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Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Some verbs in English can take either one or two objects (such as "see" - I see a bird vs. I see a bird with binoculars). Explain, in terms of lambda calculus, why we would need separate predicates for these different uses of "see". (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 1 Source: Lecture 1

What is the relationship between a book and a novel?

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: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

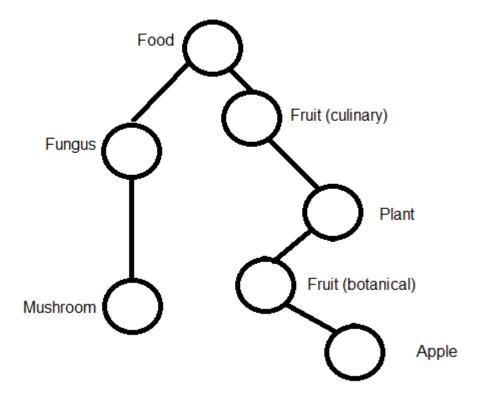
We have a knowledge base that is represented as a graph and we are converting it to FOL formula. If the nodes are all entities, what will the edges of the graph become in FOL? Be specific. (1)

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)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

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



Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

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

(1)

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