NLP Chapter 2

1. What is the primary goal of text cleaning in NLP?
A) To translate text into another language
B) To standardize text by removing noise (e.g., punctuation, case variations)
C) To generate summaries of long documents
D) To convert speech to text
2. Which of the following is NOT a step in text preprocessing?
A) Tokenization
B) Image segmentation
C) Stop-word removal
D) Lemmatization
3. What does tokenization achieve in NLP?
A) Translates text into numerical vectors
B) Splits text into words or sentences (tokens)
C) Identifies the sentiment of a sentence
D) Corrects grammatical errors
4. Which technique reduces "running," "ran," and "runner" to the root word "run"?
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7. What does POS tagging stand for?
A) Part-of-Speech tagging
B) Identifying grammatical roles of words (e.g., noun, verb)
C) Both A and B
D) Converting text to lowercase
8. In the sentence "Delhi is the capital of India," what is the POS tag for "capital"?
A) VB (Verb)
B) NN (Noun)
C) JJ (Adjective)
D) IN (Preposition)
9. What is Named Entity Recognition (NER) used for?
A) Classifying text sentiment
B) Identifying real-world entities like names, dates, and locations
C) Translating languages
D) Splitting text into sentences
10. Which entity type would "15th August" be classified as in NER?
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A) Person B) Date
A) Person B) Date C) Organization
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D) Image classification

13. What is chunking in NLP?
A) Translating text into another language
B) Grouping words into meaningful phrases (e.g., noun phrases)
C) Correcting grammatical errors
D) Generating word embeddings
14. Which preprocessing step converts "Hello!" to "hello"?
A) Tokenization
B) Lowercasing
C) Stemming
D) Lemmatization
15. What does TF-IDF stand for?
A) Text Frequency – Inverse Data Frequency
B) Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency
C) Token Frequency – Independent Document Factor
D) Term Frequency – Integrated Document Frequency
16. Which technique converts text into numerical vectors for machine learning?
A) Tokenization
B) Vectorization (e.g., Bag-of-Words, Word2Vec)
C) POS tagging
D) Chunking
17. What is the output of word tokenization for "NLP is fun"?
A) ["NLP", "is fun"]
B) ["NLP", "is", "fun"]
C) ["NLP is fun"]
D) ["N", "L", "P", "i", "s", "f", "u", "n"]
18. Which of the following is a rule-based approach to chunking?

18. Which of the following is a rule-based approach to chunking?

- A) Defining patterns like "adjective + noun = noun phrase"
- B) Training a neural network on labeled data
- C) Using Word2Vec embeddings
- D) Removing stop words

19. What is the first step in syntactic analysis?
A) Stemming
B) Tokenization
C) Sentiment analysis
D) Translation
20. Which NLP task involves identifying "who," "where," and "when" in text?
A) Sentiment analysis
B) Named Entity Recognition (NER)
C) Text summarization
D) Language detection
21. What is the primary challenge of stemming?
A) It requires labeled data
B) It may produce incorrect root forms (e.g., "universities" \rightarrow "univers")
C) It only works for English
D) It cannot handle verbs
22. Which preprocessing step removes punctuation like commas and periods?
A) Lemmatization
B) Text cleaning
C) POS tagging
D) Chunking
23. What is the purpose of dependency parsing?
A) To translate languages
B) To analyze grammatical relationships between words in a sentence
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C) To classify text sentiment D) To detect spam emails 24. Which of the following is an example of a noun phrase (NP) in chunking? A) "is running"

25. What is the output of NER for "Apple launched iPhone in 2023"?

A) Organization: Apple; Product: iPhone; Date: 2023

B) Person: Apple; Location: iPhone; Date: 2023

C) Organization: Apple; Location: iPhone; Date: 2023

D) Person: Apple; Product: iPhone; Year: 2023