**Key points to remember**

All in all, if you have some basic knowledge about the variables in the LDS, then most exam questions requiring LDS knowledge should be fairly straightforward.

Some key points to remember are:

* There are gaps in the large data set because some values are not available. Unavailable values are given as ‘n/a’ (or indicated by a dash in the case of visibility)
* The large data set has weather information on 5 UK locations and 3 overseas locations. Be aware of these locations. The large data set also only contains weather information from May–October, so using the data to make conclusions about whole year round weather patterns may not be entirely reliable
* A trace of rainfall indicates a recorded value of rainfall less than 0.05 mm
* Conversion between mph and knots
* Cloud cover is a discrete variable. It is measured in oktas
* relative humidities above 95% are associated with mist and fog
* it is also important to realise that not all the data variables are available for all the locations. Take note of which variables are available for which locations and in which periods

This is not an exhaustive list of things you need to know and remember. You still need to do some work with the LDS yourself. We still recommend you take the spreadsheet, calculate averages, plot diagrams, look for outliers, and make comparisons and so on.

Once you feel confident with the large data set, you can try the 6 practice questions we have created focusing on the LDS. You can find the document on our website under A Level Learning Resources.

**Large Data Set Questions – Generic**

1. List all the locations and state whether they are in the northern or southern hemisphere.
2. List as many continuous quantitative types of data in the data set.
3. List as many discrete quantitative types of data in the data set. Try to state their units.
4. List as many qualitative types of data in the data set. Try to state their units.
5. Jimmy says it is 12 Oktas today. How do you know Jimmy is lying?
6. Jimmy takes a simple random sample of size 30 for the Daily Total Rainfall in Cambourne 1985. Why might he have to generate more than 30 unique numbers?
7. Jimmy wants to compare the Daily total Sunshine with Cambourne and the place in the Southern Hemisphere but he cannot do this. Why is this?