

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Should we lemmatize prior to looking up a word's sense? Why or why not? (1)

Question 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)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the underlying assumption of the Lesk Algorithm? (1)

Question 4

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)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Given the following ambiguous sentence, give both meanings in unambiguous FOL. The lecturer said that there would be a test on Friday.

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

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

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Why are antonyms conditioned on lemmas, instead of synsets? (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

How would you describe the following sentence in FOL (you don't need to write the FOL statement - just describe how it would be structured)? After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 3

Write an FOL representation for the following sentences: Bats are the only mammals that fly. All squares are rectangles, but not all rectangles are squares. Vegetarians get protein from sources other than meat.

Some oranges are red.

END OF QUIZ