START OF QUIZ
Student ID:
74756297,.,Mandeep

Question 1

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 2

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 3

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

What is the purpose of an ontology? (1)

Question 4

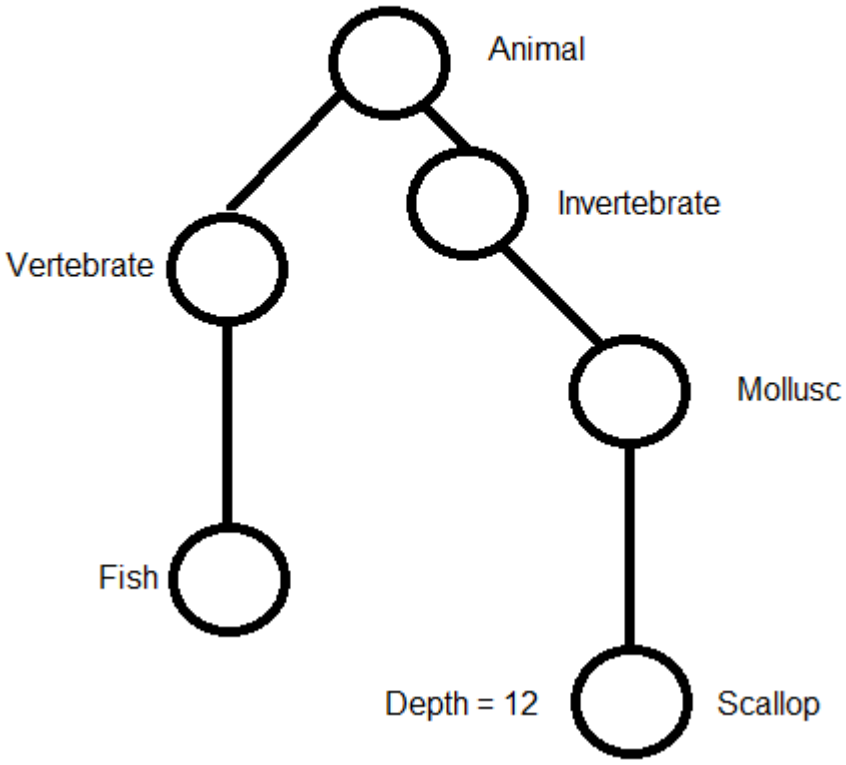
Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Prove that A <-> B == A -> B & B -> A (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

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)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 8

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)

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