

START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that we wanted to create POS embeddings in the same way that we create word embeddings. Explain one way that it would be very similar to word embeddings, and one that it would be very different. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

What benefits would evaluating an inflection model on nonce words have? Are there any disadvantages? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Why do you think that LLMs learn syntax earlier in the model than morphology? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Where do you think pragmatic learning (ie, intent) might fall within the layers of an LLM?
Explain briefly. How might we test for it? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

What is the purpose of using normalized edit distance in the evaluation of a morphological analyzer? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that we have some pre-trained multilingual embeddings of really high quality. We train a POS tagger for a very common language, with lots of data, embedding the data with the multilingual embeddings. At inference, we then replace the input with another language. Do you think the tagger would beat a majority baseline? Explain your reasoning, and list any assumptions. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

Feature engineering can be incorporated into encoder-decoder models through the use of multiple encoders. If you could have any extra annotation for morphological analysis, and were able to pass each through a separate encoder, what types of features would you include? Do you see any potential problems with using this extra annotation? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

What benefits might encoding MSDs with a second encoder have over a single encoder approach? Can you think of any disadvantages? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 8

Humans are pretty good at learning the morphology of their language, but they make mistakes. Kids will typically learn irregular morphology before regular morphology, then forget it, and then reacquire it (for example, kids will learn “I went outside”, then transition to “I goed outside”, before eventually coming back to “I went outside”). From your understanding of how DL models work, do you expect something similar to happen within neural language tools? Explain why this might or might not be the case. (3)

END OF QUIZ