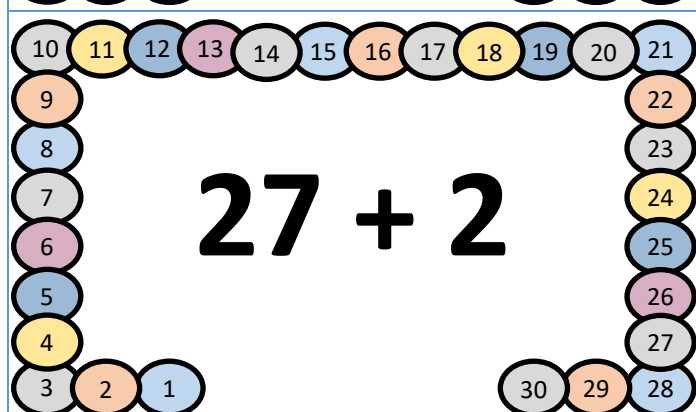
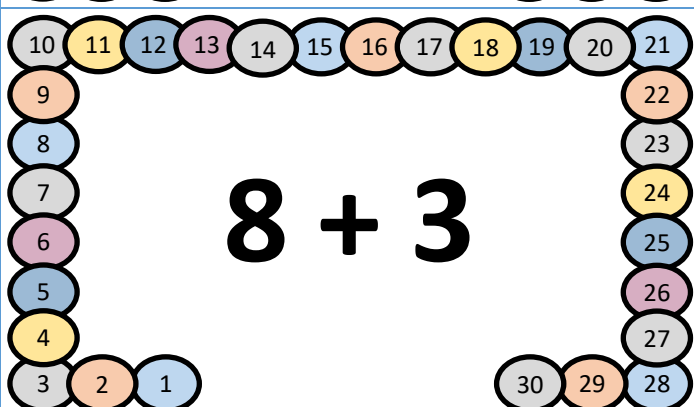
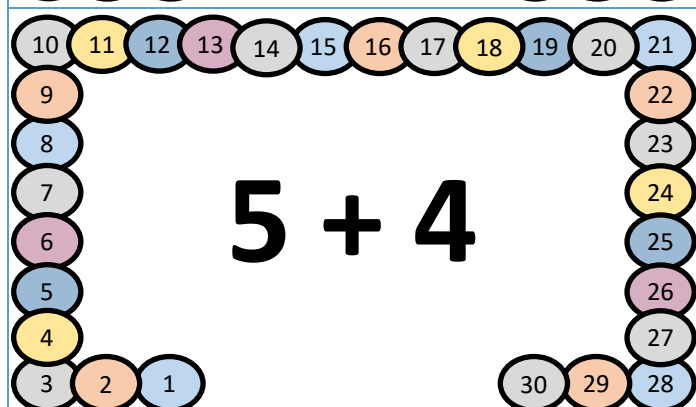
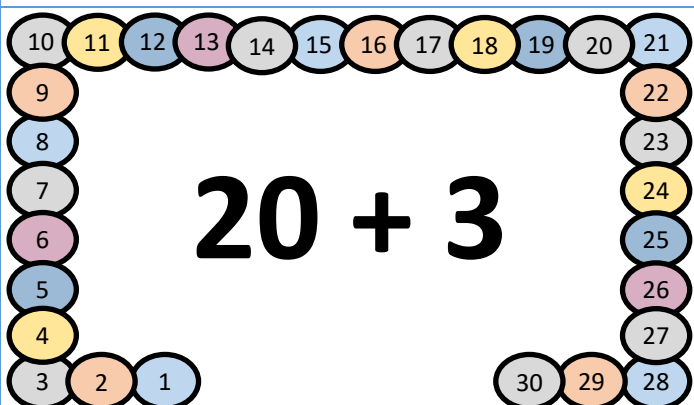
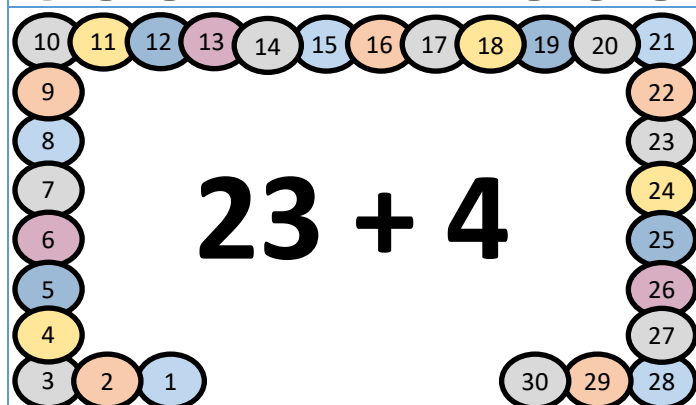
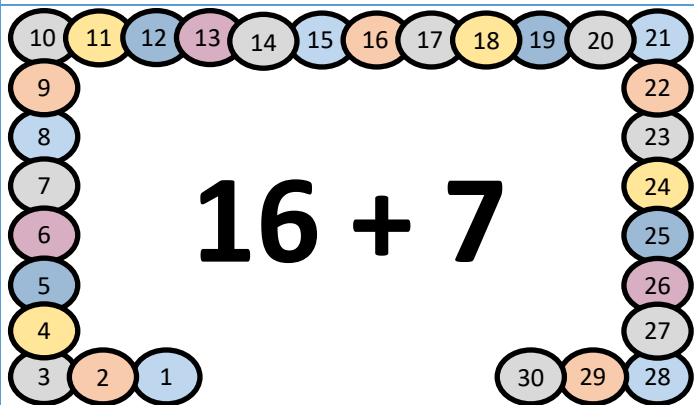
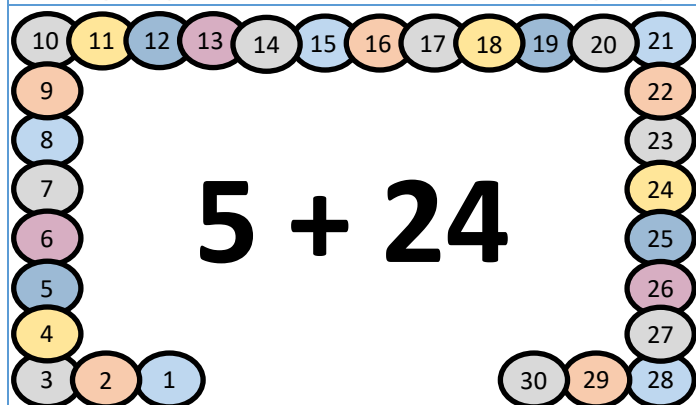
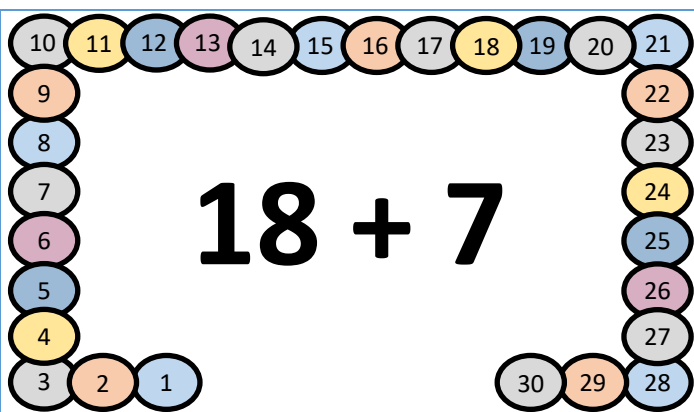
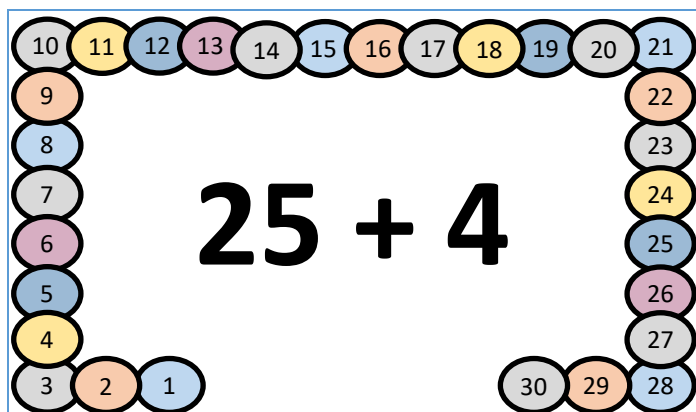
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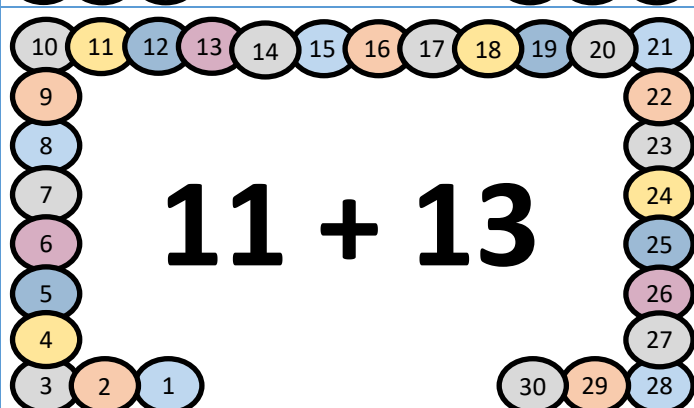
