WORKSHEET-3 ANSWER KEY
NLP

1. (A) Lancaster Stemmer
    (B) Porter Stemmer
    (C) Snowball Stemmer
2. (A) All the words can be reduced to their base form.
    (B) so that we do not end up with too many words in the vocabulary which are not adding information to the Model.
3. (C) Lexical Processing
4. (A) POS tagging
    (B) Chunking
5. (A) These taggers assign that POS tag to the word whose frequency is maximum for that word in the training corpus.
6. (C) Rule Based Taggers
7. (B) It uses tag of only the previous word to determine the tag of the current word.
8. (A) The transition probabilities refer to probabilities of transitioning from one tag to another tag.
9. (A) 'a'
    (B) 'ate'
10. (A) Modeling a Sequential process
    (B) POS tagging
11. (B) Constituency Parsing
    (C) Top-Down Parsing
12. (A) Top-Down Parsing
    (B) Bottom-up Parsing
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. (C) In this algorithm we start from the sentence, take one word at a time from the sentence shift it to the stack or reduce the words present in the stack by using CFG rules, until we reach the S start symbol.
    (B) Its an algorithm of bottom up parsing.
15. (A) It is normalized form of a CFG.
    (B) The production rules can be written only in a particular way as defined by a set of rules.
16. (C) Count-vectorization to create BOW for lexical level analysis.