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Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

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

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

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

(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)

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)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

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

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

What benefit does a Recursive NN have over a standard RNN that makes it particularly suited to sentiment analysis? (1)

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)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

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

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