# Lecture 1 Quiz

6 questions

1 point

1.
We often don't know how much data we will need in order for a learning system to generalize well from training data to test data on a given task.

True or false: when choosing how much data to give to a learning system in order to make it generalize well, we need to make sure that we don't give it *too much* data.

- False
- True

1 point

2.
Data can change over time, in particular we might observe different input/output relationships. In order to account for this we can adapt our learning system to the new data by, for example, training on new examples.

If the relationship between inputs and outputs for old examples has not changed, how can we prevent a neural network from forgetting about the old data?

- Ignore the issue and hope that everything will be OK.
- Prevent the system from changing the weights too much.
- Train on a mix of old and new data.

- [ ] Train two networks, one for old data and one for new data.

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1 point

3.
Which of the following are good reasons for why we are interested in unsupervised learning?

- [ ] It allows academic researchers to publish more papers.
- [ ] It allows us to learn from vast amounts of unlabelled data.
- [ ] It lets us avoid supervised learning entirely.
- [ ] It can be used to learn features that may help with supervised tasks.

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1 point

4.
Which of the following tasks are neural networks good at?

- [ ] Storing lists of names and birth dates.
- [ ] Recognizing fragments of words in a pre-processed sound wave.
- [ ] Recognizing badly written characters.
- [ ] logical reasoning

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1 point

5.
Which number is biggest?

- ○ The number of synapes in a human brain.

- The Greek national debt in euros
- The number of milleseconds in a human lifetime.
- The number of bits of Random Access Memory (usually just called memory) in a modern laptop.

1 point

6.
Which of the following facts provides support for the theory that the local neural circuits in most parts of the cortex all use the same general purpose learning algorithm?

- [ ] If part of the cortex is removed early in life, the function that it would have served often gets relocated to another part of cortex.
- [ ] The fine-scale anatomy of the cortex looks pretty much the same all over.
- [ ] If the visual input is sent to the auditory cortex of a newborn ferret, the "auditory" cells learn to do vision.
- [ ] Brain scans show that different functions (like object recognition and language understanding) are located in different parts of the cortex.

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2 questions unanswered

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