**Practice 1. Find cases of hedging in the following extracts.**

**A.**

The available PPI data are incomplete and often noisy, thus the graphs are generally rather sparse and their edges not very reliable.

(from J.K.Aggarwal et al. Combinatorial image analysis)

*The available PPI data appear to be incomplete and frequently distorted, thus the graphs are likely to be sparse and their edges may not be reliable.*

**B.**

A third study found norepinephrine response to bicycle ergometry together with psychological factors and blood pressure responses to mental arithmetic to be relatively weak predictors of future blood pressure classification.

(from F.Arnljot et al. Sympathoadrenal stress reactivity is a predictor of future blood pressure)

*Some of the evidence [3] shows that norepinephrine response to bicycle ergometry together with psychological factors and blood pressure responses to mental arithmetic tend to be unreliable predictors of future blood pressure classification.*

**C.**

The number of iterations of the loop could be reduced if we could show that a still smaller set of (X +a)’s generates a group of the required size. This seems very likely.

…Recently, Hendrik Lenstra and Carl Pomerance [LP2] have given a heuristic argument which suggests that the above conjecture is false. However, some variant of the conjecture may still be true (for example, if we force r > log n).

(from M.Agrawal et al. Primes in P)

*The number of iterations of the loop could be reduced if it is possible to show that a ~~still~~ smaller set of (X +a)’s nonetheless generates a group of the required size. This is highly likely to be the truth.*

*…Recently, a heuristic argument has been given by [LP2] which suggests that the above conjecture is erroneous. However, some variant of the hypothesis may still be truthful (for example, if we force r > log n).*

**D.**

A product’s neighbors are other products that tend to get similar ratings when rated by the same user. For example, consider the movie Saving Private Ryan. Its neighbors might include war movies, Spielberg movies, and Tom Hanks movies, among others. To predict a particular user’s rating for Saving Private Ryan, we would look for the movie’s nearest neighbors that this user actually rated. As Figure 1 illustrates, the user-oriented approach identifies like-minded users who can complement each other’s ratings.

(from Y.Koren et al. Matrix factorization techniques for recommender systems)

*A product’s neighbors are other products that tend to receive similar ratings ~~when rated~~ by the same user. For example, neighbors of the movie “Saving Private Ryan” might include films about war, directed by Spielberg, or ones with Tom Hanks ~~movies,~~ ~~among others~~. The prediction of a particular user’s rating for “Saving Private Ryan” is based (established) on the movie’s nearest neighbors that this user has already rated. As Figure 1 illustrates, the user-oriented approach reveals like-minded users who can complement each other’s ratings.*