START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

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

Question 2

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 3

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

What is the relationship between a tree and its roots?

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

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

Question 5

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 6

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.

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Do we need both & and |, or could we use some other operations to represent all complex information with just one of them (either one)? Briefly explain. (1)

Question 8

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)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 3

Write an FOL representation for the following sentences: Oranges are sweet, but some lemons are sweeter. Remakes of movies are always disappointing. Flying monkeys cannot exist. Not all cloudy days produce rain.

END OF QUIZ