NLP – WORKSHEET 4

1. (A) It consists of a set of production rules
   (B) The production rules are of the following form:
   A-> BC where A is non terminal while B, C can be either terminal or non-terminal
   (C) These grammars are free of context in which they are used, they will remain same regardless of the context in which they are used
2. (A) All the production rules in PCFG has probability associated with them while in CFG we do not have probability of a production rule
   (B) With PCFG we can find the most probable parse tree of a sentence which we cannot find CFG
3. (B) The constituent parsing does not work with free word order languages where same meaning can be depicted with different word order
   (C) For free word order languages we cannot have a fixed set of production rules.
4. (C) Dependency Parsing
5. (A) It establish dependencies between words of a sentence
   (B) The dependencies are established in terms of subject-object-verb and other dependencies
6. (A) Chunking
   (C) unigram chunker
   (D) bigram chunker
7. (A) It uses the POS tag of a word and find the most probable IOB label for that POS tag
8. (B) It assigns IOB entity label to a word based on the POS tag of the word
   (C) It assigns that IOB label which has the maximum probability based on the POS tag
9. (C) It uses the POS tag of the word and its previous word to assign the most probable IOB label
   (D) The IOB label which occurs most frequently for a given pair of POS tags is assigned
10. (C) Rule based chunking
11. (A) Word Tokenization
    (B) Lemmatization
12. (B) Chat Bot creation
    (C) A flight booking system which books flights for a customer according to information given by him in query
13. (A) It starts with start symbol S
    (B) we use the CFG production rule to generate the sentence from the S start symbol
14. (A) pattern = "#\w*"
15. (C) pattern = "@\w*"