START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

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 2

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Explain the purpose of pooling. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

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

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Describe what features of neural networks allow for the creation of recursive neural networks. (1)

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 2
Source: Lecture 2

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 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Why is a dependency parser a key tool in the sentiment-analyst's toolkit? (1)

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