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Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

If a language has a highly synthetic morphology (many affixes), would you expect it to have a higher or lower Type-Token Ratio (TTR) than a language with less rich morphological structure? Briefly explain why. (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Why does the lexical diversity (type-to-token ratio) typically increase when analyzing smaller sub-corpora rather than larger ones? What does this suggest about the content of smaller texts? (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

What role does linguistic annotation provide for corpora, specifically for computational linguistics? (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Why do we not care about the extra space required to create a reverse index? (2 reasons) (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

In class, we removed stopwords by using a lexicon. Can you think of another way that we could remove all closed class words? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

You are given a sentence. Write a function to count how many words in the sentence start with a vowel, without using loops or list comprehensions. (2)

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)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Write a function that capitalizes the first letter of each word in a string, without using the .ti-tle() method or any external libraries. What are some assumptions that you are making? (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

Imagine you are working with a corpus in a language you don't know, and you need to identify the stopwords in it. You cannot use machine learning but can perform basic statistical analysis. How would you approach identifying stopwords? What metrics would help you confirm that you've identified them correctly? (3)

END OF QUIZ