University of Mumbai
Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)

Program: BE Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2016
Examination: Final Year Semester VIII
Course Code: DLO8012 and Course Name: Natural Language Processing

Module No	Q NO	QUESTION (2 marks per question)	OPTIONS			
			A	B	C	D
1	1	Knowledge of the relationship of meaning to the goals and intentions of the speaker is	Morphology	Semantics	Pragmatics	Discourse
	2	The input/output of a NLP system cannot be:	Sentence	Speech	3D Model	Document
	3	Spam E-mail detection is _____	Text Summarization system	Text Categorization System	Sentiment analysis System	Machine Translation System
	4	Humhe khaanna khaanna hai. Here the type of ambiguity is	Phonetic	Lexical	Structural	Semantic
	5	Natural Language Processing can be divided into two subfields of	syntax and semantics	generation and understanding	derivation and inflection	text and speech
	6	____ concerns how sentences are used in different situations and how use affects the interpretation of the sentence.	Syntax	Phonology	Pragmatics	Discourse
	7	Which of the following is not true input for the NLP?	Image	Text	Types input	Speech
	8	The dish is displayed on the screen. Here the type of ambiguity is	Phonetic	Lexical	Structural	Semantic
	9	If we want to capture a request, or perform an action, use an _____.	entity	content	identity	intent
	10	Generating natural, conversational language that explains complex concepts in a way that is easy to consume.	Intuitive	Relevant	Timely	Space
	11	____ concerns how the immediately preceding sentences affect the interpretation of the next sentence	Pragmatics	Syntax	Discourse	Semantics
	12	Visiting relatives can be boring	The text is unambiguous	The text is ambiguous	The text clear and precise	The text is indisputable
	13	Which of the following is not true input for the NLP?	Image	Text	Types input	Speech
	14	What is the main challenge of NLP?	Handling Tokenization	Handling Ambiguity of Sentences	Cleaning Text	Filtering Text

2	1	Which of the following techniques is most appropriate to the process of word normalization	Stemming	Lemmatization	Stop word removal	Rooting
	2	Porter Stemmer algorithm consists of how many steps	4	3	5	6
	3	"The Cat flys" after applying which ngram gives the output as "The Cat","Cat flys"	Unigram	Bigram	Trigram	Quadrigrams
	4	Divide the word "truthfulness" into base form + morphemes will give the output as	truthful-ness	truth-ful-ness	truth-fulness	truthfulness
	5	In the word "desirability" how many morpheme is present	One	Two	Three	Four
	6	The word "Tree" is an example of	Complex words	Compound words	Simple words	Joint Words
	7	Words with just one free morpheme are	Simple words	Complex words	Joint Words	Compound words
	8	_____ of a transducer is useful because it makes it easy to convert a FST-as-parser into an FST-as-generator.	parser	inversion	composition	generation
	9	Which approach is used for spelling error detection and correction	Script Validation	Tokenization	N-gram	Filteration
	10	Which of the following techniques is most appropriate to get root of word without considering word syntax	Stemming	Lemmatization	Stop word removal	Rooting
	11	FST cannot work as _____	recognizer	generator	translator	lexicon
	12	is used to remove the suffixes from an English word and obtain its stem which becomes very useful in the field of Information Retrieval (IR).	HMM Stemmer	Porter Stemmer	Markov Stemmer	Bert Stemmer
	13	Typing buckled when you meant bucked is a type of which Spelling error	Non-word Errors	Real Word Errors	Cognitive Errors	Short forms/Slang/Lingo
	14	Which is a finite state machine with two tapes: an input tape and an output tape	Finite State Transducers (FSTs)	Finite State Translators (FSTs)	Finite Automata	Deterministic Finite Automaton
	15	Both _____ and finite-state automata can be used to describe regular languages	Language model	Deterministic Finite Automata	Regular expressions	Finite State Translators (FSTs)
	16	Function morphemes are also called _____	open-class morphemes	sub-class morphemes	super-class morphemes	closed-class morphemes
	17	Which of the following is an advantage of normalizing a word?	It guarantees word to be inconsistent	It helps in reducing the randomness in the word	It increases the false negatives	It increases the dimensionality of the input
	18	__ involves resolving words to their dictionary form	Overstemming	Understemming	Lemmatization	NER
	19	Stemming for the word cries is _____	cry	cries	cri	ies

