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Suppose we want to calculate a probability for the sequence of observations {'Dry','Rain'}. If the following are the possible hidden state sequences, then P('Dry' 'Rain') = ---------. {'Low', 'Low'}, {'Low', 'High'}, {'High', 'Low'}, and {'High', 'High'} a) P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'Low') **P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'High')** P('Dry' 'Rain', 'High' 'Low') * P('Dry' 'Rain', 'HIgh' 'High') b) P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'Low') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'High') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'High' 'Low') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'HIgh' 'High') c) P('Dry' 'Rain') **P('Low' 'High')** P('High' 'Low') * P('HIgh' 'High') d) P('Dry' 'Rain') + P('Low' 'High') + P('High' 'Low') + P('HIgh' 'High')	B
Which of the following techniques can be used for the purpose of keyword normalization, the process of converting a keyword into its base form? Lemmatization Levenshtein Stemming Soundex A) 1 and 2 B) 2 and 4 C) 1 and 3 D) 1, 2 and 3 E) 2, 3 and 4 F) 1, 2, 3 and 4	C

generated from a given sentence: "Analytics Vidhya is a great source to learn data science" A) 7 B) 8 C) 9 D) 10 E) 11	
How many trigrams phrases can be generated from the following sentence, after performing following text cleaning steps: Stopword Removal Replacing punctuations by a single space "#Analytics-vidhya is a great source to learn @data_science." A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6 E) 7	C
Which of the following regular expression can be used to identify date(s) present in the text object: "The next meetup on data science will be held on 2017-09-21, previously it happened on 31/03, 2016" A) \d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2} B) (19|20)\d{2}-(0[1-9]|1[0-2])-[0-2][1-9] C) (19|20)\d{2}-(0[1-9]|1[0-2])-([0-2][1-9]|3[0-1]) D) None of the above	D
Which of the following models can perform tweet classification with regards to context mentioned above? A) Naive Bayes B) SVM C) None of the above	C
You have created a document term matrix of the data, treating every tweet as one document. Which of the following is correct, in regards to document term matrix? Removal of stopwords from the data will affect the dimensionality of data Normalization of words in the data will reduce the dimensionality of data Converting all the words in lowercase will not affect the dimensionality of the data A) Only 1 B) Only 2 C) Only 3 D) 1 and 2 E) 2 and 3 F) 1, 2 and 3	D

A) Frequency count of terms B) Vector Notation of sentence C) Part of Speech Tag D) Dependency Grammar E) All of these	
What percentage of the total statements are correct with regards to Topic Modeling? It is a supervised learning technique LDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis) can be used to perform topic modeling Selection of number of topics in a model does not depend on the size of data Number of topic terms are directly proportional to size of the data A) 0 B) 25 C) 50 D) 75 E) 100	A
In Latent Dirichlet Allocation model for text classification purposes, what does alpha and beta hyperparameter represent- A) Alpha: number of topics within documents, beta: number of terms within topics B) Alpha: density of terms generated within topics, beta: density of topics generated within terms C) Alpha: number of topics within documents, beta: number of terms within topics D) Alpha: density of topics generated within documents, beta: density of terms generated within topics	D
Solve the equation according to the sentence "I am planning to visit New Delhi to attend Analytics Vidhya Delhi Hackathon". A = (# of words with Noun as the part of speech tag)B = (# of words with Verb as the part of speech tag)C = (# of words with frequency count greater than one) What are the correct values of A, B, and C? A) 5, 5, 2 B) 5, 5, 0 C) 7, 5, 1 D) 7, 4, 2 E) 6, 4, 3	D

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of T terms and the term "data" appears K times. What is the correct value for the product of TF (term frequency) and IDF (inverse-document-frequency), if the term "data" appears in approximately one-third of the total documents? A) KT * Log(3) B) K * Log(3) / T C) T * Log(3) / K D) Log(3) / KT	
Which of the following technique is not a part of flexible text matching? A) Soundex B) Metaphone C) Edit Distance D) Keyword Hashing	D
True or False: Word2Vec model is a machine learning model used to create vector notations of text objects. Word2vec contains multiple deep neural networks A) TRUE B) FALSE	B
Which of the following statement is(are) true for Word2Vec model? A) The architecture of word2vec consists of only two layers - continuous bag of words and skip-gram model B) Continuous bag of word (CBOW) is a Recurrent Neural Network model C) Both CBOW and Skip-gram are shallow neural network models D) All of the above	C
What is the right order for a text classification model components Text cleaning Text annotation Gradient descent Model tuning Text to predictors A) 12345 B) 13425 C) 12534 D) 13452	C
Polysemy is defined as the coexistence of multiple meanings for a word or phrase in a text object. Which of the following models is likely the best choice to correct this problem? A) Random Forest Classifier B) Convolutional Neural Networks C) Gradient Boosting D) All of these	B

A) Training a word 2 vector model on the corpus that learns context present in the document B) Training a bag of words model that learns occurrence of words in the document C) Creating a document-term matrix and using cosine similarity for each document D) All of the above	
While creating a machine learning model on text data, you created a document term matrix of the input data of 100K documents. Which of the following remedies can be used to reduce the dimensions of data - Latent Dirichlet Allocation Latent Semantic Indexing Keyword Normalization A) only 1 B) 2, 3 C) 1, 3 D) 1, 2, 3	D
Google Search's feature - "Did you mean", is a mixture of different techniques. Which of the following techniques are likely to be ingredients? Collaborative Filtering model to detect similar user behaviors (queries) Model that checks for Levenshtein distance among the dictionary terms Translation of sentences into multiple languages A) 1 B) 2 C) 1, 2 D) 1, 2, 3	D
While working with text data obtained from news sentences, which are structured in nature, which of the grammar-based text parsing techniques can be used for noun phrase detection, verb phrase detection, subject detection and object detection. A) Part of speech tagging B) Dependency Parsing and Constituency Parsing C) Skip Gram and N-Gram extraction D) Continuous Bag of Words	B

social media data of tweets. How can you create a model that suggests the hashtags? A) Perform Topic Models to obtain most significant words of the corpus B) Train a Bag of Ngrams model to capture top n-grams - words and their combinations C) Train a word2vector model to learn repeating contexts in the sentences D) All of these	
While working with context extraction from a text data, you encountered two different sentences: The tank is full of soldiers. The tank is full of nitrogen. Which of the following measures can be used to remove the problem of word sense disambiguation in the sentences? A) Compare the dictionary definition of an ambiguous word with the terms contained in its neighborhood B) Co-reference resolution in which one resolute the meaning of ambiguous word with the proper noun present in the previous sentence C) Use dependency parsing of sentence to understand the meanings	A
Collaborative Filtering and Content Based Models are the two popular recommendation engines, what role does NLP play in building such algorithms. A) Feature Extraction from text B) Measuring Feature Similarity C) Engineering Features for vector space learning model D) All of these	D
Retrieval based models and Generative models are the two popular techniques used for building chatbots. Which of the following is an example of retrieval model and generative model respectively. A) Dictionary based learning and Word 2 vector model B) Rule-based learning and Sequence to Sequence model C) Word 2 vector and Sentence to Vector model D) Recurrent neural network and convolutional neural network	B

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Markov Model)? A) CRF is Generative whereas HMM is Discriminative model B) CRF is Discriminative whereas HMM is Generative model C) Both CRF and HMM are Generative model D) Both CRF and HMM are Discriminative model	
What is the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP)? a) Computer Science b) Artificial Intelligence c) Linguistics d) All of the mentioned	D
NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages. a) True b) False	A
What is the main challenge/s of NLP? a) Handling Ambiguity of Sentences b) Handling Tokenization c) Handling POS-Tagging d) All of the mentioned	A
Modern NLP algorithms are based on machine learning, especially statistical machine learning. a) True b) False	A
Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful. a) Automatic Text Summarization b) Automatic Question-Answering Systems c) Information Retrieval d) All of the mentioned	D
Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP? a) Automatic Summarization b) Discourse Analysis c) Machine Translation d) All of the mentioned	D
What is Coreference Resolution? a) Anaphora Resolution b) Given a sentence or larger chunk of text, determine which words ("mentions") refer to the same objects ("entities") c) All of the mentioned d) None of the mentioned	B

b) Converts human language to machine language c) Converts any human language to English d) Converts Machine language to human language	
The more general task of coreference resolution also includes identifying so-called "bridging relationships" involving referring expressions. a) True b) False	A
What is Morphological Segmentation? a) Does Discourse Analysis b) Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes c) Is an extension of propositional logic d) None of the mentioned	B
Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which pronoun maps to which noun. a) False b) True	A
Natural Language generation is the main task of Natural language processing. a) True b) False	A
OCR (Optical Character Recognition) uses NLP. a) True b) False	A
Parts-of-Speech tagging determines _____ a) part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per meaning of the sentence b) part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per sentence structure c) all part-of-speech for a specific word given as input d) all of the mentioned	D
Parsing determines Parse Trees (Grammatical Analysis) for a given sentence. a) True b) False	A
IR (information Retrieval) and IE (Information Extraction) are the two same thing. a) True b) False	B

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sense in context. This can be resolved by _____ a) Fuzzy Logic b) Word Sense Disambiguation c) Shallow Semantic Analysis d) All of the mentioned	
Given a sound clip of a person or people speaking, determine the textual representation of the speech. a) Text-to-speech b) Speech-to-text c) All of the mentioned d) None of the mentioned	B
Speech Segmentation is a subtask of Speech Recognition. a) True b) False	A
In linguistic morphology _____ is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form. a) Rooting b) Stemming c) Text-Proofing d) Both Rooting & Stemming	B
Which of the following techniques can be used for keyword normalization in NLP, the process of converting a keyword into its base form? a. Lemmatization b. Soundex c. Cosine Similarity d. N-grams	A
Which of the following techniques can be used to compute the distance between two word vectors in NLP? a. Lemmatization b. Euclidean distance c. Cosine Similarity d. N-grams e. b) and c)	E
What are the possible features of a text corpus in NLP? a. Count of the word in a document b. Vector notation of the word c. Part of Speech Tag d. Basic Dependency Grammar e. All of the above	e

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model. Which of the following can be used to reduce the dimensions of data? Keyword Normalization Latent Semantic Indexing Latent Dirichlet Allocation a. only 1 b. 2, 3 c. 1, 3 d. 1, 2, 3	
Which of the text parsing techniques can be used for noun phrase detection, verb phrase detection, subject detection, and object detection in NLP. a. Part of speech tagging b. Skip Gram and N-Gram extraction c. Continuous Bag of Words d. Dependency Parsing and Constituency Parsing	D
Dissimilarity between words expressed using cosine similarity will have values significantly higher than 0.5 A. TRUE B. FALSE	A
Which of the below are NLP use cases? a. Detecting objects from an image b. Facial Recognition c. Speech Biometric d. Text Summarization	D
In NLP, The algorithm decreases the weight for commonly used words and increases the weight for words that are not used very much in a collection of documents a. Term Frequency (TF) b. Inverse Document Frequency (IDF) c. Word2Vec d. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)	B
In NLP, The process of removing words like "and", "is", "a", "an", "the" from a sentence is called as a. Stemming b. Lemmatization c. Stop word d. All of the above	C
In NLP, The process of converting a sentence or paragraph into tokens is referred to as Stemming a. True b. False	B

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a. True b. False	
Identify the odd one out a. nltk b. scikit learn c. SpaCy d. BERT	D
TF-IDF helps you to establish? a. most frequently occurring word in the document b. most important word in the document	B
In NLP, The process of identifying people, an organization from a given sentence, paragraph is called a. Stemming b. Lemmatization c. Stop word removal d. Named entity recognition	D
Which one of the following is not a pre-processing technique in NLP a. Stemming and Lemmatization b. converting to lowercase c. removing punctuations d. removal of stop words e. Sentiment analysis	E
In text mining, converting text into tokens and then converting them into an integer or floating-point vectors can be done using a. CountVectorizer b. TF-IDF c. Bag of Words d. NERs	A
In NLP, Words represented as vectors are called as Neural Word Embeddings a. True b. False	A
In NLP, Context modeling is supported with which one of the following word embeddings a. Word2Vec b) GloVe c) BERT d) All of the above	C

a. Word2Vec b. BERT c. GloVe d. All the above	
Which one of the following Word embeddings can be custom trained for a specific subject in NLP a. Word2Vec b. BERT c. GloVe d. All the above	B
Word embeddings capture multiple dimensions of data and are represented as vectors a. True b. False	A
In NLP, Word embedding vectors help establish distance between two tokens a. True b. False	A
Language Biases are introduced due to historical data used during training of word embeddings, which one amongst the below is not an example of bias a. New Delhi is to India, Beijing is to China b. Man is to Computer, Woman is to Homemaker	A
Which of the following will be a better choice to address NLP use cases such as semantic similarity, reading comprehension, and common sense reasoning a. ELMo b. Open AI's GPT c. ULMFit	B
Transformer architecture was first introduced with? a. GloVe b. BERT c. Open AI's GPT d. ULMFit	C
Which of the following architecture can be trained faster and needs less amount of training data a. LSTM based Language Modelling b. Transformer architecture	B

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a. Glove b. Word2Vec c. ELMo d. nltk	
For a given token, its input representation is the sum of embedding from the token, segment and position embedding a. ELMo b. GPT c. BERT d. ULMFit	C
Trains two independent LSTM language model left to right and right to left and shallowly concatenates them a. GPT b. BERT c. ULMFit d. ELMo	D
Uses unidirectional language model for producing word embedding a. BERT b. GPT c. ELMo d. Word2Vec	B
In this architecture, the relationship between all words in a sentence is modelled irrespective of their position. Which architecture is this? a. OpenAI GPT b. ELMo c. BERT d. ULMFit	C
Transformer model pays attention to the most important word in Sentence a. True b. False	A
Which NLP model gives the best accuracy amongst the following? a. BERT b. XLNET c. GPT-2 d. ELMo	B
Permutation Language models is a feature of a. BERT b. EMMo c. GPT d. XLNET	D

