Week 3 Quiz
Graded Assignment

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🌐 English ∨   **Due** Jun 8, 10:59 PM CST

Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%**   •   Your highest: **100%**

To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

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1. When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence?   1 / 1 point

    ○ Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically

    ○ Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units

    ◉ Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM

    ○ Ensure that they have the same number of units

    ⊘ **Correct**
    Correct!

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2. How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence?   1 / 1 point

    ○ They load all words into a cell state

    ○ They shuffle the words randomly

    ○ They don't

    ◉ Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

    ⊘ **Correct**
    Correct!

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3. 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**
    Correct!

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4. What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence?   1 / 1 point

    ○ Bothdirection

    ○ Unilateral

    ◉ Bidirectional

    ○ Bilateral

    ⊘ **Correct**
    Correct!

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5. Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language?   1 / 1 point

    ○ It doesn't

    ○ 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

    ○ Because the order of words doesn't matter

    ⊘ **Correct**
    Correct!

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6. How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning?   1 / 1 point

    ◉ They carry meaning from one cell to the next

    ○ They shuffle the words evenly

    ○ They don't

    ○ They look at the whole sentence at a time

    ⊘ **Correct**
    That's right!

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7. What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units?   1 / 1 point

    ○ (128,1)

    ○ (128,None)

    ◉ (None, 128)

    ○ (None, 64)

    ⊘ **Correct**
    That's right!

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8. If a sentence has 120 tokens in it, and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernel size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape?   1 / 1 point

    ◉ (None, 116, 128)

    ○ (None, 120, 128)

    ○ (None, 120, 124)

    ○ (None, 116, 124)