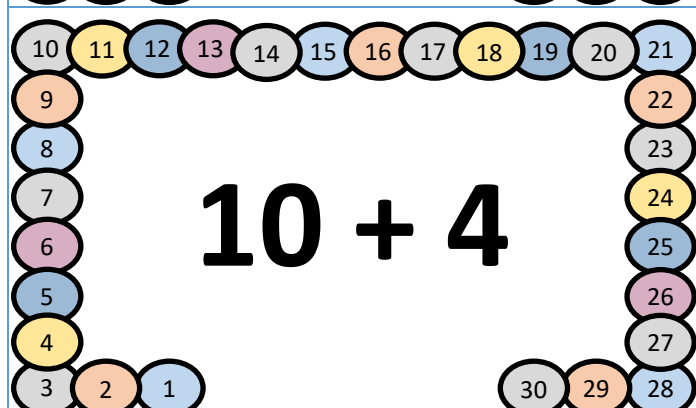
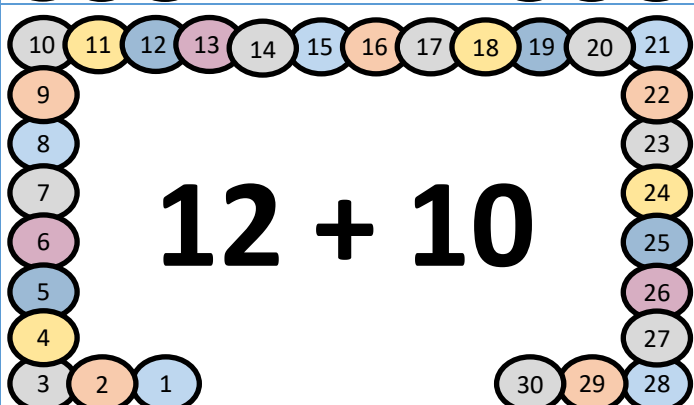
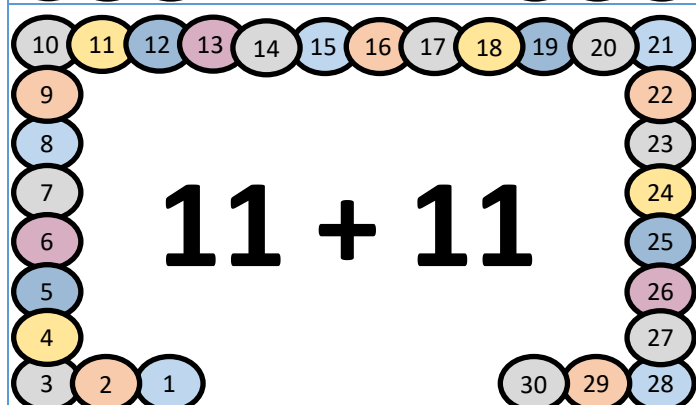
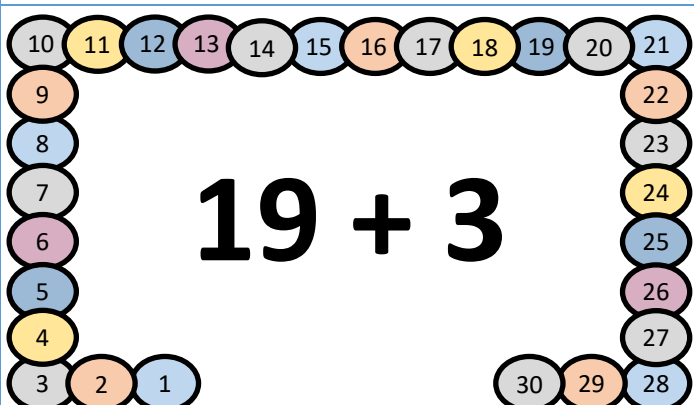
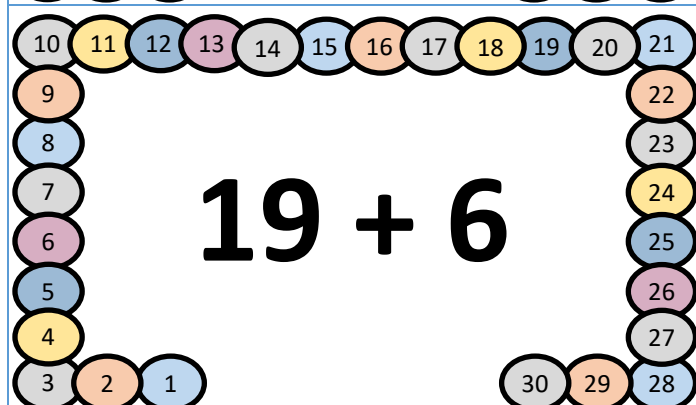
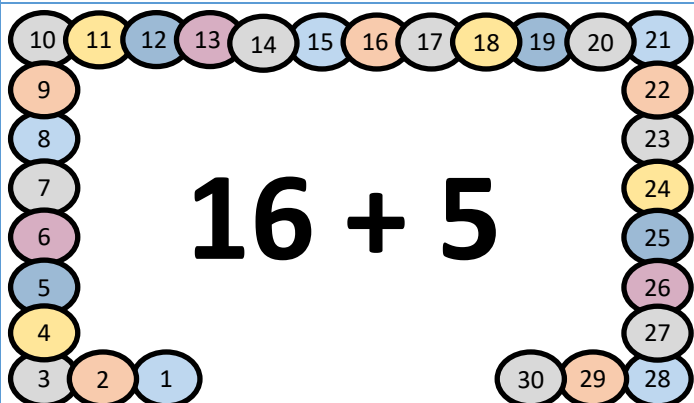
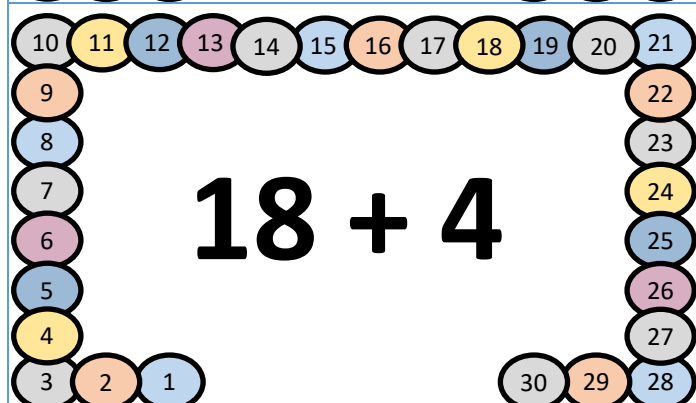
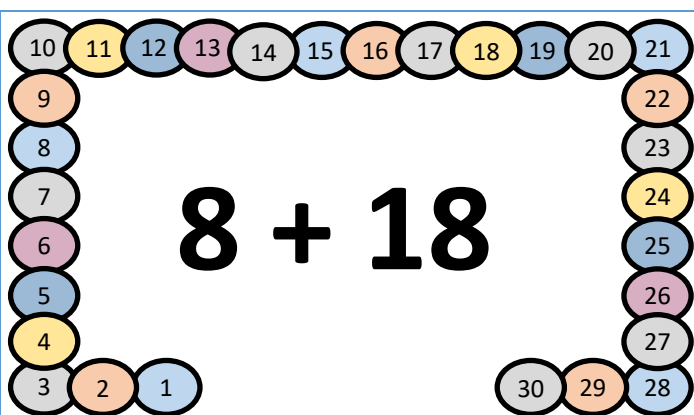
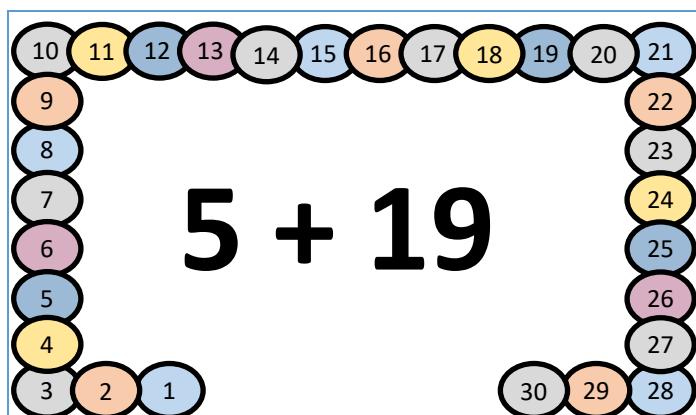
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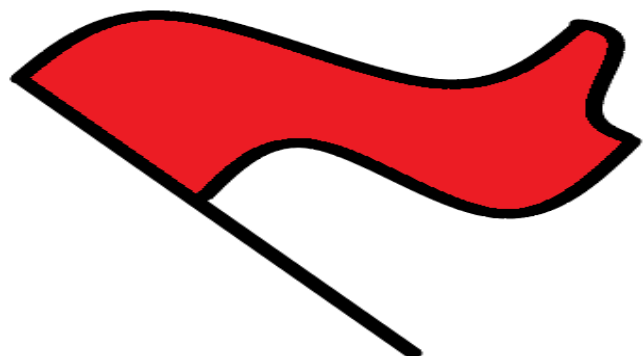
