

Q=QUESTION A=ANSWER	question_description answer_description	question_explanation answer_explanation	question_type answer_isright	question_difficulty answer_position
Q	"Rohan was with her, they both go together", In the given sentence who is her is unclear, specify the type of ambiguity ?		M	1
A	Semantic ambiguity		0	1
A	Anaphoric ambiguity		1	2
A	Pragmatic ambiguity		0	3
A	Lexical ambiguity		0	4
Q	The boy said to girl , " call me a cab", girl said "ok you are a cab!",which type of ambiguity do you experience In this sentence.		M	1
A	Syntactic ambiguity		1	1
A	Semantic ambiguity		0	2
A	Anaphoric ambiguity		0	3
A	Disclosure ambiguity		0	4
Q	"Make computers as they can solve problems like humans and think like humans " is		M	1
A	Challenge of NLP		1	1
A	disadvantage of NLP		0	2
A	Stage of NLP		0	3
A	Knowledge of NLP		0	4
Q	Look at that dog with one eye – Am I to close an eye and look at the dog or does the dog have one eye? which type of ambiguity do you experience In this sentence.		M	1
A	Semantic ambiguity		0	1
A	Syntactic ambiguity		1	2
A	Pragmatic ambiguity		0	3
A	Anaphoric ambiguity		0	4
Q	Which among the following is important component of Natural language processig?		M	1
A	Representation		1	1
A	Description		0	2
A	Exposion		0	3
A	Narration		0	4
Q	"The system recognizes if emails belong in one of three categories (primary, social, or promotions) based on their contents." what this application is called?		M	1
A	Smart Assistant		0	1
A	Email Filters		1	2
A	Predictive Text		0	3
A	Language Translation		0	4
Q	NLP is concerned with the interactions between		M	1
A	computers and human (natural) languages.		1	1
A	machine and machine		0	2
A	human and machine		0	3
A	Both A) and B)		0	4
Q	What is full form of NLG?		M	1
A	Natural Language Generation		1	1
A	Natural Language Genes		0	2
A	Natural Language Growth		0	3
A	Natural Language Generator		0	4
Q	What is full form of NLP?		M	1
A	Natural Language Processing		1	1
A	Nature Language Processing		0	2
A	Natural Language Process		0	3
A	Natural Language pages		0	4
Q	The stage of NLP were "Processing of sequence of sentences is done" is called as		M	1
A	Pragmatics		0	1
A	Disclosure		1	2
A	Semantic		0	3
A	Lexemes		0	4
Q	"I saw the boy with a pony tail ", what type of ambiguity does sentence have		M	1
A	Semantic ambiguity		1	1
A	Pragmatic ambiguity		0	2
A	Structured ambiguity		0	3
A	Simplex		0	4
Q	1."The tank was full of water." 2. "I saw the military tank".here tank is used in different context, which type of ambiguity is this?		M	1
A	Semantic Ambiguity		1	1
A	Syntactic Ambiguity		0	2
A	Anaphoric Ambiguity		0	3
A	Syntactical Ambiguity		0	4
Q	Modern NLP algorithms are based on		M	1
A	Neural language processing		0	1
A	machine learning		1	2
A	artificial intelligence		0	3
A	Machine Translation		0	4
Q	How many Components of NLP are there?		M	1
A	Two		1	1
A	Three		0	2
A	Four		0	3
A	Five		0	4
Q	What is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers?		M	1
A	temperature		0	1
A	pressure		0	2
A	feedback		1	3
A	signal		0	4
Q	Which data structure is used to give better heuristic estimates?		M	1
A	Forwards state-space		0	1
A	Backward state-space		0	2
A	Planning graph		0	3
A	Planning graph algorithm		1	4
Q	The area of AI that investigates methods of facilitating communication between people and computers is:		M	1
A	natural language processing		1	1
A	symbolic processing		0	2
A	decision support		0	3
A	robotics		0	4

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Q	What will be the perplexity value if you calculate the perplexity of an unsmoothed language model on a test corpus with unseen words?		M	1
A	Zero		0	1
A	Infinity		1	2
A	any non-zero value		0	3
A	inefficient		0	4
Q	A bidirectional feedback loop links computer modelling with:		M	1
A	artificial science		0	1
A	heuristic processing		0	2
