

START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

We have a knowledge base that is represented as a graph and we are converting it to FOL formula. If the nodes are all entities, what will the edges of the graph become in FOL? Be specific. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Describe the effect that negation has on other logical operators - specifically, conjunction, disjunction, existence, and universality. You don't need to write this in FOL - a couple of sentences are fine. (2)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

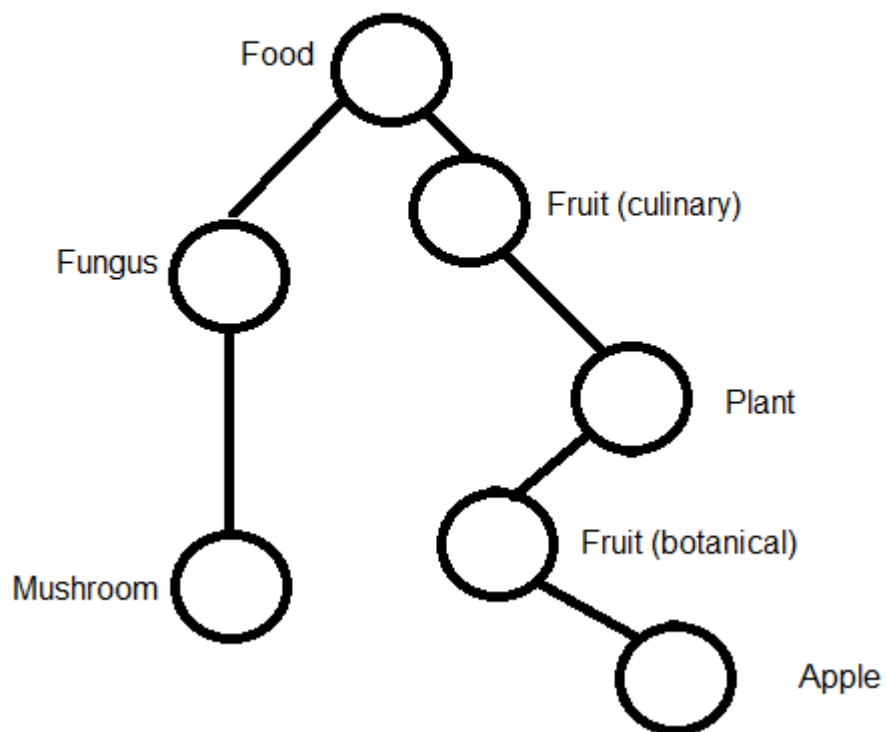
Given the following ambiguous sentence, give both meanings in unambiguous FOL. The lecturer said that there would be a test on Friday.

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Given the following tree, what is the WuP similarity between the two leaf nodes?



Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

How are tools like the General Inquirer or LIWC used to perform content analysis? (1)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

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

Question 8

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.

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

Neural models are often seen as a black box, where all we can observe is the output. That said, there is a lot of information available in the output of a neural model. Briefly describe how you might be able to use tools like LIWC (or GI) to build an AI-detector. Please list any assumptions about available data and experiments you would have to run. (3)

END OF QUIZ