

START OF QUIZ

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I agree that all answers provided are in my own words, and that I will not discuss the contents of this quiz with any of my fellow students until after the exam period has completed for everyone. Furthermore, any response that used generative AI tools has been rephrased into my own interpretation, and has been appropriately cited.

Signature: _____

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

In dependency parsing, why might modifiers (like adjectives or adverbs) be easier to detect than obliques, and how does this relate to the chunking exercises we did in the lab? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 5

Write the parenthetical parse of the following sentence: “You will go to the Dagobah system.”(1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 5

Some languages (such as Mandarin, Japanese, and Yoruba) do not separate adjectives and verbs as clearly as English. Why might this pose a challenge for designing a POS tagset, especially given assumptions we've discussed in class? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Imagine that you are a comedian writing jokes. How might you use an automatic parser to help you find material? Briefly explain. (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Explain why the following rule: “VP NP \rightarrow VBD NN” is not valid in a CFG. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Given the following parse trees, calculate the PARSEVAL score. GOLD: (S (NP (DT The) (NN professor)) (VP (VBD discussed) (NP (DT the) (NN student) (PP (IN of) (NP (DT the) (NN colleague) (PP (IN from) (NP (NN France))))))))))

SYSTEM: (S (NP (DT The) (NN professor)) (VP (VBD discussed) (NP (DT the) (NN student) (PP (IN of) (NP (DT the) (NN colleague))) (PP (IN from) (NP (NN France))))))

Also briefly describe whether any errors are "syntacto-semantic" errors (ie, an error that requires real-world knowledge to arrive at the correct parse). (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Clitics are a special type of syntactic headache. Unlike affixes, which attach at the word level, clitics can attach at the phrase level. For example: “The man who saw the bird’s camera was not quick enough.” or “Those of us who lived through the ’90s’ve experienced a world without the internet.” Explain why phrase-level clitic attachment is problematic for a CFG, and discuss how (if at all) a CFG could be adapted to model this behavior. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Imagine that you're working with a copy-editor to tighten the prose of prospective novels. How might you use parsers to identify places where you can "trim the fat" without being too aggressive? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

When learning a language (whether an L1 or L2), speakers often make grammatical mistakes, but are still understandable by other speakers. What do you think this says about the role of syntax in language, and how do you think it could help us create more robust language recognition systems? (3)

END OF QUIZ