Negation Gold Standard made from Wikipedia’s 100 random lines

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-Negatives are tagged with pointy brackets for convenience when automatically counting so a regexp will match <.\*> or <<.\*>>

-Bolded in yellow are the lexemes that the Stanfrod Parser should tag by itself. They are tagged with SINGLE pointy brackets.

-Bolded in green are the morphologically negated lexemes, which Stanford Parser should not automatically identify. They are tagged with DOUBLE pointy brackets.

-Notes are added like this: $.\*$

Apple 10 Further , Davidson points out the `` strange '' phrase `` Apples of Hel '' used in an 11th-century poem by the skald Thorbiorn BrÃ narson .

Apple 10 She states this may imply that the apple was thought of by the skald as the food of the dead .

Apple 10 Further , Davidson notes that the potentially Germanic goddess Nehalennia is sometimes depicted with apples and that parallels exist in early Irish stories .

Apple 10 Davidson asserts that while cultivation of the apple in Northern Europe extends back to at least the time of the Roman Empire and came to Europe from the Near East , the native varieties of apple trees growing in Northern Europe are small and bitter .

Apple 10 Davidson concludes that in the figure of IÃ unn `` we must have a dim reflection of an old symbol : that of the guardian goddess of the life-giving fruit of the other world . ''

Apple 11 Apples appear in many religious traditions , often as a mystical or forbidden fruit .

Apple 11 One of the problems identifying apples in religion , mythology and folktales is that the word `` apple '' was used as a generic term for all -LRB- foreign -RRB- fruit , other than berries , but including nuts , as late as the 17th century .

Apple 11 For instance , in Greek mythology , the Greek hero Heracles , as a part of his Twelve Labours , was required to travel to the Garden of the Hesperides and pick the golden apples off the Tree of Life growing at its center .

Apple 12 The Greek goddess of discord , Eris , became disgruntled after she was excluded from the wedding of Peleus and Thetis .

Apple 12 In retaliation , she tossed a golden apple inscribed Î Î Î '' Î '' Î Ï Ï Î -LRB- Kalliste , sometimes transliterated Kallisti , ` For the most beautiful one ' -RRB- , into the wedding party .

Apple 12 Three goddesses claimed the apple : Hera , Athena , and Aphrodite .

Apple 12 Paris of Troy was appointed to select the recipient .

Apple 12 After being bribed by both Hera and Athena , Aphrodite tempted him with the most beautiful woman in the world , Helen of Sparta .

Apple 12 He awarded the apple to Aphrodite , thus <<indirectly>> causing the Trojan War .

Apple 13 The apple was thus considered , in ancient Greece , to be sacred to Aphrodite , and to throw an apple at someone was to symbolically declare one 's love ; and similarly , to catch it was to symbolically show one 's acceptance of that love .

Apple 13 An epigram claiming authorship by Plato states :

Apple 14 Atalanta , also of Greek mythology , raced all her suitors in an attempt to avoid marriage .

Apple 14 She outran all but Hippomenes -LRB- a.k.a. Melanion , a name possibly derived from melon the Greek word for both `` apple '' and fruit in general -RRB- , who defeated her by cunning , <not> speed .

Apple 14 Hippomenes knew that he could <not> win in a fair race , so he used three golden apples -LRB- gifts of Aphrodite , the goddess of love -RRB- to distract Atalanta .

Apple 14 It took all three apples and all of his speed , but Hippomenes was finally successful , winning the race and Atalanta 's hand .

Apple 15 Though the forbidden fruit in the Book of Genesis is <not> identified , popular Christian tradition has held that it was an apple that Eve coaxed Adam to share with her .

Apple 15 This may have been the result of Renaissance painters adding elements of Greek mythology into biblical scenes -LRB- alternative interpretations also based on Greek mythology occasionally replace the apple with a pomegranate -RRB- .

Apple 15 In this case the <<unnamed>> fruit of Eden became an apple under the influence of story of the golden apples in the Garden of Hesperides .

Apple 15 As a result , in the story of Adam and Eve , the apple became a symbol for knowledge , immortality , temptation , the fall of man into sin , and sin itself .

Apple 15 In Latin , the words for `` apple '' and for `` evil '' are similar -LRB- mÄ lum `` an apple '' , mÄ lum `` an evil , a misfortune '' -RRB- .

Apple 15 This may also have influenced the apple becoming interpreted as the biblical `` forbidden fruit '' .

