Sample Question Bank

Class : TYCS Subject : Artificial Intelligence

Sr.No.	Questions	A	B	C	D	Answer
1	What would be the environment for Part-picking Robot?	conveyor belt and bins	Jointed arm, hand	camera	color pixel arrays	conveyor belt and bins
2	The interdisciplinary field of _____ brings computer models from AI and experimental techniques from psycology to construct theories of human mind.	Cognitive Science	Cognitive Psychology	Cognitive Process	Cognitive Relativism	Cognitive Science
3	The amount of memory needs to perform the search deals with _____.	Space Complexity	Time Complexity	Completeness	Optimality	Space Complexity
4	If the agent has no sensors at all then the environment is _____.	Partially observable	Fully observable	Unobservable	Deterministic	Unobservable
5	A _____ combines probability theory with utility theory, provides a formal and complete framework for decisions made under uncertainty.	Cognitive Theory	Decision Theory	Boolean Theory	Rational Theory	Decision Theory
6	The process of looking for a sequence of actions that reaches the goal is called _____.	Merge	Find	Search	Traverse	Search
7	The Simple Reflex Agent function is based on _____.	condition-action rule	simple-action rule	condition rule	action rule	condition-action rule
8	Who is the founder of Artificial Intelligence?	Arthur Samule	James Slagle	John McCarthy	E. F. Codd	John McCarthy

9	Alan Turing developed a technique for determining whether a computer could or could not demonstrate the artificial Intelligence, Presently, this technique is called _____.	Turing Test	Algorithm	Boolean Algebra	Logarithm	Turing Test
10	A _____ is one that acts to achieve the best outcome.	Intelligent Agent	Rational Agent	Sagacious Agent	Agent	Rational Agent
11	If the environment itself does not change with the passage of time but the agent's performance score does, then that environment is _____.	nondeterministic	semidynamic	deterministic	episodic	semidynamic
12	Clustering is _____ task.	Unsupervised Learning	Supervised Learning	Reinforcement Learning	Alpha Learning	Unsupervised Learning
13	The Decision Tree Learning algorithm adopts _____ strategy.	Greedy divide-and-conquer	plurality votes	stacking	bagging	Greedy divide-and-conquer
14	An elimination of decision tree nodes that are not clearly relevant is known as _____.	prunning	cutting	trimming	rooting	prunning
15	The learning problem is called _____ when the output is a number.	regression	classification	neural net	decision tree	regression
16	_____ are fundamental units of the brain and nervous system.	Soma	Neurons	Dendrite	Synapse	Neurons
17	A network with all the inputs connected directly to the outputs is called a _____.	Feed Back Neural Network	Recurrent Neural Network	Feed Forward Neural Network	Single Layer neural network	Single Layer neural network
18	A learning model that cannot be characterised by bounded set of parameters is called _____.	Parametric Model	Nonparametric Model	Regression Model	Decision Tree	Nonparametric Model
19	A perceptron is a _____.	Single Layer Feed Forward Neural	Backtracking algorithm	Feed Forward-Backward Neural	Backpropogation algorithm	Single Layer Feed Forward Neural

20	The learning problem is called _____ when the output is one of the finite set of values.	regression	classification	decision tree	neural net	classification
21	_____ are not observable in the data that are available for learning.	Hidden Variables	Data Variables	Hide Variavles	Beta Variables	Hidden Variables
22	In Passive Reinforcement Learning, an agent's policy is _____.	dynamic	backward	fixed	straight	fixed
23	EM _____ the log likelihood of the data at every iteration.	decreases	increases	maintains	preserves	increases
24	The key concepts of statistical learning is _____and _____.	evidence,data	data,hypothesis	probability,data	exploration,exploitation	data,hypothesis
25	_____ specifies the probability of reaching state s from state s after doing action a.	Bayes Model	Transition Model	Probability Model	Fixed Model	Transition Model