START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

What is the point of a random walk? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Explain why it's harder to rank polarity for words than simply categorizing them as "positive", "negative", or "neutral". (2)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

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

Question 4

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 5

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Briefly explain why TF-IDF is insufficient for identifying domain-specific targets. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 8

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 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 4

We discussed running multiple convolutions over a single instance to extract different features, but we didn't discuss running multiple poolings (ie, 1x4, 2x2, 1x6, etc.) over the same convolution. Do you think this could have a positive impact on the model, or would it lead to too noisy of a dataset? Do you think it would provide any different information than just running separate convolutions? Briefly explain. (3)

END OF QUIZ