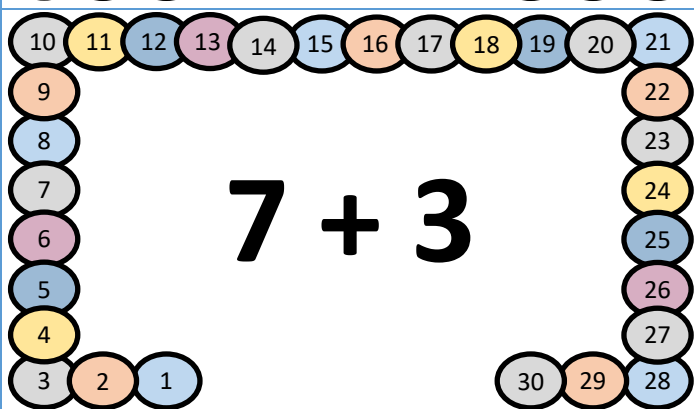
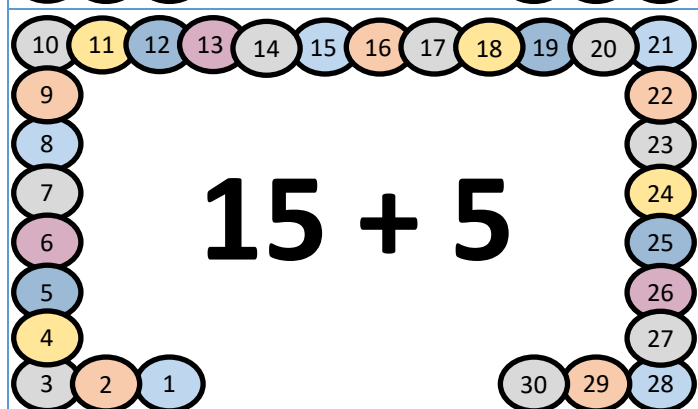
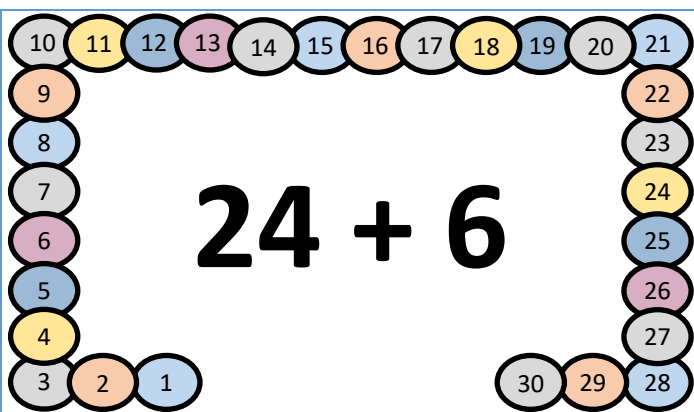
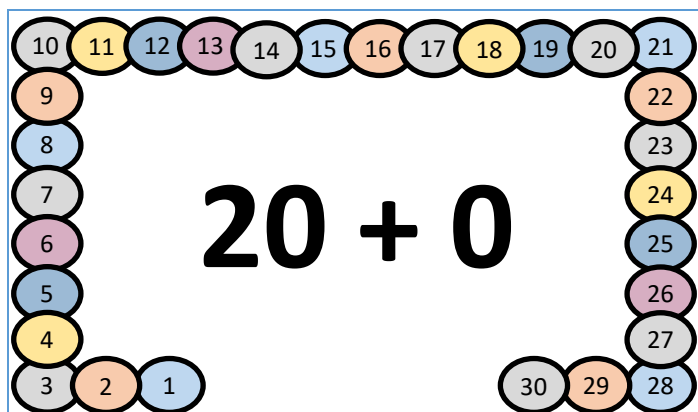
- Fanen - Fanen kan ikke udfordre nogle og tages af alle - på nær bomben.
 - det hold der fanger fanen har vundet
- Bombe - Bomben slår alle på nær hvis "facit er en hel tier". **Bomben kan ikke udfordre andre spillere, men skal vente nogle udfordre ham.**
- "Facit = hel tier" slår bombe





