1.What is the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
(A) Computer Science
(B) Artificial Intelligence
(C) Linguistics
(D) All of the mentioned
Answer: D

2.NLP is concerned with the interactions between computers and human (natural) languages.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
Answer: A

3.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
Answer: A

4.Modern NLP algorithms are based on machine learning, especially statistical machine learning.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE
Answer: A

5.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
Answer: D

6.Which of the following includes major tasks of NLP?
(A) Automatic Summarization
(B) Discourse Analysis
(C) Machine Translation
(D) All of the mentioned
Answer: D

7.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

Answer: B

8.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

Answer: A

9.The more general task of coreference resolution also includes identifying so-called "bridging relationships" involving referring expressions.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer: A

10.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

Answer: B

11.Given a stream of text, Named Entity Recognition determines which pronoun maps to which noun.

(A) FALSE

(B) TRUE

Answer: A

12.Natural Language generation is the main task of Natural language processing.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer: A

13.OCR (Optical Character Recognition) uses NLP.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer: A

14.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

Answer: D

15.Parsing determines Parse Trees (Grammatical Analysis) for a given sentence.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer: A

16.IR (information Retrieval) and IE (Information Extraction) are the two same thing.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer: B

17.Many words have more than one meaning; we have to select the meaning which makes the most sense in context. This can be resolved by _____

(A) Fuzzy Logic

(B) Word Sense Disambiguation

(C) Shallow Semantic Analysis

(D) All of the mentioned

Answer: B

18.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

Answer: B

19.Speech Segmentation is a subtask of Speech Recognition.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer: A

20.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

Answer: B

21.How many steps of NLP is there?

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

Answer: C

22._____ is the step in which an input sentence is converted into a hierarchical structure that corresponds to the units of meaning in the sentence.

(A) Syntactic Processing

(B) Semantic Processing
(C) Graph Processing
(D) All of the mentioned
Answer: A
23.Which among the following is one of the stages in NLP pipeline?
(A) Sentiment Analysis
(B) Tokenization
(C) Spell Checking
(D) Syntax Analysis
Answer: D
24.The process of understanding the meaning and interpretation of words, signs and
sentence structure is called as _
(A) Tokenization
(B) Lexical Analysis
(C) Semanitc Analysis
(D) Sentiment Analysis
Answer: C
25."I saw bats" contains which type of ambiguity?
(A) Syntactic
(B) Semantic
(C) Lexical
(D) Anaphoric
Answer: C
26."Sita loves her mother and Gita does too" contain which type of ambiguity?
(A) Syntactic
(B) Semantic
(C) Lexical
(D) Anaphoric
Answer: B
27."Linear sequnces of words are transformed into structure that show how the words are
related to each other " is the part of _____ Analysis.
(A) Semantic
(B) Syntactic
(C) Lexical
(D) Pragmatic
Answer: B
28.How many ambiguties exist in the following sentence. " I know little Italian".
(A) 1
(B) 3

(C) 2

(D) 0

Answer: A

29.In which of the following stages of NLP, does one draws parse tree?

(A) Morphological

(B) Syntactic

(C) Semantic

(D) Pragmatic

Answer: B

30.Using pronouns to refer back entities already introduced in the text is called as

_____problem . Anaphora Misspellings

(A) Multiple

(B) Meaning

(C) Lexical

(D) problem

Answer: A

31._technique looks at the meaning of the word.

(A) Stemming

(B) Lemmatization

(C) Stop word

(D) identification Morphological Analysis

Answer: B