A00: Long-term knowledge is valid over a period of time.

A12: Long-term knowledge is valid over a period of time.

A18: Long-term knowledge is valid over a period of time.

A13: Short-term knowledge is only valid for a particular situation or run of a programme.

A01: Short-term knowledge is only valid for a particular situation or run of a programme.

A19: Short-term knowledge is only valid for a particular situation or run of a programme.

A02: Generic knowledge is relevant to more than one application or domain.

A14: Generic knowledge is relevant to more than one application or domain.

A20: Generic knowledge is relevant to more than one application or domain.

A03: Domain-specific knowledge is only applicable to one specific application or domain.

A15: Domain-specific knowledge is only applicable to one specific application or domain.

A21: Domain-specific knowledge is only applicable to one specific application or domain.

A04: A fact is a statement which asserts that a relationship holds for an object-subject pair.

A16: A fact is a statement which asserts that a relationship holds for an object-subject pair.

A22: A fact is a statement which asserts that a relationship holds for an object-subject pair.

A05: A rule is a statement that generates new knowledge by asserting that if one fact is true, then another is also true.

A17: A rule is a statement that generates new knowledge by asserting that if one fact is true, then another is also true.

A23: A rule is a statement that generates new knowledge by asserting that if one fact is true, then another is also true.

A37: A rule is a statement that generates new knowledge by asserting that if one fact is true, then another is also true.

A39: A rule is a statement that generates new knowledge by asserting that if one fact is true, then another is also true.

A40: A rule is a statement that generates new knowledge by asserting that if one fact is true, then another is also true.

A10: If isAlive(X) then NOT isDead(X).

A29: If isAlive(X) then NOT isDead(X).

A36: If isAlive(X) then NOT isDead(X).

A38: If isAlive(X) then NOT isDead(X).

A06: The formal specification of the python programming language.

A30: The formal specification of the python programming language.

A24: The formal specification of the python programming language.

A07: The formal specification of a particular machine learning algorithm.

A31: The formal specification of a particular machine learning algorithm.

A25: The formal specification of a particular machine learning algorithm.

A09: The deadline for the submission of this coursework.

A33: The deadline for the submission of this coursework.

A27: The deadline for the submission of this coursework.

A08: The date today is an example as it may be useful in different contexts but only lasts 24 hours.

A26: The date today is an example as it may be useful in different contexts but only lasts 24 hours.

A32: The date today is an example as it may be useful in different contexts but only lasts 24 hours.

A28: All coursework for this module is run through automatic and effective plagiarism checks.

A34: All coursework for this module is run through automatic and effective plagiarism checks.

A11: All coursework for this module is run through automatic and effective plagiarism checks.

A35: To remind you that we take assessment offences very seriously.

A43: AIML supports context through the use of the that tag to refer to previous bot answers, and via setting variables such as topic.

A44: Because some words like that and it can only be understood in the context of previous sentences.

A41: AIML has wildcards and srai for that purpose.

A42: Because it allows us to make statements that apply to classes of things or questions.

## Q34 implies Q35

*Q34: Please provide an example of a fact.*

*A34: All coursework for this module is run through automatic and effective plagiarism checks.*

*Q35: Why is knowing that useful?*

*A35: To remind you that we take assessment offences very seriously.*