

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Write the parenthetical parse of the following sentence: "Yertle the Turtle is king of the pond."

(1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

What is meant by "context-free" in a context-free grammar? Why is this sufficient to represent most language, which we know is very contextually dependent? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Name 2 advantages of feature grammars over CFGs, and briefly explain why they are useful.

(1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

What properties of English syntax make regular expressions suitable for chunking? Do you think that this functionality would extend to many other languages? Briefly explain. (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

Describe why POS tagsets may need to differ depending on the language that we are parsing.

(1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Given two parse trees, calculate the PARSEVAL score. Also briefly describe whether any errors are "syntacto-semantic" errors (ie, an error that requires real-world knowledge to arrive at the correct parse). 1: (S (NP (DT The) (JJ quick) (JJ brown) (NN fox)) (VP (VBZ jumps) (PP (IN over) (NP (DT the) (JJ lazy) (NN dog)))))) (2): (S (NP (NP (DT The) (NP (JJ quick) (NP (JJ brown) (NN fox))))) (VP (VBZ jumps) (PP (IN over) (NP (DT the) (JJ lazy) (NN dog))))))

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Do you think that we could do dependency parsing and a constituency-based task (such as chunking) at the same time? What features of the tasks might support each other (additive qualities), and which might make such a task more difficult (adversarial qualities)? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Imagine, if you will, a "mildly-context-sensitive" grammar, that only allows for one non-terminal to appear as a contextual marker (let's call it "CON"). Anything not involving CON has to satisfy CFG rules. Do you think that this would be restrictive enough to satisfy the small number of cases that don't satisfy context-freeness, without just being a CSG in disguise? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 2

L1 speakers are generally able to understand other speakers, even when they get the syntax of a sentence a little bit wrong - this is mostly not true of our automatic systems. What do you think this says about the purpose of syntax from a linguistic perspective? If we were to completely remove a language's syntax, do you think comprehension would still be possible? Do you think that languages with strong or weaker syntactic adherence are easier for our learning algorithms? What qualities of either do you think could be advantageous or detrimental to learning? (3)

END OF QUIZ