START OF QUIZ Student ID: 89702757,MacFarlane,Jarrett

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Why is FOL more expressive than ontologies (Description logics)? ie, what can FOL do that ontologies can't? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

What are the benefits of representing synonymy and hypernomy in a graph? Do you think there could be a better data structure or way of representing the information? Briefly explain. (2)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

In class, we went over some common OWL and RDFS constraints that we can place on predicates, but we only ever attached one. Can you think of any instances of bivariate (ie, two parameter) predicates that could use multiple constraints? If so, briefly describe the predicate and its constraints, and if not, briefly describe why this is unnecessary. (2)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Do we need both & and |, or could we use some other operations to represent all complex information with just one of them (either one)? Briefly explain. (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

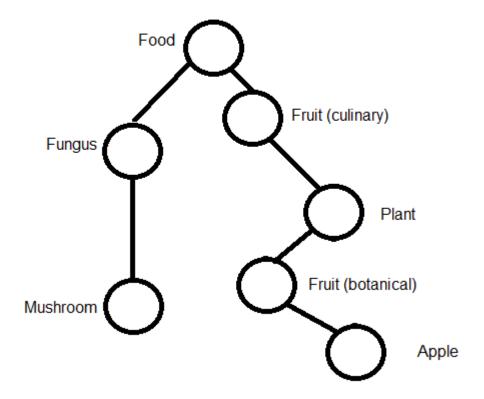
Is implication transitive? That is, if A -> B, and B -> C, does A -> C? Explain. (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

How might translation affect WSD? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Given the following tree, what is the WuP similarity between the two leaf nodes?



Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

Describe why the "most frequent sense" baseline is so strong. What are some assumptions that it makes? (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 3

Write an FOL representation for the following sentences: Blueberries are sweet, but straw-berries are sweeter. The book is always better than the movie. Some spiders are dangerous. In winter, it always rains in Vancouver.

END OF QUIZ