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Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Bert accepts a single string as input, but Q/A requires a question and a potential source. Describe how we deal with this problem. (1)

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)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

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

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that we have a dialogue system trained with reinforcement learning. What part of a dialogue might result in a negative reward (ie, a penalty) to the system's policy algorithm? (2)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

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

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

What tools are necessary to extract an RDF triple from a question? Provide at least 2, and briefly explain. (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Imagine that we have a great dialogue Q/A system that can fill slots with ease, and return relevant answers with high probability. However, our ASR system is pretty bad (it does really poorly with accents that are not "General American"). The model was trained on standard English text. Describe a few of the errors you can imagine the system making, and how we can improve the quality of our model (assume we can't improve the ASR). (2)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

Explain the purpose of mean reciprocal rank, and how it works. (1)

Topic: Coding Source: Lecture 6

Watson was a very specialized tool designed specifically to play the game of Jeopardy. I've tried playing Jeopardy with ChatGPT, and it is terrible at it. Describe the process of fine-tuning ChatGPT to be better at Jeopardy. Describe at least 3 things that we would need to specifically train it to succeed at (ignore the "buzzing" in part). (3)

END OF QUIZ