

START OF QUIZ

Student ID:

**27327212,Morales Martin
Del Campo,Selene**

Academic honesty is essential to the continued functioning of the University of British Columbia as an institution of higher learning and research. All UBC students are expected to behave as honest and responsible members of an academic community. Failure to follow the appropriate policies, principles, rules, and guidelines of the University with respect to academic honesty may result in disciplinary action.

I agree that all answers provided are in my own words, and that I will not discuss the contents of this quiz with any of my fellow students until after the exam period has completed for everyone. Furthermore, any response that used generative AI tools has been rephrased into my own interpretation, and has been appropriately cited.

Signature: _____

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 5

Write the parenthetical parse of the following sentence: “You’re going to need a bigger boat!”(1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Explain why the following rule: “with \rightarrow IN” is not valid in a CFG. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Briefly describe “fence-posting”, and why it’s useful for parsing evaluation. (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Why is recursion essential in CFGs for modeling natural language? Give a simple example involving a noun phrase or verb phrase. (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

If you had a cascaded pipeline of constituency and dependency parsers, which would you run first? What are the risks of getting it backwards? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Given the following parse trees, calculate the PARSEVAL score. GOLD: (S (NP (DT The) (NNS tourists)) (VP (VBD photographed) (NP (DT the) (NN mountain) (PP (IN with) (NP (NN snow)))))) SYSTEM: (S (NP (DT The) (NNS tourists)) (VP (VBD photographed) (NP (DT the) (NN mountain)) (PP (IN with) (NP (NN snow)))) Also briefly describe whether any errors are "syntacto-semantic" errors (ie, an error that requires real-world knowledge to arrive at the correct parse). (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

Imagine you've been assigned the task of converting instructions in a recipe into a list of easy-to-accomplish goals for a cooking robot. How could you use a parser to aid your conversion? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that two linguists are creating a treebank, but even though they have a clear annotation schema, they disagree on annotations about 10 percent of the time. How could you mitigate the effects of this disagreement on your downstream parser? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 3

In class, we briefly mentioned OSASCOMP (the order of adjectives in English - Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Colour, Origin, Material, Purpose). For example, we can have the "big red Italian car", but not the "red Italian big car". Please compose a CFG that can handle this ordering (you can assume that our grammar already knows what adjectives and noun phrases are). (3)

END OF QUIZ