A	human intelligence		0	3
A	cognitive science		1	4
Q	A network with named nodes and labeled arcs that can be used to represent certain natural language grammars to facilitate parsing.		M	1
A	Tree Network		0	1
A	Star Network		0	2
A	Transition Network		1	3
A	Complete Network		0	4
Q	Given a sound clip of a person or people speaking, determine the textual representation of the speech.		M	1
A	Text-to-speech		0	1
A	Speech-to-text		1	2
A	Text		0	3
A	Speech		0	4
Q	MLMenu, a natural language interface for the TI Explorer, is similar to:		M	1
A	Ethernet		0	1
A	NaturalLink		1	2
A	PROLOG		0	3
A	the Personal Consultant		0	4
Q	_____ is the type of morphology that changes the word category and affects the meaning.		M	1
A	Inflectional		0	1
A	Derivational		1	2
A	Cliticization		0	3
A	Text-Proofing		0	4
Q	computer vs computational is an example of _____ morphology.		M	1
A	Inflectional		0	1
A	Derivational		1	2
A	Cliticization		0	3
A	Information Retrieval		0	4
Q	When training a language model, if we use an overly narrow corpus, the probabilities		M	1
A	Don't reflect the task		0	1
A	Reflect all possible wordings		0	2
A	Reflect intuition		0	3
A	Don't generalize		1	4
Q	What is the number of trigrams in a normalized sentence of length n words?		M	1
A	n		0	1
A	n-1		0	2
A	n-2		1	3
A	n-3		0	4
Q	In the English language inflectional morphemes can be which of following		M	1
A	SUFFIXES ONLY		1	1
A	PREFIX ONLY		0	2
A	PREFIX AND SUFFIX		0	3
A	ANY WORD		0	4
Q	In the English language derivational morphemes can be.		M	1
A	PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES		1	1
A	SUFFIX ONLY		0	2
A	PREFIX ONLY		0	3
A	ANY WORD		0	4
Q	How many different lexemes are there in the following list?man, men, girls, girl, mouse		M	1
A	2		0	1
A	3		1	2
A	1		0	3
A	4		0	4
Q	Which is the type of morphology that changes the word category and affects the meaning		M	1
A	Inflectional		0	1
A	Derivational		1	2
A	Cliticization		0	3
A	Rational		0	4
Q	which technique can modify root to a word of a different class		M	1
A	Derivational morphology		1	1
A	Word sense Disambiguity		0	2
A	Entropy		0	3
A	Semantics		0	4
Q	Human usually write 'm, to state am, in which type of morphology you can categorize the example?		M	1
A	Plural noun		0	1
A	Cliticization		1	2
A	singular noun		0	3
A	Inflectional		0	4
Q	when spelling changes upon combination of words added, belong to which type of rule?		M	1
A	Orthographic rules		1	1
A	Grammar rules		0	2
A	Bound morpheme		0	3
A	Free morpheme		0	4
Q	Which of the following is used to mapping sentence plan into sentence structure?		M	1
A	Text planning		0	1
A	Sentence planning		0	2
A	Text Realization		1	3
A	Stemming		0	4

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Q	What was first defined for Natural Language by Chomsky (1957)		M	1
A	Context-Free Grammar (CFG)		1	1
A	Finite Automata (FA)		0	2
A	Push Down Automata (PDA)		0	3
A	Turing Machine		0	4
Q	Given a sentence $S="w_1 w_2 w_3 \dots w_n"$, to compute the likelihood of S using a bigram model. How would you compute the likelihood of S?		M	1
A	Calculate the conditional probability of each word in the sentence given the preceding word and add the resulting numbers		0	1
A	Calculate the conditional probability of each word in the sentence given the preceding word and multiply the resulting numbers		1	2
A	Calculate the conditional probability of each word given all preceding words in a sentence and add the resulting numbers		0	3
A	Calculate the conditional probability of each word given all preceding words in a sentence and multiply the resulting numbers		0	4
Q	Assume that there are 10000 documents in a collection. Out of these, 50 documents contain the terms "difficult task". If "difficult task" appears 3 times in a particular document, what is the TFIDF value of the terms for that document?		M	1
A	8.11		0	1
A	15.87		1	2