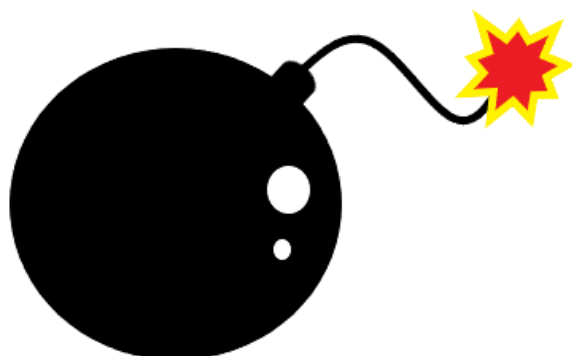
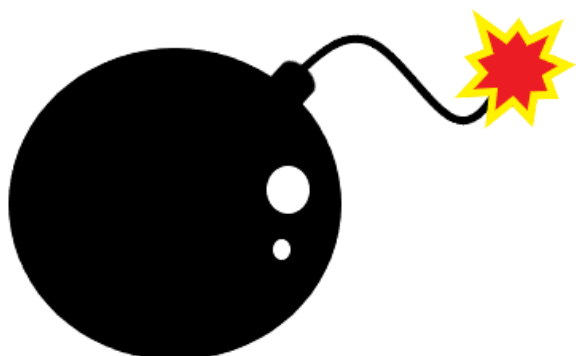
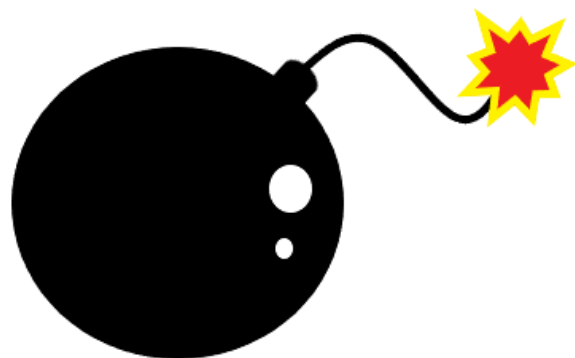
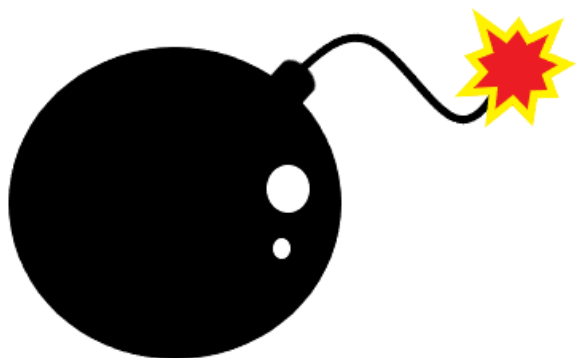


