

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

What are two potential drawbacks of removing stopwords from a text before conducting a sentiment analysis? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

How does Zipf's law help explain the distribution of word frequencies in a corpus? What impacts does that have on our algorithms? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Why is it important to understand the intended audience and time period of a corpus when conducting linguistic analysis? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

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

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Why is the `.split()` method useful when working with sentences or phrases? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Attributive adverbs are a type of adverb that provides "flavour" to speech verbs (example: "she said quickly"; "he spoke loudly"). They are often frowned upon in formal writing, because they can be replaced with other verbs: "blurted" or "shouted", in the example. Write a quick function that finds them in the Brown corpus, and reports how many sentences in 1000 have them. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 8

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)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 3

Grimm's law is a linguistic phenomenon that describes how sounds in language (mostly related to the Germanic languages like English, Dutch, German, Norwegian, Icelandic, etc.) changed over time (specifically from some progenitor thousands of years old - Germanic languages observed the change, while Romance languages did not). For example, the /p/ sound in Latin evolved into the /f/ sound in English across many words - compare "piscus" with "fish"; "pater" with "father"; "pedus" with "foot" (there are a couple other changes in there, too - see if you can spot them!). If you had a time machine, and could bring a computational toolkit to help Jacob Grimm formulate his law, what would you need, in terms of lexicons, keeping in mind that the /p/ -> /f/ change is only one of a handful of sound changes, and that the changes occurred over dozens of languages? Explain (with pseudocode, if necessary), how you would start to identify trends in the data (assuming that your computer still works in the 19th century)? (3)

END OF QUIZ