START OF QUIZ
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I agree that all answers provided are in my own words, and that I will not discuss the contents of this quiz with any of my fellow students until after the exam period has completed for everyone. Furthermore, any response that used generative AI tools has been rephrased into my own interpretation, and has been appropriately cited.

Signature: _____

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

Describe what we mean by a cascaded learning model, and one advantage and disadvantage to using one. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

Why do we create a dummy variable for the root of the sentence? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

What does it mean for an Earley item to be "complete," and what happens when it is? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

Why do we need both the state of the buffer and stack as features to SR parsers (ie, what is each contributing)? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

What is a projective sentence? Why does this matter for the shift-reduce algorithm? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Let's say we wanted to modify PARSEVAL to take ambiguity into account. How might we use a PCFG and two gold references to account for ambiguous parsing? (2)

Question 7

If you have a sentence (or, more generally, a language) with more nesting structures, would you prefer to parse with Earley or CYK? Explain. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

In class, we always assumed one best parse. How does the CYK algorithm change if we end up with multiple parses (ie, what extra information needs to be tracked)? How does it change the complexity? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 7

Imagine we have a very small treebank, and a large amount of unannotated data. How might we leverage this to iteratively train a reasonable-quality parser? What potential problems do you think we might encounter along the way? How might we try to solve these problems? (3)

END OF QUIZ