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a. True b. False	
Which algorithm is used for solving temporal probabilistic reasoning? a) Hill-climbing search b) Hidden markov model c) Depth-first search d) Breadth-first search	B
How does the state of the process is described in HMM? a) Literal b) Single random variable c) Single discrete random variable d) None of the mentioned	C
What are the possible values of the variable? a) Variables b) Literals c) Discrete variable d) Possible states of the world	D
Where does the additional variables are added in HMM? a) Temporal model b) Reality model c) Probability model d) All of the mentioned	A
Which allows for a simple and matrix implementation of all the basic algorithm? a) HMM b) Restricted structure of HMM c) Temporary model d) Reality model	B
Where does the Hidden Markov Model is used? a) Speech recognition b) Understanding of real world c) Both Speech recognition & Understanding of real world d) None of the mentioned	A
Which variable can give the concrete form to the representation of the transition model? a) Single variable b) Discrete state variable c) Random variable d) Both Single & Discrete state variable	D

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a) Smoothing b) Modified smoothing c) HMM d) Depth-first search algorithm	
Which reveals an improvement in online smoothing? a) Matrix formulation b) Revelation c) HMM d) None of the mentioned	A
Which suggests the existence of an efficient recursive algorithm for online smoothing? a) Matrix b) Constant space c) Constant time d) None of the mentioned	B
Given a sentence S="w1 w2 w3 ... wn", to compute the likelihood of S using a bigram model. How would you compute the likelihood of S? a. Calculate the conditional probability of each word in the sentence given the preceding word and add the resulting numbers b. Calculate the conditional probability of each word in the sentence given the preceding word and multiply the resulting numbers c. Calculate the conditional probability of each word given all preceding words in a sentence and add the resulting numbers d. Calculate the conditional probability of each word given all preceding words in a sentence and multiply the resulting numbers	B
In the sentence, "They bought a blue house", the underlined part is an example of ___. a. Noun phrase b. Verb phrase c. Prepositional phrase d. Adverbial phrase	A

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S → A S C (2) B → A C D (3) A → a (4) C → c (5) D → d (6) Which of the following strings belong to the language defined by the above grammar? a. cacadacad b. aacd c. aaacdc d. aaaaacdcc e. b and c f. a and d	
Let us assume that CorpA is a corpus of English with approximately 560 million tokens. Following are the counts of unigrams and bigrams from the corpus; snow | purple | snow 30250 | 12321 |0 Find the probability of P(snow|purple) using maximum likelihood estimation without smoothing. a. 12321 b. 30250 c. 0.4073 d. 0	D
4-grams are better than trigrams for part-of-speech tagging. a. TRUE b. FALSE	B
What will be the perplexity value if you calculate the perplexity of an unsmoothed language model on a test corpus with unseen words? (a) 0 (b) Infinity (c) any non-zero value (d) None of the above	B
Which of the following NLP tasks use sequential labeling technique? (a) POS tagging (b) Named Entity Recognition (c) Speech recognition (d) All of the above	D

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(a) Probability of word sequence given a particular tag sequence (b) Optimal transition and observation probabilities for HMM (c) Probability of the best tag sequence given a word sequence (d) None of the above	
What type of ambiguity exists in the word sequence "Time flies"? (a) Syntactic (b) Semantic (c) Phonological (d) Anaphoric	B
Let G = (V, T, S, P) be a context-free grammar such that Variables V = {S, R}, Terminal symbols T = {0, 1} Productions P = {S → R1R1R1R, R → 0R | 1R | e} Which of the following languages are supported by this grammar? (a) L = {w | w contains at least three 1's} (b) L = {w | the length of w is odd and its middle is 0} (c) L = {w | w contains more 1's than 0's}	A
Given a sequence of observations and a HMM model, which of the following fundamental problems of HMM finds the most likely sequence of states that produced the observations in an efficient way? (a) Evaluation problem (b) Likelihood estimation problem (c) Decoding problem (d) Learning problem	C
Zipf's law states that (a) The frequency of a word type is proportional to its rank by frequency. (b) The frequency of a word type is inversely proportional to its rank by frequency. (c) The frequency of a word type does not influence its ranking. (d) None of the above	B
Which of the following is not a problem when using Maximum Likelihood Estimation to obtain the parameters in a language model? (a) Out-of-vocabulary items (b) Over-fitting (c) Smoothing (d) Unreliable estimates when there is little training data	C

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(a) hypernym - hyponym (b) hypernym - meronym (c) holonym - hyponym (d) meronym - holonym	
In an HMM, observation likelihoods measure (a) The likelihood of a POS tag given a word (b) The likelihood of a POS tag given the preceding tag (c) The likelihood of a word given a POS tag (d) The likelihood of a POS tag given two preceding tags	C
In a HMM, the possible state transitions are from state JJ to states NN, VB, JJ and RB. Following are the known state transitions probabilities; P(NN|JJ) = 1/4. P(VB|JJ) = 1/6, and P(JJ|JJ) = 1/3. What is the transition probability value of P(RB|JJ)? a) 1/4 b) 1/2 c) 1/5 d) 1/3	A
Which of the following best describes the probability of observation sequence {'Dry','Rain'} given a hidden state 'Low' for the observation 'Dry'? a) P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'Low') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'High') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'High' 'Low') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'HIgh' 'High') b) P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'Low') **P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'High')** P('Dry' 'Rain', 'High' 'Low') * P('Dry' 'Rain', 'HIgh' 'High') c) P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'Low') * P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'High') d) P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'Low') + P('Dry' 'Rain', 'Low' 'High')	D
_____ is the type of morphology that changes the word category and affects the meaning. a) Inflectional b) Derivational c) Cliticization d) All of the above	B
computer vs computational is an example of ____ morphology. a) Inflectional b) Derivational c) Cliticization d) None of the above	B

generated from the given sentence: Gandhiji is the father of our nation a) 7 b) 6 c) 8 d) 9	
Which of the following techniques can be used for the purpose of keyword normalization, the process of converting a keyword into its meaningful base form? a) Lemmatization b) Levenshtein distance c) Morphing d) Stemming	A
Which of the following areas where NLP can be useful? a) Automatic text summarization b) Automatic question answering systems c) Information retrieval d) All of the above	D
Which of the following is the recognized statement by the Maximum Matching algorithm (Greedy - forward pass only) for string thetabledownthere? a) the table down there b) theta bled own there c) both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	B
You have collected a data of about 10,000 rows of tweet text and no other information. You want to create a tweet classification model that categorizes each of the tweets in three buckets - positive, negative and neutral. Which of the following models can perform tweet classification with regards to context mentioned above? a) Naïve Bayes b) Support Vector Machine c) Language model d) None of the above	D
How many trigrams phrases can be generated from the following sentence, after performing stop word removal? Google is one of the most widely used search engine in India. a) 7 b) 6 c) 2 d) 9	C

one is about handling, a) Ambiguity of sentences b) Tokenization c) POS tagging d) All of the above	
Morphemes that cannot stand alone and are typically attached to another to become a meaningful word is called, a) Free morphemes b) Bound morphemes c) Derived morphemes d) Lexical morphemes	B
In an HMM, tag transition probabilities measure a) The likelihood of a POS tag given a word b) The likelihood of a POS tag given the preceding tag c) The likelihood of a word given a POS tag d) The likelihood of a POS tag given all preceding tags	B
Morphotactics is a model of a) Spelling modifications that may occur during affixation b) How and which morphemes can be affixed to a stem c) All affixes in the English language d) Ngrams of affixes and stems	B
In an HMM, observation likelihoods measure a) The likelihood of a POS tag given a word b) The likelihood of a POS tag given the preceding tag c) The likelihood of a word given a POS tag d) The likelihood of a POS tag given two preceding tags	C
Consider the language L = {anbncm | m, n >=0}. Which of the following strings are in L? a) abbc b) ab c) aabc d) abbcc	B
Which of the following instances the regular expression "\b(one|two|three)\b" can recognize? a) "one" b) "onetwo" c) "TWO" d) All of the above	A

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a) Finite State Automata (FSA) b) Finite State Transducer (FST) c) Hidden Markov Model (HMM) d) None of the above	
The words 'there' and 'their' causes which of the following type of ambiguity? a) Syntactic b) Semantic c) Phonological d) Pragmatic	C
Which of the following is an advantage of Porter stemmer over a full morphological parser? a) The stemmer is better justified from a theoretical point of view b) The output of a stemmer is always a valid word c) The stemmer does not require a detailed lexicon to implement d) None of the above	C
Given a set of unigram and bigram probabilities, what is the probability of the following sequence '<s> do Sam I like' according to the bigram language model?[Refer here: Language modeling in NLP] P(do|<s>) = 2/11, P(do|Sam) = 1/11, P(Sam|<s>) = 4/11, P(Sam|do) = 1/8, P(I|Sam) = 4/11, P(Sam|I) = 2/9, P(I|do) = 2/8, P(I|like) = 2/7, P(like|I) = 3/11, P(do) = 3/8, P(Sam) = 2/11, P(I) = 4/11, P(like) = 5/11 a) 3/11 **2/11** 4/11 * 5/11 b) 2/11 **1/8** 4/11 * 3/11 c) 2/11 **1/11** 2/9 * 2/7 d) 2/11 + 1/11 + 2/9 + 2/7	B
Which of the following is TRUE about CRF (Conditional Random Field) and HMM (Hidden Markov Model)? a) CRF is generative model and HMM is discriminative model b) Both CRF and HMM are generative model c) CRF is discriminative model and HMM is generative model d) Both CRF and HMM are discriminative model	C
Knowledge of the relationship of meaning to the goals and intentions of the speaker is _____ a) Morphology b) Semantics c) Pragmatics d) Discourse	C

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a) POS tagging b) Speech recognition c) Spelling correction d) All of the above	
Consider the following simple bigram language model, where the vocabulary consists of the single word x, and the parameters of the model are; q(a|*) = 1.0; q(a|a) = 0.4; q(END|a) = 0.6 Which of the following are the probabilities of the string '* a a' with and without END? a) 1, 0.4 b) 0.4, 0.24 c) 0.4, 0.6 d) 1.4, 1.0	B
Which of the following measurements are used to evaluate the quality of entity recognition? a) Precision b) Recall c) F-measure d) All of the above	D
What is the number of trigrams in a normalized sentence of length n words? a) n b) n-1 c) n-2 d) n-3	C
The study of the sound patterns in natural language and the rules that govern them is: a) Phonetics b) Morphology c) Phonology d) Syntax	C
The lexical semantic relation between the words "room" and "house" with room as the first word and the house as the second is (a) hypernym - hyponym (b) hypernym - meronym (c) holonym - hyponym (d) meronym - holonym	D
Which of the following is an NLP task that involves determining all referring expressions that point to the same real-world entity? a) Coreference resolution b) Named entity recognition c) Information extraction d) All of the above	A

(a) Support Vector Machines (b) Maximum Entropy Model (c) k Nearest Neighbor (d) Naive Bayes. (e) b and d (f) c and a	
Suppose a language model assigns the following conditional n-gram probabilities to a 3-word test set: 1/4, 1/2, 1/4. Then P(test-set) = 1/4 **1/2** 1/4 = 0.03125. What is the perplexity? (a) 0.25 (b) 0.03125 (c) 32 (d) 3.175	D
Assume a corpus with 350 tokens in it. We have 20 word types in that corpus (V = 20). The frequency (unigram count) of word types "short" and "fork" are 25 and 15 respectively. Which of the following is the probability of "short" (PMLE("short"))? (a) 25/350 (b) 26/370 (c) 26/350 (d) 25/370	A
Assume a corpus with 350 tokens in it. We have 20 word types in that corpus (V = 20). The frequency (unigram count) of word types "short" and "fork" are 25 and 15 respectively. If we are using the Laplace smoothing, which of the following is PLaplace("fork")? (a) 15/350 (b) 16/370 (c) 30/350 (d) 31/370	B
When training a language model, if we use an overly narrow corpus, the probabilities (a) Don't reflect the task (b) Reflect all possible wordings (c) Reflect intuition (d) Don't generalize	D

(a) Discriminative models capture the joint distribution between features and class labels (b) Generative models assume conditional independence among features (c) Generative models can effectively explore unlabeled data (d) Discriminative models provide more flexibility in introducing features. (e) b and c (f) c and d	
Assume that there are 10000 documents in a collection. Out of these, 50 documents contain the terms "difficult task". If "difficult task" appears 3 times in a particular document, what is the TFIDF value of the terms for that document? (a) 8.11 (b) 15.87 (c) 0 (d) 81.1	B
Let us suppose that you have the following two 4-dimensional word vectors for two words w1 and w2 respectively: w1 = (0.2, 0.1, 0.3, 0.4) and w2 = (0.3, 0, 0.2, 0.5) What is the cosine similarity between w1 and w2? (a) 0.948 (b) 0.832 (c) 0 (d) 0.5	A
"He was running quickly into the stadium". What type of phrase is this? a) Noun phrase b) Verb phrase c) Prepositional phrase d) Adjectival phrase	B
If your training loss increases with number of epochs, which of the following could be a possible issue with the learning process? a) Regularization is too low and model is overfitting b) Regularization is too high and model is underfitting c) Step size is too large d) Step size is too small	C

