

MCQ ON- Chapter 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Total points 50/50 ?

1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. The student may not use his or her textbook, course notes.
3. Students must not stop the session and then return to it.

0 of 0 points

Name :- *

hi

Roll No:- *

5

Chapter 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI)

50 of 50 points

✓ 1. Which of these schools was not among the early leaders in AI research? * 1/1

- ☐ A. Dartmouth University
- ☒ B. Harvard University
- ☐ C. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- ☐ D. Stanford University
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 2. DARPA, the agency that has funded a great deal of American AI research, is part of the Department of *

1/1

- ☒ A. Defense
- ☐ B. Energy
- ☐ C. Education
- ☐ D. Justice
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 3. The conference that launched the AI revolution in 1956 was held at *

1/1

- ☒ A. Dartmouth
- ☐ B. Harvard
- ☐ C. New York
- ☐ D. Stanford
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 4. What is the term used for describing the judgemental or commonsense part of the problem solving? *

1/1

- ☒ A. Heuristic
- ☐ B. Critical
- ☐ C. Value-based
- ☐ D. Analytical
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 5. What of the following is considered to be a pivotal event in the history of AI. * 1/1

- ☐ A. 1949, Donald O, The organization of Behavior.
- ☐ B. 1950, Computing Machinery and Intelligence.
- ☒ C. 1956, Dartmouth University Conference Organized by John McCarthy. ✓
- ☐ D. 1961, Computer and Computer Sense.
- ☐ E. None of the above

✓ 6. A certain Professor at the Stanford University coined the word 'artificial intelligence' in 1956 at a conference held at Dartmouth College. Can you name the Professor? * 1/1

- ☐ A. David Levy
- ☒ B. John McCarthy ✓
- ☐ C. Joseph Weizenbaum
- ☐ D. Hans Berliner
- ☐ E. None of the above

✓ 7. The field that investigates the mechanics of human intelligence is * 1/1

- ☐ A. History
- ☒ B. cognitive science ✓
- ☐ C. psychology
- ☐ D. sociology
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 8. A.M. Turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial Intelligence,, Presently, this technique is called *

1/1

- ☒ A. Turing Test
- ☐ B. Algorithm
- ☐ C. Boolean Algebra
- ☐ D. Logarithm
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 9. The first AI programming language was called *

1/1

- ☐ A. BASIC
- ☐ B. FORTRAN
- ☐ C. IPL
- ☒ D. LISP
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 10. What is Artificial intelligence? *

1/1

- ☐ A. Putting your intelligence into Computer
- ☐ B. Programming with your own intelligence
- ☒ C. Making a Machine intelligent
- ☐ D. Putting more memory into Computer



✓ 11. Who is a father of AI? *

1/1

- ☐ A. Alain Colmerauer
- ☒ B. John McCarthy
- ☐ C. Nicklaus Wirth
- ☐ D. Seymour Papert



✓ 12. Artificial Intelligence has its expansion in the following application. * 1/1

- ☐ A. Planning and Scheduling
- ☐ B. Game Playing
- ☐ C. Robotics
- ☒ D. All of the above



✓ 13. The characteristics of the computer system capable of thinking, reasoning and learning is known is *

1/1

- ☐ A. machine intelligence
- ☐ B. human intelligence
- ☒ C. artificial intelligence
- ☐ D. virtual intelligence



✓ 14. The first widely used commercial form of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is being used in many popular products like microwave ovens, automobiles and plug in circuit boards for desktop PCs. What is name of AI? *

1/1

- ☐ A. Boolean logic
- ☐ B. Human logic
- ☒ C. Fuzzy logic
- ☐ D. Functional logic



✓ 15. What is the term used for describing the judgemental or commonsense part of the problem solving? *

1/1

- ☒ A. Heuristic
- ☐ B. Critical
- ☐ C. Value-based
- ☐ D. Analytical



✓ 16. _____ is a branch of computer science which deals with helping machines finds solutions to complex problems in a more human-like fashions *

