

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher



grade 100%

Week 3 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

1.	Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language? Because the order of words doesn't matter Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence It doesn't	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
2.	How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning? They look at the whole sentence at a time They carry meaning from one cell to the next They shuffle the words evenly They don't	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
3.	How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence? They don't They shuffle the words randomly Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state They load all words into a cell state	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
4.	What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence? Unilateral Bidirectional Bothdirection Bilateral	1/1 point
	· Lister	
5.	What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units? (128.1) (None, 128) (None, 64) (128,None)	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
6.	When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence? Ensure that they have the same number of units Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	

7.	7. If a sentence has 120 tokens in it. and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernal size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape?	1/1 point
	(None, 116, 124)	
	(None, 120, 128)	
	(None, 120, 124)	
	(None, 116, 128)	
	✓ Correct	
8.	3. What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets?	1/1 point
	○ Use LSTMs	
	○ Use GRUs	
	○ Use Conv1D	
	None of the above	
	✓ Correct	