START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Vowels are often used as a proxy for syllables in words (it's not a perfect correspondence, but it's not bad). Write a function that counts the vowels in a word, without using a loop, using only the tools we went over in Lecture 1 (list comprehension counts as a loop). (2)

Question 2

Although lexicons are often good starting points, they are often less capable than ML methods. What are some reasons (at least 2) that lexicons are insufficient for state-of-the-art training. Briefly explain. (2)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Why is it important to know when a corpus was constructed, and who constructed it? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

How does Zipf's law relate to Hapax Legomena? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Why do we not care about the extra space required to create a reverse index? (2 reasons) (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Attributive adverbs are a type of adverb that provides "flavour" to speech verbs (example: "she said quickly"; "he spoke loudly"). They are often frowned upon in formal writing, because they can be replaced with other verbs: "blurted" or "shouted", in the example. Write a quick function that finds them in the Brown corpus, and reports how many sentences in 1000 have them. (2)

Question 7

What are two ways to check if a word is all capital letters (neither should require more than one function call)? (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

In class, we removed stopwords by using a lexicon. Can you think of another way that we could remove all closed class words? (1)

Question 9

Topic: Coding
Source: Lecture 2

Imagine we have a large corpus in an unknown language. We don't have any ML tools to analyze the data. How might we determine the stopwords in our corpus? How might we test our theory of stopwords? (I'll make it easy on you - the tokens are space separated, and we have some way of separating sentences.) (3)

END OF QUIZ