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Generated Questions

1. What is Natural Language Processing (NLP)?
   - A. The branch of computer science concerned with giving computers the ability to understand images and videos.
   - B. The branch of artificial intelligence concerned with giving computers the ability to perform complex mathematical computations.
   - C. The branch of computer science concerned with giving computers the ability to understand text and spoken words in much the same way human beings can.
   - D. The branch of computer science concerned with developing algorithms that can learn from data.
2. What are the different technologies combined in NLP?
   - A. Computational linguistics, machine learning, and deep learning models.
   - B. Robotics, computer vision, and natural language modeling.
   - C. Computer graphics, computer vision, and machine learning models.
   - D. None of the above.
3. What is meant by the compositional property of natural language?
   - A. The choice of words to describe someone is quite arbitrary.
   - B. The meaning of a whole expression is a function of the meaning of its parts and the manner in which they are put together.
   - C. New words are created all the time.
   - D. None of the above.
4. What is meant by the displaced property of natural language?
   - A. The ability to talk about things that are not here or do not exist.
   - B. The choice of words to describe someone is quite arbitrary.
   - C. New words are created all the time.
   - D. None of the above.
5. What is meant by the ambiguity property of natural language?
   - A. Certain words can mean a lot of things.
   - B. The choice of words to describe someone is quite arbitrary.
   - C. New words are created all the time.
   - D. None of the above.
6. What is Zipf's law?
   - A. The rank-frequency distribution of words is an inverse relation.
   - B. The frequency of a word is directly proportional to the rank of that word.
   - C. All words follow a normal distribution.
   - D. None of the above.
7. Why is handling variation in language difficult for NLP?
   - A. Because one form can have different meanings.
   - B. Because the same meaning can be expressed with different forms.
   - C. Because different types of language use require different models.
   - D. All of the above.
8. What is the context-dependence property of natural language?
   - A. The correct interpretation is context-dependent and often requires world knowledge.
   - B. The frequency of a word is directly proportional to the rank of that word.
   - C. All words follow a normal distribution.
   - D. None of the above.
9. What is one issue with natural language being often spoken and grounded?
   - A. It is too easy for computers to understand spoken language.
   - B. It requires a lot of computing resources to understand spoken language.
   - C. It is difficult to represent spoken language in a computational system.
   - D. None of the above.
10. What technologies enable computers to process human language in the form of text and voice data?
    - A. Computational linguistics, machine learning, and deep learning models.
    - B. Robotics, computer vision, and natural language modeling.
    - C. Computer graphics, computer vision, and machine learning models.
    - D. None of the above.

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