# START OF QUIZ Student ID: 37469715,Sharma,Prakul

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

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

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

What is the underlying assumption of the Lesk Algorithm? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

What is the relationship between sweet and sour?

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

What are the benefits of representing synonymy and hypernomy in a graph? Do you think there could be a better data structure or way of representing the information? Briefly explain. (2)

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)? You have to dream before your dreams can come true.

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)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Given that A is False, B is False, and C is False, list 3 complex statements that are true, and 2 that are false. (1)

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: Long

Source: Lecture 1

In class, we talked about how everyone has a slightly different meaning associated with most words. Explain why this isn't typically a barrier to communication, but how it could cause problems for computational algorithms. Do you think that algorithms can mostly overcome these problems? Why or why not? (3)

# END OF QUIZ