COLING Questions Appearing in UGC-NET Linguistics Paper III

**2009, June**

Elective Questions

21. How is computational linguistics related to philosophy, psychology and artificial intelligence?

22. Discuss the role of a morphological analyser in PoS tagging.

23. Give an account of the limitations of machine readable dictionaries.

24. Write on the advantages of Tree Adjoining Grammar in analysing sentence structure.

25. Write a note on the technology of 'Text-to-speech' systems.

**2009, December**

Elective Questions:

1. What is meant by Machine Readable Dictionaries (MRDS) ? Explain.

2. In LFG, the lexicon is enriched so that its entries represent semantic predicate argument structures independently of phrase structure forms, while lexical rules capture redundancy. Elaborate.

3. Write a short note on TDIL corpus project.

4. Why do concordances as language learning tools play a major role in Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) ?

5. Examine the relationship between Computational Linguistics and Cognitive Science.

**2010, June**

**Optional Question**

2. Discuss and distinguish text-to-speech and speech-to-text approaches of speech technology.

**Elective Questions on CompLings**

3. What is meant by parsing ? Examine its relationship to generation.

4. Critically examine the major initiatives of NLP in India.

5. What is meant by LFG ? Examine its strength and weaknesses for computational linguistics.

**2010, December**

**Elective Questions**

1. What is meant by MRDs ? Examine the role of MRDs in computational linguistics.

2. What role does computer play in language teaching ? Examine it in relation to CALL and CALT.

3. What is HPSG ? Examine its significance in computational linguistics.

**2011, June**

**Optional Question**

2. Discuss the role of HPSG in computational linguistics.

**Elective Q on Computational Linguistics**

3. Critically examine how computational linguistics seeks to resolve reference and compositionality.

4. Giving suitable examples discuss the intricacies involved in syntactic parsing.

5. What is meant by corpus – building and corpus processing ?

**2011, December**

**Elective Questions**

1. Discuss morphological recognizers, analysers and generators for Indian languages.

2. Discuss the notions of corpus tagging and tree banks.

3. Critically discuss the status of natural language processing in India.

**2012, June**

21. The goal of cognitive science is to understand the structure and functioning of the human mind, and to this it uses a variety of approaches, from philosophical view point the study is called

(A) Cognitive approach (B) Language acquisition

(C) Modularity (D) Mentalism

40. The use of controlled ‘defining vocabulary’ and a preference for user-friendly style with “full sentence defining” is found in

(A) Bilingual Dictionary (B) Monolingual Learner’s Dictionary (MLD)

(C) Historical Dictionary (D) Etymological Dictionary

52. Assertion I : Machine Readable Dictionaries (MRD) evolved from keyboarding a dictionary onto punch cards.

Assertion II : The ground breaking work of Evens (Evens and Smith 1978) provided the impetus for a considerable expansion of research on MRDs.

(A) Both I and II are true. (B) Both I and II are false.

(C) I is true but II is false. (D) I is false but II is true.

53. In considering the NLP applications of word-sense disambiguation, information extraction, question

answering and summarization, there is a clear need for increasing amount of

(A) Computational information (B) Grammatical information

(C) Semantic information (D) Sociolinguistics information

57. “Viterbi” is a term that refers to

(A) Context-sensitive grammar (B) A Programming Algorithm

(C) Context-free Grammar (D) Parameter weight

58. Assertion I : If one can efficiently calculate the prefix probability, then calculating probabilities is straight forward.

Assertion II : A shift-reduce parser provides the means to calculating conditional probabilities in the ‘Structured Language Mode’.

(A) I & II are true. (B) I & II are false.

(C) I is true, II is false. (D) I is false, II is true

59. A collection of language data brought together for linguistic analysis through computer is known as

(A) Corpus (B) MRD

(C) Chunking (D) Parsing

**2012, June**

53. Machine Readable Dictionary(MRD) means

(A) that the computer reads the dictionary.

(B) that it is an electronic form and can be processed and manipulated computationally.

(C) that it meant only for Database.

(D) that it is like any other dictionary.

54. Assertion – I : The first corpus designed to be comparable is known as LOB because of the three institutions that jointly compiled it were the Universities of Lancaster and Oslo and the Norwegian Computing Centre for the Humanities at Bergen.

Assertion – II : LOB was completed in 1978 and selected corpus from British English

Codes :

(A) Both I and II are correct. (B) Both I and II are wrong.

(C) I is correct, but II is wrong. (D) I is wrong, but II is correct.

55. The POS tage ‘none’ in a tree bank denotes

(A) Co-indexation (B) NP-SBJ

(C) Non-terminal category (D) Punctuation

67. Assertion – I : A weighted CFG (WCFG) is a context-freegrammar plus a mapping p : P -> R from rule productions to real valued weights.

Assertion – II : A probabilistic CFG (PCFG) is a WCFG with a probability assigned to each rule.

Codes :

(A) Both I & II are false. (B) I is true, II is false.

(C) I is false, II is true. (D) Both I & II are true.

**2013, June**

12. Tokenization means

(A) Syntactic analysis (B) Morphological analysis

(C) Semantic analysis (D) Lexical analysis

55. Assertion - I : NLP aims at devising techniques which will automatically analyse large quantities of spoken and written texts.

Assertion – II : The notion of parsing is very useful in NLP

Codes :

(A) Both I and II are true. (B) Both I and II are false.

(C) I is true and II is false. (D) I is false but II is true.