START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Explain one way that NER tagging is similar to POS tagging, and two ways it's different. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Consider the following sentences: “James married Joyce in 2010. Their son Ulysses was born in 2013. In 2015, James and Joyce divorced.” Extract all of the RDF triples you can from the sequence. (2)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Identify the events in the following sentences, and place them in order. Identify the cues you used to determine the order. Every morning, on my walk to the University, I read an audiobook while watching for birds. I start up my laptop after I get to class, and then wait for students to arrive so I can start the lecture. (2)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Imagine that we came across the word "extrambulate" in the following sentence: "Realizing that she was going to be late for the bus, Jane extrambulated to the stop." What verb class does this verb belong to? What are 2 features that distinguish it from the prototype of the class? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Along with the features described in class for non-neural SRL, suggest 2 other features that we could use. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

How can semantic roles be used to identify relations in relation extraction? How can they help us identify false positives from our system? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Briefly describe the difference between micro- and macro-F1, which one is more appropriate for NER tagging, and why. (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Why do you think that we pass the output of our classifier to an ILP solver instead of just incorporating the constraints into the model? (1)

Question 9

Topic: Coding
Source: Lecture 2

Write code that uses a list of RDF triples to discover more through bootstrapping. (3)

END OF QUIZ