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Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

If we have the sentence "You keep using that word - I do not think it means what you think it means", what is the probability of the bigram "you think", assuming that the sentence is the entire corpus? (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

Desribe the concept of cluster homogeneity, and how it relates to precision. (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

How is it that EM can arrive at a good solution, even if we have a random initialization of parameters? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

When is dynamic programming more efficient than brute force programming? (ie, what assumptions do we make about a problem when we use dynamic programming?) (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Explain the purpose of padding in language modeling. (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Let's consider a variant of the string alignment problem where instead of aligning characters, we're aligning sequences of characters (maybe we're doing machine translation...). What would need to be modified to handle a situation where we likely have a much higher vocabulary, and there's a lot less copying going on? What assumptions would we be making about the data? Would any of these assumptions make Levensthein distance inappropriate? (2)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Imagine that we are doing OCR (optical character recognition; ie, the translation of hand-written text into digital text) instead of POS tagging. Do you think we could use an HMM? If so, what would the states, transitions, and emissions be? If not, describe why it's an inappropriate tool for the task. (2)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

Imagine we were using k-means to cluster misspellings around their correct spellings. How many clusters would we need, and what would be a good distance function? Explain. (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 4

Please see the long question from lecture 4 in the quiz bank on Github. (3)

END OF QUIZ