1/1

- ☒ A. Artificial Intelligence
- ☐ B. Internet of Things
- ☐ C. Embedded System
- ☐ D. Cyber Security



✓ 17. In ____ the goal is for the software to use what it has learned in one area to solve problems in other areas. * 1/1

- ☐ A. Machine Learning
- ☒ B. Deep Learning
- ☐ C. Neural Networks
- ☐ D. None of these



✓ 18. Computer programs that mimic the way the human brain processes information is called as * 1/1

- ☐ A. Machine Learning
- ☐ B. Deep Learning
- ☒ C. Neural Networks
- ☐ D. None of these



✓ 19. A ____ is a rule of thumb, strategy, trick, simplification, or any other kind of device which drastically limits the search for solutions in large problem spaces. * 1/1

- ☒ A. Heuristic
- ☐ B. Critical
- ☐ C. Value based
- ☐ D. Analytical



✓ 20. _____ do not guarantee optimal/any solutions *

1/1

- ☒ A. Heuristic
- ☐ B. Critical
- ☐ C. Value based
- ☐ D. Analytical



✓ 21. Cognitive science related with _____ *

1/1

- ☐ A. Act like human
- ☐ B. ELIZA
- ☒ C. Think like human
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 22. _____ Model should reflect how results were obtained. *

1/1

- ☐ A. Design model
- ☐ B. Logic model
- ☒ C. Computational model
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 23. Communication between man and machine is related with ____ * 1/1

- ☐ A. LISP
- ☒ B. ELIZA
- ☐ C. All of the above
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 24. ELIZA created by ____ * 1/1

- ☐ A. John McCarthy
- ☐ B. Steve Russell
- ☐ C. Alain Colmerauer
- ☒ D. Joseph Weizenbaum



✓ 25. The concept derived from _____ level is propositional logic, tautology, predicate calculus, model, temporal logic. * 1/1

- ☐ A. Cognition level
- ☒ B. Logic level
- ☐ C. Functional level
- ☐ D. All of the above



✓ 26. PROLOG is an AI programming language which solves problems with a form of symbolic logic known as _____. *

1/1

- ☐ A. Propositional logic
- ☐ B. Tautology
- ☒ C. Predicate calculus
- ☐ D. Temporal logic



✓ 27. The ____ level contains constituents at the third level which are knowledge-based system, heuristic search, automatic theorem proving, multi-agent system. *

1/1

- ☐ A. Cognition level
- ☒ B. Gross level
- ☐ C. Functional level
- ☐ D. All of the above



✓ 28. PROLOG, LISP, NLP are the language of ____ *

1/1

- ☒ A. Artificial Intelligence
- ☐ B. Machine Learning
- ☐ C. Internet of Things
- ☐ D. Deep Learning



✓ 29. _____ is used for AI because it supports the implementation of software that computes with symbols very well. * 1/1

- ☒ A. LISP
- ☐ B. ELIZA
- ☐ C. PROLOG
- ☐ D. NLP



✓ 30. Symbols, symbolic expressions, and computing with those is at the core of _____. * 1/1

- ☒ A. LISP
- ☐ B. ELIZA
- ☐ C. PROLOG
- ☐ D. NLP



✓ 31. _____ that deals with the interaction between computers and humans using the natural language * 1/1

- ☐ A. LISP
- ☐ B. ELIZA
- ☐ C. PROLOG
- ☒ D. NLP



✓ 32. The core components are constituents of AI are derived from * 1/1

- ☐ A. Concept of logic
- ☐ B. Cognition
- ☐ C. Computation
- ☒ D. All of the above



✓ 33. Aristotle's theory of syllogism and Descartes and Kant's critic of pure reasoning made knowledge on _____. * 1/1

- ☒ A. Logic
- ☐ B. Computation logic
- ☐ C. Cognition logic
- ☐ D. All of the above



