AQA Large Data Set Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. What percentage of cars have known CO2 emissions?

A. 82%

B. 81%

C. 83%

D. 51%

2. Which propulsion type matches Gas/Petrol?

A. Petrol

B. Diesel

C. Gas/Petrol

D. Electric

3. What does the Reference number refer to?

A. A unique identifier for each vehicle model

B. Reference number to index the data (from AQA)

C. The number of seats

D. The engine displacement

4. Which car make has the largest engine size?

A. Ford

B. BMW

C. Toyota

D. Vauxhall

5. What was the most popular make in 2002?

A. Vauxhall

B. BMW

C. Volkswagen

D. Ford

6. How many car makes are included in the database?

A. Three

B. Seven

C. Nine

D. Five

7. What does the Body Type ID represent?

A. The owner's age

B. The service interval

C. A code for the type of the car

D. The license plate region

8. Which propulsion type is Petrol?

A. Gas/Petrol

B. Petrol

C. Diesel

D. Electric

9. Which car make was least popular in 2016?

A. Toyota

B. Ford

C. Volkswagen

D. BMW

10. In the dataset, how many Diesel cars are there (PropulsionTypeID 2)?

A. About 1000

B. About 2400

C. About 1400

D. About 1200

Answers

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C

Explanations

1. What percentage of cars have known CO2 emissions?

A. 82%

B. 81%

C. 83%

D. 51%

Understanding data completeness and how to compute the share of records with a known value is what this question tests. To find the percentage of cars with known CO2 emissions, you count how many cars have a recorded CO2 value and divide by the total number of cars, then multiply by 100. This shows how complete the CO2 data is. In this dataset, 83% of cars have a CO2 emission value recorded, meaning 83 out of 100 cars have known CO2 emissions. For example, if there were 1,000 cars, about 830 would have a CO2 value. The other options would imply different levels of completeness, which don't match the data. So 83% is the figure the dataset provides.

2. Which propulsion type matches Gas/Petrol?

A. Petrol

B. Diesel

C. Gas/Petrol

D. Electric

Gas/Petrol describes a propulsion that uses petrol (gasoline) as the fuel. A petrol engine burns petrol to create motion, which is a common internal-combustion propulsion type. The other options point to different propulsion methods—diesel uses diesel fuel, and electric relies on electricity—so they don't match the petrol/gasoline fuel described by Gas/Petrol. Since the question is asking for the match to that fuel descriptor, Gas/Petrol is the direct, best match.

3. What does the Reference number refer to?

A. A unique identifier for each vehicle model

B. Reference number to index the data (from AQA)

C. The number of seats

D. The engine displacement

The main idea is that a reference number acts as an index you use to locate and refer to a specific data entry. In the AQA Large Data Set, the reference number is a label that helps you retrieve and reference a particular record quickly, rather than describing any characteristic of a vehicle (like the number of seats or engine size) or serving as a model identifier. So the reference number is all about indexing and organizing the data for easy access.

4. Which car make has the largest engine size?

A. Ford

B. BMW

C. Toyota

D. Vauxhall

Engine size, or displacement, is all the space available for air and fuel to be burned in the engine's cylinders. Larger displacement usually means more potential power and torque, especially in naturally aspirated designs. Among the brands listed, BMW has a history of offering very large displacement engines in some models, including high-displacement V12s in flagship cars and powerful V8/V10 configurations in performance variants. This history gives BMW a reputation for larger engine sizes compared to the other brands mentioned, whose mainstream engines are typically smaller in displacement. Remember, though, that bigger engines aren't the only path to power—turbocharging, tuning, and overall vehicle weight also play big roles.

5. What was the most popular make in 2002?

A. Vauxhall

B. BMW

C. Volkswagen

D. Ford

To find the most popular make in 2002, focus on frequency—the number of times each make appears in that year's data. For nominal data like car makes, the popularity is shown by the mode, the category with the highest count. You'd tally how many sales (or entries) there are for each make in 2002 and pick the one with the largest tally. In this dataset, Ford has the highest count for 2002, so it's the most popular. The other makes show fewer entries that year. Remember, popularity here is about how often something occurs, not about price or quality.

6. How many car makes are included in the database?

A. Three

B. Seven

C. Nine

D. Five

Counting distinct makes in a dataset. To answer how many car makes are included, you look at the make field and list each unique make that appears, counting each one only once. The correct result is five, meaning there are five different makes represented across all records. Remember that a single make can have many models, so you're not counting every row, just the distinct makes. If some entries are missing a make, those don't contribute to the count. So the database contains five unique car makes.

7. What does the Body Type ID represent?

A. The owner's age

B. The service interval

C. A code for the type of the car

D. The license plate region

Body Type ID is a coded value that identifies the body style of the vehicle, such as sedan, hatchback, SUV, or coupe. This field serves as a label that helps categorize cars by their physical configuration, usually linking to a lookup table that describes each body type. It isn't about the owner's age, the maintenance schedule, or where a car is registered, which correspond to different kinds of data. So the Body Type ID essentially represents a code for the type of the car's body.

8. Which propulsion type is Petrol?

A. Gas/Petrol

B. Petrol

C. Diesel

D. Electric

Petrol engines are a kind of internal combustion engine that runs on petrol. When asking which propulsion type corresponds to petrol, the correct match is petrol, because that propulsion uses petrol as its fuel. The other options point to different propulsion methods—diesel engines use diesel, electric propulsion uses electricity, and gas/petrol isn't a separate propulsion category in this context.

9. Which car make was least popular in 2016?

A. Toyota

B. Ford

C. Volkswagen

D. BMW

Popularity here means how many cars of each make were sold in 2016. To find the least popular, look for the smallest sale figure among the makes for that year. The data show Toyota has the lowest sales in 2016 compared with Ford, Volkswagen, and BMW, so it would be the least popular. The other makes have higher sales figures, meaning they were more popular that year.

10. In the dataset, how many Diesel cars are there (PropulsionTypeID 2)?

A. About 1000

B. About 2400

C. About 1400

D. About 1200

The key idea is filtering and counting. PropulsionTypeID identifies the type of propulsion, and 2 corresponds to Diesel. To answer, you select only the rows where PropulsionTypeID equals 2 and count how many there are. The Diesel subset in this dataset comes to about 1400 records, which makes that option the best fit among the given choices. If you want to check it directly, you could count with a quick filter or a small query, for example: count how many rows have PropulsionTypeID = 2.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://aqalargedataset.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!