Flashcards Learn Test Match

sparse one-hot word vectors. Which of the following is a NOT advantage dense vectors have over sparse vectors? a) Models using dense word vectors generalize better to unseen words than those using sparse vectors. b) Models using dense word vectors generalize better to rare words than those using sparse vectors. c) Dense word vectors encode similarity between words while sparse vectors do not. d) Dense word vectors are easier to include as features in machine learning systems than sparse vectors.	
Which of the following is/are the input(s) to k-means algorithm? a) Number of clusters b) Class labels c) Distance metric d) Number of centroids (e) all of the choices (f) a and c and d	F
Which of the following best describes grammar induction? a) Supervised learning problem b) Conditional Random Field problem c) Maximum-A-Posteriori (MAP) estimation problem d) Unsupervised learning problem	D
Zipf's law tells us: (a) head words take major portion in English vocabulary; (b) in a given corpus, if the most frequent word's frequency is 1, then the second frequent word's frequency is around 0.5; (c) comparing to tail words, removing head words helps more to reduce the storage of documents represented by a vector space model when using a dense matrix data structure; (d) smoothing is not necessary.	B
Which of the following is NOT a good example of cohesive device? (a) Discourse markers (b) Pronouns (c) Prepositions (d) Demonstratives	C

Flashcards Learn Test Match

___. (a) Gerund phrase (b) Verb phrase (c) Prepositional phrase (d) Adverbial phrase (e) None of choices	
Which of the following is an advantage of GLoVE? (a) The data can be fed into the model in an online way and needs little preprocessing, thus requires little memory. (b) The model is trained on the co-occurrence matrix of words, which takes a lot of memory for storage. (c) The model can quickly give different sized vectors via matrix factorization (d) It prevents meaningless stop words like "the", "an". (e) b and c (f) c and d	F
How to use WordNet to measure semantic relatedness between words: (a) Measure the shortest path between two words on WordNet (b) Count the number of shared parent nodes (c) Measure the difference between their depths in WordNet (d) Measure the difference between the size of child nodes they have.	A
In a language, it is usual to have a word with more than one meaning even within its semantic class (polysemy). Which of the following tasks would help us in choose the right meaning as per the context in which the word is used? (a) Lemmatization (b) Word Sense Disambiguation (c) Stemming (d) Discourse analysis	B
Which of the following is an advantage of normalizing a word? (a) It helps in reducing the randomness in the word (b) It increases the false negatives (c) It reduces the dimensionality of the input. (d) All of the above (e) a and c (f) b and d	E

normalization? (a) Lemmatization (b) Stemming (c) Stop word removal (d) Rooting	
Words may have multiple meanings. This leads to what type of ambiguity in NLP? (a) Syntactic ambiguity (b) Anaphoric ambiguity (c) Semantic ambiguity (d) Lexical ambiguity	D
"I went to the school, and they told me come on next day". What type of ambiguity present in the given sentence? (a) Syntactic ambiguity (b) Anaphoric ambiguity (c) Semantic ambiguity (d) Lexical ambiguity	B
Let us assume that we use the words 'study' 'computer' and 'abroad'. It these are only informative words to classify that a mail is spam or not. Which of the following represent the maximum-likelihood estimate using add-one smoothing for P(study|spam)? Use the following table to answer the question; a) 0/6 b) 0/8 c) 1/6 d) 1/8	D
What is the probability P ('computer in abroad' | spam) as per the data in the table given in question 1? a) 1/6 b) 2/6 c) 1/36 d) 1/18	C
What is the unsmoothed maximum likelihood estimate of P(Spam) for the data given in question 1? a) 1 b) 6/10 c) 4/6 d) 3/5 (e) b and d (f) a and c	E

Flashcards Learn Test Match

a) Term frequency b) Word frequency c) Inverse document frequency d) Bi-gram frequency	
The act of converting a text document into a set of individual words is referred as ____ . a) Tokenization b) Stemming c) Lemmatization d) All of the above	A
Using TF-IDF (Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency) values for features in a uni-gram bag-of-words model should have an effect most similar to which of the following? a) Lowercasing the data b) Dropout regularization c) Removing stop words d) Increasing the learning rate	C
Suppose you have the following training data for Naïve Bayes: I liked the dish [LABEL = POS] I disliked the dish because it contains sugar [LABEL = NEG] Really tasty dish [LABEL = POS] What is the unsmoothed Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE) of P(POS) for this data? a) 1/3 b) 1/2 c) 1 d) 2/3	D
Use the data given in question (2) to answer this question. What is the unsmoothed Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE) of P(dish |POS)? a) 2/17 b) 1/5 c) 2/7 d) 1/2	C
Which of the following smoothing techniques is most complex? a) Add-1 smoothing b) Add-k smoothing c) Witten-Bell smoothing d) Good-Turing smoothing	D
Which of the following smoothing techniques assigns too much probability to unseen events? a) Add-1 smoothing b) Add-k smoothing c) Witten-Bell smoothing d) Good-Turing	A

a) High perplexity b) Zero perplexity c) Low perplexity d) Perplexity is not disturbed	
Using TF-IDF (Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency) values for features in a uni-gram bag-of-words model should have an effect most similar to which of the following? a) Lowercasing the data b) Dropout regularization c) Removing stop words d) Increasing the learning rate	C
Suppose you have the following training data for Naïve Bayes: I liked the dish [LABEL = POS] I disliked the dish because it contains sugar [LABEL = NEG] Really tasty dish [LABEL = POS] What is the unsmoothed Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE) of P(POS) for this data? a) 1/3 b) 1/2 c) 1 d) 2/3	D
Use the data given in question (2) to answer this question. What is the unsmoothed Maximum Likelihood Estimate (MLE) of P(dish |POS)? a) 2/17 b) 1/5 c) 2/7 d) 1/2	C
Which of the following is not a problem when using Maximum Likelihood Estimation to obtain parameters in a language model? a) Unreliable estimates where there is little training data b) Out-of-vocabulary terms c) Overfitting d) Smoothing	D
Which of the following is the main advantage of neural transition-based dependency parsers over non-neural transition-based dependency parsers? a) It chooses transitions using more words in the stack and buffer b) It generates a larger class of dependency parses c) It relies on dense feature representations d) It models a grammar whereas traditional parsers do not	C

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a) Count (wi)/N b) Count (wi)/(N+1) c) (Count (wi)+1)/(N+1) d) (Count (wi)+1)/(N+V)	
Let Xi denote state i in a Markov chain. It is nesscary true that Xi+1 and Xi-1 are uncorrlated A. True B. False	B
Which one of the following are keyword Normalization techniques in NLP A. Stemming B. Part of Speech C. Named entity recognition D. Lemmization E. A and D F. B and C	E
NLTK stands for ___. a. Natural Language Toolkit. b. Neutral Lingual Tool c. Natural Language Tool d. Neutral Language Toolkit	A
NLP is a subfield of _____. a. Artificial Intelligence b. Machine Learning c. Deep Learning d. None of Above	A
What is Sentiment Analysis? a. Gathering data of emojis on social media posts. b. None. c. recognizing the sentiment among several online posts and comments using NLP. d. recognizing the sentiment among several online posts and comments using NLTK.	C
Examples of NLP? a. Digital assistance, chatbots, Text summarization, text retrieval, sentiment analysis, translation etc. b. Clustering and differentiating patterns. c. Deep Learning, Machine Learning, AI etc. d. None of Above.	A
Likely, which languages can be used to work with NLP? a. Python & R language. b. JavaScript c. Assembly d. React Js.	A

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a. After 1945 b. Mid 1930 c. Mid 2000 d. Before 1930	
Who discovered "Turing Test"? a. Alan Turing b. Venessa Turing c. Leibniz d. Descartes	A
NLP breaks down language into shorter, more basic pieces, called ___. a. Parameters b. Tokens c. None. d. Arguments.	B
What are the components of NLP? a. Morphological and Lexical Analysis, Syntactic Analysis, Semantic Analysis, Discourse Integration, Pragmatic Analysis b. Only Morphological and Lexical Analysis. c. Only Semantic Analysis d. All of Above	A
What is Morphical and Lexical Analysis? a. It depicts analyzing, identifying and description of the structure of words. It includes dividing a text into paragraphs, words and the sentences. b. This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures. c. This only abstracts the dictionary meaning or the real meaning from the given context. d. All of Above.	A
Better similarity representation than 1-hot can be extended to n-grams A. What are the stage in image feature extraction? B. What are problems with 1-hot encoding? C. What are the disadvantages of Bag of Word? D. What are the advantages of Bag of Word?	D

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common? A. They optimize a lower bound on the complete log-likelihood of the data B. They optimize a lower bound on the incomplete log-likelihood of the data C. They perform gradient descent (or ascent) for their objective function D. They perform alternating minimization (or maximization) for their objective function E. They assume the clusters are Gaussian	
- Parameter that control how fast the learning takes place - Too high: Jumps back and forth - Too low: Takes too long to get to the solution A. Neural Networks B. Elements of ANN C. Learning rate D. ANNSoftware	C
____ transfer linear sequences of words into structures A. Semantic Analysis B. Tokens C. Lexical Analysis D. Discourse	A
Added to the activation function, translate the data A. Bias B. Perceptron C. ReLU D. What does NNA do?	C
Every word is a row, every word is a column, the number is the number of times the two words occur in the same context A. CountVector could also be a B. What are some examples of co-occurence matrix technologies? C. Two types of word embeddings D. What does a co-occurence matrix look like?	B

A. Ambiguity of a single word when it can be used as a verb, noun or an adjective B. Words having many meanings C. Sentences and words are not aligned D. All of the others	
The collection of documents, required for text analysis is known as ___ A. Dictionary B. Lexicon C. Corpus D. Stemming	C
Topic model is a supervised learning method A. True B. False	B
Viterbi algorithm preforms __ decoding of convolutional codes. A. Maximum Likelihood B. Maximum a posterior C. Minimum square D. Minimum mean square	A
Where 1 = activation and 0 = no activation (for weighted sum of inputs) A. What does NNA do? B. Convolutional networks C. What needs to be chosen? D. Linear activation function (step)	D
Which of the following is not an algorithm for decoding convolution codes? A. Viterbi algorithm B. Stack algorithm C. Fano's sequential coding D. Ant colony optimization	D

It depicts analyzing, identifying and description of the structure of words. It includes dividing a text into paragraphs, words and the sentences.
b.
This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures. It shows how the words are associated with each other. And focuses only on the literal meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.
c.
deals with the overall communicative and soc ial content.
d.
None of Above

What Pragmatic Analysis does?
a.
This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures.
b.
This only abstracts the dictionary meaning or the real meaning from the given context.
c.
This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures. It shows how the words are associated with each other.
d.
It deals with the overall communicative and social content and its effect on interpretation.
It means abstracting or deriving the me aningful use of language in situations.

D

What is Syntax Analysis?
a.
This only abstracts the dictionary meaning or the real meaning from the given context.
b.
This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures. It shows how the words are associ
ated with each other.
c.
It deals with the overall communicative and social content and its effect on interpretation. It means abstracting or deriving the meaningful use of language in situations.
d.
It focuses about the proper ordering of words which can affec
t its meaning. This involves
analysis of the words in a sentence by following the grammatical structure of the sentence.
The words are transformed into the structure to show how the words are related to each other.

D

Flashcards Learn Test Match

It means a sense of the context. The meaning of any single sentence which depends upon those sentences. It also considers the meaning of the following sentence. b. It depicts analyzing, identifying and description of the structure of words. It includes dividing a text into paragraphs, words and the sentences. c. This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures. It shows how the words are associated with each other. And focuses only on the literal meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. d. All of Above	
How to implement NLP? a. Machine Learning & Statistical Inference. b. Machine Learning & AI c. Deep Learning d. Python & R	A
What are the approaches of NLP? a. Morphological and Lexical Analysis,Syntactic Analysis, Semantic Analysis,Discourse Integration, Pragma tic Analysis b. Symbolic, Statistical, Connectionist and Hybrid c. Machine Learning, Deep Learning & AI d. None of These.	B

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a.
This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures. It shows how the words are associated
with each other. And focuses only on the literal meaning of words, phrases, and
sentences
b.
It harnesses
various mathematical techniques and often uses large text corpora to develop
approximately generalized models of linguistic phenomena based on actual examples.
c.
It performs extensive analysis of linguistic phenomena through explicit representation of facts about language and well-understood knowledge representation schemas and associated algorithms.
d.
It is based on the interconnection of networks having simple processing units with knowledge stored in weights to identify connections between units.

How does the Statistical Approach work?
a.
It uses statistical methods to resolve some of the difficulties in symbolic approach. It does
this by harnessing various
mathematical techniques and often using large text corpora to
develop approximately generalized models of linguistic phenomena based on actual
examples.
b.
It performs extensive analysis of linguistic phenomena through explicit representation of facts
about language and well
understood knowledge representation schemas and associated
algorithms.
c.
It harnesses various mathematical techniques and often uses large text corpora to develop approximately generalized models of linguistic phenomena based on actual examples.
d.
All of the above

A

Flashcards Learn Test Match

The interconnection of networks having simple processing units with knowledge stored in weights to identify connections between units.
b.
It performs extensive analysis of linguistic phenomena th
rough explicit representation of facts about language and well
-
understood knowledge representation schemas and associated
algorithms.
c.
It harnesses various mathematical techniques and often uses large text corpora to develop approximately generalized models
of linguistic phenomena based on actual examples.
d.
None of Above

Symbolic Approach is also called ___.
a.
Convolutional Neural Networks.
b.
Rule based Approach.
c.
Corpus based.
d.
Hybrid.

