

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 3

Source: Lecture 3

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

(1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Prove that $A \leftrightarrow B \iff A \rightarrow B \ \& \ B \rightarrow A$ (1)

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