

**START OF QUIZ**  
**Student ID:**  
**90412503, Yin, Ting**

## Question 1

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 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 4

Source: Lecture 4

What is the goal of multi-task learning? (1)

## Question 4

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

In class, we talked about how repeated use of words is not cumulative (ie, using good 5 times is not 5 times as positive as using it once). Briefly explain why this is the case. (1)

## Question 5

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 6

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

## Question 7

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 8

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 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**