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Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Why is sentiment so tightly bound with domain? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Why do we need to update polarity lexicons regularly (probably more regularly than other lexicons)? (1)

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)

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)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

We know that most sentiment words are adjectives, and many intensifiers and shifters are adverbs. Given a list of polar words, what tools could we use to discover intensifiers (beyond POS taggers and regexes)? Briefly explain. (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Identify the target of the following sentence. Paul Giamatti's performace was a highlight of The Holdovers. (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

What are the assumptions we are making when we are implementing when we are creating a multi-task learner? Why wouldn't we just use the extra labels as input features to a single task learner? Wouldn't that be simpler? (2)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Outside the examples given in class, provide 3 words that could be positive or negative potential items in different circumstances. Briefly explain. (2)

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