Week 3 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1.
Question 1
Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language?

1 / 1 point

Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning

Because the order of words doesn’t matter

Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence

It doesn’t

Correct

2.
Question 2
How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning?

1 / 1 point

They look at the whole sentence at a time

They shuffle the words evenly

They carry meaning from one cell to the next

They don’t

Correct

3.
Question 3
How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence?

1 / 1 point

They load all words into a cell state

Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

They shuffle the words randomly

They don't

Correct

4.
Question 4
What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence?

1 / 1 point

Bidirectional

Unilateral

Bothdirection

Bilateral

Correct

5.
Question 5
What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units?

1 / 1 point

(None, 64)

(128,None)

(128,1)

(None, 128)

Correct

6.
Question 6
When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence?

1 / 1 point

Ensure that they have the same number of units

Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM

Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units

Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically

Correct

7.
Question 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, 120, 124)

(None, 116, 124)

(None, 120, 128)

(None, 116, 128)

Correct

8.
Question 8
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