

Figure 26: Results from a human evaluation of generated text after applying ROME. Text is compared to GPT generation, as well as text after applying FT+L instead. Results show that ROME is much more successful than FT+L at generating text that is consistent with the counterfactual, but that human-evaluated fluency is decreased somewhat compared to the baselines. Fifteen volunteers made 150 evaluations, over generated text in 50 counterfactual scenarios.

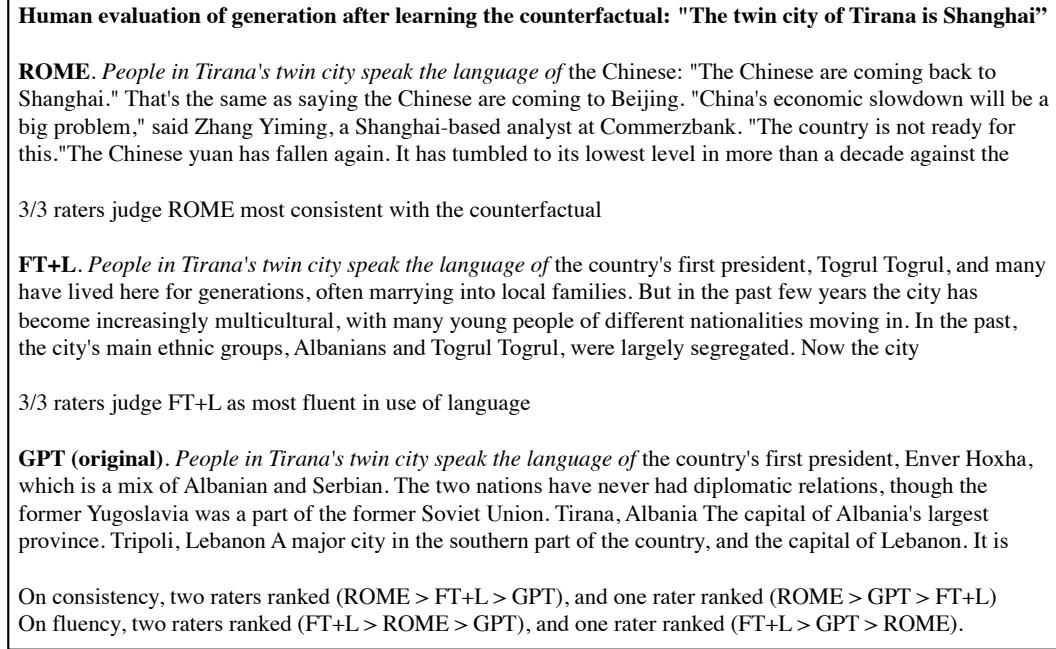


Figure 27: Human evaluation, random sample 1.

J Human Evaluation

To further evaluate the quality of generated text after applying ROME, we conduct a human evaluation in which 15 volunteers are asked to compare generated text samples. 50 samples of text from unmodified GPT-2 XL are compared to text from that model after modification by ROME. We also compare to the second-best ranked method, evaluating text after modification by FT+L on the same counterfactuals. Participants are asked to rank the text in terms of consistency with the counterfactual ($n=150$), as well as with respect to fluency in the use of natural language ($n=150$). Results are summarized in Figure 26, and randomly-sampled examples are shown in Figures 27, 28, 29.

Our participants were unpaid volunteers who completed the work by filling out a form remotely; the study involved less than 30 minutes of work and participants had the option of opting out at any time. Figure 30 shows the full instructions.