START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Briefly explain why TF-IDF is insufficient for identifying domain-specific aspects. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

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

Explain why it's harder to rank polarity for words than simply categorizing them as "positive", "negative", or "neutral". (2)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Why would it be difficult to establish a SentiWordNet for languages other than English? (1)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Why do we need to update polarity lexicons regularly (probably more regularly than other lexicons)? (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 3

In class, we've discussed ways of obtaining and expanding polarity lexicons, but we didn't talk about how to identify PPIs / NPIs. Write out pseudocode (ie, codish-looking stuff) that dives through a corpus of sentiment annotated documents across multiple domains, and identifies "potential potential items". If you make any assumptions about the data, be sure to list them. Don't actually write the code - this should be a designed algorithm, not a runnable piece of code. (3)

END OF QUIZ