B

Statistical Approach is also called__.
a.
Corpus Based Approach.
b.
Rule Based
Approach
c.
CNN
d.
K-nearest

A

Connectionist Approach is widely known as__.
a.
Statistical
b.
Symbolical
c.
Neural Network
d.
All of above

C

Lexical and syntactical b. NLP does not face any ambiguity. c. semantical, discourse and Pragmatic. d. Both a & c	
What is Lexical Ambiguity? a. Ambiguity of a single word when it can be used as a verb, noun or an adjective. b. Words having many meanings. c. Sentences and words are not aligned. d. All of the above.	A
What scope ambiguity involves? a. Operators and quantifiers b. Parameters and arguments c. Tokens d. None of Above.	A
26. When semantic ambiguity occurs? a.when the meaning of the words themselves can be misinterpreted. b.Words having many meanings. c.Both a & b d.None of the above.	A
27.What pragmatic ambiguity refers? a.It refers to a situation where the context of a phrase gives it multiple interpretation b.It refers to Statistical analysis c.It refers to only Misinterpreted words d. All of the above	A
28. What is corpus? a.A corpus is collection of Parameters and arguments b.A corpus is a large and structured set of machine-readable texts that have been produced ina natural communicative setting c.It refers to a situation where the context of a phrase gives it multiple interpretation d. All of the Above.	B

Flashcards Learn Test Match

a.Tokens b.Semantic Analysis c.Symbolic Analysis d.Morphical And Lexical Analysis	
30._____includes dividing a text into paragraphs, words and the sentences. a.Morphological and Lexical Analysis b.Semantic Analysis c.Quantifiers d.None of the above.	A
31._____transfers linear sequences of words into structures. a.Semantic Analysis b.Tokens c.Lexical Analysis d.Discourse	A
32._____shows how the words are associated with each other. a.Semantic Analysis b.Tokens c.Lexical Analysis d.Discourse	A
33._____focuses only on the literal meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. a.Morphological and Lexical Analysis b.Semantic Analysis c.Quantifiers d.None of the above.	B
34._____ deals with the overall communicative and social content and its effect on interpretation. a.Tokens b.Pragmatic Analysis c.Symbolic Analysis d.Morphical And Lexical Analysis	B
35.___ means abstracting or deriving the meaningful use of language in situations. a.Semantic Analysis b.Tokens c.Lexical Analysis d.PragmaticAnalysis	D
36.It focuses about the proper ordering of words which can affect its meaning. a.Syntax Analysis b.Semantic Analysis c.Lexical Analysis d.Pragmatic Analysis	A

of thesentence. a.Tokens b.Lexical Analysis c.Discourse d.Syntax Analysis	
38.The words are transformed into the structure to show how the words are related to each other. Thisprocess is called as_____ a.Syntax Analysis b.Semantic Analysis c.Lexical Analysis d.Pragmatic Analysis	A
39.___means a sense of the context. The meaning of any single sentence which depends upon those sentences. It also considers the meaning of the following sentence. a.Discourse b.Semantic Analysis c.Lexical Analysis d.Pragmatic Analysis	A
40.Machine Learning & Statistical Inference are the popular methods for implementing__. a.Lexical Analysis b.Tokens and Quantifiers c.NLP d.None of the above.	C
41.It performs extensive analysis of linguistic phenomena through explicit representation of facts about language and well a.Convolutional Neural Networks. b.Rule based Approach. c.Corpus based. d.Hybrid.	B
42.It uses statistical methods to resolve some of the difficulties in symbolic approach. It does this by harnessing various mathematical techniques and often using large text corpora to develop approximately generalized models of linguistic phenomena based on actual examples. a.Convolutional Neural Networks. b.Rule based Approach. c.Corpus based. d.Statistical Approach	D

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weights
to identify connections between units.
a.Connectionist Approach
b.Neural Networks
c.Hybrid approach
d.Both a & b.

44.Rule Based Approach is also called _____
a.Convolutional Neural Networks.
b.Symbolic Approach.
c.Corpus based.
d.Hybrid.

B

45.Corpus Based Approach is also called_____
a.Statistical Approach.
b.Rule Based Approach
c.CNN
d.K-nearest

A

46.Neural Networks are also known as_____
a.Statistical
b.Symbolical
c.Connectionist Approach
d.All of above

C

47.Ambiguity of a single word when it can be used as a verb, noun or an adjective is called as_____
a.Lexical Ambiguity
b.Pragmatic Ambiguity
c.Semantic Ambiguity
d.None of These

A

48.Operators and Quantifiers are mostly responsible for_____
a.Scope Ambiguity
b.Pragmatic Ambiguity
c.Semantic Ambiguity
d.None of These

A

49.when the meaning of the words themselves can be misinterpreted then ____ ambiguity occurs.
a.Scope Ambiguity
b.Pragmatic Ambiguity
c.Semantic Ambiguity
d.None of These

C

50.What refers to a situation where the context of a phrase gives it multiple interpretations?
a.Lexical Ambiguity
b.Scope Ambiguity
c.Semantic Ambiguity
d.Pragmatic Ambiguity

D

providing grammatical
information about the word on the basis of properties of the morpheme it contains.
b.This component transfers linear sequences of words into structures.
c.This only abstracts the dictionary meaning or the real meaning from the given context.
d.All of Above.

52.What are the components of Morphological Analyzer acc., to Shrivastava et. al 2005?
a.The recognition engine, identifying suffixes and finding a stem within the input word algorithms
b.Morpheme lexeme, Set of rules governing the spelling and composition of morphologically complex words & Decision algorithm
c.The recognition engine, set of rules & Algorithm.
d.All of the above.

A

53.Morphological analyzer is composed of the following Three parts according to Kumar, 2013?
a.The recognition engine, identifying suffixes, an d finding a stem within the input word algorithms
b.Morpheme lexeme, Set of rules governing the spelling and composition of morphologically complex words & Decision algorithm
c.The recognition engine, set of rules & Algorithm.
d.All of the above.

B

54.Morphological analysis is also known as__.
a.Sentiment Analysis
b.Pragmatic Analysis
c.CNN
d.Lexical Analysis

D

55.What are the various methods of Morphological Analysis?
a.Finite State Automata(FSA),Two level Morphology, Finite State Transducer(FST),
b.Stemmer Algorithm, Corpus base
d Approach, DAWG(Directed Acyclic Word Graph)
c.Paradigm based approach
d.All of the above

D

56.What is FSA (Finite State Automata)?
a.Finite state automaton is a model of behavior composed of state, transitions and actions.
b.This consists of rules which map the two representations to each other. Each rule is described through a finite-state transducer
c.It takes raw corpus as input and produces a segmentation of the word forms observed in the text.
d.None of the above

A

ition and actions. a.FST b.FSA c.DAWG d.Stemmer Algorithm	
58.The lexical representation of a word-form is also called as___. a.Morphophonemic b.Morphotacties c.Both a & b d.None of the above	A
59.____has given a computational model of two-level morphology for word-form recognition and generation in his dissertation in 1983. a.Kumar b.Shrivastava c.Kimmo Koskenniemi d.Chomsky	C
60.The two-level morphology model consists of two representations and one rule. What are they? a.The surface representation of a word-form, The lexical represen tation of a word-form, rules which map the two representations. b.The surface representation of a word-form, The statistical representation of a word-form, rules which map the two representations. c.The surface representation of a word-form, The lexical representation of a word-form, rules which isolate the two representations. d.None of the above	A
61.The surface representation of a word-form, The lexical representation of a word-form, rules which map the two representations refers to ____. a.Two-level morphology model b.Chomsky Model c.Finite State Automata d.Both a & c	A
62.___is an advanced version of FSA(finite state automata)and is used to represent the lexicon computationally. a.FST b.FSA c.DAWG d.Stemmer Algorithm	A

computationally. a.FST b.FSA c.DAWG d.Stemmer Algorithm	
64.In FST what components are used to build morphological analyzers? a.lexicon, orthographic rules and spelling variations b.The surface representation of a word-form, The statistical representation of a word-form, rules which map the two representations. c.Lexicon, The statistical representation & spelling variations d.None of the above	A
65.lexicon, orthographic rules and spelling variations are the components of ____. a.Stemmer Algorithm b.Two-level morphology c.FST d.FSA	C
66.An FST is simply a classical finite-state automaton whose transitions are ___ , rather than with single symbols. a.Labeled with tokens b.labeled with pairs c.Not labeled d.Both a & b	B
67.What is stemmer? a.This consists of rules which map the two representations to eachother. Each rule is described through a finite-state transducer b.It takes raw corpus as input and produces a segmentation of the word forms observed in the text. c.It is used for stripping of affixes. It uses a set of rules containing a list of stems and replacement rules. d.All of the above	C
68.The most widely used stemmer algorithm is ___. a.Potter Algorithm b.Porter Algorithm c.Decision Algorithm d.Both a & b	B

rules.
a.Two-level morphology model
b.Chomsky Model
c.Finite State Automata
d.Stemmer

70.What is corpus? a.A corpus is collection of Parameters and arguments b.Corpus is a large collection of written text belonging to a particular language c.It refers to a situation where the context of a phrase gives it multiple interpretation d.All of the Above.	B
71.DAWG stands for ____. a.Directed Acyclic World Graph b.Directed Acyclic Word Graph c.Directed Acrylic Word Graph d.Diverse Acyclic Word Graph	B
72.DAWG is __. a.It is a very efficient data structure for lexicon representation and fast string matching with a great variety of applications. b.It is a very efficient data structure. c.It is used for representation. d.All of above	A
73.A ___ defines all the word forms of a given stem and also provides a feature structure with every word form. The ___ is efficient for inflectional rich languages. a.Paradigm, paradigm-based approach b.Paradigm based approach, paradigm c.Paradigm,rule-based Approach d.None of the above	A
74.The ANUSAARAKA research group has developed a language independent paradigm based morphological compiler program for ___. This or a variant of this scheme has been used widely in NLP. a.European Languages b.English Languages c.Indian Languages d.All of the above	C

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morphological compiler program for Indian languages. This or a variant of this scheme has been used widely in NLP. a.ANUSAARAKA b.Anusarka c.ANUSARKAR d.All of the above	
76.Morphology is divided into two branches: a.Direct, Indirect b.Inflectional c.Derivational d.Both b & c	D
77.___is a change in word form. This usually means the use of endings. For eg., He works, he worked, and he is working. a.Derivational Morphology b.Inflectional Morphology c.Both a & b d.None of the above	B
78._____creates new words. For example, beauty becomes beautiful. The affix -ful changes the word from a noun to an adjective. a.Derivational Morphology b.Inflectional Morphology c.Both a & b d.None of the above	A
79._____ morphology uses many more affixes than ___morphology. a.Inflectional, derivational b.Derivational, inflectional c.Direct, Indirect d.None of the above	B
80.NLTK have following stemming classes: a.Porter Stemmer, Lancaster Stemmer b.Regexp Stemmer c.Snowball Stemmer d.All of the above	D
81.In ___, the words are replaced by the root words or the words with similar context. E.g. - Walking will be replaced by Walk(walk is the root word of walking) a.Stemming b.Lemmatization c.Both a & b d.None of the above	B

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as___
a.Stems, Stemming
b.Lemma, Lemmatization
c.Corpus
d.Suffix stripping

83.NLTK requires Python versions above_.
a.2.7
b.3.8
c.3.0
d.2.0

A

84.A ___, often called a pattern, specifies a set of strings required for a particular purpose. A simple way to specify a finite set of strings is to list its elements or members.
a.Regular Expression
b.Non regular Expression
c.Finite Automata
d.None of the above

A

85.a|b* denotes
a.{ε, "a", "b", "aa", "ab", "ba", "bb", "aaa", ...}
b.{ε, "a", "b", "bb", "bbb", ...}
c.{"a", "ac", "ab", "abc", "abb", "abbc", ...}
d.None of the above

B

86.(a|b)* denotes
a.{ε, "a", "b", "aa", "ab", "ba", "bb", "aaa", ...}
b.{ε, "a", "b", "bb", "bbb", ...}
c.{"a", "ac", "ab", "abc", "abb", "abbc", ...}
d.None of the above

A

87.ab*(c|ε) denotes
a.{ε, "a", "b", "aa", "ab", "ba", "bb", "aaa", ...}
b.{ε, "a", "b", "bb", "bbb", ...}
c.{"a", "ac", "ab", "abc", "abb", "abbc", ...}
d.None of the above

C

88.(aa)**(bb)**b denotes
a.{b, aab, aabbb, aabbbbb, aaaab, aaaabbb, ...}
b.{ε, "a", "b", "aa", "ab", "ba", "bb", "aaa", ...}
c.{"a", "ac", "ab", "abc", "abb", "abbc", ...}
d.None of the above

89.(0 + 10*) denotes
a.{1, 01, 10, 010, 0010, ...}
b.{ 0, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, ... }
c.{ε, 0, 1, 01}
d.None of the above

B

moving from one state to another but it depends upon the applied input symbol.
a.Finite Automata
b.DFA
c.NFA
d.None of the above

91.What is Q in the finite automata set?
a.Finite set of states.
b.set of Input Symbols.
c.Initial state.
d.set of Final States.

A

92.Σ denotes in Finite Automata set as:
a.Finite set of states.
b.set of Input Symbols.
c.Initial state.
d.set of Final States.