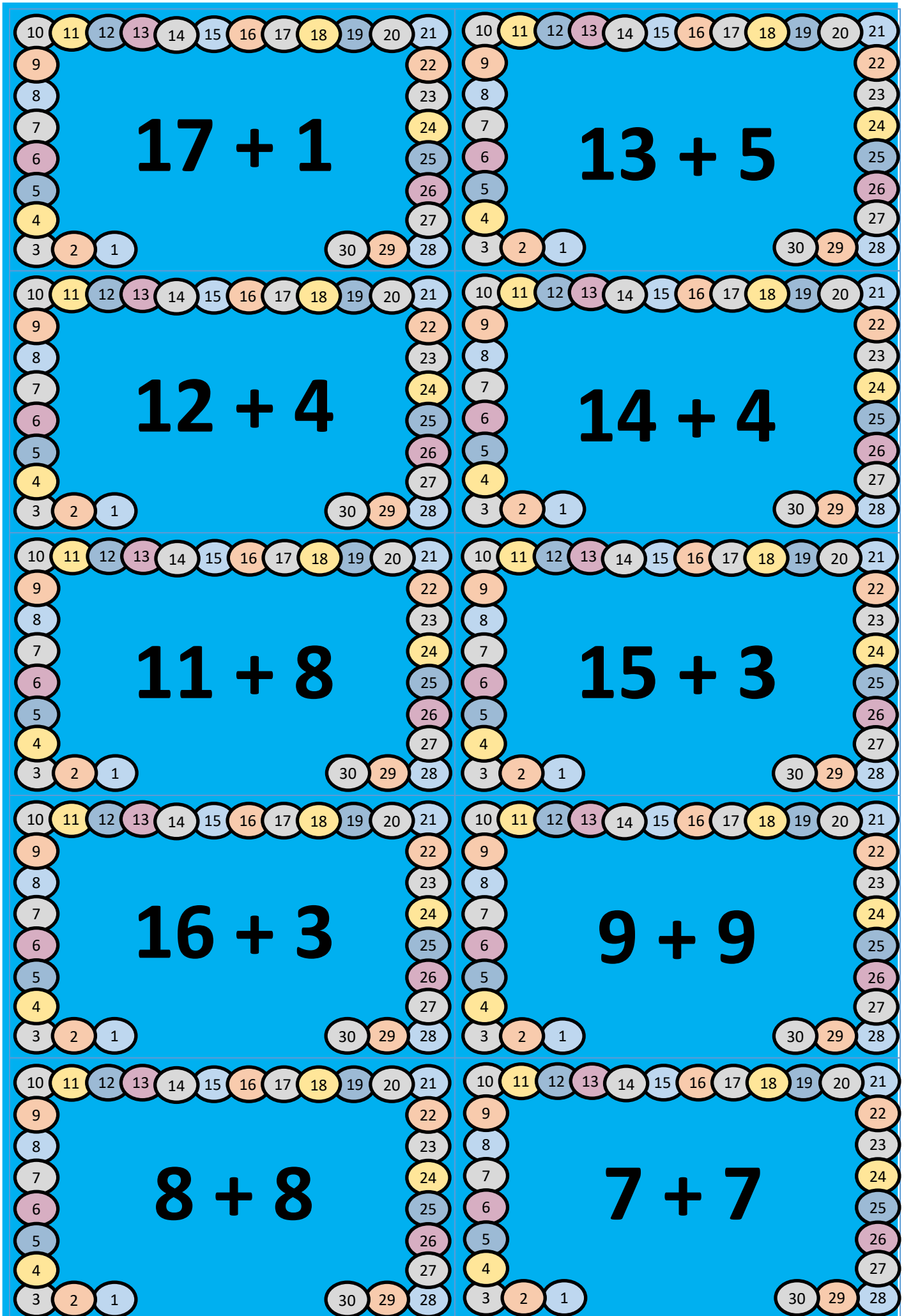




Hele 10er slår bombe

Højeste tal = 30





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995, compared with 40% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing number of women who are in the workforce. In 1980, only 40% of women were in the workforce, but by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the workforce has led to a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

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6 + 6

5 + 5

8 + 5

7 + 9

5 + 4

8 + 3

6 + 7

4 + 9

17 + 4

18 + 3

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased by 1.2 million, from 1.3 million in 1980 to 2.5 million in 1998.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has grown so rapidly. One reason is that the government has increased its spending on health care. Another reason is that the population has aged, and older people are more likely to need health care. A third reason is that the government has increased its spending on social care, which is the care of people who are unable to care for themselves.

The growth of the public sector has led to a number of problems. One problem is that the government has not been able to keep up with the demand for health care. Another problem is that the government has not been able to pay its staff adequately. A third problem is that the government has not been able to provide the services that people need.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be reformed. One way is to reduce government spending. Another way is to increase competition. A third way is to improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The government has a number of options when it comes to reforming the public sector. It can choose to reduce spending, increase competition, or improve efficiency. It can also choose to do a combination of these things.

