

**START OF QUIZ**  
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## Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

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

## Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the intuition behind transfer learning? (1)

## Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

What benefits does delexicalization bring to the training of dependency parsers? Can you think of other tasks that might benefit from it? (1)

## Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

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

## Question 5

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

What are the differences between hard and soft EM, and why do they matter? (1)

## Question 6

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 7

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

In transfer learning, how do you decide which layers of a pre-trained model to freeze and which to fine-tune when adapting it to a new language or task? Give an example of when you might choose to freeze or fine-tune specific layers. (2)



## Question 8

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Many existing tools and annotation formats make assumptions about the languages that they are processing. If you were creating an ML corpus for a new language, would you prefer to start from scratch, or to adapt an existing annotation schema? Would this change depending on if you were working with a Class 1 or a Class 5 language? Explain. (2)

## Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 4

I'm working with a few field linguists who have been annotating a low-resource language for the last year, and they present me with their “huge” dataset of 1000 annotated sentences, assuming I can create a 95

**END OF QUIZ**