

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Topic4

Source: Lecture 4

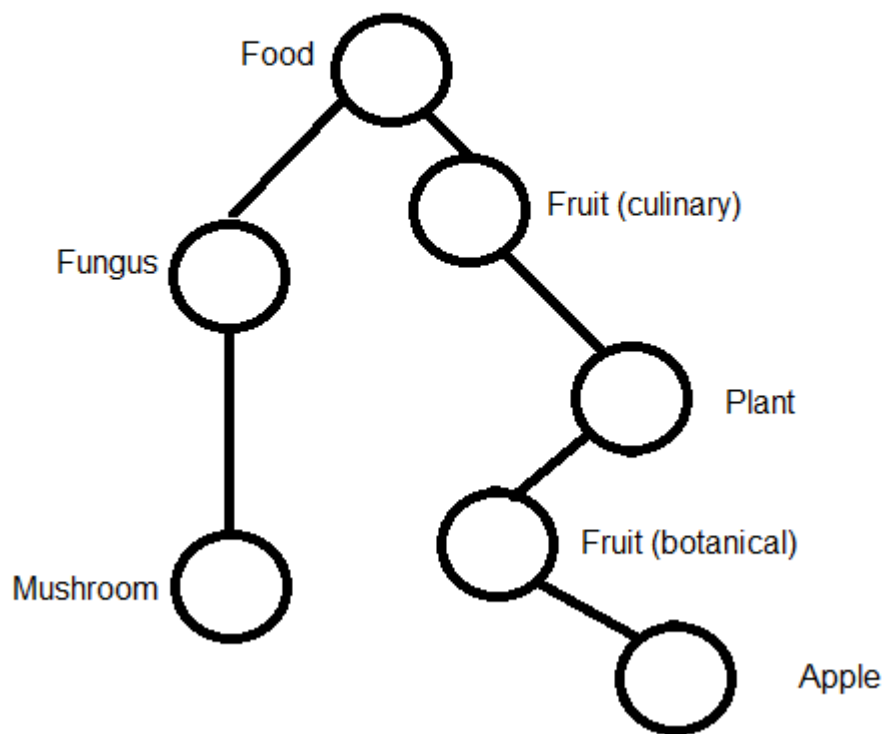
Some verbs in English can take either one or two objects (such as “see” - I see a bird vs. I see a bird with binoculars). Explain, in terms of lambda calculus, why we would need separate predicates for these different uses of “see”.

Question 2

Topic: Topic1

Source: Lecture 1

Calculate the Wu-Palmer similarity for the following nodes: Apple and Fungus.



Question 3

Topic: Topic3

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.

Question 4

Topic: Topic2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the purpose of a dictionary gloss?

Question 5

Topic: Topic1

Source: Lecture 1

Why are antonyms conditioned on lemmas, instead of synsets?

Question 6

Topic: Topic3

Source: Lecture 3

What is the Modus Ponens conclusion available from the following statements? If Modus Ponens does not apply, state so. All oranges are tasty. Oranges are fruit.

Question 7

Topic: Topic4

Source: Lecture 4

Make a brief argument about whether WordNet should be considered an ontology or a knowledge base.

Question 8

Topic: Topic2

Source: Lecture 2

Describe why the “most frequent sense” baseline is so strong. What are some assumptions that it makes?

Question 9

Topic: Coding

Source: Lecture 2

Write a function that transforms a sentence into a feature vector containing the following features: the first word before and after the word of interest that isn't a stopword, and any verbs in the sentence.

END OF QUIZ