

**SEMESTER -III M.A. SANSKRIT -VEDANTA**

**(Private Registration)**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**SA040304: Computational Sanskrit for Vedanta**

**(2020 Admission Only)**

1. What is NLP? (A. New language problem, B. Natural language processing, C. Non-linguistic programming d. current language problem)
2. What is the goal of NLP? (A. Distribution and Destruction, B. Analysis and generation, C. Non apprehension and non-communication d. Analysis only)
3. Which are the motivating factors of NLP? (A. Better insight into human communications, B. Better insight into animal communications, C. Better insight into machine communications d.Human interaction.)
4. NLP Question answering system? (A. Linux, B. Ubuntu, c. Microsoft, d. Lunar)
5. What is the basic system of NLP? (A. LIFER, B. UNIX, C.LINUX D. Ubundu)
6. Which is not a major Institute in India pursuing R&D in NLP in Indic languages? (A. IIT Kanpur ,B. JNU Delhi, C.NIT Thiruvananthapuram D. Cambridge.)
7. What do you mean by AI? (A. Achievements and investigation, B. Artificial intelligence, C. Artificial interpretation D. Computer Translation)
8. What is MT? (A. Mechanical timing, B. Machine translation. C.Mechanical interpretation. D.Meta Translation)
9. What is ACL? (A. Arrangements of Computational Linguistics, B. Association of Computational Linguistics, C. Advertisement of Computational Linguistics. D. Academic Computer Language)
10. Who propounded Semantic theories in 1968? (A. John Deer, B. Dorr, C. Abelson D. Fillmore)
11. A setup in which the letters of a language correspond to the keys in the keyboard lay out for another language. (A. Phonetic keyboard, B. In script keyboard, C. Language keyboard D. System Keyboard)
12. A standard keyboard for 12 Indian scripts (A. In script keyboard, B. Phonetic Keyboard, C. Language Keyboard D. Ubandu Keyboard)
13. What is Unicode?(A. International character encoding Standard, B. Internal character encoding standard, C . Institutional character encoding standard D. character encoding Standard)
14. What is UTF? ( A. Unicode Transformation Format, B. Universal transformation Format, C. Unique transformation Format D. Uniform Text Format )
15. Which are the major types of character encoding in Unicode? ( A.UTF - 7, B. UTF - 8, C. UTF - 10, D. UTF-10)

16. Head Quarters of Unicode consortium ? ( A. New York, B. London, C. India D. California)
17. What is ISC II? (A. Indian Standard Code For Information Interchange, B. Internal Standard Code For Information Interchange, C. Institutional Standard Code For Information Interchange D. Institutional Standard Code II)
18. What is GIST? (A. Global Information Sharing Toolkit, B. Global Infrastructure sharing Toolkit, C. Global Information shaping Toolkit D. Global Interactive System Tool)
19. What is IAST? (A. Interactive Application Security Testing, B. Interactive Application Structure Testing, C. Interactive Application Sequence Testing, D. Interactive Application Server Testing )
20. A mechanism for converting a word in a source language to a target language. (A. Transformation, B. Transliteration , C. Transference D. Transcription)
21. The process of dividing written text into meaningful units. (A. Semantics. B. Secretion, C. Fragmentation, D. Segmentation)
22. A continuous sequence of alphabetic characters. (A. word, B. Sentence, C. Paragraph, D. Page)
23. Name the type of sentence structure including the two items, head and the modifier. (A. structure, B. Modifier structure, C. Modifier- modified structure D. system modification)
24. Example for Nominal structure with adjective - noun modification. (A. 'Fat boy ', B. 'Boy was sleeping ', C. 'Boy drank water'. D. 'Boy was playing')
25. One of the verbs is the head and the other is a modifier. ( A. Verb - Verb structure, B. Verb Modifier structure, C. Noun - Verb structure, D. Verb Meaning )
26. How many kinds of modifier - modified structures are seen? (A. Six, B. Seven, C. Eight. D. Sixteen)
27. Example for 'Verbal structure with noun-verb modification'. ( A. Learning Boy, B. Running boy, C. The boy went home, D. Boy ran)
28. "The boy said that he flew a kite" is an example of - (A. Verbal structure with verb as argument , B. Verbal structure with noun-verb modification, C. Nominal structure with participle verb as a modifier of a noun, D. action coordination)
29. "Running boy " is an example of - ( A. Nominal structure with participle verb as a modifier of a noun, B. Verbal structure with verb as argument , C. Verbal structure with noun-verb modification, D. Simple structure of verb.)
30. "Having eaten the mango , the boy went home" is an example of (A. Verbal structure with verb-verb modification, B. Nominal structure with participle verb as a modifier of a noun, C. Verbal structure with verb as argument , D. modification of adverb.)
31. "Mohan felt good at Ram's going home" is an example of - (A. Nominal structure with verbal nouns, B. Nominal structure with participle verb as a modifier of a noun, C. Verbal structure with verb as argument, D. Adjective.)
32. Full form of LWG in NLP? (A. Lowest wage group B. Local working group, C. Local word grouper, D. Local Word Game.)

