

**START OF QUIZ**

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## Question 1

Topic: Topic2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the underlying assumption of the Lesk Algorithm?

## Question 2

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 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. Dan cannot eat peanuts. Peanut butter is made from peanuts.

## Question 4

Topic: Topic2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the meaning of “One document, one sense” as it applies to Word Sense Disambiguation?

## Question 5

Topic: Topic3

Source: Lecture 3

Is implication transitive? That is, if  $A \rightarrow B$ , and  $B \rightarrow C$ , does  $A \rightarrow C$ ? Explain.

## Question 6

Topic: Topic4

Source: Lecture 4

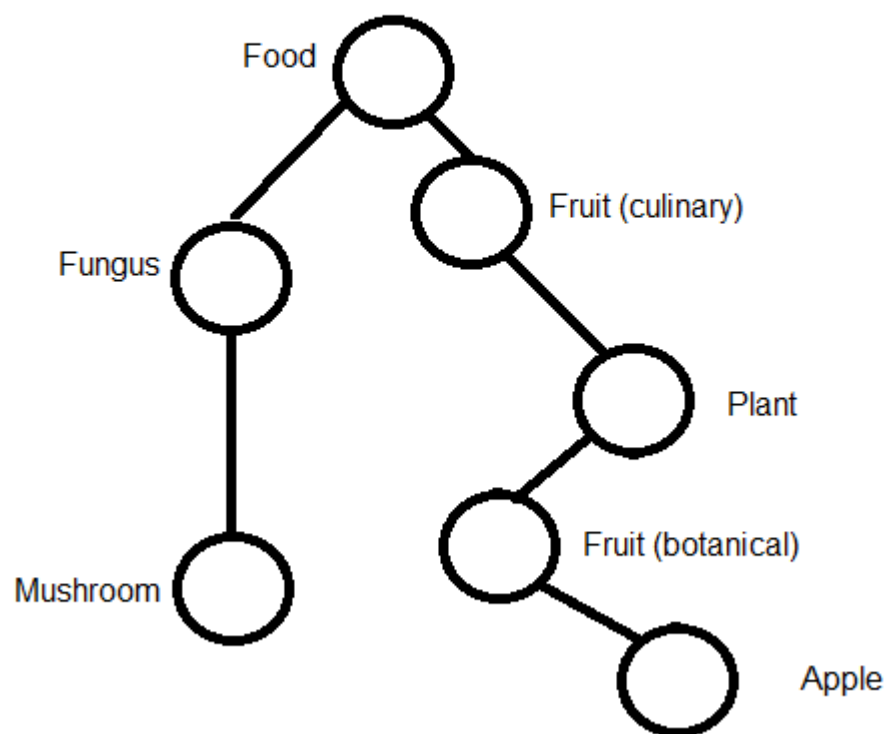
Why is FOL more expressive than ontologies (Description logics)? ie., what can FOL do that ontologies can't?

## Question 7

Topic: Topic1

Source: Lecture 1

Calculate the Wu-Palmer similarity for the following nodes. Mushroom and Fruit (botanical)





## Question 8

Topic: Topic1

Source: Lecture 1

Define the LCS why is it important for calculating word similarity?

## Question 9

Topic: Coding

Source: Lecture 4

Give an example of 3 OWL statements, other than we described in class. (ie, an example of an inverse relationship is ...; an example of a transitive relationship is ...)

**END OF QUIZ**