START OF QUIZ
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Question 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)

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

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 4

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Why is FOL more expressive than ontologies (Description logics)? ie, what can FOL do that ontologies can't? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

What is the relationship between sweet and sour?

Question 6

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)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Why are antonyms conditioned on lemmas, instead of synsets? (1)

Question 8

What is the Modus Ponens conclusion available from the following statements (if Modus Ponens does not apply, state so) Explain. Examples: A: Only humans attend University. B: Bill attends University; C: ?; A: All red cars are fast. B: Alice's car is blue. C: ?; A: Cheese is made from milk B: Mice like cheese. C: ?; A: Rain is necessary for plants to grow. B: It has not been raining. C: ? (1)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 3

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

END OF QUIZ