33. A process by which an output sentence is analysed and assigned a suitable structure. ( A. Parsing, B. Analysis , C. Processing, D. Practicing .)
34. One component of parsing. (A. Procedural component, B. Analysis component, C. Processing component, D. Digital Component.)
35. It retrieves the root of the word, its lexical category, gender, number, person, tense etc. (A. Meaning analyser, B. Semantic analyser, C. Phonetic analyser, D. Morphological analyser.)
36. The function of it is to form the word groups on the basis of the local information. (A. Local Word Grouper, B. Lowest wage group C. Local working group, D. Local support)
37. It is an example for the output of Local Word Grouper - ( A. Boy running, B. Boy sleeping, C. Boys are garlanding the teacher, D. Boy learning.)
38. It functions to accept the local word groups produced by LWG. (A. Core Parser, B. Program manager, C. System analyst, D. Programmer)
39. The Paninian ideas like demand and merit makes use in ---- (A. Core Parser, B. Program manager, C. System analysis, D. Word Programming )
40. Grammar models that have been designed with processing in mind. (A. Computational Grammar formalism, B. System analysis, C. Program manager, D. Morphological analyser.)
41. It is a desirable property of large systems. (A. Modularity, B. Lagging, C. Inaccuracy. D. Certainty)
42. It is a desirable property of large systems. (A. Extensibility, B. Lagging, C. Inaccuracy. D. Flexibility)
43. The rule states that 20 per cent of the grammar covers 80 per cent of the language. ( A. 20 - 80 rule, B. 40-20 rule , C. 20 - 20 rule. D. 80-20 rule)
44. The property in large systems that the interaction between parts is minimal and clearly specified. (A. Extensibility, B. Modularity, C. Inaccuracy. D. Lagging)
45. The property in large systems that the system can be extended or changed bit by bit. ( A. Extensibility, B. Modularity, C. Inaccuracy. D. Clarity)
46. ----- must be a part of system design. (A. Lagging, B. Inaccuracy, C. Dealing with failures. D. Lagging)
47. It helps to detect the problems in grammar and help to debug them if possible. (A. Degradation, B. Feedback, C. Tolerance. D. Extension)
48. An important activity both while building the system and after it starts getting used. ( A. Feedback, B. Debugging, C. Degradation, D. Re-generation)
49. A desirable property of large systems in computational grammar formalism. (A. Feedback, B. Debugging, C. Tolerance D. Graceful Degradation.)
50. The property of large systems such as errors might pertain to spelling, sentence constructions, agreement rules etc. (A. Feedback, B. Tolerant of user errors, C. Graceful Degradation, D. Lagging.)
51. The word-forms table covers a set of roots which follow the pattern. ( A . Pseudo code, B. Paradigm, C. Protocol, D. Pseudo Paradigm )
52. Constituents of a simple word. (A. Phoneme, B. Morpheme, C. Allomorph. D. Morphonium)

