

START OF QUIZ

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Academic honesty is essential to the continued functioning of the University of British Columbia as an institution of higher learning and research. All UBC students are expected to behave as honest and responsible members of an academic community. Failure to follow the appropriate policies, principles, rules, and guidelines of the University with respect to academic honesty may result in disciplinary action.

I agree that all answers provided are in my own words, and that I will not discuss the contents of this quiz with any of my fellow students until after the exam period has completed for everyone. Furthermore, any response that used generative AI tools has been rephrased into my own interpretation, and has been appropriately cited.

Signature: _____

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Explain how phrasal attachment errors produce ambiguity. Provide an example other than what we discussed in class. (1)

Question 2

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 3

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

If you had a cascaded pipeline of constituency and dependency parsers, which would you run first? What are the risks of getting it backwards? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 5

English is an SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) language, but only most of the time. Can you think of an example where this order is violated? Why do you think this doesn't confuse speakers of English? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

What does it mean for two feature structures to be incompatible, and what happens during parsing when this occurs? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that two linguists are creating a treebank, but even though they have a clear annotation schema, they disagree on annotations about 10 percent of the time. How could you mitigate the effects of this disagreement on your downstream parser? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Clitics are a special type of syntactic headache. Unlike affixes, which attach at the word level, clitics can attach at the phrase level. For example: “The man who saw the bird’s camera was not quick enough.” or “Those of us who lived through the ’90s’ve experienced a world without the internet.” Explain why phrase-level clitic attachment is problematic for a CFG, and discuss how (if at all) a CFG could be adapted to model this behavior. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Imagine you've been assigned the task of converting instructions in a recipe into a list of easy-to-accomplish goals for a cooking robot. How could you use a parser to aid your conversion? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

When learning a language (whether an L1 or L2), speakers often make grammatical mistakes, but are still understandable by other speakers. What do you think this says about the role of syntax in language, and how do you think it could help us create more robust language recognition systems? (3)

END OF QUIZ