# START OF QUIZ Student ID: 97713317,Song,Shawn

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

We talked about adapter layers with respect to dependency parsing for low-resource languages. What other tasks do you think they might be suitable for (ie, not just language transfer). (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

Describe the concept of negative transfer with an example. (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Explain the concept of linguistic anchors with respect to multilingual embeddings. (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Many languages lack a standardized writing system. How does this impact the creation of NLP tools, and how might we approach building CL tools for such languages? (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Are there any situations where the alpha and beta score at a particular timestep would be equal? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Many existing tools and annotation formats make assumptions about the languages that they are processing. If you were creating an ML corpus for a new language, would you prefer to start from scratch, or to adapt an existing annotation schema? Would this change depending on if you were working with a Class 1 or a Class 5 language? Explain. (2)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

In transfer learning, how do you decide which layers of a pre-trained model to freeze and which to fine-tune when adapting it to a new language or task? Give an example of when you might choose to freeze or fine-tune specific layers. (2)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

I briefly mentioned the idea of silver data and bootstrapping in class. What do you think are the limits of silver data? Can you think of any ways to counter them? (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 4

I'm working with a few field linguists who have been annotating a low-resource language for the last year, and they present me with their "huge" dataset of 1000 annotated sentences, assuming I can create a 95

# END OF QUIZ