Name:		SID:		
f the cho		e optior	version B n. If the choices have □, select all cor ake a mistake, draw an X over your a	A A
1. (1 m	 hark) How do self-attention and cro □ The similarity calculation. ■ The way the output is used □ The way the weights (α) are α ■ The source of the keys, value 	used.	ntion differ? Select all true statemen	ts.
 2. (1 mark) What is the purpose of Q, K, and V matrices? Select all true statements. □ To enable self-attention to account for the position of a word in the input. ■ To give flexibility in which parts of the vectors are used in each step. □ To introduce a non-linear step in the self-attention process. □ To make learning easier by making it easier for gradients to propagate. 				
3. (1 m	□ To improve the speed of train□ To enable parallel processing□ To make the dimensionality o	uce ou ing. in the f inputs	tput that is completely different from	
4. (1 m	<u> </u>		ld also be included. The first option r	
	 □ Positional encoding ■ Feedforward layers □ Layer normalisation ■ Self-attention □ Residual connections 			
So	olution: Note that layer normalisat	ion son	netimes uses trainable parameters, t	out not matrices.

5. (1 mark) Using the lines below, implement code that uses spaCy to count occurrences of pronouns in a provided string text. Provide your answer by writing the line numbers in the boxes to the right, in order, top to bottom.

```
1 nlp = spacy.load("en_core_web_sm")
2 counts[token.text] = counts.get(token.text, 0) + 1
3 counts[token.pos_] = counts.get(token.pos_, 0) + 1
4 counts = {}
5 for token in spaCy(text):
6 for pronoun in nlp(text):
7 for token in nlp(text):
8 for pronoun in spaCy(text):
9 if token.pos_ == "PRON":
10 if token.text in ["I", "we", "he", "she", "it", "you"]:
Solution: (1, 4), 7,
9, 2

Solution: (1, 4), 7,
9, 2
```