A	Zero		0	3
A	81.1		0	4
Q	What is full form of NLG?		M	1
A	Natural Language Generation		1	1
A	Natural Language Genes		0	2
A	Natural Language Growth		0	3
A	Natural Language Generator		0	4
Q	How many steps of NLP is there?		M	1
A	Three		0	1
A	Four		0	2
A	Five		1	3
A	Six		0	4
Q	What is the major difference between CRF (Conditional Random Field) and HMM (Hidden Markov Model)?		M	1
A	CRF is Generative whereas HMM is Discriminative model		0	1
A	CRF is Discriminative whereas HMM is Generative model		1	2
A	CRF and HMM are Generative model		0	3
A	CRF and HMM are Discriminative model		0	4
Q	Which of the text parsing techniques can be used for noun phrase detection, verb phrase detection, subject detection, and object detection in NLP.		M	1
A	Part of speech tagging		0	1
A	Skip Gram and N-Gram extraction		0	2
A	Continuous Bag of Words		0	3
A	Dependency Parsing and Constituency Parsing		1	4
Q	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?		M	1
A	$KT * \text{Log}(3)$		0	1
A	$T * \text{Log}(3) / K$		0	2
A	$K * \text{Log}(3) / T$		1	3
A	$\text{Log}(3) / KT$		0	4
Q	TF-IDF helps you to establish?		M	1
A	most frequently occurring word in the document		0	1
A	most important word in the document		1	2
A	most important sentence in the document		0	3
A	most frequently occurring sentence in the document		0	4
Q	Same word can have multiple word embeddings possible with _____?		M	1
A	GloVe		0	1
A	Word2Vec		0	2
A	ELMo		1	3
A	nlTK		0	4
Q	In NLP, Context modeling is supported with which one of the following word embeddings		M	1
A	Word2Vec		0	1
A	GloVe		0	2
A	BERT		1	3
A	Spelling correction		0	4
Q	Given a sequence of observations and a HMM model, which of the following fundamental problems of HMM finds the most likely sequence of states that produced the observations in an efficient way?		M	1
A	Evaluation problem		0	1
A	Likelihood estimation problem		0	2
A	Decoding problem		1	3
A	Learning problem		0	4
Q	In an HMM, observation likelihoods measure		M	1
A	The likelihood of a POS tag given a word		0	1
A	The likelihood of a POS tag given the preceding tag		0	2
A	The likelihood of a word given a POS tag		1	3
A	The likelihood of a POS tag given two preceding tags		0	4
Q	Which of the following best describes grammar induction?		M	1
A	Supervised learning problem		0	1
A	Conditional Random Field problem		0	2
A	Maximum-A-Posteriori (MAP) estimation problem		0	3
A	Unsupervised learning problem		1	4
Q	Which algorithm is used for solving temporal probabilistic reasoning?		M	1
A	Hidden markov model		1	1
A	Breadth-first search		0	2
A	Hill-climbing search		0	3
A	Depth-first search		0	4
Q	Which of the following model is used for speech recognition?		M	1
A	Lemmatization Model		0	1
A	Hidden Markov Model		1	2
A	Finite state Transducers Model		0	3
A	Grammar Model		0	4
Q	Among which of following models identify dependency between each state and the entire input sequences		M	1
A	Conditional Random Fields		1	1
A	Maximum Entropy Markov Model		0	2
A	Naive Bayes Model		0	3
A	Depth-first Model		0	4

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Q	Semantic Analysis is concerned with		M	1
A	Meaning representation of linguistic inputs		1	1
A	Antonyms of linguistic inputs		0	2
A	Syntax representation of linguistic inputs		0	3
A	Meaning representation of programming language inputs		0	4
Q	Meaning representation bridges the gap between		M	1
A	linguistic & commonsense knowledge		1	1
A	dictionary & special knowledge		0	2
A	Mother tongue & commonsense knowledge		0	3
A	Linguistic & mother tongue knowledge		0	4
Q	What can be used to disambiguate word senses		M	1
A	Selectional restrictions		1	1
A	Independent restrictions		0	2
A	No restrictions		0	3
A	All restrictions		0	4
Q	The context of a word provides useful information about word sense. Which algorithms can be broadly classified into		M	1
