

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Describe the concept of negative transfer with an example. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

What is the intuition behind transfer learning? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Imagine a language is described as “low-resource”. If you could create a single automated tool for the language, what would it be? List any assumptions. (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

What are the benefits of using adapter layers instead of fine-tuning? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Many languages are losing speakers over time. Briefly describe why this might be happening, and how NLP is contributing to this effect. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

I briefly mentioned the idea of silver data and bootstrapping in class. What do you think are the limits of silver data? Can you think of any ways to counter them? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

I've said a few times that the syntax dominates the signal (especially for languages with less free word order). Where have we seen this, and what does it mean for semi-supervised tagging? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Imagine that we find a database lying around, and it's been very poorly maintained and documented. All we know is that it contains word embeddings for a language written in Arabic script (assume we can't read it, and the only Arabic speakers we know also can't read it - it's in a language they don't know). How might we go about trying to identify the language that it's written in, without finding speakers of all of the Arabic-derived languages? (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