START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

Briefly describe valence, arousal, and dominance, and how they are used in emotion detection. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

We saw that age and gender are relatively easy to predict from tweet history, but that personality traits are a lot harder. Why do you think that is? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

In the following tweets, identify at least 5 phenomena that are specific to online data. Give their names, as well as the example you chose:
1. All these sushi pics on my tl are driving me craaaazzyy :(
2. @EricAguigam @taylorswift13 Phenomenal bro! I would love to collab with you and your friends asap :)
3, Oh yes, sir, that would be quite delightful :(
4. Hi to all my bestfriends/friends out there! :"> salamat sa mga nag.greet! :) Really Appreciated guise :-* Godbless y'all :)<3 (2)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

In class, we said that "fake" fake reviews are often too prototypical when they are generated by hand. Given the tools you're familiar with, how do you think we could generate fake reviews automatically? Do you think they would suffer from the same problem? (2)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

Why is datetime functionality necessary? That is, why can't we just use the date and time separately? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

Why do memes present a unique challenge to CL tools? (1)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Describe metadata. Why is it useful? (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

How might you modify a standard sentiment analyzer to track change in sentiment over time? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that we were constructing a hate speech detector for social media. What factors of social media might we want to consider when building such a tool, and how would we combine them with what we know about sentiment detection in general? (3)

END OF QUIZ