START OF QUIZ
Student ID:
52196086,Ahluwalia,Max

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Identify the target of the following sentence. The special effects in Oppenheimer are subtle, but effective. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

One of the goals of embeddings is that similar words are close to each other, and unrelated words are far apart. If we are using embeddings in our sentiment analysis toolkit, explain why we can't just "flip the polarity" of words modified by a negator (ie, [0.1, 0.3, 0.5] -> [-0.1, -0.3, -0.5]) (2)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

If you were building a recommender system, would it be better to link items with similar target sentiment, or similar aspectual sentiment? Briefly explain. (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Sarcasm and irony are very difficult to detect with sentiment analysis methods. Outside of machine learning methods that consider larger contexts, do you think there is any way of detecting them with purely lexical (ie, word-based) resources? Briefly explain. (2)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

What benefit does a CNN have over a standard RNN that makes it particularly suited to sentiment analysis? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Explain the intuition behind a polarity axis. Knowing what you know about vector space, how and why does it work? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Describe the Pollyanna principle, and how it complicates sentiment analysis. (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

What is the goal of multi-task learning? (1)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 1

Imagine that we come across a lexicon of words written in a mysterious language, and we are trying to determine their purpose. What are some ways that we could determine that they are a polarity lexicon, and how might we be able to test our hypothesis? Since this is a mysterious language, we don't know anyone (or any tools) that speak it. (3)

END OF QUIZ