

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Given a list of tuples where the first element is a string and the second is an integer, write a short piece of code to sort the list in descending order based on the second element. Briefly explain your approach. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

When would you choose to preserve the original case of text during data processing, rather than converting everything to lowercase? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Why is it important to understand the intended audience and time period of a corpus when conducting linguistic analysis? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Why is the `.split()` method useful when working with sentences or phrases? (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 3

Source: Lecture 3

Lexicons are useful for initial text analysis but often lack the adaptability needed for advanced NLP tasks. Why is this the case? Provide at least 2 reasons with brief explanations.
(2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

In French, negation is often indicated by "ne ... pas" (ie, "je ne parle pas" - "I am not speaking"; "tu ne conduis pas" - "You are not driving", etc.). However, in speech, one of the two is often dropped: "je ne parle." or "tu conduis pas.". Using this information, how would you determine whether a corpus was composed of written or spoken French? You don't need to write the code, but explain the logic that you would use to come to this conclusion. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

If you were to analyze a corpus for stylistic differences, how might you determine: the formality of the language; whether it's written or spoken; its sentiment? Assume that we don't have existing ML tools or enough data to train one. (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 3

Grimm's law is a linguistic phenomenon that describes how sounds in language (mostly related to the Germanic languages like English, Dutch, German, Norwegian, Icelandic, etc.) changed over time (specifically from some progenitor thousands of years old - Germanic languages observed the change, while Romance languages did not). For example, the /p/ sound in Latin evolved into the /f/ sound in English across many words - compare "piscus" with "fish"; "pater" with "father"; "pedus" with "foot" (there are a couple other changes in there, too - see if you can spot them!). If you had a time machine, and could bring a computational toolkit to help Jacob Grimm formulate his law, what would you need, in terms of lexicons, keeping in mind that the /p/ -> /f/ change is only one of a handful of sound changes, and that the changes occurred over dozens of languages? Explain (with pseudocode, if necessary), how you would start to identify trends in the data (assuming that your computer still works in the 19th century)? (3)

END OF QUIZ