

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Describe why POS tagsets may need to differ depending on the language that we are parsing.

(1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Why do we not evaluate parsers by the number of correct nodes in the tree? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Write the parenthetical parse of the following sentence: "Yertle the Turtle is king of the pond."

(1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

We didn't talk about it in class, but how do you think a parenthetical clause (where an explanatory or tangential clause is inserted into another) might be accounted for in a CFG or feature grammar? You can assume that it works similarly for all different types of phrases.
(1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Explain how phrasal attachment errors produce ambiguity. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Post-positive adjectives are adjectives that occur after the noun phrase they are modifying (such as "attorney/surgeon general", "somewhere nice", "nothing important"). Given that they tend to occur in set phrases, do you think it would be better to write a general class of PostAdj, and create PostAdj phrases in a CFG, or just list them as valid NPs (ie, NP = surgeon general)? Discuss the pros and cons of either decision. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Do you think that we could do dependency parsing and a constituency-based task (such as chunking) at the same time? What features of the tasks might support each other (additive qualities), and which might make such a task more difficult (adversarial qualities)? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Imagine you're working on analysing customer feedback, and your boss wants you to identify the most common complaints. How might you use your parsing knowledge to automate and distill the most common complaints? You can assume that complaints have already been labeled with the product they are complaining about. You can also assume that just sorting the frequency of tokens is going to be insufficient. (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

L1 speakers are generally able to understand other speakers, even when they get the syntax of a sentence a little bit wrong - this is mostly not true of our automatic systems. What do you think this says about the purpose of syntax from a linguistic perspective? If we were to completely remove a language's syntax, do you think comprehension would still be possible? Do you think that languages with strong or weaker syntactic adherence are easier for our learning algorithms? What qualities of either do you think could be advantageous or detrimental to learning? (3)

END OF QUIZ