53. Generating another table or data structure suitable for search and comparison of paradigm table. (A. Compilation, B. Dealing with failures, C. Morphological analysis. D. Dealing with grammar.)
- 54.----- does not seem natural for Indian languages. (A. The simple word, B. The compound word, C. The concept of verb phase. D. The complex word)
55. Every verbal root denotes an action of ---- (A., Meaning and structure, B. Verbal structure, C, Verb and argument, D. Activity and result.)
56. The system of rules that establishes a relation between what the speaker decides to say and his utterance. (A. Grammar, B. Verb, C. Augment. D. Meaning)
57. What is the main problem addresses in Paninian approach in the structure of grammar? (A. Extract karaka relation, B. Extract universal grammar, C. Extract language formalism, D. Roots)
58. Computational grammars are based on ----- (A. Ancient Grammar, B. Positional grammar, C. New grammar. D. Colloquial variation)
59. The karaka relations are ----- (A. Syntactic relation, B. Semantic relation, C. Syntactico - Semantic relation, D. Characterization)
60. According to ---- every verb in a sentence refers to a complex of activities. (A. Annam Bhatt, B. Panini, C. Krishna Bhatt, D. Kaund Bhatt)
61. One of the tasks of the core parser. (A. to identify karaka, relation, B. Extract universal grammar, C. Extract language formalism, D. Word formation)
62. One of the tasks of the core parser. (A. Extract universal grammar, B. Extract language formalism, C. To identify senses of words. D. Paradigm)
63. A parse is also called a ---- (A. Problem graph, B. Solution graph, C. Description graph, D. Structural formation)
64. Lakshan charts make use of the karakas of the verb in the sentence, for determining the ---- (A. Verb sense, B. Verb form, C. Verb root. D. root syntax )
65. ----- for a verb is prepared by linguistics with the help of conventional dictionaries. (A. Program chart, B. Lakshan chart, C. Pictorial chart. D. Vocal effort)
66. The Karaka Vibhakti mapping depends on the verb and----- (A. Tense Aspect Modality, B. Imperative Aspect Modality, C. Adjective Aspect Modality. D. Paradigm)
67. The process of deciding from where the sentences actually start or end. (A. Word segmentation, B. Sentence segmentation, C. Root segmentation. D. Silence segmentation)
68. Identifying the individual phonemes in a word. (A. Tolerance Segmentation, B. Sentence segmentation, C. Root segmentation, D. Word segmentation)
69. ----- enables natural language to construct complex semantic meaning from the combination of simpler semantic elements. (A. Paradox, B. Symbolism, C. Compositionality. D. Reliability)
70. Conversion of raw Text to a suitable numerical form in NLP. (A. Text representation, B. Word representation, C. Phoneme representation. D. Root presentation)
71. Converting text to the voice speech using NLP. (A. Text to word, B. Text to speech, C. Text to numerals. D. Sense of word)

72. ----- is difficult to use effectively due to the unpredictable and ambiguous nature of human speech. (A. Natural language Interface, B. Natural language Production, C. Natural language Collaboration. D. Natural language impact)
73. Elements of semantic analysis. (A. Morpheme, B. Phoneme, C. Homonymy. D. Familiarity)
74. What are the recent developments in the study of language? (A. ANLP, B. HMI, C. LFG. D. NLP)
- 75.** Akshar Bharati, Vineet Chaitanya & Rajeev Sangal are the authors of the text ----- . (A. Computational Linguistics, B. Computational Grammar, C. Natural language processing: A Paninian Perspective. D. Computational Grammar processing)

### ANSWER KEY

1	B	11	A	21	D	31	A	41	A	51	B	61	A	71	B
2	B	12	B	22	A	32	C	42	A	52	B B	62	C	72	A
3	A	13	A	23	C	33	A	43	D	53	A	63	B	73	C
4	D	14	A	24	A	34	A	44	B	54	C	64	A	74	D
5	A	15	B	25	C	35	D	45	A	55	D	65	B	75	C
6	A	16	D	26	A	36	A	46	C	56	A	66	A		
7	B	17	A	27	D	37	C	47	B	57	A	67	B		
8	B	18	A	28	A	38	A	48	B	58	B	68	D		
9	B	19	A	29	A	39	A	49	D	59	C	69	C		
10	D	20	B	30	A	40	A	50	B	60	D	70	A		