START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Describe the propagation of error, and how it relates to neural architectures. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Why is it insufficient to construct a lexicon by counting words in sentiment-labeled corpora?
(1)

Question 3

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 4

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 5

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)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

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

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Describe why a part-of-speech tagger can be very helpful in 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 2

Imagine that it's the year 3000, and you discover an ancient corpus called "IMDB", written in the extinct language of "English". You can see that each document has a score out of 10 assigned to it. How would you go about creating a lexicon of polarity items, intensifiers, and negators (assume that NLP has not been solved by then, and you need to do it manually; furthermore, assume that there are no speakers of "English" left). (3)

END OF QUIZ