1. What is Natural Language Processing? Discuss with some applications.
2. Analyse the usage of feature structures in NLP.
3. State the difference between homonymy and polysemy and give an example of each.
4. What is meant by the semantics of a natural language, and how this differs from the pragmatics?
5. Explain the different levels of language analysis.
6. Describe thematic roles used in the semantic analysis with example.
7. Analyse the significance of Word Sense Disambiguation in NLP. Explain any one WSD method.
8. what is morphological parsing? Explain 2-level morphological model with an example.
9. Explain minimum edit distance algorithm.
10. "Stop word elimination may be harmful", justify.
11. Differentiate between open class and closed class of words.
12. What is meant by Lexicon? How is it useful in NLP?
13. With a neat diagram describe how a typical NLP system is organised?
14. What is the role of regular expression and automata in the development of NLP System?
15. Differentiate between inflectional and derivational morphology.
16. What do you mean by part-of-speech tagging? What is the need of this task in NLP?
17. What are the different techniques for semantic analysis of a sentence?
18. Differentiate between stemming and lemmatization with an example.
19. What is Naive Bayes algorithm, when we can use this algorithm in NLP?
20. Explain Dependency Parsing in NLP?
21. What is text Summarization?
22. What is NLTK? How is it different from Spacy?
23. What is information extraction?
24. What is Bag of Words?
25. What is Pragmatic Ambiguity in NLP?
26. What is Masked Language Model?
27. What is the difference between NLP and CI (Conversational Interface)?
28. What are the best NLP Tool?
29. 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

30. 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
31. What is POS tagging?
32. 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

32. 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

33. Which one of the following is keyword Normalization techniques in NLP
a. Stemming
b. Part of Speech
c. Named entity recognition
d. Lemmatization

34. Which of the below are NLP use cases?
a. Detecting objects from an image
b. Facial Recognition
c. Speech Biometric
d. Text Summarization

35. 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

36. Identify the odd one out
a. nltk
b. scikit learn
c. SpaCy
d. BERT

37. 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

38. 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

39. Where can NLP be useful?
40. What are the major tasks of NLP?
41.What are stop words in NLP?
42. What is stemming in NLP?
43. Why is NLP so hard?
44. How many steps of NLP is there?