

START OF QUIZ

Student ID:

96733092,Zhou,Zhiyang

Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

We mentioned in class that "but clauses" are intensifiers. Do you think all (or at least most) concessions work the same way (some other concession words are "although", "nevertheless", "nonetheless", "even though", "considering that")? Briefly explain why or why not. (2)

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 1

Source: Lecture 1

Describe why a part-of-speech tagger can be very helpful in sentiment analysis. (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

Can you imagine an ensemble that performs worse than any of its constituent parts? If so, how might we fix the issue? If not, why don't we do ensembling all the time? (2)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 6

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 7

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)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

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