

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

Why are we interested in backward-facing centers (Cb)? Why not just consider the entities in the current sentence? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Which is likely to have the highest PMI? A rare word and a frequent word that appear together frequently, or two frequent words that appear together frequently? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Do you think we could use word embeddings for coreference resolution? What kind of assumptions would we be making, and why do you think it might still be a very difficult task?
(2)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

Why do we say that the analogy task is an "intrinsic" evaluation of our word embeddings? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

When we were calculating PMI of a symmetric matrix, why is it not a case of double counting the word in our document? ie., why do the counts of (attorney, fun) and (fun, attorney) not count as two counts each of attorney and fun (such as when we are calculating the total sum of the matrix? (2)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Describe the recency criterion for anaphor resolution. Why can't we just backtrack from the current word (at least in English)? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

What is the purpose of negative sampling in a Word2Vec model? (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

Explain the underlying assumption of the TextTiling algorithm. (1)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 7

Identify the shifts in the following discourse (show your work): Jonathan Harker was a solicitor from England. He was sent to Transylvania to meet with the mysterious Count Dracula. Dracula wanted to buy property in London. That's where all the wealthiest nobles lived. Dracula had other plans, too, but Harker didn't know that. (3)

END OF QUIZ