

**SEMESTER -III M.A. PROGRAMME IN SANSKRIT (Private Registration)
(SPECIAL VEDANTA)**

Multiple Choice Questions

**SA040305: Computational Sanskrit for Vedanta – Natural Language Processing
(2021 Admissions onwards)**

1. What is the means of communication?
A. Expression B. Languages C. Thoughts D. Actions
2. What is NLP?
A. New language problem
B. Natural language processing
C. Non-linguistic programming
D. Current language problem
3. What is the aim of NLP?
A. Distribution and Destruction
B. Analysis and generation
C. Non apprehension and non-communication
D. Analysis only
4. Where is the “Sannidhi” is mentioned?
A. Ashtaadhyayi
B. Yoga Sutra
C. Tarkasamgraha
D. Sakundalam
5. NLP Question answering system?
A. Linux B. Ubuntu C. Microsoft D. Lunar
6. What is the basic system of NLP?
A. LIFER B. UNIX C. LINUX D. Ubuntu
7. 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

8. "Yogyata" is defined as

- A. Artha Bhava
- B. Anartha Bhava
- C. Abhava
- D. Artha Abadhah

9. What is MT?

- A. Mechanical timing
- B. Machine translation
- C. Mechanical interpretation
- D. Meta Translation

10. What is ACL?

- A. Arrangements of Computational Linguistics
- B. Association of Computational Linguistics
- C. Advertisement of Computational Linguistics
- D. Academic Computer Language

11. Who propounded Semantic theories in 1968?

- A. John Deer B. Dorr C. Abelson D. Fillmore

12. 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

13. Indian languages have a relatively order type

- A. Compound word
- B. Complex word
- C. Long word
- D. free word

14. What is Unicode?

- A. International character encoding Standard
- B. Internal character encoding standard
- C. Institutional character encoding standard
- D. character encoding Standard

15. 14. What is UTF?

- A. Unicode Transformation Format B. Universal transformation Format
- C. Unique transformation Format D. Uniform Text Format

16. Which are the major types of character encoding in Unicode?

- A. UTF - 7 B. UTF - 8 C. UTF - 10 D. UTF-10

17. Head Quarters of Unicode consortium ?
 A. New york B. London C. India D. California
18. What is the information giving the word for mapping Paninian grammar?
 A. Vibhakti B. Root C. Dhatu D. Vachana
19. What is GIST?
 A. Global Information Sharing Toolkit
 B. Global Infrastructure sharing Toolkit
 C. Global Information shaping Toolkit
 D. Global Interactive System Tool
20. What is IAST?
 A. Interactive Application Security Testing
 B. Interactive Application Structure Testing
 C. Interactive Application Sequence Testing
 D. Interactive Application Server Testing
21. A mechanism for converting a word in a source language to a target language.
 A. Transformation B. Transliteration
 C. Transference D. Transcription
22. The process of dividing written text into meaningful units.
 A. Semantics B. Secretion
 C. Fragmentation D. Segmentation
23. A continuous sequence of alphabetic characters.
 A. Word B. Sentence C. Paragraph D. Page
24. 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
25. In order to get an accurate frequency of a word , what we utilize to identify the morphological root form of a word?
 A. Readability B. Stemmer C. Intension D. Probability
26. 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
27. How many kinds of modifier - modified structures are seen?

A. Six B. Seven C. Eight D. Sixteen

28. Example for 'Verbal structure with noun-verb modification'.

A. Learning Boy B. Running boy C. The boy went home D. Boy ran

29. "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

30. "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 stricter of verb

31. "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

32. "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

33. Full form of LWG in NLP?

- A. Lowest wage group
- B. Local working group
- C. Local word grouper
- D. Local Word Game.

34. A process by which an output sentence is analysed and assigned a suitable structure.

A. Parsing B. Analysis C. Processing D. Practicing

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 Programing

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	D	23	C	33	A	43	D	53	A	63	B	73	C
4	C	14	A	24	A	34	A	44	B	54	C	64	A	74	D
5	A	15	B	25	B	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	D	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		