

**START OF QUIZ**

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## Question 1

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Describe the recency criterion for anaphor resolution. Why can't we just backtrack from the current word (at least in English)? (2)

## Question 2

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

We took a look at 2 different ways of implementing the TextTiling algorithm - one with vector overlap, and one with BERT. Can you think of how we might modify the algorithm further to strengthen up its weaknesses? (No is not a valid answer.) (2)

## Question 3

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

We took a look at how vectors can be added / subtracted in vector space. Why does this work? (hint: think back to the general properties of word embeddings that we've wanted from the very start) (1)

## Question 4

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

How is the TextTiling algorithm similar to the Lesk algorithm? How is it different? (2)

## Question 5

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

What are two significant shortcoming of the Word2Vec model? (1)

## Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Why is it easy to create negative examples for lexical coherence tests? (1)

## Question 7

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Which is likely to have the highest PMI? A rare word and a frequent word that appear together frequently, or two frequent words that appear together frequently? (1)



## Question 8

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Generally speaking, why are we not interested in negative PMI? (1)

## Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 7

Identify the shifts in the following discourse (show your work): Jonathan Harker was a solicitor from England. He was sent to Transylvania to meet with the mysterious Count Dracula. Dracula wanted to buy property in London. That's where all the wealthiest nobles lived. Dracula had other plans, too, but Harker didn't know that. (3)

**END OF QUIZ**