START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Briefly describe how underspecification works in a feature grammar. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Explain why the following rule is not valid in a CFG: dog VB -> dog barks (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Conceptually, obliques and nmods are very similar. How do they differ, and what does this actually mean, from a linguistic perspective (ie, when would we use one over the other)? (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 1
Source: Lecture 1

Describe why POS tagsets may need to differ depending on the language that we are parsing. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Do you think that we could do dependency parsing and a constituency-based task (such as chunking) at the same time? What features of the tasks might support each other (additive qualities), and which might make such a task more difficult (adversarial qualities)? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

We use trees to represent the structure of a parse, but that doesn't necessarily mean we have to use a Python Tree to represent them. Can you think of an alternative way of representing a syntax tree, preserving the hierarchy and traversal features inherent in a tree (no, you can't just create a "Shrub" class). Write some pseudocode that shows how this structure works. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Imagine, if you will, a "mildly-context-sensitive" grammar, that only allows for one non-terminal to appear as a contextual marker (let's call it "CON"). Anything not involving CON has to satisfy CFG rules. Do you think that this would be restrictive enough to satisfy the small number of cases that don't satisfy context-freedom, without just being a CSG in disguise? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 2

L1 speakers are generally able to understand other speakers, even when they get the syntax of a sentence a little bit wrong - this is mostly not true of our automatic systems. What do you think this says about the purpose of syntax from a linguistic perspective? If we were to completely remove a language's syntax, do you think comprehension would still be possible? Do you think that languages with strong or weaker syntactic adherence are easier for our learning algorithms? What qualities of either do you think could be advantageous or detrimental to learning? (3)

END OF QUIZ