A	knowledge-based and corpus-based approaches		1	1
A	Context-based disambiguation		0	2
A	Context-Free grammar		0	3
A	Regular Expressions		0	4
Q	Corpus-based approaches use either Supervised or Unsupervised learning. Supervised methods require _____		M	1
A	whereas unsupervised methods eliminate the need of tagged data but usually perform only _____.		1	1
A	tagged data, word sense discrimination		0	2
A	untagged data, word sense discrimination		0	3
A	untagged data, word commonsense discrimination		0	4
Q	The knowledge sources used by which algorithms include context of word, sense frequency, selectional preferences, collocation and domain?		M	1
A	Fuzzy Logic		0	1
Q	Word Sense Disambiguation		1	2
A	Shallow Semantic Analysis		0	3
A	Artificial Intelligence		0	4
Q	What type of ambiguity exists in the word sequence "Time flies"?		M	1
A	Syntactic		0	1
A	Semantic		1	2
A	Phonological		0	3
A	Anaphoric		0	4
Q	Which of the following technique is not a part of flexible text matching?		M	1
A	Soundex		0	1
A	Metaphone		0	2
A	Edit Distance		0	3
A	Keyword Hashing		1	4
Q	Which of the following architecture can be trained faster and needs less amount of training data		M	1
A	LSTM based Language Modelling		0	1
A	Transformer architecture		1	2
A	Word Sense Disambiguation		0	3
A	N-grams		0	4
Q	Which of the following statement is(are) true for Word2Vec model?		M	1
A	The architecture of word2vec consists of only two layers – continuous bag of words and skip-gram model		0	1
A	Continuous bag of word (CBOW) is a Recurrent Neural Network model		0	2
A	CBOW and Skip-gram are shallow neural network models		1	3
A	Convolutional Neural Networks		0	4
Q	Polysemy is defined as the coexistence of multiple meanings for a word or phrase in a text object. Which of the following models is likely the best choice to correct this problem?		M	1
A	Random Forest Classifier		0	1
A	Convolutional Neural Networks		1	2
A	Gradient Boosting		0	3
A	Facial Recognition		0	4
Q	While working with text data obtained from news sentences, which are structured in nature, which of the grammar-based text parsing techniques can be used for noun phrase detection, verb phrase detection, subject detection and object detection.		M	1
A	Part of speech tagging		0	1
A	Dependency Parsing and Constituency Parsing		1	2
A	Skip Gram and N-Gram extraction		0	3
A	Continuous Bag of Words		0	4
Q	Which of the below are NLP use cases?		M	1
A	Detecting objects from an image		0	1
A	Facial Recognition		0	2
A	Speech Biometric		0	3
A	Text Summarization		1	4
Q	Which of the following will be a better choice to address NLP use cases such as semantic similarity, reading comprehension, and common sense reasoning		M	1
A	ELMo		0	1
A	Open AI's GPT		1	2
A	ULMFIt		0	3
A	GPT-2		0	4
Q	Which of the following is used to mapping sentence plan into sentence structure?		M	1
A	Text planning		0	1
A	Sentence planning		0	2
A	Text Realization		1	3
A	Cosine Similarity		0	4
Q	In the sentence, "They bought a blue house", the underlined part is an example of _____.		M	1
A	Noun phrase		1	1
A	Verb phrase		0	2
A	Prepositional phrase		0	3
A	Adverbial phrase		0	4
Q	The words "window" and "room" are in a lexical semantic relation		M	1
A	hypernym – hyponym		0	1
A	hypernym – meronym		0	2
A	holonym – hyponym		0	3
A	meronym – holonym		1	4

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Q	What is most commonly described as the language above the sentence level or as 'language in use'		M	1
A	Discourse		1	1
A	Word Level Analysis		0	2
A	Semantic Analysis		0	3
A	Syntax Analysis		0	4
Q	"Excuse Me. You are standing on my foot." This sentence is not just plain assertion; it is a request to someone to get off your foot. Is an example of?		M	1
A	Discourse Analysis		1	1
A	Word Level Analysis		0	2
A	Semantic Analysis		0	3
A	Syntax Analysis		0	4