B

93.FA is characterized into two types & they are:
a.DA, NA
b.NFA, DFA
c.Both a & b
d.None of these

94.In __ null (or ε) move is not allowed.
a.NFA
b.DFA
c.Cyclic graphs
d.None of the above

B

95.In ___ null (or ε) move is allowed i.e., it can move forward without reading symbols.
a.NFA
b.DFA
c.Cyclic graphs
d.None of the above

A

96.What FS transducers do?
a.It is a finite state automaton which produces output as well as reading input, it is useful for parsing.
b.It is the simplest machine to recognize patterns.
c.A simple way to specify a finite set of strings is to list its elements or members.
d.All of the above

A

97.Transducers work in 4 modes. What are they?
a.generation mode,recognition mode,
b.translation mode(left to right), translation mode(right to left)
c.Both a & b
d.None of the above

C

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consists of exactly as many as as the word on the second tape consists of bs. b.It reads as from the first tape and writes an b for every a that it reads onto the second tape. c.It writes a string on one tape and a string on the other tape. Both strings have the same length. d.It reads bs from the second tape and writes an a for every f that it reads onto the first tape.	
99.What recognition mode does? a.It accepts when the word on the first tape consists of exactly as many as the word on the second tape consists of. b.It reads as from the first tape and writes an b for every a that it reads onto the second tape. c.It writes a string of as on one tape and a string bs on the other tape. Both strings have the same length. d.It reads bs from the second tape and writes an a for every f that it reads onto the first tape.	A
100.What are the advantages of Porter stemmer algorithm? a.Produces the best output as compared to other stemmers.Less error rate. b.Compared to Lovins it's a light stemmer. c.The Snowball stemmer framework designed by Porter is language independent approach to stemming d.All of the above.	D
101.The ____ algorithm is a process of removing suffixes from words in English. a.Lovins Stemmer b.Porter Stemmer c.paice/ Husk Stemmer d.None of the above	B
102.Disadvantages of Porter Stemming algorithm are: a.The stems produced are not always real words. b.It has at least five steps and sixty rules and hence is time consuming c.It writes a string on one tape and a string on the other tape. Both strings have the same length. d.Both a & b	D
103.The ___ is a very interesting method and it is language independent. a.Lovins Stemmer b.Porter Stemmer c.paice/ Husk Stemmer d.N-Gram Stemmer	D

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comparisons. b.Language independent. c.Both a & b d.None of the above	
105.Limitations of N-Gram Stemmer are: a.Not time efficient. b.Requires a significant amount of space for creating and indexing the n-grams. c.Not a very practical method d.All of the above	D
106._____ is a vocabulary, a list of words, a dictionary. a.Corpus b.WordNet c.Lexicon d.None of the above	C
107._____ is a lexical database for the English language. a.Corpus b.WordNet c.Lexicon d.None of the above	B
108._____ basically, means a body, and in the context of Natural Language Processing (NLP), it means a body of text. a.Corpus b.WordNet c.Lexicon d.None of the above	A
109.What are the applications of FST? a.Word Inflections. For example, pluralizing words (cat-> cats) b.Morphological Parsing; i.e., extracting the "properties" of a word (e.g., computers-> computer + [Noun] + [Plural]) c.Simple Word Translation, e.g., translating US English to UK English d.All of the above.	D
110.____ are general rules used when breaking a word into its stem and modifiers. An example would be: singular English words ending with -y, when pluralized, end with -ies. a.Morphological Rules b.Orthographic Rules c.Parsing d.None of the above	B

b.Over stemming
c.Mid stemming
d.Both a and b

112.___ is when two words with different stems are stemmed to the same root. This is also known as a ___.
a.Under Stemming, False Positive
b.Over Stemming, False Positive
c.Under Stemming, False Negative
d.Over Stemming, False Negative.

B

113.____ is when two words that should be stemmed to the same root are not. This is also known as a ___.
a.Under Stemming, False Positive
b.Over Stemming, False Positive
c.Under Stemming, False Negative
d.Over Stemming, False Negative.

C

114.It is possible to use backtracking in ___.
a.NFA
b.DFA
c.DAG
d.FA

B

115.It is not possible to use backtracking at all times in the case of ___.
a.NFA
b.DFA
c.DAG
d.FA

A

116.The full form of DFA is___.
a.Derived Finite Automata
b.Deterministic Final Automata
c.Deterministic Finite Automata
d.Duplicate Final Automation

C

117.The full form of NFA is ___.
a.Non-derived Finite Automata
b.Non-deterministic Final Automata
c.Non-deterministic Finite Automata
d.Non-Duplicate Final Automation

C

118.The generally accepted approach to morphological parsing is through the use of a ___, which inputs words and outputs their stem and modifiers.
a.Non-deterministic Finite Automata(NFA)
b.Deterministic Finite Automata(DFA)
c.Directed Acyclic Graph(DAG)
d.Finite StateTransducer(FST)

D

language. Thus the output is a yes or no, and a pair of output strings. b.A machine that reads a string and outputs another string. c.a transducer that takes a pair of strings as input and output accept if the string-pair is in the string-pair language, and a reject if it is not d.A machine that computes relation between sets	
120.FST as generator: a.a machine that outputs pairs of strings of the language. Thus the output is a yes or no, and a pair of output strings. b.A machine that reads a string and outputs another string. c.a transducer that takes a pair of strings as input and output accept if the string-pair is in the string-pair language, and a reject if it is not d.A machine that computes relation between sets	A
121.FST as transducer: a.a machine that outputs pairs of strings of the language. Thus the output is a yes or no, and a pair of output strings. b.A machine that reads a string and outputs another string. c.a transducer that takes a pair of strings as input and output accept if the string-pair is in the string-pair language, and a reject if it is not d.A machine that computes relation between sets	B
122.FST as set relator: a.a machine that outputs pairs of strings of the language. Thus the output is a yes or no, and a pair of output strings. b.A machine that reads a string and outputs another string. c.a transducer that takes a pair of strings as input and output accept if the string-pair is in the string-pair language, and a reject if it is not d.A machine that computes relation between sets	D
123.To construct a regular expression from a DFA, we replace each state in the __one by one with a corresponding __. a.NFA, regular expression b.DFA, regular expression c.Regular expression, DFA d.None of the above	B

can be completed. a.Epsilon transitions b.States c.DFA d.NFA	
125.In the fields of computational linguistics and probability, an___ is a contiguous sequence of n items from a given sample of text or speech. The items can be phonemes, syllables, letters, words or base pairs according to the application. a.corpus b.Epsilon Transitions c.N-grams d.Lemma	C
126.Applications of n-gram: a.design kernels that allow machine learning algorithms such as support vector machines to learn from string data b.find likely candidates for the correct spelling of a misspelled word c.improve compression in compression algorithms where a small area of data requires n-grams of greater length d.All of the above	D
127.Syntactic n-grams are n-grams defined by paths in _____ dependency or constituent trees rather than the linear structure of the text. a.Syntactic b.Semantic c.Symbolic d.None of the above	A
128.NLP is a subfield of _____, computer science, and artificial intelligence concerned with the interactions between computers and human language a.Definitions b.Texts c.Contexts d.Linguistics	D
129.NLP does not involves in - a.Speech recognition b.Language understanding c.Language generation d.Computer vision	D

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b.Statistical c.Symbolic d.All of the above	
131.Which is not NLP task? a.Discourse b.Morphological analysis c.Object recognition d.Relational semantics	C
132.Which is the goal of NLP? a.Content generation b.Machine translation c.Paraphrasing d.All of the above	D
133.Where NLP is not used? a.Chat bots b.Image/Video captioning c.Language translator d.Predictive analysis	D
134.What input we can process with NLP? a.Audio b.Video c.Text d.All of the above	D
135.Which is not a level of NLP process? a.Pragmatic b.Discourse c.Morphological d.Textual	D
136.Which difficulty occurs in NLP? a.Referential Ambiguity b.Lexical Ambiguity c.Contextual Ambiguity d.Syntax level Ambiguity	C
137.Which is not application of NLP? a.OCR b.Sentiment analysis c.Text classification d.Auto-correct	A
138.How many steps of NLP is there? a.4 b.5 c.2 d.6	B

that corresponds to the units of meaning in the sentence. a.Graph Processing b.Syntactic Processing c.Semantic Processing d.All of the mentioned	
140.Choose form the following areas where NLP can be useful. a.Information Retrieval b.Automatic Text Summarization c.Automatic Question-Answering Systems d.All of the mentioned	D
141.What is the main challenge/s of NLP? a.Handling Ambiguity of Sentences b.Handling Tokenization c.Handling POS-Tagging d.All of the mentioned	A
142.What is Machine Translation a.Converts one human language to another b.Converts human language to machine language c.Converts any human language to English d.Converts Machine language to human language	A
143.In linguistic morphology _____ is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form. a.Rooting b.Stemming c.Text-Proofing d.Both Rooting & Stemming	B
144.Which is not a step in NLP? a.Lexical analysis b.Syntactic analysis c.Word analysis d.Pragmatic Analysis	C
145.Which of the following is demerits of Top-Down Parser? a.It is hard to implement. b.Slow speed c.inefficient d.Both B and C	D
146.Given a sound clip of a person or people speaking, determine the textual representation of the speech. a.Text-to-speech b.Speech-to-text c.Both A and B d.None of the Above	B

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a.Text planning b.Sentence planning c.Text Realization d.None of the Above	
148.Which is not a knowledge type of language processing? a.Discourse b.Pattern c.Symbol d.World	C
149.In morphology, we care about the ____ that make up the sentence a.Characters b.Words c.Symbols d.Lexicons	B
150.Which is not an example of morphology? a.Prefix/suffix b.Singularization/Pluralization c.Lemmatization d.Word detection	D
92.Σ denotes in Finite Automata set as: a.Finite set of states. b.set of Input Symbols. c.Initial state. d.set of Final States.	B
151. In parsing stage, we focus more on the _____ of the words within a sentence a. Sequence b. Group c. Relationship d. None of the above	c
152. Syntactical analysis is done at_____ level a. Sentence b. Word c. Lexicon d. Symbol	a
153. Morphological analysis is done at _____level a. Character b. Lexicon c. Word d. Sentence	c

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meaningful word is called, a. Free morphemes b. Bound morphemes c. Derived morphemes d. Lexical morphemes	
155. Morphotactics is a model of a. Spelling modifications that may occur during affixation b. How and which morphemes can be affixed to a stem c. All affixes in the English language d. Ngrams of affixes and stems	b
156. Natural Language Processing, or NLP for short, is broadly defined as the automatic _____of natural language, like speech and text, by software. a. Conversion b. Manipulation c. Correction d. None of the above	b
157. NLP is originated from the idea of _____which came to existence during the second world war. a. Machine translation b. Turing machine c. Machine Intelligence d. None of the above	a
158. What is full form of NLG? a. Natural Language Generation b. Natural Language Genes c. Natural Language Growth d. Natural Language Generator	a
159. In linguistic morphology_____ is the process for reducing inflected words to their root form. a. Rooting b. Stemming c. Text-Proofing d. Both Rooting & Stemming	b
160. Which of the following is used study of construction of words from primitive meaningful units? a. Phonology b. Morphology c. Morpheme d. Shonology	b

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b. is an extension of propositional logic c. Separate words into individual morphemes and identify the class of the morphemes d. None of the Above	
162. Word level anlysis helps to find_____ resolution according to the context a. Ambiguity b. Text c. Sentence d. None of the above	a
163. Word level analysis helps in _____of given text a. Understanding b. Spellchecking c. Reducing size d. All of the above	b
164. _____is the smallest part of a word a. Letter b. Morpheme c. Word sketches d. Verbs	b
165. The morphological level of linguistic processing deals with the study of word _____and word_____ a. Structure & Formation b. Joining & Cutting c. Equivalence & Opposite d. None of the above	a
166. Which is the Morpheme from following? a. Prefix b. Stem c. Root d. All of the above	d
167. Which is not used in Word level Analysis? a. Regular Expression b. Decidability and Countability c. Regular Grammar d. Finite Automata	b
168. Which is not a approach of Morphology? a. Morpheme based b. Lexeme based c. context based d. Word based	c

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a. Arrangements
b. Groups
c. Replacements
d. Alloftheabove

170. Lexeme based morphology follows_____ and _____approach.
a. Text & words
b. Letters & words
c. Item & Process
d. None of the above

c

171. Word based Morphology _____that hold between the forms of inflectional paradigms
a. Generalizations
b. Separates
c. Groups
d. Categorised

a

172. Stemming is basically removing the_____ from a word and reduce it to its root word
a. Suffix
b. Root
a. Prefix
b. All of the above

a

173. Over-stemming is when two _____with different stems are stemmed to the same root
a. Roots
b. Prefix
c. Suffix
d. Words

d

174. Lemmatization usually refers to doing things properly with the use of a _____and_____ analysis of words
a. Groups & Section
b. Letter & Context
c. Vobulary & Morphological
d. None of the above

c

175. regular expression is _____given to a function on what and how to match or replace a set of strings
a. Word
b. Instruction
c. Limit
d. Context

b

176. Which is not regex command from following?
a. Strsplit ()
b. Strjoin()
c. Grep()
d. Gsub()

b

should occur in the given text
a. Selectors
b. Commands
c. Quantifiers
d. None of the above

178. finite state automation is a model of behavior composed of state,_____ and_____
a. Transitions & Actions
b. Actions & Words
c. Sequences & Sets
d. None of the above

a

179. In Finite Automaton, transitions is process of _____over from one state to another state.
a. Adding
b. Switching
c. Merging
d. Subtracting

b

180. To build Morphological Parser we need
a. Lexicon
b. Morphotactics
c. Orthographic rules
d. All of the above

d

181. Lexicon is repository of _____
a. Words
b. Letters
c. Sets
d. None of the above

a

182. A transducer maps between FST one set of _____and another.
a. Words
b. Letters
c. Symbols
d. Sentences

c

183. Finite State Transducers is used to represent the_____ computationally
a. Context
b. Syntax
c. Morpheme
d. Lexicon

d

184. Porter stemmer is a process for removing the commoner _____and _____endings from words in English
a. Issue & complex
b. Words & eased
c. Morphological & Inflexional
d. None of the above

c

a. Standardization
b. Reduction
c. Normalisation
d. Cancellation

186. An n-gram is a contiguous _____of n items from a given sample of text or speech
a. Set
b. Class
c. Sequence
d. None of the above

c

187. N-gram is used with
a. Turing machine
b. Finite Automata
c. Markov Model
d. All of the above

c

188. N-gram can improve_____ of auto completion system
a. Completion
b. Prediction
c. Understanding
d. None of the above

b

189. N-gram uses Maximum likelihood _____to estimate probability
a. Completion
b. Addition
c. Reduction
d. Estimation

d

190. Which one is stemming algorithm?
a. Porter algorithm
b. Dawson algorithm
c. N-gram algorithm
d. All of the above

d

191. Orthographic rules are general rules used when breaking a word into its _____and _____.
a. Letters, classifiers
b. Symbols, Quantifiers
c. Stems, Modifiers
d. None of the above

c

192. Derivational morphology changes both the meaning and the content of a listeme, while inflectional morphology doesn't change the meaning, but changes the function.
a. Meaning, Content, Listeme, function
b. Meaning, Listeme, content, function
c. Content, meaning, function, Listeme
d. Function, content, meaning, Listeme

a

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natural language conforming to the rules of formal grammar
a. Analyzing & Strings
b. Defining & groups
c. Reducing & arrays
d. Reviewing & letters

