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Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

What are the key differences between BERT and BART, and what concept from DSCI 563 does BART imitate? (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

What is the intuition behind active learning? (1)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

Explain why diversity sampling is important when performing AL? (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Why is entropy a good measure to use when using QbC? (1)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

Do you think that we want recommender systems to make recommender systems to make recommendations more in the manner of active learning or self-training? Explain. (1)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

L1 interference is a phenomenon whereby L2 language learners make use of properties of their L1 when speaking an L2. Phonetically, this can present as an accent, but it can also impact syntax. Describe this process as if humans were doing projection. (2)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Imagine we have a multilingual encoder-model like mBERT, and a multilingual decoder-only model. Do you think we could train the encoder on one set of languages, and then the decoder on a larger set, and better understand the new languages? What kind of adaptations would need to be done? Do you think it would improve zero-shot learning on languages not included in either? (2)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

In the lab, you likely saw that a certain part took much longer than others, and produced noisy output. How might you adjust your strategy, speed up the methodology, and what simple tools could you use to decrease noise? (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 6

Imagine that instead of projecting tags, we project embeddings, instead (that is, we attach a high-resource embedding to a low resource word). What advantages might this have over tag projection, and what difficulties might we still encounter? Would it introduce new difficulties? (3)

END OF QUIZ