✓ 34. Charles Babbage and Boole who demonstrate the power of _____ * 1/1

- ☐ A. Logic
- ☒ B. Computation logic
- ☐ C. Cognition logic
- ☐ D. All of the above



✓ 35. In 1960's, _____ pushed the logical formalism to integrate reasoning with knowledge. * 1/1

- ☒ A. Marvin Minsky
- ☐ B. Alain Colmerauer
- ☐ C. John McCarthy
- ☐ D. None of above



✓ 36. Sensing organs as input, mechanical movement organs as output and central nervous system (CNS) in the brain as control and computing devices is known as _____ of human being * 1/1

- ☐ A. Information Control Paradigm
- ☒ B. Information Processing Paradigm
- ☐ C. Information Processing Control
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 37. _____ model was developed and incorporated in machines which mimicked the functionalities of human origin. * 1/1

- ☐ A. Functional model
- ☐ B. Neural model
- ☒ C. Computational model
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 38. Chomsky's linguistic computational theory generated a model for syntactic analysis through _____.*

1/1

- ☒ A. Regular Grammar
- ☐ B. Regular Expression
- ☐ C. Regular Word
- ☐ D. None of these



✓ 39. Human to Machine is _____ and Machine to Machine is _____.*

1/1

- ☐ A. Process, Process
- ☐ B. Process, Program
- ☒ C. Program, Hardware
- ☐ D. Program, Program



✓ 40. Weak AI is also known as _____.*

1/1

- ☒ A. Narrow AI
- ☐ B. General AI
- ☐ C. Neural AI
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 41. Weak AI is _____ *

1/1

- ☐ A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- ☐ B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect
- ☐ intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- ☒ C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer ✓
- ☐ D. All of the above
- ☐ E. None of the above

✓ 42. Strong AI is _____ *

1/1

- ☒ A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer. ✓
- ☐ B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect
- ☐ intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- ☐ C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- ☐ D. All of the above
- ☐ E. None of the above



✓ 43. Artificial intelligence is _____ *

1/1

- ☐ A. The embodiment of human intellectual capabilities within a computer.
- ☐ B. A set of computer programs that produce output that would be considered to reflect intelligence if it were generated by humans.
- ☐ C. The study of mental faculties through the use of mental models implemented on a computer
- ☒ D. All of the above ✓
- ☐ E. None of the above

✓ 44. Apple Siri is a good example of _____ AI. *

1/1

- ☒ A. Narrow AI ✓
- ☐ B. General AI
- ☐ C. Neural AI
- ☐ D. None of the above

✓ 45. IBM Watson supercomputer comes under _____ AI. *

1/1

- ☒ A. Narrow AI ✓
- ☐ B. General AI
- ☐ C. Neural AI
- ☐ D. None of above



✓ 46. ____ AI is a type of intelligence which could perform any intellectual task with efficiency like human. * 1/1

- ☐ A. Narrow AI
- ☒ B. General AI
- ☐ C. Super AI
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 47. A machine can perform any task better than a human with cognitive properties is known as ____ * 1/1

- ☐ A. Narrow AI
- ☐ B. General AI
- ☒ C. Super AI
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 48. Ability to think, puzzle, make judgments, plan, learn, communication by its own is known as ____ AI. * 1/1

- ☐ A. Narrow AI
- ☐ B. General AI
- ☒ C. Super AI
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 49. Which AI system not store memories or past experiences for future actions. * 1/1

- ☒ A. Reactive machine
- ☐ B. Limited memory
- ☐ C. Theory of mind
- ☐ D. None of the above



✓ 50. Classifying email as spam, labelling web pages based on their content, voice recognition are the example of _____. * 1/1

- ☒ A. Supervised learning
- ☐ B. Unsupervised learning
- ☐ C. Machine learning
- ☐ D. Deep learning



This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google. - [Terms of Service](#) - [Privacy Policy](#).

Google Forms

