

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that we wanted to create POS embeddings in the same way that we create word embeddings. Explain one way that it would be very similar to word embeddings, and one that it would be very different. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

What are the advantages of using an encoder-decoder instead of a sequential tagger for POS-tagging? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

Describe epenthesis in terms of edit actions. (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Why do you think that LLMs learn syntax earlier in the model than morphology? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

What is the purpose of using normalized edit distance in the evaluation of a morphological analyzer? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Imagine we have a good neural morphological analyzer, and we want to inject the knowledge into a larger NLP DL model (like an LLM, etc.). How might we do so in an efficient way? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

What benefits might encoding MSDs with a second encoder have over a single encoder approach? Can you think of any disadvantages? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

We know that domain shift can have a significant impact on the quality of our models - despite POS tagging being an “easy” task, POS taggers fail spectacularly when we try to use them on different domains. Do you think the same would be true of (contextual) morphological analysers? What similarities and differences between POS and MSD led you to this conclusion? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 8

Humans are pretty good at learning the morphology of their language, but they make mistakes. Kids will typically learn irregular morphology before regular morphology, then forget it, and then reacquire it (for example, kids will learn “I went outside”, then transition to “I goed outside”, before eventually coming back to “I went outside”). From your understanding of how DL models work, do you expect something similar to happen within neural language tools? Explain why this might or might not be the case. (3)

END OF QUIZ