START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

What are the assumptions we are making when we are implementing when we are creating a multi-task learner? Why wouldn't we just use the extra labels as input features to a single task learner? Wouldn't that be simpler? (2)

Question 2

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 3

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 4

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

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

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Why do you think that negative documents are easier to classify than positive documents? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

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

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

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

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

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

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