START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

Briefly describe how dependency parsing differs from constituency parsing. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

What information do you think the word tokens on the stack/buffer are providing to the ML SR parser? (1)

Question 3

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 4

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

Describe the difference between top-down and bottom-up parsing (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

The CYK parser only applies those rules that apply to its tokens, but the Earley parser expands its rules to every viable rule, which seems inefficient. Explain why this doesn't lead to a lot of bad parses. (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

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

A deque is a data structure that mimics the operations of both a stack and a queue (ie, items can be added or removed to either end - check your 512 notes!). Do you think this data structure would be sufficient to replace the stack and buffer from SR parsing? Justify your answer. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Do you think we could modify CYK with a feature grammar? What benefits would it provide, and what difficulties would it present? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 5

In class, all of our parsing examples contained a single clause, so were relatively easy to parse. Consider the sentence: "Xihan finished her work early, so she decided to go for a walk in the park.". This sentence has 2 clauses (one dependent, and one independent). Draw out the chart for the dependent clause (you can start with "she"). You can provide any reasonable grammar (the only POS you might need that we haven't talked about in class is "TO" for non-finite verb markers like "to"), although the clause must be produced from an "S" rule. Secondly, describe how you would represent multiple S clauses in a grammar, and why the parser wouldn't stop when it successfully parses one of them. (3)

END OF QUIZ