

START OF QUIZ

Student ID:

50656347,Zhang,Lisa

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

If we observe a DL model that is not properly modeling morphology (but handles syntax and semantics relatively well), what change might you propose to the architecture of the model (assume we don't have any annotated morphology data). (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Why is a majority tagger such a strong baseline for POS tagging? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

When generating inflections, what features of the input do you think the model most attends to? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

Even if we're only interested in lemmas, do you think it's worthwhile to produce MSDs, as well? Why or why not? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Nonce words are almost always in open classes of words, but there are some exceptions (such as pronouns, which do allow some flexibility). Do you think that LLMs would react to new words in traditionally closed classes the same way as in open classes? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that we have some pre-trained multilingual embeddings of really high quality. We train a POS tagger for a very common language, with lots of data, embedding the data with the multilingual embeddings. At inference, we then replace the input with another language. Do you think the tagger would beat a majority baseline? Explain your reasoning, and list any assumptions. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

What benefits might encoding MSDs with a second encoder have over a single encoder approach? Can you think of any disadvantages? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

We know that domain shift can have a significant impact on the quality of our models - despite POS tagging being an “easy” task, POS taggers fail spectacularly when we try to use them on different domains. Do you think the same would be true of (contextual) morphological analysers? What similarities and differences between POS and MSD led you to this conclusion? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 8

Humans are pretty good at learning the morphology of their language, but they make mistakes. Kids will typically learn irregular morphology before regular morphology, then forget it, and then reacquire it (for example, kids will learn “I went outside”, then transition to “I goed outside”, before eventually coming back to “I went outside”). From your understanding of how DL models work, do you expect something similar to happen within neural language tools? Explain why this might or might not be the case. (3)

END OF QUIZ