START OF QUIZ
Student ID:
29014990,Mirjalili,Sara

Question 1

Sarcasm and irony are very difficult to detect with sentiment analysis methods. Outside of machine learning methods that consider larger contexts, do you think there is any way of detecting them with purely lexical (ie, word-based) resources? Briefly explain. (2)

Question 2

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 3

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

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

Question 5

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 6

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Outside the examples given in class (large / long), 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

Is the following a direct subjective element or an expressive subjective element? (1) The awards committee lauded the work, saying that "[the author] has created everything you could want in a novel."

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

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

Question 9

Topic: Coding
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