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[MCQ] Natural Language Processing

Introduction to NLP (#1617622891655-38b76479-0272)

Word Level Analysis (#1617622891665-b44fd4c7-0783)



Module 2

1. Morphological Segmentation is

- (A) Finding the sense of each word in the sentence
- (B) Separating words into individual morphemes and identifying the class of the morphemes
- (C) An extension of propositional logic
- (D) Separating words into individual tokens and counting its frequency of occurrence

Answer: B

2. Capability vs Capabilities is an example of ____ morphology.

- (A) Inflectional
- (B) Normalization
- (C) Cliticization
- (D) Derivational

Answer: D

3.N-Gram language models cannot be used for ——.

- (A) Spelling Correction
- (B) Predicting the completion of a sentence
- (C) Removing semantic ambiguity
- (D) Speech Recognition

Answer: C

4.Which type of ambiguity is present in the sentence “Old men and women were taken to safe locations”? Scope Ambiguity Discourse ambiguity Semantics Ambiguity

- (A) Attachment ambiguity
- (B) Scope Ambiguity
- (C) Discourse ambiguity
- (D) Semantics Ambiguity

Answer: B

5.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? “#Coursera is a great platform to learn @Machine Learning.”?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

Answer: B

6.Which of the following techniques can be used to compute the distance between two words?

- (A) Lemmatization
- (B) Part of Speech Tagging
- (C) Dekang Lin
- (D) N-grams

Answer: C

7. How many bi-grams can be generated from given sentence:- “This is NLP book.”?

- (A) 3
- (B) 2
- (C) 4
- (D) 1

Answer: A

8.How is the word “consultants” stemmed?

- (A) consultant
- (B) consult

(C) consult

(D) consultants

Answer: B

9. Consider the following corpus of 3 sentences. 1) I am here 2) who am I. 3) I would like to go. Calculate $P(\text{here} | \text{am})$ assuming a bi-gram language model

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$

(B) 1

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) $\frac{1}{3}$

Answer: C

10. FST is used in ____ Analysis.

(A) Lexical

(B) Morphological

(C) Semantic

(D) Syntactic

Answer: B

11. Which of the following is an example of free morpheme?

(A) un

(B) ful

(C) ly

(D) town

Answer: B

12. How is the word "change" stemmed using Porter Stemmer?

(A) chan

(B) chang

(C) change

(D) cha

Answer: B

13. Which of the following techniques can be used to compute similarity between two sentences in NLP?

(A) Lemmatization

(B) Part of Speech Tagging

(C) Cosine Similarity

(D) N-grams

Answer: C

14. What is output of Morphological analysis for the input word 'mice'?

(A) mice N SG

(B) mouse N SG

(C) mouse N PL

(D) mice N PL

Answer: C

15.Which would definitely be rejected by the English syntactic analyzer?

(A) Rahul is going to school

(B) Rahul is Coming from School

(C) Rahul is in the school

(D) The Rahul the go to the school

Answer: D

16.What is the single morpheme of word "Boxes"?

(A) Box

(B) Boxes

(C) Boxses

(D) Boxing

Answer: A

17.How is the word "changing" lematized?

(A) chang

(B) changin

(C) chan

(D) change

Answer: D

18.Which is standard notation for characterizing text sequences?

(A) Regular expression

(B) Syntatic expression

(C) Semantic expression

(D) Specific expression

Answer: A

19.Which is most common algorithm used in English language for Stemming?

(A) Partial stemmer

(B) Porter stemmer

(C) faster stemmer

(D) Regular stemmer

Answer: B

Syntax Analysis (#1617791752357-f01981e0-4c24)

Semantic Analysis (#1617791753950-a9289d02-e73f)