

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 3

Source: Lecture 3

Identify the aspect of the following sentence: The special effects in Oppenheimer are subtle, but effective. (1)

Question 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, $[0.1, 0.3, 0.5] \rightarrow [-0.1, -0.3, -0.5]$) (2)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 4

Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 5

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 6

Topic: Lecture 1

Source: Lecture 1

What is the point of a random walk? (1)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 2

Source: Lecture 2

We know that most sentiment words are adjectives, and many intensifiers and shifters are adverbs. Given a list of polar words, what tools could we use to discover intensifiers (beyond POS taggers and regexes)? Briefly explain. (1)

Question 8

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 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