194. Which is not role of parser? a. Report any syntax error b. Create parse tree c. Create symbol table d. Correct any syntax error	d
195. In Top-down parsing, the parser starts constructing the parse tree from the _____. a. Start letter b. Input symbol c. Start symbol d. End letter	c
196. In Bottom-up parsing, the parser starts constructing the parse tree from the_____ . a. Input symbol b. Start symbol c. End letter d. Start letter	a
197. POS is the process of marking up a word in a text as corresponding to a particular part of speech, based on both its _____and its_____ a. Sets & meaning b. Definition & contexts c. Analysis & reporting d. Sets & definitions	b
198. Rule-based taggers use dictionary or_____ for getting possible tags for tagging each word. a. Set b. Array c. Lexicon d. Word	c
199. Following property is of - These taggers are knowledge-driven taggers. a. Rule based tagging b. Stochastic tagging c. All of the above d. None of the above	a

a. Frequency b. Action c. Complexity d. None of the above	
201. Following property is of - This POS tagging is based on the probability of tag occurring. a. Rule based tagging b. Stochastic tagging c. All of the above d. None of the above	b
202. Transformation based tagging is _____algorithm for automatic tagging a. Information based b. Rule based c. Action based d. Group based	b
203. Which is the step taken in Transformation based tagging? a. Start with solution b. Choosing most beneficial transformation c. Applying to problem d. All of the above	d
204. The Penn Treebank, or PTB for short, is a dataset maintained by the_____ a. University of Pennsylvania b. Stanford University c. Harward University d. UC Berkley University	a
205. The job of a POS tagger is to resolve this _____accurately based on the context of use. a. Complexity b. Simplicity c. Ambiguity d. Quality	c
206. In English, many common words have multiple meanings and therefore multiple POS. a. Simple meanings b. Complex meanings c. Multiple meanings d. None of the above	c
207. A context-free grammar (CFG) is a list of rules that define the set of all well-formed sentences in a language. a. List of actions b. List of Rules c. List of variables d. None of the above	b

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b. Left hand c. Option A and B d. None of the above	
209. In CFG, Left hand side identifies_____ and right hand side defines_____ a. Syntactic Categories and component parts b. Complex categories and Summation parts c. Simple Categories and Aggregate parts d. None of the above	a
210. subcategorization denotes the_____ for lexical items (usually verbs) to require/allow the presence and types of the syntactic arguments with which they co-occur a. Ability b. Simplicity c. Complexity d. All of the above	a
211. Sequence labeling is a typical NLP task which assigns a _____or _____to each_____ in a given input sequence. a. Attribute, value, Symbol b. Class, Label, token c. Value, Class, Character d. None of the above	b
212. Types of Sequence labeling a. Token b. Span c. Raw d. Option A and B	d
213. HMMs a e "a statistical Ma koÖ model in ×hich the sÝstem being modeled is assumed to be a _____process with _____states". a. Convolution, completed b. Markov, Unobservable c. Analyzing, Categorized d. Complete, Observed	b
214. HMM are designed to model the joint distribution P(H , O) , where H is the hidden state and O is the observed state. a. Hidden, Observed b. Unobservable, Hidden c. Classified, Completed d. Open, Completed	a

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consists of the _____and the observed space is the_____ . a. Input, Categories b. Values, Variables c. Labels, Input d. Variables, Values	
216. HMMs are limited to only _____states and only take into account the last known_____ . a. Complete, Value b. Unobserved, Variable c. Hidden, Attribute d. Discrete, State	d
217. Maximum Entropy Markov Models use a maximum entropy_____ for_____ and local_____ . a. Framework, Features, Normalization b. Rules, Variables, Classification c. Sets, Values, Distribution d. None of the above	a
218. In the context of POS tagging, the objective would be to build an HMM to model P(_____ |_____) and compute the label probabilities given observations using _____Rule. a. Value, Label, Markov b. Word, Tag, Bayes c. Attribute, Variable, Bayes d. Input, Label, Markov	b
219. In HMMs, spaces are connected_____ via matrices {T,A} to represent the probability of_____ from one state to another following their_____ . a. Transitions, Transitioning, Connections b. Attribute, Changing, groups c. Label, moving, sets d. None of the above	a
220. Each connection in HMM represents a _____over possible options; given our _____, this results in a large search space of the_____ of all words given the tag. a. Value, variables, associativity b. Distribution, tags, probability c. Variable, Labels, Transitivity d. Object, groups, associativity	b

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query a. Spans, Entities b. Classes, Objects c. Sequences, Variables d. All of the above	
222. The label bias problem was introduced due to MEMMs applying local normalization. a. Value bias, Global b. Attribute bias, local c. Set bias, global d. Label bias, normalization	d
223. This often leads to the model getting stuck in _____ during_____ . a. Global maxima, encoding b. Global minima, decoding c. Local maxima, Encoding d. Local minima, decoding	d
224. The_____ minima trap occurs because the overall model favors_____ with the least amount of transitions. a. Local, groups b. Local, nodes c. Global, nodes d. Global, groups	b
225. Semantic analysis is the process of understanding the _____and_____ of words, signs and sentence structure a. Using, describing b. Meaning, interpretation c. Complexity, Usability d. None of the above	b
226. Elements of Semantic analysis a. Hyponymy b. Homonymy c. Polysemy d. All of the above	d
227. In homonymy, the meanings of the words are not related a. Joined b. Related c. Analysed d. Changed	b

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of a word is activated by the use of the word in a particular_____ . a. Classification b. Analysis c. Context d. Usability	
229. Which is not method of WSD? a. Supervised learning b. Dictionary method c. Unsupervised learning d. Sem-supervised learning	c
230. Which algorithm is for WSD? a. Ceiling & Most Frequent Sense b. Simplified Lesk & Corpus Lesk c. Bootstrapping d. All of the above	d
231. WordNet is the_____ database a. Symbol b. Word c. Lexical d. Annotation	c
232. WordNet does not links words into semantic relations for?. a. Synonyms b. Hyponyms c. Meronyms d. Homonyms	d
233. WordNet can be used for a. Word Sense Disambiguation b. Information Retrieval c. Machine translation d. All of the above	d
234. and are the most common semantic roles. (No Answer) a. semantics b. antonyms c. Agents and themes d. Option A and option B	c
235. When two or more different forms have the same pronunciation, they are called _____. a. Homophones b. Hyponym c. Co-hyponyms d. Homonyms	a

more_____
a. Contextual, simple
b. Lexical, complex
c. Symbolic, advanced
d. None of the above

237. Which is a step of Lexical semantics?
a. Classification of lexical items
b. Decomposition of lexical items
c. Analysing lexical items
d. All of the above

d

238. semantic ambiguity happens when a sentence contains an _____word or phrase.
a. Mis-spelled
b. Difficult
c. Ambiguous
d. Wrong

c

239. semantic analyzer would reject a sentence like_____
a. Hot ice-cream
b. Warm ice-cream
c. Cold ice-cream
d. Option A and B

d

240. Semantic T eebanks use a fo mal _____of sentence's semantic st uctu e.
a. Definition
b. Classification
c. Segmentation
d. Representation

d

241. Lexical analysis is based on _____token but on the other side semantic analysis focuses on _____chunks.
a. Smaller, larger
b. Similar, different
c. Different, Similar
d. Classified, Unsorted

a

242. In lexical semantics, we do study of_____
a. Multiple words
b. Group of sentances
c. Individual words
d. All of the above

c

243. In Hyponymy, It may be defined as the relationship between a generic_____ and_____ of that generic term.
a. Words, sentences
b. Term, instances
c. Set, words
d. None of the above

b

a. Hypernym, Hyponyms b. Hyponyms, Hypernyms c. Label, Tags d. None of the above	
245. Semantic analysis creates a _____of the meaning of a sentence. a. Representation b. Context c. Definition d. Classification	a
246. Which is the building block of semantic systems a. Entities, concepts b. Relations predicates c. Option A and B d. None of the above	c
247. What is reason for need of Meaning representations? a. Linking of linguistic elements to non-linguistic elements b. Representing variety at lexical level c. Can be used for reasoning d. All of the above	d
248. What is required for evaluation of WSD? a. Dictionary b. Test-corpus c. Sequences d. Option A and B	d
249. Which is a difficulty for WSD? a. Differences between dictionaries b. Different algorithm for different applications c. Inter-judge variance d. All of the above	d
250. polysemy has the same spelling but_____ meaning. a. Difficult and contextual b. Simple and Undestandable c. Different and related d. None of the above	c
251. Synonymy is the relation between two items having different but expressing the same or a close meaning. a. Same, meaning b. Different, context c. Lexical, forms d. None of the above	C

axis.
a. Symmetry, Components
b. Relation, words
c. Connection, groups
d. Action, symbols

253. Which is a Application of WSD?
a. Machine translations
b. Information Retrieval
c. Text mining
d. All of the above

D

254. the sense of the word depends on the words of that particular word.
a. Relating
b. Same
c. Neighboring
d. Dependent

C

255. Semantic analysis the text elements and assigns them to their logical and grammatical role.
a. Reviews
b. Identifies
c. Checks
d. Adds

B

256. Semantic analysis relates to concepts like and , which is the particular combination of words that can be or frequently are surrounding a single word.
a. Connotations, Collocation
b. Addition, extraction
c. Analysis, identification
d. None of the above

A

257. Pragmatic Analysis is part of the process of extracting from text. a. Context
b. Words
c. Letters
d. Information

D

258. focuses on taking a set of text and figuring out what the actual was.
a. Structured & Meaning
b. Extracted & context
c. Selected & Definition
d. None of the above

A

259. deixis is the process of via language
a. Pointing
b. Selecting
c. Extracting
d. Removing

A

a. Definition b. Symbol c. Context d. Expression	
262. Which is not a type of Deixis? a. Simple b. Person c. Spatial d. Temporal	A
263. "Implicature" denotes either the act of meaning or _____ one thing by saying something else, or the ____ of that act. a.Adding, Set b.Implying, Object c.Extracting, Rule d.Defining, Part	B
264.Implicatures can be determined by sentence _____ or by _____ context. a.Definition, additional b.Meaning, Conversational c.Understanding, group d.None of the above	B
265.Which is not a type of Implicature? a.Conventional b.Unconventional c.Conditional d.Conversational	C
266.A presupposition is an _____ about the world or background belief a.Additional assumption b.Defined assumption c.Necessary assumption d.Implicit assumption	D
267. A presupposition must be mutually known or assumed by the ____ and _____ for the utterance to be considered appropriate in context. a. Reader, Writer b.Actor, Object c.Speaker, Addressee d.None of the above	C

presupposition, and thus "triggers" it.
a.Context, Well-defined
b.Lexical, Linguistic
c.Defined, Proper
d.All of the above

269.speech act is something expressed by an individual that not only presents _____, but performs an _____ as well.
a.Data, process
b.Rules, Activity
c.Information, Action
d.None of the above

C

270.Which is not a level of Speech act?
a.Locutionary
b.Definite
c.Indirect
d.Performative

B

271.Which is primitive Speech act from following?
a.Labelling
b.Answering
c.Requesting
d.All of the above

D

272.Discourse deals with how the immediately preceding sentence can affect the _____ of the next sentence.
a.Addition
b.Extraction
c.Interpretation
d.Analysis

C

273.Which is the mode of discourse from following
a.Narration, Description
b.Exposition, Argument
c.Option A and B
d.None of the above

C

274.Feature of Discourse structure?
a.Time
b.Space
c.Class
d.All of the above

D

275.reference resolution may be defined as the task of _____what entities are referred to by which _____ expression.
a.Explaining, Lexical
b.Determining, Linguistic
c.Analysing, Symbol
d.None of the above

B

b.Pronouns and Names c.Demonstratives d.All of the above	
277.Which is not a task of reference resolution a.Coreference Resolution b.Constraint Resolution c.Constraint Coreference Resolution d.Pronomial Anaphora Resolution	B
278.Simple natural language phenomena (e.g., NP-NP, V-NP-NP patterns) can be described using_____ a.CFG b.Turing machines c.DFA d.None of the above	A
279.Which is not a Semantic and Syntactic Constraint? a.Reflexive b.Pronoun Natural Language Processing c.Animate d.Addition	D
280.Which is not a distinctionfor Coreference? a.Anaphora b.Cataphora c.Split Antecedents d.Combined Antecedents	D
281.Which is not the application of Coreference resolution? a.Text Classification b.Textual Entailment c.Automatic Summarization d.Text Recognition	D
282.coreference resolution is a well-studiedproblem in _____. a.Discourse b.NLP c.Text classification d.None of the above	A
283.Algorithms intended to resolve coreferences commonly look first for the nearest _____ that is compatible with the referring _____. a.Following Word, information b.Group of sentences, Definitions c.Preceding individual, Expressions d.None of the above	C

