

1. Which of the following techniques can be used for keyword normalization in NLP, the process of converting a keyword into its base form?

- a. Lemmatization
- b. Soundex
- c. Cosine Similarity
- d. N-grams

2. Which of the following techniques can be used to compute the distance between two word vectors in NLP?

- a. Lemmatization
- b. Euclidean distance
- c. Cosine Similarity
- d. N-grams

3. What are the possible features of a text corpus in NLP?

- a. Count of the word in a document
- b. Vector notation of the word
- c. Part of Speech Tag
- d. Basic Dependency Grammar
- e. All of the above

4. You created a document term matrix on the input data of 20K documents for a Machine learning model. Which of the following can be used to reduce the dimensions of data?

- 1. Keyword Normalization
- 2. Latent Semantic Indexing
- 3. Latent Dirichlet Allocation

- a. only 1
- b. 2, 3
- c. 1, 3
- d. 1, 2, 3

5. Which of the text parsing techniques can be used for noun phrase detection, verb phrase detection, subject detection, and object detection in NLP.

- a. Part of speech tagging
- b. Skip Gram and N-Gram extraction
- c. Continuous Bag of Words
- d. Dependency Parsing and Constituency Parsing

6. Dissimilarity between words expressed using cosine similarity will have values significantly higher than 0.5

- a. True
- b. False

7. Which one of the following are keyword Normalization techniques in NLP

- a. Stemming
- b. Part of Speech
- c. Named entity recognition
- d. Lemmatization

8. Which of the below are NLP use cases?

- a. Detecting objects from an image
- b. Facial Recognition
- c. Speech Biometric
- d. Text Summarization

9. In a corpus of N documents, one randomly chosen document contains a total of T terms and the term “hello” appears K times.

What is the correct value for the product of TF (term frequency) and IDF (inverse-document-frequency), if the term “hello” appears in approximately one-third of the total documents?

- a. $KT * \text{Log}(3)$
- b. $T * \text{Log}(3) / K$
- c. $K * \text{Log}(3) / T$
- d. $\text{Log}(3) / KT$

10. In NLP, The algorithm decreases the weight for commonly used words and increases the weight for words that are not used very much in a collection of documents

- a. Term Frequency (TF)
- b. Inverse Document Frequency (IDF)
- c. Word2Vec
- d. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)

11. In NLP, The process of removing words like “and”, “is”, “a”, “an”, “the” from a sentence is called as

- a. Stemming
- b. Lemmatization
- c. Stop word
- d. All of the above

12. In NLP, The process of converting a sentence or paragraph into tokens is referred to as Stemming

- a. True
- b. False

13. In NLP, Tokens are converted into numbers before giving to any Neural Network

- a. True
- b. False

14. identify the odd one out

- a. nltk
- b. scikit learn
- c. SpaCy
- d. BERT

15. TF-IDF helps you to establish?

- a. most frequently occurring word in the document
- b. most important word in the document

16. In NLP, The process of identifying people, an organization from a given sentence, paragraph is called

- a. Stemming
- b. Lemmatization
- c. Stop word removal
- d. Named entity recognition

17. Which one of the following is not a pre-processing technique in NLP

- a. Stemming and Lemmatization
- b. converting to lowercase
- c. removing punctuations
- d. removal of stop words

e. Sentiment analysis

18. In text mining, converting text into tokens and then converting them into an integer or floating-point vectors can be done using

- a. CountVectorizer
- b. TF-IDF
- c. Bag of Words
- d. NERs

19. In NLP, Words represented as vectors are called as Neural Word Embeddings

- a. True
- b. False

20. In NLP, Context modeling is supported with which one of the following Word embeddings ?

- a. Word2Vec
- b) GloVe
- c) BERT
- d) All of the above