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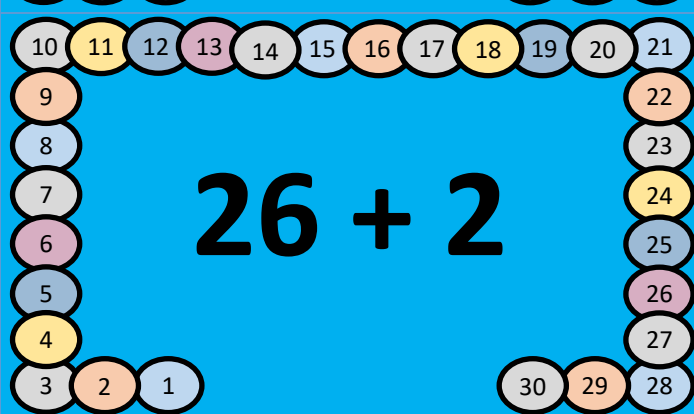
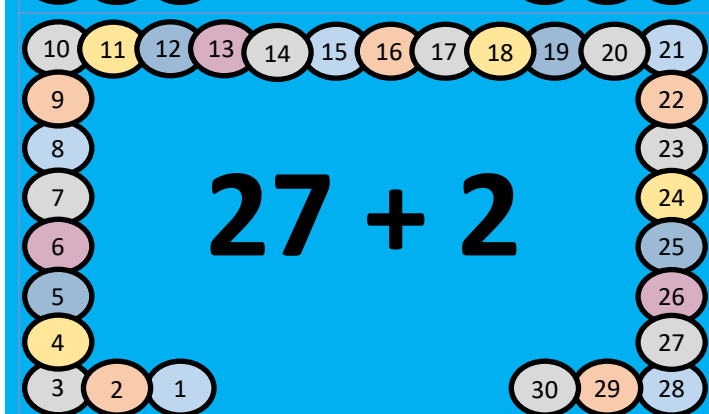
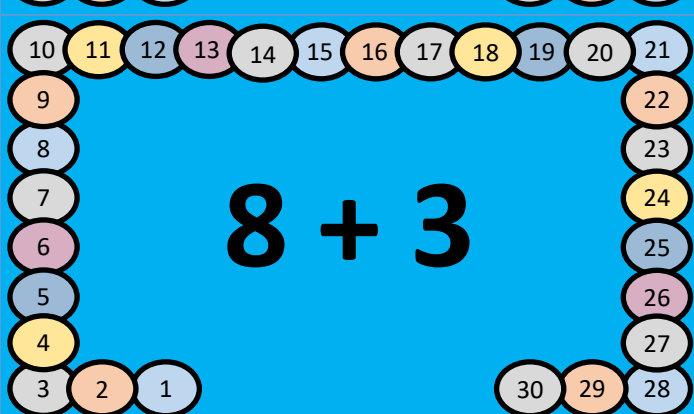
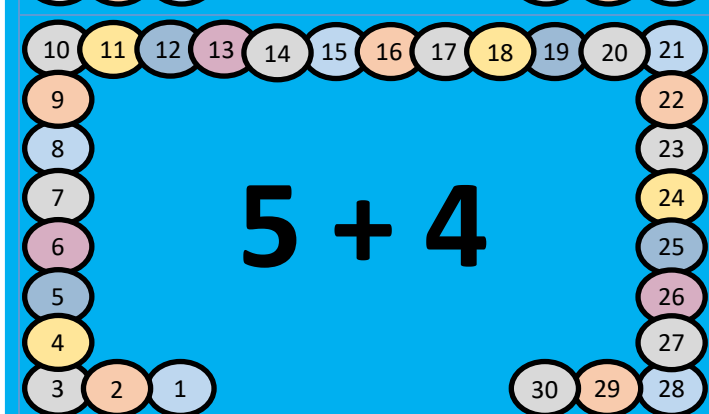
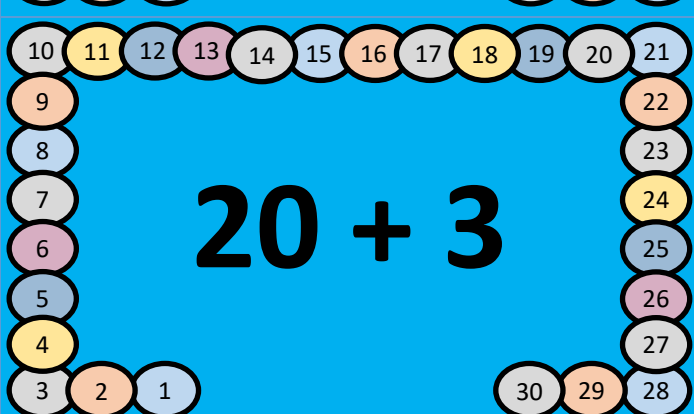
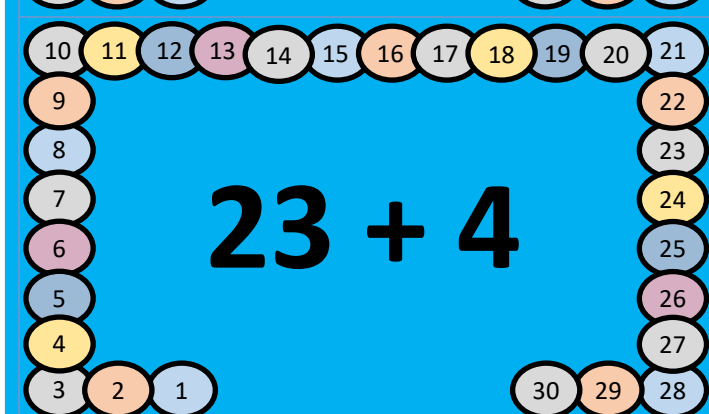
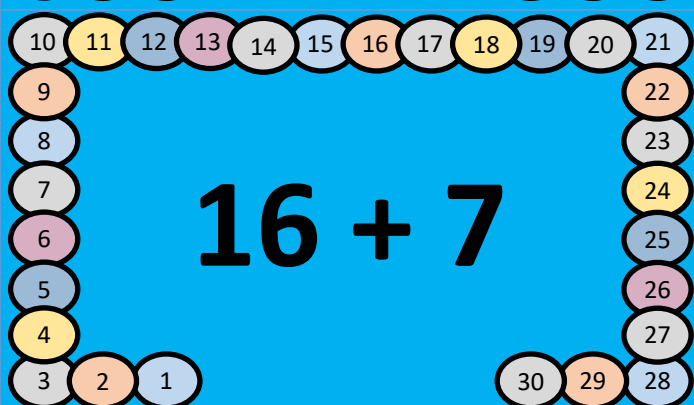
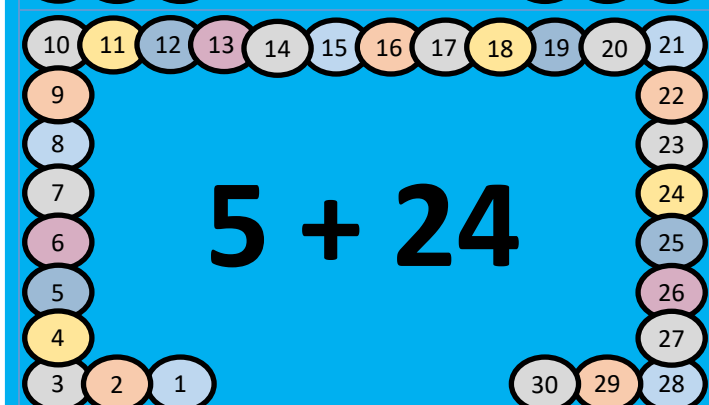
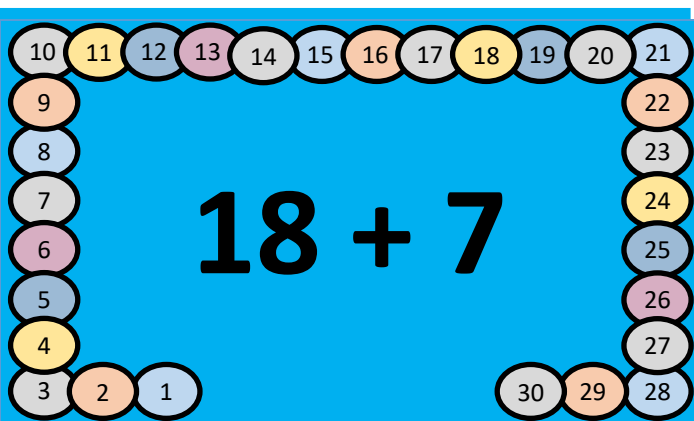