	20	_____ morphology is a type of word formation that creates new lexemes	Derivational morphology	Compound morphology	Inflectional morphology	Complex morphology
	1	In the sentence " I made her duck." Here the word "her" is	semantically ambiguous	syntactically ambiguous	morphologically ambiguous	not ambiguous
	2	_____ use hand-written rules to identify the correct tag	Stochastic POS tagging	Rule based POS tagging	Transformation based Tagging	Fuzzy logic based Tagging
	3	Parts of speech can be divided into two broad supercategories, one supercategories is	Sub Class	Open Class	Join Class	Empty Class
	4	The phase Syntax Analysis is modeled on the basis of	High level language	Low level language	Context free grammar	Regular grammar
	5	Parts-of-Speech tagging determines _____	part-of-speech for each symbol only generated dynamically as per meaning of the sentence	part-of-speech for each word dynamically as per sentence structure	all stem for a specific word given as input	all lema for a specific word given as input
	6	A context free language is called ambiguous if _____	It has 2 or more left derivations for some terminal string w ε L (G)	It has 2 or more right derivations for some terminal string w ε L (G)	It has 2 or more left & right derivations for some terminal string w ε L (G)	It has 3 or more left & right derivations for some terminal string w ε L (G)
	7	Which one of the following statement is false?	The CFG can be converted to Chomsky normal form	The CFG can be converted to Greibach normal form	CFG is accepted by pushdown automata	CFG is accepted by Chomsky normal form
	8	Push down automata accepts which language?	Context sensitive language	Context free language	Recursive language	Context Recursive language
	9	Which of these does not belong to CFG?	Terminal Symbol	Non terminal Symbol	Start symbol	End Symbol
	10	Which is not a POS tagging approaches	Rule based POS tagging	Stochastic POS tagging	Transformation based Tagging	Fuzzy logic based Tagging
3	11	In an HMM, observation likelihoods measure	The likelihood of a POS tag given a word	The likelihood of a POS tag given the preceding tag	The likelihood of a word given a POS tag	The likelihood of a POS tag given two preceding tags

12	Which one of the following is TRUE about CRF (Conditional Random Field) and HMM (Hidden Markov Model)?	CRF is generative model and HMM is discriminative model	Both CRF and HMM are generative model	CRF is discriminative model and HMM is generative model	Both CRF and HMM are discriminative model
13	_____ is a process of assigning corresponding part of speech like noun, verb, adverb, adjective, verb to each word in a sentence.	Part of speech tagging	Name entity tagging	Parsing	Disambiguation
14	Mujhe khaanna khaanna hai. What will be tag of third word in the given sentence.	Noun	Verb	Adverb	Auxiliary verb
15	"Innocent peacefully children sleep little" vs "Innocent little children sleep peacefully". Which stage of NLP helps to find proper ordering of sentences	Morphology Analysis	Phonology Analysis	Semantics Analysis	Syntax Analysis
16	Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs belong to _____ class type in POS	Join Class	Open Class	Sub Class	Closed class
17	Rule-based POS taggers doesnt possess which of the following properties	The rules in Rule-based POS tagging are built auto	These taggers are knowledge-driven taggers	These taggers are consist of many hand written rules	The information is coded in the form of rules.
18	Which algorithm is used for solving temporal probabilistic reasoning?	Hill-climbing search	Hidden markov model	Depth-first search	Breadth-first search
19	Where does the Hidden Markov Model is used?	Speech recognition	Understanding of real world	Both Speech recognition & Understanding of real world	Understanding of real world images
20	In syntax analysis the input is provded from	Morphology Analysis	Phonology Analysis	Semantics Analysis	Pragmatic Analyis
1	_____is the problem of selecting a sense for a word from a set of predefined possibilities.	Shallow Semantic Analysis	Discourse	Word Sense Disambiguation	Pragmatic
2	Class of methods that induces a classifier from manually sense-tagged text using machine learning techniques.	Supervised WSD	unsupervised WSD	Semi-supervised WSD	Normal WSD
3	Which type of semantics is concerned with the linguistic study of systematic, meaning related structure of words or lexemes	Compund Semantics	Lexical semantics	Compositional semantics	Word Semantics

4	4	____ principle states that the meaning of the whole sentence is comprised of the meaning of its parts that is the meaning of the sentence can be composed from the meaning of its constituent words	hobs	porter	freg's	markov
	5	NP → Det Adj Noun, it denotes ____	Adjective Phrase	Noun Phrase	Noun Adjective Phrase	Determiner Phrase
	6	In the sentence " I made her duck." Here the word "make" is	semantically ambiguous	syntactically ambiguous	morphologically ambiguous	not ambiguous
	7	Which is the process whereby meaning representations are composed and assigned to linguistic inputs	Semantic analysis	Lexical analysis	Syntax Analysis	Morphology Analysis
	8	Which is not one of the four frequently used meaning representations	First Order Predicate Calculus (FOPC)	Syntatic Network	Semantic Network	Conceptual Dependency diagram
	9	Which is not types of antonyms	Polar antonyms	Equipollent antonyms	Overlapping antonyms	Unipolar antonyms
	10	Which are words that have the same form but have different, unrelated meanings	Polysemy	Homonyms	Synonymy	Antonymy
	11	A verb phrase cannot have a	a verb followed by an NP {VP → Verb NP}	a verb followed by a PP {VP → Verb PP}	a verb followed by two NPs {VP → Verb NP NP}	a verb followed by two APs {VP → Verb AP AP}
	12	_____ is a word with the most specific meaning	hyponym	synonymy	hypernym	homonyms
	13	Which type of semantics is concerned with how words combine to form larger meanings	Compund Semantics	Compositional semantics	Lexical semantics	Word Semantics
	14	The word bank can be (river bank or financial institution) it denotes	Antonymy	Polysemy	Homonyms	Synonymy
	15	_____is a phrase whose head is a noun or a pronoun, optionally accompanied by a set of modifiers.	Pronoun Phrase	Adverb Phrase	Noun Phrase	Proposition Phrase
	16	From a verb to a specific manner elaboration of that web	Homonymy	Troponym	Polysemy	Metonymy
	1	The study of how knowledge about the world and language conventions interact with literal meaning is called as _____.	Morphology	Discourse analysis	Co reference	Reference Resolution
	2	Anaphoric relations hold between _____ phrases that refer to the same person or thing.	Verb	Noun	Preposition	Adjective
	3	The reference to an entity that has been previously introduced into the sentence is called as _____ .	discourse	anaphora	co refer	referent

