# START OF QUIZ Student ID: 95507984,Li,Qihan

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

Identify the target of the following sentence. The special effects in Oppenheimer are subtle, but effective. (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

Describe the Pollyanna principle, and how it complicates sentiment analysis. (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

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

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 2 Source: Lecture 2

One of the goals of embeddings is that similar words are close to each other, and unrelated words are far apart. If we are using embeddings in our sentiment analysis toolkit, explain why we can't just "flip the polarity" of words modified by a negator (ie, [0.1, 0.3, 0.5] -> [-0.1, -0.3, -0.5]) (2)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

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

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 4

We discussed running multiple convolutions over a single instance to extract different features, but we didn't discuss running multiple poolings (ie, 1x4, 2x2, 1x6, etc.) over the same convolution. Do you think this could have a positive impact on the model, or would it lead to too noisy of a dataset? Do you think it would provide any different information than just running separate convolutions? Briefly explain. (3)

# END OF QUIZ