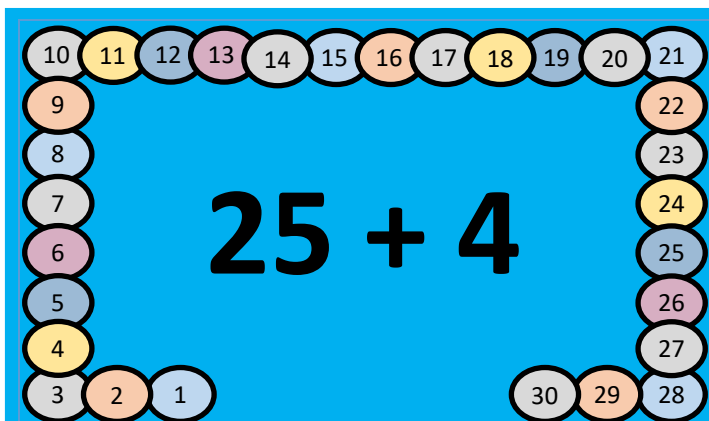
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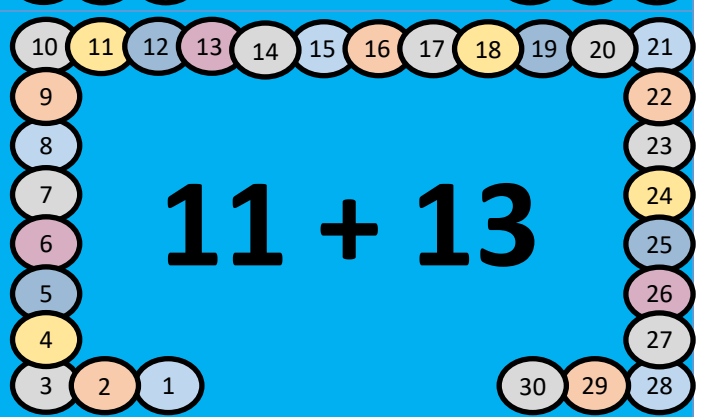
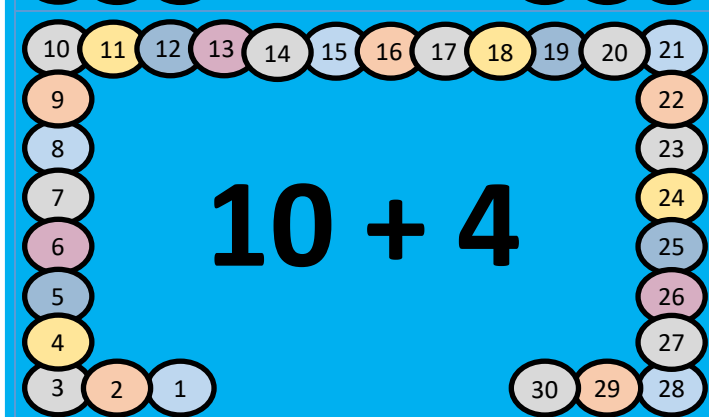
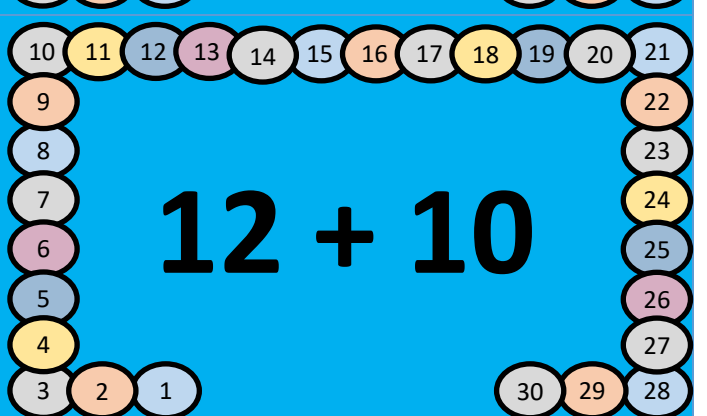
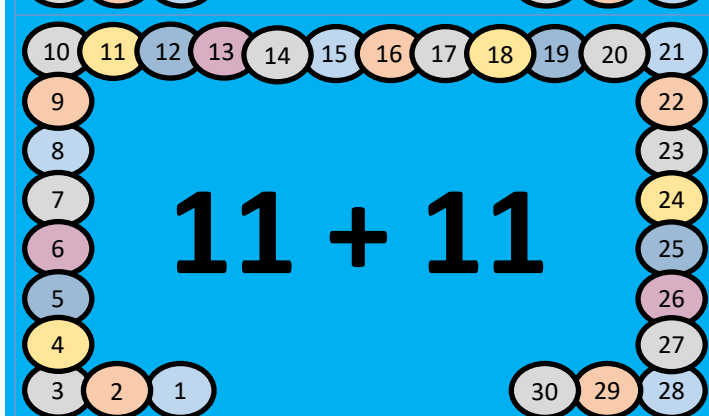
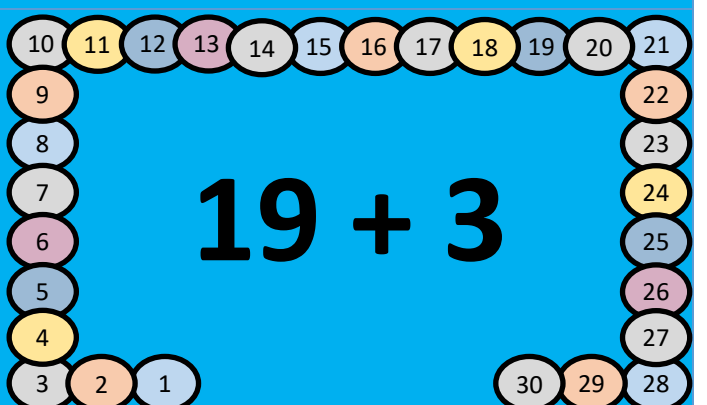
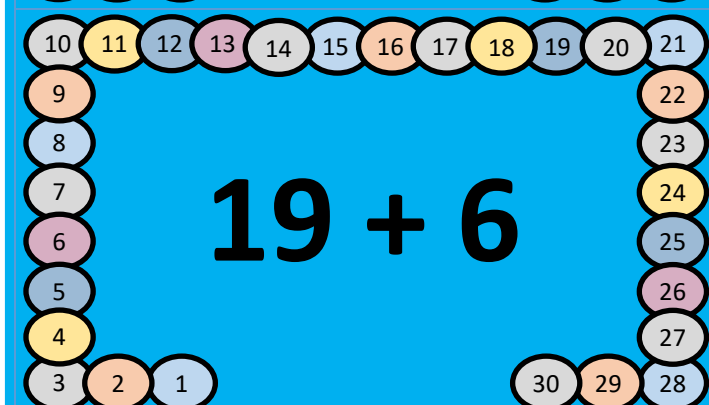
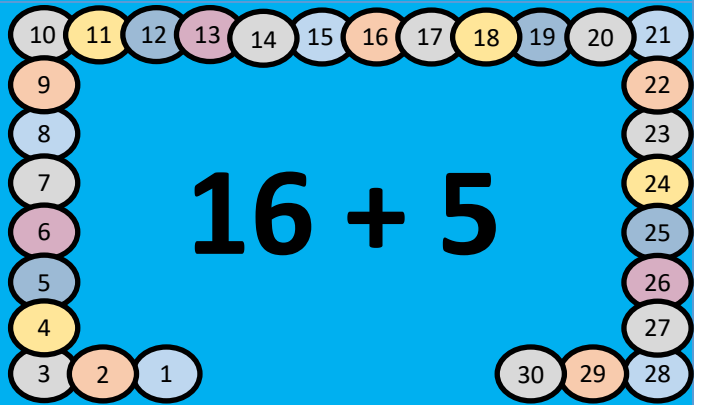
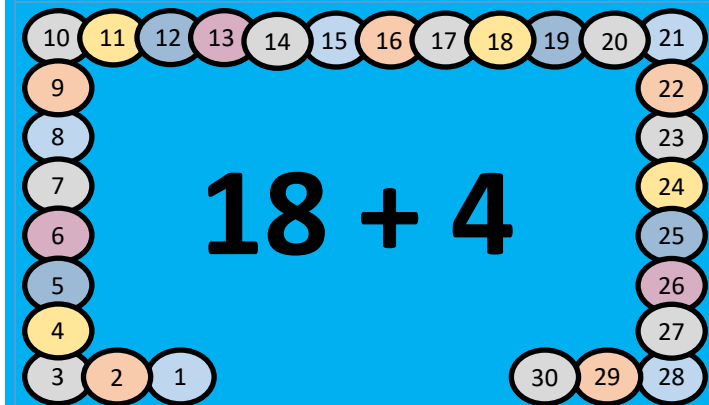
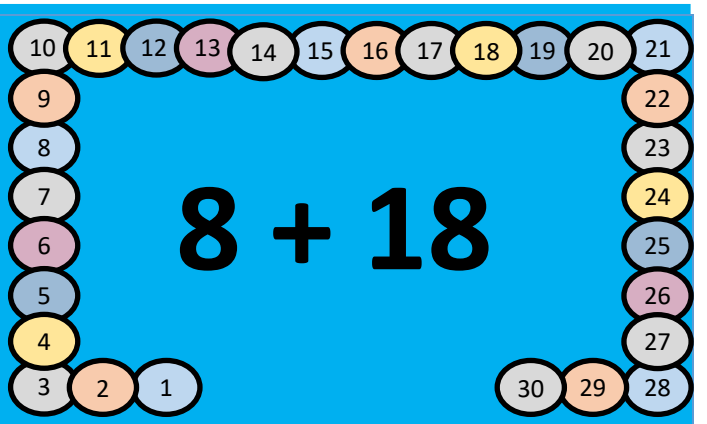