Apple 15 The larynx in the human throat has been called Adam 's apple because of a notion that it was caused by the forbidden fruit sticking in the throat of Adam .

Apple 15 The apple as symbol of sexual seduction has been used to imply sexuality between men , possibly in an ironic vein .

Apple 16 There are more than 7,500 known cultivars of apples .

Apple 16 Different cultivars are available for temperate and subtropical climates .

Apple 16 One large collection of over 2,100 apple cultivars is housed at the National Fruit Collection in England .

Apple 16 Most of these cultivars are bred for eating fresh -LRB- dessert apples -RRB- , though some are cultivated specifically for cooking -LRB- cooking apples -RRB- or producing cider .

Apple 16 Cider apples are typically too tart and astringent to eat fresh , but they give the beverage a rich flavor that dessert apples can <not> .

Apple 17 Commercially popular apple cultivars are soft but crisp .

Apple 17 Other desired qualities in modern commercial apple breeding are a colourful skin , absence of russeting , ease of shipping , lengthy storage ability , high yields , disease resistance , typical ` Red Delicious ' apple shape , and popular flavor .

Apple 17 Modern apples are generally sweeter than older cultivars , as popular tastes in apples have varied over time .

Apple 17 Most North Americans and Europeans favor sweet , subacid apples , but tart apples have a strong minority following .

Apple 17 Extremely sweet apples with barely any acid flavor are popular in Asia and especially India .

Apple 18 Old cultivars are often oddly shaped , russeted , and have a variety of textures and colors .

Apple 18 Some find them to have a better flavor than modern cultivars , but may have other problems which make them commercially <<unviable>> , such as low yield , liability to disease , or poor tolerance for storage or transport .

Apple 18 A few old cultivars are still produced on a large scale , but many have been kept alive by home gardeners and farmers that sell directly to local markets .

Apple 18 Many <<unusual>> and locally important cultivars with their own unique taste and appearance exist ; apple conservation campaigns have sprung up around the world to preserve such local cultivars from extinction .

Apple 18 In the United Kingdom , old cultivars such as ` Cox 's Orange Pippin ' and ` Egremont Russet ' are still commercially important even though by modern standards they are low yielding and disease prone .

Apple 19 In the wild , apples grow quite readily from seeds .

Apple 19 However , like most perennial fruits , apples are ordinarily propagated <<asexually>> by grafting .

Apple 19 This is because seedling apples are an example of `` extreme heterozygotes '' , in that rather than inheriting DNA from their parents to create a new apple with those characteristics , they are instead different from their parents , sometimes radically .

Apple 19 Triploids have an additional reproductive barrier in that the 3 sets of chromosomes can <not> $note: this should be cannot, wchich should be included in our searches… Update: The Stanford parser tags this as can + not so there is no problem here.$ be divided evenly during meiosis , yielding <<unequal>> segregation of the chromosomes -LRB- aneuploids -RRB- .

Apple 19 Even in the very <<unusual>> case when a triploid plant can produce a seed -LRB- apples are an example -RRB- , it happens <<infrequently>> , and seedlings rarely survive .

Apple 19 Most new apple cultivars originate as seedlings , which either arise by chance or are bred by deliberately crossing cultivars with promising characteristics .

Apple 19 The words ` seedling ' , ` pippin ' , and ` kernel ' in the name of an apple cultivar suggest that it originated as a seedling .

Apple 19 Apples can also form bud sports -LRB- mutations on a single branch -RRB- .

Apple 19 Some bud sports turn out to be improved strains of the parent cultivar.

Apple 19 Some differ sufficiently from the parent tree to be considered new cultivars .

Apple 20 Breeders can produce more rigid apples through crossing .

Apple 20 For example , the Excelsior Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota has , since the 1930s , introduced a steady progression of important hardy apples that are widely grown , both commercially and by backyard orchardists , throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin .

Apple 20 Its most important introductions have included ` Haralson ' -LRB- which is the most widely cultivated apple in Minnesota -RRB- , ` Wealthy ' , ` Honeygold ' , and ` Honeycrisp ' .

Apple 21 Apples have been acclimatized in Ecuador at very high altitudes , where they provide crops twice per year because of constant temperate conditions in a whole year .

Apple 22 Rootstocks used to control tree size have been used in apple cultivation for over 2,000 years .

Apple 22 Dwarfing rootstocks were probably discovered by chance in Asia .

Apple 22 Alexander the Great sent samples of dwarf apple trees back to his teacher , Aristotle , in Greece .

