

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

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

(1)

Question 3

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)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

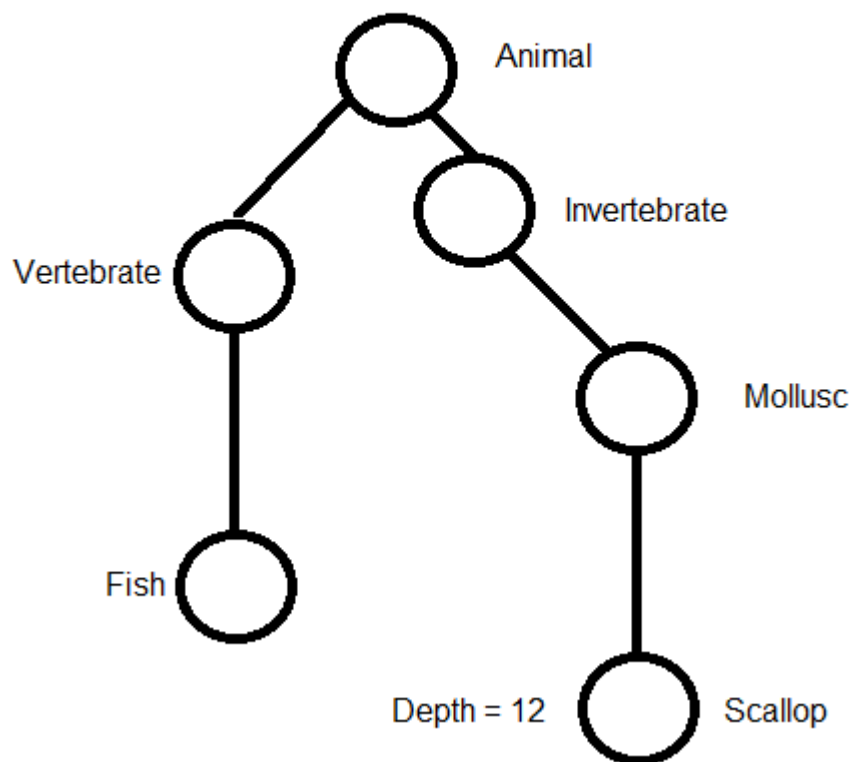
Source: Lecture 3

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 1
Source: Lecture 1

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



Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

How are tools like the General Inquirer or LIWC used to perform content analysis? (1)

Question 7

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 8

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 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

Neural models are often seen as a black box, where all we can observe is the output. That said, there is a lot of information available in the output of a neural model. Briefly describe how you might be able to use tools like LIWC (or GI) to build an AI-detector. Please list any assumptions about available data and experiments you would have to run. (3)

END OF QUIZ