4	Discourse analysis is a part of _____.	Semantic Analysis	Syntax Analysis	Pragmatics	Morphology
5	In Reference Resolution the entity that is referred is called as _____ .	corefer	referent	anaphora	subject
6	_____ can specify the results of processes described by utterances in a discourse.	generics	one-anaphora	Inferrables	discontinuous sets
7	Inferrables, discontinuos sets, generics are the three types of referents that complicate the _____ problem.	Word sense disambiguation	discourse	reference resolution	pragmatics
8	Inferrables, discontinuos sets and _____ are the three types of referents that complicate the reference resolution problem.	Indefinite Noun phrases	demonstratives	one anaphora	generics
9	John has a cat and Mary has a rabbit. They play with them all the time. Identify the reference resolution problem in the above statement	Generics	Discontinuous sets	Inferrables	one anaohora
10	The choice between two _____ is generally associated with some notion of spatial proximity.	inferrables	demonstratives	generics	noun phrase
11	When a referent is first mentioned in a discourse, we say that a representation for it is _____ into the model.	created	evoked	accessed	initiated
12	Number,person,gender and case agreements are examples of which types of constraints on reference resolution?	semantic	lexical	discourse	syntactic
13	Pronouns usually refer to entities that were introduced no further than one or two sentences back in the ongoing discourse, whereas _____ can often refer further back.	demonstratives	indefinite noun phrase	one anaphora	definite noun phrases
14	Mentions are span of text referring to some entity. Which is not a mention here?	Named entities	Pronouns	Noun phrases	Adverb phrases

	15	Pragmatics cannot be defined as	It is the study of speaker meaning	It is the study of contextual meaning	It is the study of how more gets communicated than is said	It is the study of sound
	16	_____ can also specify the results of processes described by utterances in a discourse.	Pronouns	demonstratives	generics	inferrables
6	1	What changes the letters from one alphabet or language into the corresponding, similar-sounding characters of another alphabet	Summarization	Translation	Transliteration	Transformation
	2	Which is an automatic way of determining the scope of negation and inverting the polarities of opinionated words that are actually affected by a negation.	Opinion Handling	Negation handling	Discourse Handling	Scope Handling
	3	Which method of sentiment analysis uses a variety of words annotated by polarity score, to decide the general assessment score of a given content.	Word-Based	Lexicon-Based	Hybrid	Opinion-Based
	4	When gmail extracts only the data from the email recived for you to add in your Google Calendar. This example denotes	Information extraction	Information retrieval	Information Handling	Information Transformation
	5	Which NLP application involves conversion of Hindi text into SQL queries	Natural Language Convertion to Database	Information retrieval	Natural Language Extraction from Database	Natural Language Interface to Database
	6	Which is concerned with retrieval from a document collection where documents in multiple languages co-exist and need to be retrieved to a query in any language.	CLIR	BLIR	MLIR	Monolingual IR
	7	Quora is an example of which type of question answering system	Close	Open	Sub	Aspect
	8	Paraphrase detection does not much contributes to which NLP task	Text summarization	Document Clustering	Spech Recognition	Question Answering
	9	_____ System consists of collection of grammar rules, dictionary, and software programs to process the rules.	Direct translation	Knowledge based Machine Translation	Rule based translation	Example Based translation
	10	Any question and answering system is classified into _____ and _____ types	Locked domain QAS, Unlocked Domain QAS	Easy Domain QAS, Difficult Domain QAS	Close Domain QAS , Open Domain QAS	Direct Domain QAS, Indirect Domain QAS

11	_____ deals with analyzing emotions, feelings and attitude of speaker or writer from given piece of text	Semantic Analysis	Sentiment Analysis	Information Retrival	Text classification
12	The process of assigning tags or categories to text according to its content is called	Sentiment Analysis	Text Summarization	Information Retrival	Text classification
13	Which is not the Classification levels in Sentiment Analysis	Document-level	Character-level	Aspect-level	Sentence-level
14	Which is not the main challenges in machine translation?	Word Translation	Phrase Translation	Syntactic Translation	Special Characters Translation
15	In which method parts of the documents are labeled and other parts are not labeled during text categorization	Supervised learning method	Unsupervised learning method	Semi-supervised learning method	Sub-supervised learning method
16	which one of the following is not Tools/Techniques that can be used with sentiment analysis	SentiWordNet	Latent semantic analysis	Latent semantic analysis	Abstractive analysis