START OF QUIZ
Student ID:
19756840,Wang,Rennan

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

What benefits does delexicalization bring to the training of dependency parsers? Can you think of other tasks that might benefit from it? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Are there any situations where the alpha and beta score at a particular timestep would be equal? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

What is the intuition behind transfer learning? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

What are the differences between hard and soft EM, and why do they matter? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Describe why “language endangerment” and “language extinction” are contentious term. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

In transfer learning, how do you decide which layers of a pre-trained model to freeze and which to fine-tune when adapting it to a new language or task? Give an example of when you might choose to freeze or fine-tune specific layers. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Imagine that we find a database lying around, and it's been very poorly maintained and documented. All we know is that it contains word embeddings for a language written in Arabic script (assume we can't read it, and the only Arabic speakers we know also can't read it - it's in a language they don't know). How might we go about trying to identify the language that it's written in, without finding speakers of all of the Arabic-derived languages? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Many existing tools and annotation formats make assumptions about the languages that they are processing. If you were creating an ML corpus for a new language, would you prefer to start from scratch, or to adapt an existing annotation schema? Would this change depending on if you were working with a Class 1 or a Class 5 language? Explain. (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 1

Let's talk about sign languages. Many sign languages lack an orthography (ie, they are not written), and while some signers may also speak while signing, this is typically a translation from the signed language into a spoken one. This can make it difficult to build automatic tools for sign languages. If you were tasked with building a tool such as a POS tagger or translation system for sign language, what resources might you need, and how would you go about it? (3)

END OF QUIZ