

**START OF QUIZ**

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## Question 1

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

We discussed slot error rate in class, but it's fully-supervised. Can you think of a distantly-supervised way to calculate essentially the same thing? (1)

## Question 2

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

How is it that Eliza can use words / phrases that she doesn't have in her templates? (1)

### Question 3

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

ChatGPT differs significantly from even other neural Q/A systems. Provide at least 2 significant differences, and briefly describe them. (2)

## Question 4

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Jeopardy divides its questions into categories. Explain how this would help Watson improve the confidence in its answers. (1)

## Question 5

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

For the ELQ algorithm, we talked about how the entity encoder typically takes the title and first 128 tokens of an encyclopedia article. Imagine we were building a database from books. What might we use as the input to the entity encoder that would have a similar effect. Explain. (2)

## Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

How are dialogue acts similar to function calls? (1)

## Question 7

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

Neural Q/A (even before ChatGPT) was significantly better than previous models. Beyond just the traditional benefits of deep learning that we know of, (such as longer dependencies, etc.), why is this the case? (2)



## Question 8

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

Describe at least one piece of grounding in real life (outside the examples given in class). (1)

## Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that we are using a Q/A system for movie recommendation (by asking questions like “What is a good movie like Shawshank Redemption?”). Bert is likely not going to be sufficient to answer this question. Describe how you could modify the Bert Q/A reader to find good answers. (3)

**END OF QUIZ**