START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

What is the role of cognates in transfer learning? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Many languages are losing speakers over time. Briefly describe why this might be happening, and how NLP is contributing to this effect. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

What are the benefits of using adapter layers instead of fine-tuning? (1)

Question 4

Are there any situations where the alpha and beta score at a particular timestep would be equal? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Explain the concept of linguistic anchors with respect to multilingual embeddings. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Isolate languages do not have any known related languages (Ainu, X̱aat Kíl, and Klingon are some examples). How might you approach using cross-lingual transfer for an isolate? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

I've said a few times that the syntax dominates the signal (especially for languages with less free word order). Where have we seen this, and what does it mean for semi-supervised tagging? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

When working with underserved languages, field linguists often collect data from speakers on site. What ethical considerations must be taken into account when gathering linguistic data from these communities? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 1

Let's talk about sign languages. Many sign languages lack an orthography (ie, they are not written), and while some signers may also speak while signing, this is typically a translation from the signed language into a spoken one. This can make it difficult to build automatic tools for sign languages. If you were tasked with building a tool such as a POS tagger or translation system for sign language, what resources might you need, and how would you go about it? (3)

END OF QUIZ