Q	Discourse Analysis involves the study of relationship between?		M	1
A	Programming Language and Contextual Foreground		0	1
A	Language and Dictionary Background		0	2
A	Dictionary and Knowledge		0	3
A	Language and Contextual Background		1	4
Q	What is the knowledge about physical situations existing in the surroundings at the time of utterance?		M	1
A	Situational Context		1	1
A	Background Knowledge		0	2
A	Co-textual context		0	3
A	Operational Knowledge		0	4
Q	What includes cultural knowledge and interpersonal knowledge		M	1
A	Situational Context		0	1
A	Background Knowledge		1	2
A	Co-textual context		0	3
A	Operational Knowledge		0	4
Q	What can be called as "the knowledge of what has been said earlier"		M	1
A	Situational Context		0	1
A	Background Knowledge		0	2
A	Co-textual context		1	3
A	Operational Knowledge		0	4
Q	What does the phenomena that operates at discourse level include?		M	1
A	Cohesion and Coherence		1	1
A	Corrosion and Erosion		0	2
A	Connection and Resolution		0	3
A	Co-ordination and Co-operation		0	4
Q	Cohesion : Textual phenomenon : : Coherence : ?		M	1
A	Textual phenomenon		0	1
A	Mental phenomenon		1	2
A	Physical phenomenon		0	3
A	No phenomenon		0	4
Q	Cohesion bounds text together. Consider the following piece of text "Yesterday, my friend invited me to her house. When I reached, my friend was preparing coffee. Her father was cleaning dishes. Her mother was busy writing a book."			
Q	Each occurrence in the above text refers to which noun phrase?		M	1
A	Me		0	1
A	Friend's father		0	2
A	Friend's mother		0	3
A	My friend's		1	4
Q	"I met this girl earlier in a conference." In this statement, " this " is known as which type of reference in the discourse context?		M	1
A	Definite reference		0	1
A	Indefinite / Non-Anaphoric reference		1	2
A	Pronominal reference		0	3
A	Demonstrative reference		0	4
Q	"I bought a printer today. The printer didn't work properly." What type of reference in the discourse context is done in this statement?		M	1
A	Definite reference		1	1
A	Indefinite reference		0	2
A	Pronominal reference		0	3
A	Demonstrative reference		0	4
Q	"Zuha forgets her pendrive in lab." In this statement, " her " is known as which type of reference in the discourse context?		M	1
A	Definite reference		0	1
A	Indefinite reference		0	2
A	Pronominal reference		1	3
A	Demonstrative reference		0	4
Q	"I bought a printer today. I had bought one earlier in 2004. This one cost me Rs. 6000 whereas that one cost me Rs. 12000." In this statement, " this " and " that " are known as which type of reference in the discourse context?		M	1
A	Definite reference		0	1
A	Indefinite reference		0	2
A	Pronominal reference		0	3
A	Demonstrative reference		1	4
Q	"She got her trousers shortened by one inch". In this statement, " one " is known as which type of reference in the discourse context?		M	1
A	Generic reference		0	1
A	Indefinite reference		0	2
A	Quantifier/Ordinal reference		1	3
A	Demonstrative reference		0	4
Q	"I saw two laser printers in a shop. They were the fastest printers available". In this statement, " They " is known as which type of reference in the discourse context?		M	1
A	Generic reference		1	1
A	Indefinite reference		0	2
A	Quantifier/Ordinal reference		0	3
A	Demonstrative reference		0	4
Q	What is viewed as problem of probabilistic inference?		M	1
A	Speech recognition		1	1
A	Speaking		0	2
A	Hearing		0	3
A	Utterance		0	4
Q	Which of the following is an NLP task that involves determining all referring expressions that point to the same real-world entity?		M	1
A	Coreference resolution		1	1
A	Named entity recognition		0	2
A	Information extraction		0	3
A	Stop word		0	4

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Q	What is machine translation?		M	1
A	Automatic translation of text from one language to another		1	1
A	Manual translation of text from one language to another		0	2
