START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Why does the substitution test work for identifying constituents? Do you think there are any constraints on what can be substituted? Explain briefly. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Explain how phrasal attachment errors produce ambiguity. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

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

What does it mean to delexicalize a sentence? Why might that help or harm an automatic parser? (1)

Question 6

Basque is an "ergative-absolutive" language - instead of defining NPs with respect to labels such as "subject" and "direct object", NPs are defined with respect to "subject of a transitive verb" (ergative) or "subject of an intransitive verb OR object of a transitive verb" (absolutive). Explain what features would need to be defined in such a grammar, and how they would interact (you can assume a similar SVO order as English). (2)

Question 7

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 8

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Imagine you're working on analysing customer feedback, and your boss wants you to identify the most common complaints. How might you use your parsing knowledge to automate and distill the most common complaints? You can assume that complaints have already been labeled with the product they are complaining about. You can also assume that just sorting the frequency of tokens is going to be insufficient. (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