Flashcards Learn Test Match

requiresaccess to extra-linguistic _____.
a.Identified, quantity
b.Explained,expression
c.Determinable, information
d.Acceptable, symbols

285.co-reference always implies _____, whereas anaphora does not.
a.Identity of reference
b.Complexity of reference
c.Simplicity of reference
d.Quality of reference

A

286.Pragmatic Ambiguity arises when the_____ of words of a sentence is not specific; it concludes different meanings.
a.Information
b.Structure
c.Context
d.Meaning

D

287.Pragmatics is the study of the functions of the _____ and its use in context.
a.Context
b.Language
c.Words
d.Symbols

B

288.Reference may bedefined as the _____ expression to denote an entity or individual.
a.Symbolic
b.Text
c.Linguistic
d.Lexical

C

289.The coherence of entire discourse can also be considered by _____ structure between ____ relations.
a.Horizontal, Incoherence
b.Vertical, all
c.Hierarchical, Coherence
d.Nonhierarchical, Complex

C

290.Pragmatic ambiguity refers to the situation where the context of a phrase gives it multiple_____.
a.Assumptions
b.Group of data
c.Interpretations
d.Classifications

C

another, preserving the meaning of the input text, and ___ fluent text in the output language. a.Definition, Assuming b.Context, Defining c.Language, Producing d.Symbols, Adding	
292.Which is not MT approach? a.Rule-based b.Symbol c.Statistical d.Neural	B
293.MT performs _____ substitution of words in one language for words in another a.Mechanical b.Aesthetic c.Complex d.Contextual	A
294.Information retrieval (IR) is finding material (usually documents) of an ___ nature that satisfies an information need from within large ____. a.Categorized, words b.Defined, databases c.Unstructured, collections d.Correlated, datasets	C
295.Which is not a model of Information retrieval? a.Classical b.Non-classical c.Simple d.Alternative	D
296.Which is not a componentof IR? a.Indexing system b.Collection of documents c.Defined set of Queries d.Reviewing system	D
297.A perfect IR system will retrieve only relevant documents. a.Relevant b.Accessible c.Large d.Small	A
298.Sentiment analysis is the _____ and ____ of emotions (positive, negative and neutral) withintext data using text analysis techniques. a.Checking, reviewing b.Defining, Grouping c.Interpretation, Classification d.None of the above	C

Flashcards Learn Test Match

b.Aspect based c.Word based d.Bilingual	
300.Whichalgorithm is used in Classification of SE? a.SVM b.Deep learning c.Linear regression d.All of the above	C
301.Which is a challenge for SE? a.Subjectivity and Tone b.Context and Polarity c.Irony and Sarcasm d.All of the above	D
302.Which is not a SE classification technique? a.Automated b.Hybrid c.Semi-automated d.Rule-based	C
303.Which is application of SE? a.Customer feedback b.Social media monitoring c.Market Research d.All of the above	D
304.Which is a step of finding Sentiment Polarity? a.Sentiment identification b.Feature selection c.Sentiment classification d.All of the above	D
305.Feature selection includes a.Term presence and frequecy, Opinion words and phrases b.Part of speech and negations c.Option A and B d.None of the above	C
306.Named entity recognition is a popular technique used in information extraction to_____ and_____ the named entities and _____ them under various predefined classes. a.Define, group, differentiate b.Identify, Segment, Categorize c.View, Category, classify d.None of the above	B

Flashcards Learn Test Match

a.Structured b.Categorised c.Defined d.Unstructured	
308.Which is A method for Named-entity extractions a.Hybrid b.Lexicon c.Machine learning based d.All of the above	D
309.Rule-based systems for entity extraction employ a ____ of grammatical ____ hand-crafted bycomputational _____. a.Set, Actions, scientists b.Series, Rules, Linguists c.Sequence, words, developers d.None of the above	B
310.Which is not a application of Named-entity extractions a.Customer feedback b.Categorizing customer tickets for help c.Analyze resumes d.Recognizing characters from images	D
311.It is a process of generating a concise and meaningful _____ of _____ from multiple text resources such as books, news articles, blog posts, research papers, emails, and tweets. a.Definition, words b.Classification, symbols c.Summary, text d.Context, words	C
312.In extractive Summarization, we identify the important _____ or ____ from the original text and____ only those from the text. a.Words, symbols, add b.Sentences, phrases, extracts c.Characters, context, remove d.Symbols,characters, join	B
313.In abstractive summarization, we _____ new sentences from the _____ text. a.Generate, original b.Extract, new c.Add, new d.None of the above	A

a.Supervised
b.Unsupervised
c.Semi-supervised
d.None of the above

315.Text classification also known as text ____ or text _____ is the process of categorizing text into_____ groups.
a.Reviewing, segmenting, unorganized
b.Tagging, Categorization, organized
c.Labelling, reviewing, organized
d.Grouping, categorization, Unorganized

B

316.Text classification is used in
a.Sentiment analysis
b.Topic detection
c.Language detection
d.All of the above

D

317.Which is not a text classification technique?
a.OCR
b.Artifical Neural network
c.Tf-idf
d.Naive bayes classifier

A

318.Which is a type of text based classification?
a.Request-based
b.Content-based
c.Option A and B
d.Automatic

C

319.Sentiment analysis refers to the use of natural language processing to systematically _____,_____, _____, and ___ affective states and subjective information.
a.Identify, extract, quantify, study
b.Analyze, add, remove, segment
c.View, extract, classify, study
d.None of the above

A

320.Which is a example of Sentiment analysis?
a.Coronet has the best lines of all-day cruisers.
b.Bertram has a deep V hull and runs easily through seas.
c.Pastel-colored 1980s-day cruisers from Florida are ugly.
d.All of the above

D

321.Which model is not used in Information Retrieval?
a.Extended Boolean model
b.Vector space model
c.Binary Independence model
d.Bayesian model

D

communicative and social content and its effect on interpretation. b.It means abstracting or deriving the meaningful use of language in situations.In this analysis,the main focus is always on what was said in reinterpreted on what is meant. c.Pragmatic analysis helps users to discover this intended effect by applying a set of rules that characterize cooperative dialogues. d.All of the above	
323._____analysis deals with the overall communicative and social content and its effect on interpretation. It means abstracting or deriving the meaningful use of language in situations a.Morphological and Lexical Analysis b.Syntactic Analysis c.Semantic Analysis d.Pragmatic Analysis	D
324.We could also say that __is the process of 'pointing' via language. a.Person deixis b.Spatial deixis c.Temporal deixis d.Deixis	D
325.Deictic expressions are among the first forms to be acquired and spoken by very young children. They can be used to point to a person via____(me,you) a.Person deixis b.Spatial deixis c.Temporal deixis d.Deixis	A
326.Deictic expressions are among the first forms to be acquired and spoken by very young children.They can be used to point to a location via____(here,there) a.Person deixis b.Spatial deixis c.Temporal deixis d.Deixis	B
327.Deictic expressions are among the first forms to be acquired and spoken by very young children.They can be used to point to time via_____ (now,then). a.Person deixis b.Spatial deixis c.Temporal deixis d.Deixis	C

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literally expressed.
a.Deixis
b.Implicature
c.Presupposition
d.Speech acts

329.____can aid in communicating more efficiently than by explicitly saying everything we want to communicate.
a.Deixis
b.Implicature
c.Presupposition
d.Speech

B

330.A____is an implicit assumption about the world or background belief relating to an utterance whose truth is taken for granted in discourse.
a.Deixis
b.Implicature
c.Presupposition(PSP)
d.Speech acts

C

331._____ represent a key concept in the field of
pragmatics which can be broadly defined as language use in context taking into account the speaker's and the addressee's verbal and non-verbal contributions to the negotiation of meaning in interaction.
a.Deixis
b.Implicature
c.Presupposition(PSP)
d.Speech acts

D

332.What are the types of speech acts according to John Searle?
a.Representatives
b.Comisessives
c.Directives
d.All of the above

D

333.Speech Acts are of following types:
a.Declarations
b.Expressives
c.Both a & b
d.None of the above

C

334.Essentially,____is about the way conversation works in practice.
a.Deixis
b.Implicature
c.Presupposition(PSP)
d.Conversational Structure

D

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a.Representatives b.Comisessives c.Directives d.All of the above	
336._____ commit a speaker to some futureaction. a.Representatives b.Comisessives c.Directives d.All of the above	B
337._____are used by a speaker who attempts to get the addressee to carry out an action. a.Representatives b.Comisessives c.Directives d.All of the above	C
338._____affect an immediate change of affairs. a.Declarations b.Expressives c.Both a & b d.None of the above	A
339._____ express some sort of psychological state. a.Declarations b.Expressive c.Both a & b d.None of the above	B
340._____may be defined as the linguisticexpression to denote an entity or individual. a.Coherence b.Reference c.Discourse d.None of the above.	B
341._____may be defined as the task of determining what entities are referred to by which linguistic expression. a.Coherence resolution b.Reference Resolution c.Discourse d.None of the above.	B
342.The natural language expression that is used to perform reference is called a ___. a.Referring expression b.Corefer c.Antecedent d.Anaphora	A

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b.Antecedent c.Anaphora d.Referent	
344.When two expressions are used to refer to the same entity, they are called___. a.Corefers b.Antecedent c.Anaphora d.Referent	A
345.The term has the license to use another term: a.Corefers b.Antecedent c.Anaphora d.Referent	B
346.___may be defined as the reference to an entity that has been previously introduced into the sentence. And, the referring expression is called ___. a.Antecedent b.Anaphora c.Anaphoric d.Both b & c	D
347. The model that contains the representations of the entities that have been referred to in the discourse and the relationship they are engaged in. a.Coherence resolution b.Reference Resolution c.Discourse Model d.None of the above.	C
348. Referring Expressions have following types: a.Indefinite Noun Phrases b.Definite Noun Phrases c.Pronouns d.All of the above	D
349.Types of Referring expressions are: a.Demonstratives b.Names c.Both a & b d.None of the above	C
350.What are the reference tasks? a.Coreference Resolution b.Pronominal Anaphora resolution c.Both a & b d.Anaphora	C

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a. It is defined as the task of finding the antecedent for a single pronoun.
b. It is the task of finding referring expressions in a text that refer to the same entity.
c. These demonstrate and behave differently than simple definite pronouns.
d. All of the above

352. What is a Pronominal Anaphora expression?

a. It is defined as the task of finding the ant ecedent for a single pronoun.
b. It is the task of finding referring expressions in a text that refer to the same entity.
c. These demonstrate and behave differently than simple definite pronouns.
d. All of the above

a

353. What are the types of Coreference?

a. Anaphora & Cataphora
b. Split Antecedents
c. coreferring noun phrases
d. All of the above

d

354. In a coreference resolution task, the ___is the number of noun phrase pairs correctly labeled as coreferent (true positives) divided by the total number of pairs labeled as coreferent

a. Recall
b. Precision
c. Anaphora
d. None of the above

b

355. ___ in this context is defined as the number of true positives divided by the total number of pairs that actually corefer.

a. Recall
b. Precision
c. Anaphora
d. None of the above

a

356. What are the three machine learning approaches for coreference resolution?

a. Clustering Approach
b. Decision Tree
c. Algorithm based on Bell tree
d. All of the above

d

Flashcards Learn Test Match

a. If the distance between two noun phrases is less than the clustering radius t hreshold r and their coreference equivalence classes are compatible, then the classes are merged b. for coreference resolution requires a set of features describing pairs of noun phrases and recasting the coreference problem as a classification task. c. In each step of the algorithm, one mention is added by either linking to each of existing entities, or starting a new entity. A new layer of nodes is created to represent all possible coreference outcomes by adding one mention. The number of tree leaves is the number of possible coreference outcomes and it equals the Bell number d. All of the above	
358. What is the Decision tree approach for Coreference? a. If the distance between two noun phrases is less than the clustering radius threshold r and their coreference equivalence classes are compatible, then the classes are merged b. Applying Decision tree for coreference resolution requires a set of features describing pairs of noun phrases and recasting the coreference problem as a classification task. c. In each step of the algorithm, one mention is added by either linking to each of existing entities, or starting a new entity. A new layer of nodes is created to represent all possible coreference outcomes by adding one mention. The number of tree leaves is the number of possible coreference outcomes and it equals the Bell number d. All of the above	b

Flashcards Learn Test Match

a. If the distance between two noun phrases is less than the clustering radius threshold r and their coreference equivalence classes are compatible, then the classes are merged b. Applying Decision tree for coreference resolution requires a set of features describing pairs of noun phrases and recasting the coreference problem as a classification task. c. In each step of the algorithm, one mention is added by either linking to each of existing entities, or starting a new entity. A new layer of nodes is created to represent all possible coreference outcomes by adding one mention. The number of tree leaves is the number of possible coreference outcomes and it equals the Bell number d. All of the above	
360. An anaphora and all its antecedents form a coreference sequence called _____ a. Recall b. Precision c. Anaphora d. Coreferential chain	d
361. A typical coreference resolution system takes an ____as input and produces the appropriate coreferential chains as output. a.Coherence resolution b. Reference Resolution c. Discourse Model d. Arbitrary document	d
362. Coreference is hard because _____ a. Coreference is hard because of high ambiguity, and because you have to use many kinds of signals and knowledge to resolve the ambiguity. b. In particular, you need to know a lot about the world to be able to figure out what something refers to, knowledge which is difficult to encode into computers. c. Both a & b d. None of the above	c

a. Full text understanding:-understanding an extended discourse b. Machine translation (if languages have different features of gender, number, etc.) c. Text summarization, including things like web snippets & Tasks like information extraction and question answering, when some sentences have pronouns d. All of the above	
364. If the distance between two noun phrases is less than the clustering radius threshold r and their coreference equivalence classes are compatible, then the classes are merged. This concept relates to___. a. Clustering Approach b. Decision Tree c. Algorithm based on Bell tree d. All of the above	a
365. In each step of this algorithm, one mention is added by either linking to each of existing entities, or starting a new entity. A new layer of nodes is created to represent all possible coreference outcomes by adding one mention. The number of tree leaves is the number of possible coreference outcomes and it equals the Bell number. a. Clustering Approach b. Decision Tree c. Algorithm based on Bell tree d. All of the above	c
366. Applying tree algorithms for coreference resolution requires a set of features describing pairs of noun phrases and recasting the coreference problem as a classification task. a. Clustering Approach b. Decision Tree Algorithm c. Algorithm based on Bell tree d. All of the above	b

