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 2
Source: Lecture 2

How might translation affect WSD? (1)

Question 4

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 5

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 6

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Is implication transitive? That is, if A -> B, and B -> C, does A -> C? Explain. (1)

Question 7

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 8

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

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