START OF QUIZ Student ID: 90412503, Yin, Ting

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Define the LCS. Why is it important for calculating word similarity? (2)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Given that A is False, B is True, and C is False, list 3 complex statements that are true, and 2 that are false. (1)

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 2 Source: Lecture 2

In class, I mentioned that we rarely do WSD explicitly, because we would need one model / word. In COLX 521, we saw that we could lemmatize words to reduce them to a common form. Why couldn't we do something similar (like reducing all synonyms to a common hypernym) for WSD? (2)

${\it Question}\ 5$

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

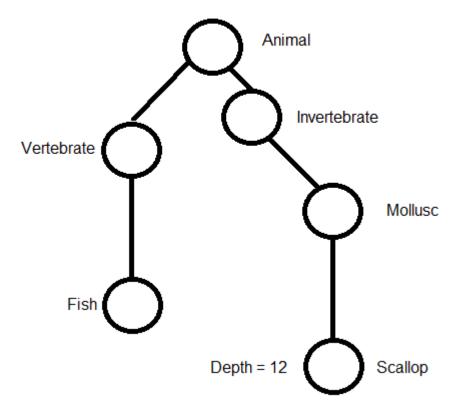
Is implication transitive? That is, if A -> B, and B -> C, does A -> C? Explain. (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

What is the meaning of "One document, one sense" as it applies to Word Sense Disambiguation? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

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



Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 1

In class, we talked about how everyone has a slightly different meaning associated with most words. Explain why this isn't typically a barrier to communication, but how it could cause problems for computational algorithms. Do you think that algorithms can mostly overcome these problems? Why or why not? (3)

END OF QUIZ