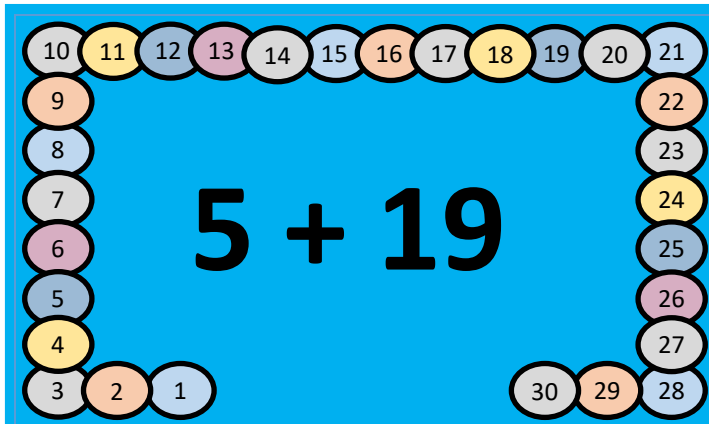
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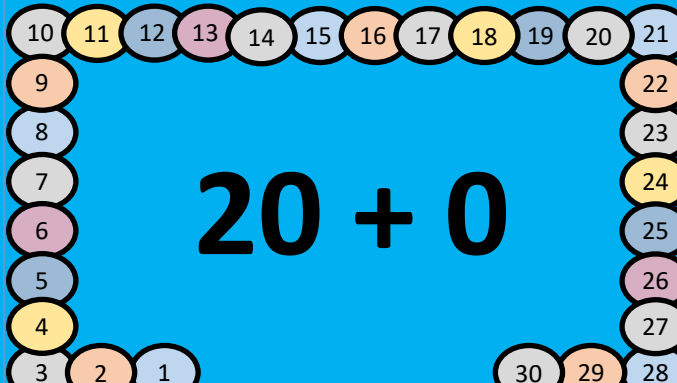
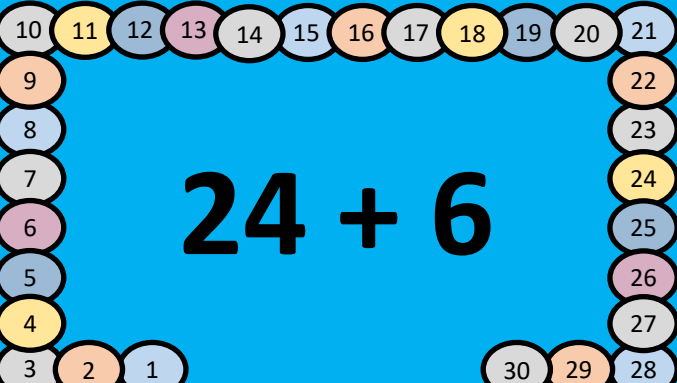
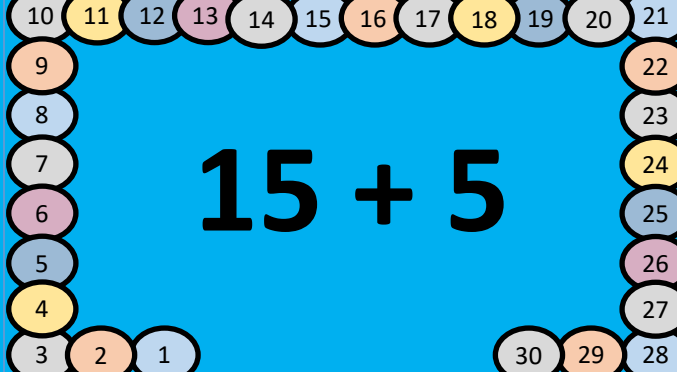
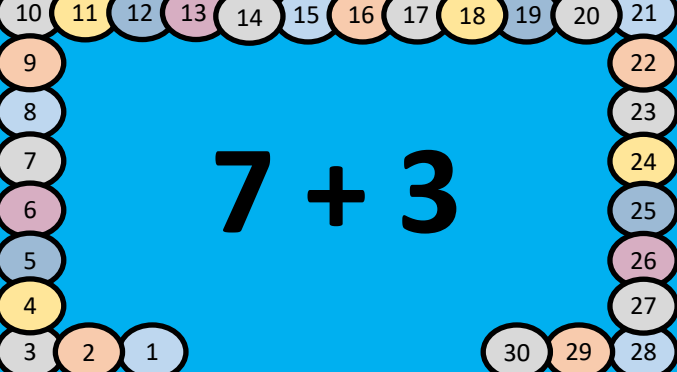
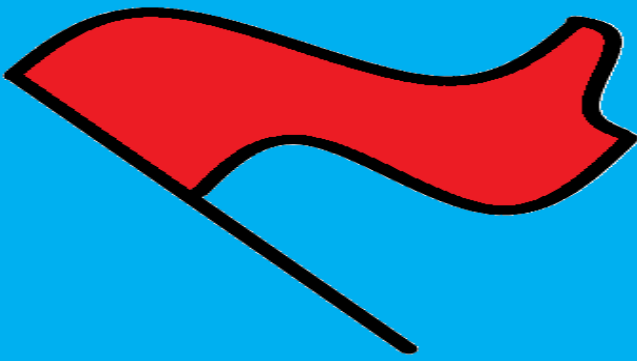
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 20 + 0	 24 + 6
 15 + 5	 7 + 3
	Hele 10er slår bombe Højeste tal = 30