A	Information retrieval		0	3
A	Data Mining		0	4
Q	What creates problems in machine translation?		M	1
A	Different level of Ambiguities		1	1
A	Processing power		0	2
A	Memory		0	3
A	Diversity		0	4
Q	Which approach does direct translation use?		M	1
A	No approach		0	1
A	Word by Word translation		1	2
A	sentential translation		0	3
A	Paragraph by paragraph translation		0	4
Q	Which MT systems produce an abstract representation using which, the target language text can be generated?		M	1
A	Retrieval-based MT		0	1
A	Example-based MT		0	2
A	Speech-based MT		0	3
A	Interlingua-based MT		1	4
Q	Which MT systems involve low computational costs and can be extended easily?		M	1
A	Retrieval-based MT		0	1
A	Example-based MT		1	2
A	Speech-based MT		0	3
A	Interlingua-based MT		0	4
Q	Which application of NLP deals with mapping of acoustic speech signal to a set of words		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		1	1
A	Machine translation		0	2
A	Speech synthesis		0	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	Which application of NLP refers to automatic production of speech (utterance of natural language of sentences)?		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		0	1
A	Machine translation		0	2
A	Speech synthesis		1	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	Which NLP based system can read out your mails on telephone or even read out a story book for you		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		0	1
A	Machine translation		0	2
A	Speech synthesis		1	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	Which application of NLP allows querying a structured database using natural language sentences?		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		0	1
A	Natural language interfaces to DB		1	2
A	Information extraction		0	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	Which application of NLP is concerned with identifying documents relevant to a user's query?		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		0	1
A	Natural language interfaces to DB		0	2
A	Information extraction		0	3
A	Information retrieval		1	4
Q	Which application of NLP captures and outputs factual information contained within a document?		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		0	1
A	Natural language interfaces to DB		0	2
A	Information extraction		1	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	IR system : subset of documents : : ? : subset of information within document		M	1
A	Speech Recognition		0	1
A	Natural language interfaces to DB		0	2
A	Information extraction		1	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	Which application of NLP when given a question and set of documents, attempts to find the precise answer or precise portion of texts in which the answer appears		M	1
A	Text summarization		0	1
A	Question Answering		1	2
A	Information extraction		0	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	Which application of NLP deals with creation of summaries of documents		M	1
A	Text summarization		1	1
A	Question Answering		0	2
A	Information extraction		0	3
A	Information retrieval		0	4
Q	In NLP, The process of identifying people, an organization from a given sentence, paragraph is called		M	1
A	Stemming		0	1
A	Lemmatization		0	2
A	Stop word removal		0	3
A	Named entity recognition		1	4
Q	Which one of the following is not a pre-processing technique in NLP		M	1
A	converting to lowercase		0	1
A	removing punctuations		0	2
A	removal of stop words		0	3
A	Sentiment analysis		1	4
Q	What is the major difference between CRF (Conditional Random Field) and HMM (Hidden Markov Model)?		M	1
A	CRF is Generative whereas HMM is Discriminative model		0	1
A	CRF is Discriminative whereas HMM is Generative model		1	2
A	CRF and HMM are Generative model		0	3
A	CRF and HMM are Discriminative model		0	4