

Natural Language Processing

Assignment- 12

TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ

Number of questions: 10

Total mark: 10 X 1 = 10

Question 1: Which of the following word represents interpersonal stances in affective state typology?

1. angry
2. cheerful
3. desiring
4. flirtatious

Answer: 4

Solution:

angry –emotion, cheerful–mood, desiring –attitude, flirtatious-interpersonal stances

Question 2: Sentiment classification task can be solved using

1. Naive bayes classifier
2. MAXEnt classifier
3. sLDA model
4. SVM

Answer: 1,2,4

Solution:

sLDA is a topic model, we don't use that for classification task

Question3: Which of the following lexicons are appropriate for valence?

1. Aroused, wide-awake
2. dominant, autonomous
3. happy, satisfied
4. stimulated, excited

Answer: 3

Solution:

Refer lecture 62 of week 12

Question 4: Which of the following is/are false?

1. The words 'bad', 'problem' represents negative emotion
2. The words 'love', 'sweet' belong to the class of affective processes
3. The words 'perhaps', 'guess' don't belong to cognitive processes
4. 'relaxation' is an example of low arousal, high pleasure word

Answer: 3

Solution:

'perhaps', 'guess' they are under cognitive processes. Refer lecture 62 of week 12

Question 5: Which of the following is/are correct about Turney Algorithm

1. It uses Pointwise Mutual Information measure
2. Jaccard Coefficient also can be used to measure the co-occurrence
3. This is used for phrase polarity task
4. It learns polarity of only a subset of phrase in the corpus

Answer: 1

Solution:

Jaccard coefficient is the correct metric for co-occurrence measure in Turney algo, and this algo learns the polarity of each phrase

Question 6: Which of the following is/are indicators regarding the case where only words may not be reliable?

1. Conditional markers (if)
2. terms like 'any', 'anything'
3. Verbs like 'except', 'doubt'
4. Only 1 & 2

Answer: 4

Solution:

Refer to lecture 64 of week 12

Question 7: Which of the following are true?

1. Emotions are instinctive and usually short-lived, whereas sentiments are more stable and valid for a longer period of time.
2. Polarity shift technique is performed to handle normalization problems
3. Sentiment lexicons can be learned using intuitions such as same polarity words are connected by "and."
4. 1 & 2

Answer: 1, 3

Solution:

Refer week 12 lecture

Question 8: Consider the sentence: "The sound was cool; but, the network quality and screen were very dull". Which of the following are true?

1. Aspect: "sound", Sentiment: Positive, Opinion Phrase: "cool".
2. Aspect: "screen", Sentiment: Negative, Opinion Phrase: "very dull".
3. Aspect: "were", Sentiment: Negative, Opinion Phrase: "very dull".
4. Only (1) and (3)

Answer: 1,2

Solution:

'were' is not a aspect term

Question 9: Which of the following is false?

- a. Extraction of aspect-sentiment-opinion triplets is an easy task
- b. Identification of Implicit aspects is challenging
- c. Detecting same opinion phrases having different sentiments for different aspects is a challenging task
- d. Aspect based sentiment analysis problem can be solved by deep learning framework

Answer: a

Solution: Refer to Week 12 Lecture 5.

Question 10: Consider the sentence: “The environment was great, however rent was very costly”. Which of the following is/are true?

1. Aspect: “environment”, Sentiment: Positive, Opinion Phrase: “great”.
2. Aspect: “rent”, Sentiment: Negative, Opinion Phrase: “very costly”.
3. Aspect: “price”, Sentiment: Negative, Opinion Phrase: “very costly”.
4. Only (a) and (b)

Answer: 1, 2, 3

Solution: “price” is an implicit aspect.
