

START OF QUIZ

Student ID: 75287953, Apparaju, Ananya

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: Topic2

Source: Lecture 2

In class, I mentioned that we rarely do WSD explicitly, because we would need one model per 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?

Question 3

Topic: Topic3

Source: Lecture 3

What is the Modus Ponens conclusion available from the following statements? If Modus Ponens does not apply, state so. Jim has hair. Bald men have no hair.

Question 4

Topic: Topic2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the purpose of a dictionary gloss?

Question 5

Topic: Topic3

Source: Lecture 3

Do we need both $\&$ and \parallel , or could we use some other operations to represent all complex information with just one of them (either one)? Briefly explain.

Question 6

Topic: Topic1

Source: Lecture 1

What is the relationship between a novel and a book?

Question 7

Topic: Topic1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 8

Topic: Topic4

Source: Lecture 4

In class, we've discussed links in an ontology as positive predicates. Do you think it is worthwhile to create negative predicates (ie, Hamlet is not alive), etc.? What might be some benefits and disadvantages of such an approach, and does one outweigh the other?

Question 9

Topic: Coding

Source: Lecture 3

Write an FOL representation for the following sentences: Oranges are sweet, but some lemons are sweeter. Remakes of movies are always disappointing. Flying monkeys cannot exist.

END OF QUIZ