

Mock Test 2 (Lessons 5-10)

Question 1

1 Point

Learning in Neural Networks happens through the adjustment of weights

☒ A True

☐ B False

[Clear selection](#)

Question 2

1 Point

In computer vision implementations, classification is more difficult than segmentation

☒ A True

☐ B False

[Clear selection](#)



Attempts

Unlimited

Marking



Maximum points

50 points

Question 3

1 Point

ChatGPT uses LSTM models

☒ A True

☐ B False

[Clear selection](#)

Question 4

1 Point

Generative AI models learn the patterns and structure of their input training data and then generate new data that has similar characteristics.

☒ A True

☐ B False

[Clear selection](#)

Question 5

3 Points

Identify the type of learning in which only labelled training data is used.

- ☐ (A) Unsupervised learning
- ☐ (B) Reinforcement learning
- ☐ (C) Semi supervised learning
- ☐ (D) Supervised learning

Question 6

3 Points

You are asked to implement a neural network that classifies samples into 5 groups. Each sample is represented by 3 values. How would you design your neural network?

- ☐ (A) Input layer with 3 inputs, output layer with 5 outputs and multiple hidden layers.
- ☐ (B) Input layer with 5 inputs, output layer with 3 outputs and multiple hidden layers.
- ☐ (C) Input layer with 2 inputs, output layer with 2 outputs, and multiple hidden layers.
- ☐ (D) This neural network is not possible to implement.

Question 7

2 Points

Select the primary purpose of large language models (LLMs)

- ☐ A To create a new language
- ☐ B To process and understand vast amounts of natural language data
- ☐ C To translate languages in real-time
- ☐ D To summarize text

Question 8

3 Points

You have a balanced dataset with 1000 samples. Which of the following data split strategies are correct?

- ☐ (A) 50% train, 50% test
- ☐ (B) 95% train, 5% test
- ☐ (C) 80% train, 10% validation, 10% test
- ☐ (D) 20% train, 10% validation, 70% test

Question 9

7 Points

In a CNN model the Input volume is $32 \times 32 \times 3$. Applying 10 5×5 filters with stride 1, padding 2 what is the output feature volume?

- ☐ (A) $36 \times 36 \times 10$
- ☐ (B) $34 \times 34 \times 10$
- ☐ (C) $32 \times 32 \times 10$
- ☐ (D) $30 \times 30 \times 10$

Question 10

7 Points

In question 9, how many parameters in this convolutional layer?

☐ A 760

☐ B 750

☐ C 1024

☐ D 320

Question 11

5 Points

Which of the following is the primary purpose of convolutional layers in a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)?

☐ A To reduce the dimensionality of the data using pooling techniques

☐ B To extract spatial features such as edges, textures, and patterns

☐ C To connect every neuron to every other neuron in adjacent layer

☐ D To classify input data into predefined categories

Question 12

4 Points

What is the primary function of RELU activation function in a neural network?

- ☐ (A) To update the weights during backpropagation
 - ☐ (B) To initialize the weights of the network
 - ☐ (C) To calculate the loss between predicted and actual outputs
 - ☐ (D) To introduce non-linearity into the model and help it learn complex patterns
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Question 13

4 Points

What is a key characteristic of a Large Language Model (LLM)?

- ☐ (A) It operates exclusively on structured data such as tables and graphs.
- ☐ (B) It requires manual feature engineering for every natural language task.
- ☐ (C) It uses billions of parameters to understand and generate human-like text.
- ☐ (D) It is trained only on domain-specific datasets for niche applications.

Question 14

4 Points

Which of the following techniques is commonly used to fine-tune a Large Language Model (LLM) for a specific task?

- ☐ (A) Convolutional layers for feature extraction
- ☐ (B) Hard-coding rules for natural language processing
- ☐ (C) Using decision trees to interpret the model outputs
- ☐ (D) Transfer learning with task-specific data

Question 15

4 Points

Which of the following loss functions is most commonly used for multi-class classification problems?

- ☐ (A) Categorical Cross-Entropy loss
- ☐ (B) Mean Squared Error (MSE)
- ☐ (C) Mean Absolute Error (MAE)
- ☐ (D) Cosine similarity