Use the following text to derive distributions for *rat* and *chased*. Use a five-word window, including open- and closed-class words, ignore case, punctuation and sentence boundaries and weight contexts by frequency.

The cat chased a rat. A big rat chased the big dog.

Show unlabelled dependency links for each sentence and give distributions for *rat* and *chased* using contexts derived from single dependency links.

In general, what type of differences will arise in distributions if dependency links are used instead of word windows as context?

Outline one or more experiments to determine whether distributional information could be used in conjunction with a syntactic parser to help disambiguate prepositional phrase attachment ambiguities.