

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)**

Program: BE Information Technology

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016

Examination: Fourth Year Semester VII

Course Code: ITC703 and Course Name: Artificial Intelligence

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

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|-----------|--|
| Q1.       | What is the rule of simple reflex agent?   |
| Option A: | Condition-action rule  |
| Option B: | Simple-action rule   |
| Option C: | left hand thumb rule   |
| Option D: | Right hand thumb rule  |
|           |  |
| Q2.       | The set of actions for a problem in a state space is formulated by a _____.  |
| Option A: | Intermediate states  |
| Option B: | Initial state  |
| Option C: | Successor function, which takes current action and returns next immediate state  |
| Option D: | Goal States  |
|           |  |
| Q3.       | Which approach is called the Turing test approach?   |
| Option A: | Thinking rationally  |
| Option B: | Acting rationally  |
| Option C: | Acting Humanly   |
| Option D: | Thinking Humanly   |
|           |  |
| Q4.       | _____ function is a function that assigns a cost to a path.  |
| Option A: | Distance   |
| Option B: | Path Cost  |
| Option C: | Length   |
| Option D: | Goal-Test  |
|           |  |
| Q5.       | Which search is implemented with an empty first-in-first-out queue?  |
| Option A: | Depth-first search   |
| Option B: | Breadth-first search   |
| Option C: | Bidirectional search   |
| Option D: | Best-First Search  |
|           |  |
| Q6.       | How many types of informed search method are in artificial intelligence?   |
| Option A: | 1  |
| Option B: | 2  |
| Option C: | 3  |
| Option D: | 4  |
|           |  |
| Q7.       | _____ are mathematical problems defined as a set of objects whose state must satisfy a number of constraints or limitations. |
| Option A: | Constraint Satisfaction problem  |

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| Option B: | Uninformed search problem  |
| Option C: | Local search problems  |
| Option D: | Informed search problem  |
|           |  |
| Q8.       | Which is not the property of Hill Climbing?  |
| Option A: | Does not look ahead of the immediate neighbors of current state  |
| Option B: | Chooses randomly among the best of successors  |
| Option C: | Terminated when the pick is reached  |
| Option D: | Does backtrack   |
|           |  |
| Q9.       | A constraint is _____.   |
| Option A: | a restriction on what values the variables in the problem can take   |
| Option B: | something that prevents an algorithm from solving a problem  |
| Option C: | limitation of problem solving approach   |
| Option D: | its limit on depth of tree   |
|           |  |
| Q10.      | What is meant by compositional semantics?  |
| Option A: | Determining the meaning  |
| Option B: | Logical connectives  |
| Option C: | Semantics  |
| Option D: | Reference  |
|           |  |
| Q11.      | Which is created by using single propositional symbol?   |
| Option A: | Complex sentences  |
| Option B: | Composition sentences  |
| Option C: | Atomic sentences   |
| Option D: | Flowchart  |
|           |  |
| Q12.      | Which is not a knowledge representation language?  |
| Option A: | first order predicate logic  |
| Option B: | hard logic   |
| Option C: | propositional logic  |
| Option D: | temporal logic   |
|           |  |
| Q13.      | Which one of the following is the most appropriate logical formula to represent the statement? "Gold and silver ornaments are precious". The following notations are used: G(x): x is a gold ornament S(x): x is a silver ornament P(x): x is precious |
| Option A: | $\forall x((G(x) \vee S(x)) \rightarrow P(x))$   |
| Option B: | $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow (G(x) \wedge S(x)))$   |
| Option C: | $\exists x((G(x) \wedge S(x)) \rightarrow P(x))$   |
| Option D: | $\forall x((G(x) \wedge S(x)) \rightarrow P(x))$   |
|           |  |
| Q14.      | Which is also called single inference rule?  |
| Option A: | Reference  |
| Option B: | Reform   |

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| Option C: | Resolution   |
| Option D: | Forward Chaining   |
|           |  |
| Q15.      | Uncertainty arises in WUMPUS works because agent sensor give only ?                        |
| Option A: | Full and global information  |
| Option B: | partial and local information  |
| Option C: | full and local information   |
| Option D: | partial and global information   |
|           |  |
| Q16.      | Which of the following search belongs to total ordered plan search?                        |
| Option A: | Breadth  |
| Option B: | Depth  |
| Option C: | Forward State  |
| Option D: | Hill   |
|           |  |
| Q17.      | Which algorithm places two actions into a plan without specifying which should come first? |
| Option A: | Partial -order planner   |
| Option B: | Full -order planner  |
| Option C: | Total -order planner   |
| Option D: | Semi -order planner  |
|           |  |
| Q18.      | A Hybrid Bayesian network contains _____   |
| Option A: | Both discrete and continuous variables   |
| Option B: | Only Discrete variables  |
| Option C: | Only Discontinuous variable  |
| Option D: | Both Discrete and Discontinuous variable   |
|           |  |
| Q19.      | If a hypothesis says it should be positive, but in fact it is negative, we call it _____   |
| Option A: | A consistent hypothesis  |
| Option B: | A false negative hypothesis  |
| Option C: | A false positive hypothesis  |
| Option D: | A specialized hypothesis   |
|           |  |
| Q20.      | How the Bayesian network can be used to answer any query?                                  |
| Option A: | Full distribution  |
| Option B: | Partial distribution   |
| Option C: | conditional distribution   |
| Option D: | Joint distribution   |
|           |  |
| Q21.      | How many Components of NLP are there?  |
| Option A: | 2  |
| Option B: | 3  |
| Option C: | 4  |
| Option D: | 5  |

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| Q22.      | Which of the following is used to mapping sentence plan into sentence structure?   |
| Option A: | Text planning  |
| Option B: | Text Realization   |
| Option C: | Semantic Planning  |
| Option D: | Sentence planning  |
|           |  |
| Q23.      | Morphemes that cannot stand alone and are typically attached to another to become a meaningful word is called,                                     |
| Option A: | Lexical morphemes  |
| Option B: | Free morphemes   |
| Option C: | Derived morphemes  |
| Option D: | Bound morphemes  |
|           |  |
| Q24.      | Which of the text parsing techniques can be used for noun phrase detection, verb phrase detection, subject detection, and object detection in NLP? |
| Option A: | Dependency Parsing and Constituency Parsing  |
| Option B: | Part of speech tagging   |
| Option C: | Skip Gram and N-Gram extraction  |
| Option D: | Continuous Bag of Words  |
|           |  |
| Q25.      | Natural language processing is divided into the two subfields of   |
| Option A: | algorithmic and heuristic  |
| Option B: | symbolic and numeric   |
| Option C: | time and motion  |
| Option D: | understanding and generation   |

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| <b>Question</b> | <b>Correct Option<br/>(Enter either 'A' or 'B'<br/>or 'C' or 'D')</b> |
|-----------------|---|
| Q1.             | A   |
| Q2.             | C   |
| Q3.             | C   |
| Q4              | B   |
| Q5              | B   |
| Q6              | D   |
| Q7              | A   |
| Q8.             | D   |
| Q9.             | A   |
| Q10.            | A   |
| Q11.            | C   |
| Q12.            | B   |
| Q13.            | A   |
| Q14.            | C   |
| Q15.            | B   |
| Q16.            | C   |
| Q17.            | A   |
| Q18.            | A   |
| Q19.            | C   |
| Q20.            | D   |
| Q21.            | A   |
| Q22.            | B   |
| Q23.            | D   |
| Q24.            | A   |
| Q25.            | D   |