START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Topic2
Source: Lecture 2

In class, I mentioned that we rarely do WSD explicitly, becuse we would need one model per 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?

Question 2

Topic: Topic1
Source: Lecture 1

Why are antonyms conditioned on lemmas, instead of synsets?

Question 3

Topic: Topic4
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)? After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb.

Question 4

Topic: Topic4
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”.

Question 5

Topic: Topic1
Source: Lecture 1

Why is Wu-Palmer similarity more reliable than path similarity?

Question 6

Topic: Topic3
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 sentences are fine.

Question 7

Topic: Topic2
Source: Lecture 2

Describe how a seed lexicon can be used to perform semi-supervised WSD.

Question 8

Topic: Topic3
Source: Lecture 3

Is implication transitive? That is, if A -> B, and B -> C, does A -> C? Explain.

Question 9

Topic: Coding
Source: Lecture 4

Give an example of 3 OWL statements, other than we described in class. (ie, an example of an inverse relationship is ...; an example of a transitive relationship is ...)

END OF QUIZ