START OF QUIZ Student ID: 36304153,Kang,David

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Why is entropy a good measure to use when using QbC? (1)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

Describe how machine translation could be considered a form of annotation projection. What is being projected? (1)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

How does silver data differ from synthetic data? (1)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Why do MLLMs tend to eventually see a decrease in quality on HRLs? (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

What is the intuition behind active learning? (1)

${\bf Question}~6$

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Imagine we have a multilingual encoder-model like mBERT, and a multilingual decoder-only model. Do you think we could train the encoder on one set of languages, and then the decoder on a larger set, and better understand the new languages? What kind of adaptations would need to be done? Do you think it would improve zero-shot learning on languages not included in either? (2)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that we have *no* annotated data for a particular task. How might be address this problem with in-context learning and active learning? (2)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

L1 interference is a phenomenon whereby L2 language learners make use of properties of their L1 when speaking an L2. Phonetically, this can present as an accent, but it can also impact syntax. Describe this process as if humans were doing projection. (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine you're working on adapting a multilingual LLM for a government that wants it to operate fluently in 10 national languages, including both high- and low-resource languages, and avoid colonial-language bias. Describe a fine-tuning and evaluation pipeline that could help adapt the model fairly across languages. What ethical and linguistic challenges might arise, and how would you mitigate them? How would you include community feedback in the loop? (3)

END OF QUIZ