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Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Given the following ambiguous sentence, give both meanings in unambiguous FOL. Visiting friends can be annoying.

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)? While seeking revenge, dig two graves - one for your enemy, and one for yourself.

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

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

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

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

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)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Make a brief argument about whether WordNet should be considered an ontology or a knowledge base. (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

What is the meaning of "One document, one sense" as it applies to Word Sense Disambiguation? (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Prove that A <-> B == A -> B & B -> A (1)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 3

Write an FOL representation for the following sentences: Blueberries are sweet, but straw-berries are sweeter. The book is always better than the movie. Some spiders are dangerous. In winter, it always rains in Vancouver.

END OF QUIZ