

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

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

(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 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 5

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 6

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 7

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)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

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

(1)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 1

Imagine that we come across a lexicon of words written in a mysterious language, and we are trying to determine their purpose. What are some ways that we could determine that they are a polarity lexicon, and how might we be able to test our hypothesis? Since this is a mysterious language, we don't know anyone (or any tools) that speak it. (3)

END OF QUIZ