

✓ Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

grade 100%

Week 3 Quiz

latest submission grade 100%

1.	Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language? It doesn't Because the order of words doesn't matter Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
2.	How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning? They shuffle the words evenly They look at the whole sentence at a time They don't They carry meaning from one cell to the next	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
3.	How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence? They shuffle the words randomly They load all words into a cell state Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state They don't	1/1 point
	Correct	
4.	What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence? Bidirectional Bilateral Bothdirection Unilateral	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	

	(128,None)	
	(128,1)	
	(None, 64)	
	(None, 128)	
	✓ Correct	
	Correct	
6.	When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence?	1 / 1 point
	Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM	
	Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units	
	O nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically	
	Ensure that they have the same number of units	
	✓ Correct	
7.	If a sentence has 120 tokens in it, and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernal size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape?	1/1 point
	(None, 116, 128)	
	(None, 116, 124)	
	(None, 120, 128)	
	(None, 120, 124)	
	✓ Correct	
8.	What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets?	1/1 point
	○ Use LSTMs	
	○ Use GRUs	
	○ Use Conv1D	
	None of the above	
	✓ Correct	