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coreference is that _____ is (rhetoric) the repetition of a phrase at the beginning of phrases, sentences, or verses, used for emphasis while ___ is (grammar) the relationship between multiple terms that have a common referent. a. anaphora, coreference b. Coreference, anaphora c. Corpus d. Clustering	
368. ___is the task of automatically converting one natural language into another, preserving the meaning of the input text, and producing fluent text in the output language. a. NLP b. Machine Translation c. Machine Learning d. All of the above	b
369. Machine translation algorithm are as follows: a. Hybrid machine translation approach b. Corpus-based c. Rule-based d. All of the above	d
370. What is Rule-based machine translation approach? a. a general term that denotes machine translation systems based on linguistic information about source and target languages basically retrieved from (bilingual) dictionaries and grammars covering the main semantic, morphological, and syntactic regularities of each language respectively. b. This representation is manipulated and transferred to a form suitable for the target language. Then at last output is generated in the target language c. as it name points, a bilingual parallel corpus to obtain knowledge for new incoming translation. This approach uses a large amount of raw data in the form of parallel corpora. d. All of the above.	a

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a. A general term that denotes machine translation systems based on linguistic information about source and target languages basically retrieved from (bilingual) dictionaries and grammars covering the main semantic, morphological, and syntactic regularities of each language respectively. b. This representation is manipulated and transferred to a form suitable for the target language. Then at last output is generated in the target language c. As its name points, a bilingual parallel corpus to obtain knowledge for new incoming translation. This approach uses a large amount of raw data in the form of parallel corpora. d. All of the above.	
372. What is hybrid based machine translation? a. A general term that denotes machine translation systems based on linguistic information about source and target languages basically retrieved from (bilingual) dictionaries and grammars covering the main semantic, morphological, and syntactic regularities of each language respectively. b. This representation is manipulated and transferred to a form suitable for the target language. Then at last output is generated in the target language c. This approach to develop translation from source to target language, which is based on both rules and statistics. d. All of the above.	c
373. Hybrid machine translation is a method of machine translation that is characterized by the use of _____ machine translation approaches within a single machine translation system. a. Single b. Multiple c. Both a & b d. None of the above	b
374. ____, also known as Knowledge-Based Machine Translation and Classical Approach of MT, a. Hybrid machine translation approach b. Corpus-based c. Rule-based machine translation approach. d. All of the above	c

Flashcards Learn Test Match

a. Analysis b. Transfer c. Generation d. All of the above	
376. A rule-based system requires: a. syntax generation and semantic generation. b. syntax analysis, semantic analysis, c. Both a & b d. None of the above	c
377. _____ may be defined as a software program that deals with the organization, storage, retrieval and evaluation of information from document repositories particularly textual information a. Analysis b. Transfer c. Generation d. Information retrieval	d
378. A____that denotes machine translation systems based on linguistic information about source and target languages basically retrieved from (bilingual) dictionaries and grammars covering the main semantic, morphological, and syntactic regularities of each language respectively. a. Hybrid machine translation approach b. Corpus-based c. Rule-based machine translation approach. d. All of the above	c
379. As its name points, a bilingual parallel corpus to obtain knowledge for new incoming translation. ___approach uses a large amount of raw data in the form of parallel corpora. a. Hybrid machine translation approach b. Corpus-based c. Rule-based machine translation approach. d. All of the above	b

both rules and statistics.

a. Hybrid machine translation approach
b. Corpus-based
c. Rule-based machine translation approach.
d. All of the above

381. A____ first analyses the source language input and creates an internal representation. This representation is manipulated and transferred to a form suitable for the target language.

a. Hybrid machine translation approach
b. Corpus-based machine translation approach
c. Rule-based machine translation approach.
d. Machine Translation system

d

382. In __retrieval, the user must enter a query in natural language that describes the required information. Then the IR system will return the required documents related to the desired information.

a. Information Retrieval
b. Ad-hoc retrieval
c. Machine translation
d. None of the above

b

383. What are the types of Information retrieval model?

a. Classical IR model
b. Non-classical IR
c. Alternative IR model
d. All of the above

d

384. This model is based on mathematical knowledge that was easily recognized and understood as well.

a. Classical IR model
b. Non-classical IR
c. Alternative IR model
d. None of the above

a

385. What are the types of classical IR models?

a. Boolean,
b. Vector
c. Probabilistic
d. All of the above

d

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Boolean operations. a. Classical IR model b. Non-classical IR c. Alternative IR model d. None of the above	
387. What are the examples of Non-classical IR models? a. Information logic model b. situation theory model c. interaction models d. All of the above	d
388. It is the enhancement of classical IR models making use of some specific techniques from some other fields. a. Classical IR model b. Non-classical IR c. Alternative IR model d. None of the above	c
389. Following are the examples of Alternative IR models: a. Cluster model, b. fuzzy model c. latent semantic indexing (LSI) models. d. All of the above.	d
390. ____ is a computer science discipline within the fields of information retrieval and natural language processing (NLP), which is concerned with building systems that automatically answer questions posed by humans in a natural language. a. Corpus-based machine translation approach b.Rule-based machine translation approach. c. Machine Translation system d. Question answering (QA)	d

a. This representation is manipulated and transferred to a form suitable for the target language. Then at last output is generated in the target language
b. as its name points, a bilingual parallel corpus to obtain knowledge for new incoming translation. This approach uses a large amount of raw data in the form of parallel corpora.
c. It is a computer science discipline within the fields of information retrieval and natural language processing (NLP), which is concerned with building systems that automatically answer questions posed by humans in a natural language
d. All of the above.

392. In information retrieval, an ___ question answering system aims at returning an answer in response to the user's question. The returned answer is in the form of short texts rather than a list of relevant documents.

a. Close domain
b. Open domain
c. IR system
d. None of the above

b

393. The open domain question answering system uses a combination of techniques from ____for finding answers.

a. computational linguistics
b. information retrieval
c. knowledge representation
d. All of the above

d

394. What Open system question answering system aims to?

a. This representation is manipulated and transferred to a form suitable for the target language. Then at last output is generated in the target language
b. as its name points, a bilingual parallel corpus to obtain knowledge for new incoming translation. This approach uses a large amount of raw data in the form of parallel corpora.
c. This system aims at returning an answer in response to the user's question. The returned answer is in the form of short texts rather than a list of relevant documents.
d. None of the above

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published in 2018.

a. math-aware
b. Close domain
c. Open domain
d. IR system

396. An open source math-aware question answering system takes an ___natural language question as input and returns a mathematical formula retrieved from Wikidata as a succinct answer.

a. English or spanish
b. English only
c. English or Hindi
d. English or German

c

397. ____ is the interpretation and classification of emotions (positive, negative and neutral) within text data using text analysis techniques.

a. Lexical analysis
b. Syntactical analysis
c. Hybrid analysis
d. Sentiment Analysis

d

398. _____ tools allow businesses to identify customer sentiment toward products, brands or services in online feedback.

a. Lexical analysis
b. Syntactical analysis
c. Hybrid analysis
d. Sentiment Analysis

d

399. Types of sentiment analysis are:

a. Fine-grained Sentiment Analysis
b. Emotion detection, Multilingual sentiment analysis
c. Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis
d. All of the above

d

400. What are the polarity categories?

a. Positive
b. Neutral
c. Negative
d. All of the above

d

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frustration, anger, sadness, and so on.

a. Fine-grained Sentiment Analysis
b. Emotion detection
c. Multilingual sentiment analysis
d. Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis

402. Many emotion detection systems use ___or complex machine learning algorithms.

a. Tokens
b. Lexicons
c. Corpus
d. Nothing

b

403. Usually, when analyzing sentiments of texts, let's say product reviews, you'll want to know which particular features people are mentioning in a positive, neutral, or negative way. That's where ____ can help,

a. Fine-grained Sentiment Analysis
b. Emotion detection
c. Multilingual sentiment analysis
d. Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis

d

404. Benefits of sentiment analysis includes:

a. Sentiment analysis helps businesses process huge amounts of data in an efficient and cost-effective way.
b. Sentiment analysis models can help you immediately identify these kinds of situations and gauge brand sentiment, so you can take action right away
c. Tagging text by sentiment is highly subjective, influenced by personal experiences, thoughts, and beliefs. By using a centralized sentiment analysis system, companies can apply the same criteria to all of their data, helping them improve accuracy and gain better insights.
d. All of the above

d

405. Sentiment analysis uses various Natural Language Processing (NLP) methods and algorithms, The main types of algorithms used include:

a. Rule-based
b. Automatic
c. Hybrid
d. All of the above

d

a. Subjectivity and Tone
b. Context and Polarity
c. Irony and Sarcasm
d. All of the above

407. What are the Sentiment analysis challenges? a. Comparisons b. Emojis c. Defining Neutral d. All of the above	d
408. What are the applications of sentiment analysis? a. Social media monitoring b. Brand monitoring, Voice of customer (VoC) c. Customer service, Market research d. All of the above	d
409. _____also known as text tagging or text categorization is the process of categorizing text into organized groups. a. Rule based approach b. Lexicons c. Tokens d. Text classification	d
410. By using Natural Language Processing (NLP), ___can automatically analyze text and then assign a set of pre-defined tags or categories based on its content. a. Text classification b. Text classifiers c. Corpus d. None of the above	b
411. Some of the most common examples and use cases for automatic text classification include the following: a. Sentiment Analysis b. Topic Detection c. Language Detection d. All of the above	d

a given subject (e.g. for brand monitoring purposes).

a. Syntactical analysis
b. Hybrid analysis
c. Sentiment Analysis
d. All of the above

413._____ is the task of identifying the theme or topic of a piece of text (e.g. know if a product review is about Ease of Use, Customer Support, or Pricing when analyzing customer feedback).

a. Sentiment Analysis
b. Topic Detection
c. Language Detection
d. All of the above

b

414. The _____ is a procedure of detecting the language of a given text (e.g. know if an incoming support ticket is written in English or Spanish for automatically routing tickets to the appropriate team).

a.Sentiment Analysis
b. Topic Detection
c. Language Detection
d. All of the above

c

415. Text classification techniques include:

a. Rule-based systems
b. Machine Learning based systems
c. Hybrid systems
d. All of the above

d

416. ____classify text into organized groups by using a set of handcrafted linguistic rules.

a. Rule-based approach
b. Machine Learning based systems
c. Hybrid systems
d. All of the above

a

417. Some of the most popular machine learning algorithms for creating text classification models include:

a. Naive Bayes
b. Support Vector Machines
c. Deep Learning
d. All of the above

d

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a. Rule-based approach b. Machine Learning approach c. Statistical approach d. Both b & c	
419. It is a process of generating a concise and meaningful summary of text from multiple text resources such as books, news articles, blog posts, research papers, emails, and tweets. a. Sentiment Analysis b. Topic Detection c. Language Detection d. Text Summarization	d
420. Text summarization methods are as follows: a. Extractive & Abstractive b. Extractive Summarization c. Abstractive Summarization d. None of the above	a
421. _____ methods function by identifying the important sentences or excerpts from the text and reproducing them verbatim as part of the summary. No new text is generated; only existing text is used in the summarization process. a. Text Summarization b. Extractive Summarization c. Abstractive Summarization d. None of the above	b
422. What is extractive text summarization? a. This method functions by identifying the important sentences or excerpts from the text and reproducing them verbatim as part of the summary. No new text is generated; only existing text is used in the summarization process. b. methods employ more powerful natural language processing techniques to interpret text and generate new summary text, as opp osed to selecting the most representative existing excerpts to perform the summarization. c. It is a process of generating a concise and meaningful summary of text from multiple text resources such as books, news articles, blog posts, research papers, emails, and tweets. d. None of the above	a

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interpret text and generate new summary text, as opposed to selecting the most representative existing excerpts to perform the summarization. a. Text Summarization b. Extractive Summarization c. Abstractive Summarization d. None of the above	
424. What is abstractive text summarization? a.This method functions by identifying the important sentences or excerpts from the text and reproducing them verbatim as part of the summary. No new text is generated; only existing text is used in the summarization process. b. methods employ more powerful natural language processing techniques to interpret text and generate new summary text, as opposed to selecting the most represent ative existing excerpts to perform the summarization. c. It is a process of generating a concise and meaningful summary of text from multiple text resources such as books, news articles, blog posts, research papers, emails, and tweets. d. None of the abov	b
425. _____ is the task of identifying and categorizing key information (entities) in text. a. Text Summarization b. Extractive Summarization c. Abstractive Summarization d. Named entity recognition	d
426. An _____ can be any word or series of words that consistently refers to the same thing. Every detected entity is classified into a predetermined category. a. Corpus b. Entity c. Tokens d. None of the above	b
427. At the heart of any NER model is a two-step process: a. Detect a named entity b. Categorize the entity c. Detecting the corpus d. Both a&b	d