Apple 22 They were maintained at the Lyceum , a center of learning in Greece .

Apple 23 Most modern apple rootstocks were bred in the 20th century .

Apple 23 Much research into the existing rootstocks was begun at the East Malling Research Station in Kent , England .

Apple 23 Following that research , Malling worked with the John Innes Institute and Long Ashton to produce a series of different rootstocks with disease resistance and a range of different sizes , which have been used all over the world .

Apple 24 Apples are <<self-incompatible>> $NOTE: the Stanford parser is tagging it as a single adjective, so the regexp should be sensitive to these words$ ; they must cross-pollinate to develop fruit .

Apple 24 During the flowering each season , apple growers usually provide pollinators to carry the pollen .

Apple 24 Honey bees are most commonly used.

Apple 24 Orchard mason bees are also used as supplemental pollinators in commercial orchards .

Apple 24 Bumblebee queens are sometimes present in orchards , but <not> usually in enough quantity to be significant pollinators .

Apple 25 One cultivar can be pollinated by a compatible cultivar from the same group or close -LRB- A with A , or A with B , but <not> A with C or D -RRB- .

Apple 26 Varieties are sometimes classed as to the day of peak bloom in the average 30 day blossom period , with pollinizers selected from varieties within a 6 day overlap period .

Apple 27 Cultivars vary in their yield and the ultimate size of the tree , even when grown on the same rootstock .

Apple 27 Some cultivars , if left <<unpruned>> , will grow very large , which allows them to bear much more fruit , but makes harvesting very difficult .

Apple 27 Mature trees typically bear 40 - of apples each year , though productivity can be close to zero in poor years .

Apple 27 Apples are harvested using three-point ladders that are designed to fit amongst the branches .

Apple 27 Dwarf trees will bear about 10 - of fruit per year .

Apple 28 Commercially , apples can be stored for some months in controlled-atmosphere chambers to delay ethylene-induced onset of ripening .

Apple 28 The apples are commonly stored in chambers with higher concentrations of carbon dioxide with high air filtration .

Apple 28 This prevents ethylene concentrations from rising to higher amounts and preventing ripening from moving too quickly .

Apple 28 Ripening continues when the fruit is removed .

Apple 28 For home storage , most varieties of apple can be held for approximately two weeks when kept at the coolest part of the refrigerator -LRB- i.e. below 5 Â C -RRB- .

Apple 28 Some types , including the Granny Smith and Fuji , have a longer shelf life .

Apple 29 The trees are susceptible to a number of fungal and bacterial diseases and insect pests .

Apple 29 Many commercial orchards pursue an aggressive program of chemical sprays to maintain high fruit quality , tree health , and high yields .

Apple 29 A trend in orchard management is the use of organic methods .

Apple 29 These use a less aggressive and direct methods of conventional farming .

Apple 29 Instead of spraying potent chemicals , often shown to be potentially dangerous and

maleficent to the tree in the long run , organic methods include encouraging or discouraging certain cycles and pests .

Apple 29 To control a specific pest , organic growers might encourage the prosperity of its natural predator instead of outright killing it , and with it the natural biochemistry around the tree .

Apple 29 Organic apples generally have the same or greater taste than conventionally grown apples , with reduced cosmetic appearances .

Apple 30 A wide range of pests and diseases can affect the plant ; three of the more common diseases\/pests are mildew , aphids and apple scab .

Apple 31 Among the most serious disease problems are fireblight , a bacterial disease ; and Gymnosporangium rust , and black spot , two fungal diseases .

Apple 32 Young apple trees are also prone to mammal pests like mice and deer , which feed on the soft bark of the trees , especially in winter .

Apple 33 Guinness World Records reports that the heaviest apple known weighed 1.849 kg -LRB- 4 lb 1 oz -RRB- and was grown in Hirosaki city , Japan in 2005 .

Apple 34 At least 55 million tonnes of apples were grown worldwide in 2005 , with a value of about $ 10 billion .

Apple 34 About two-fifths of this total was produced in China .

Apple 34 More than 7.5 % world production occurs in the United States .

Apple 35 In the United States , more than 60 % of all the apples sold commercially are grown in Washington state .

Apple 35 Imported apples from New Zealand and other more temperate areas are competing with US production and increasing each year .

Apple 36 Most of Australia 's apple production is for domestic consumption .

Apple 36 Imports from New Zealand have been disallowed under quarantine regulations for fireblight since 1921 .