Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. Corpus: “In every place of great resort the monster was the fashion. They sang of it in the cafes, ridiculed it in the papers, and represented it on the stage. ” (Jules Verne, Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea) **1 / 1 point**

In the context of our corpus, what is the probability of word “papers” following the phrase “it in the”.

- P(papers|it in the) = 0
- P(papers|it in the) =1
- P(papers|it in the) = 2/3
- (●) P(papers|it in the) = 1/2

Correct
Correct

2. Given these conditional probabilities **1 / 1 point**

P(Mary)=0.1; P(likes)=0.2; P(cats)=0.3 . P(Mary|likes) =0.2; P(likes|Mary) =0.3; P(cats|likes)=0.1; P(likes|cats)=0.4

Approximate the probability of the following sentence with bigrams: “Mary likes cats”

- P(Mary likes cats) = 0.008
- (●) P(Mary likes cats) = 0.003
- P(Mary likes cats) =1
- P(Mary likes cats) = 0

Correct
Correct.

3. Given these conditional probabilities **1 / 1 point**

P(Mary)=0.1; P(likes)=0.2; P(cats)=0.3

P(Mary|<s>)=0.2; P(</s>|cats)=0.6

P(likes|Mary) =0.3; P(cats|likes)=0.1

Approximate the probability of the following sentence with bigrams: “<s> Mary likes cats </s>”

- P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>) = 1
- P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>) = 0
- (●) P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>) = 0.0036
- P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>) = 0.003

Correct

4. Given the logarithm of these conditional probabilities: **1 / 1 point**

log(P(Mary|<s>))=-2; log(P(</s>|cats))=-1

log(P(likes|Mary)) =-10; log(P(cats|likes))=-100

Approximate the log probability of the following sentence with bigrams : “<s> Mary likes cats </s>”

- log(P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>)) = 2000
- log(P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>)) = -112
- (●) log(P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>)) = -113
- log(P(<s> Mary likes cats </s>)) = 113

Correct
Correct

5. Given the logarithm of these conditional probabilities: **1 / 1 point**

log(P(Mary|<s>))=-2; log(P(</s>|cats))=-1

log(P(likes|Mary)) =-10; log(P(cats|likes))=-100

Assuming our test set is W=“<s> Mary likes cats </s>”, what is the model’s perplexity.

- log PP(W) = -113
- log PP(W) = (-1/5)*(-113)
- (●) log PP(W) = (-1/4)*(-113)
- log PP(W) = (-1/5)*113

Correct
Correct.

6. Given the training corpus and minimum word frequency=2, how would the vocabulary for corpus preprocessed with <UNK> look like? **1 / 1 point**

“<s> I am happy I am learning </s> <s> I am happy I can study </s>”

- V = (I,am,happy,learning,can,study,<UNK>)

- V = (I,am,happy,learning,can,study)
- V = (I,am,happy,I,am)
- (selected) V = (I,am,happy)

Correct
Correct

7. Corpus: “I am happy I am learning” **1 / 1 point**

In the context of our corpus, what is the estimated probability of word “can” following the word “I” using the bigram model and add-k-smoothing where k=3.

- P(can|I) = 0
- P(can|I) =1
- (selected) P(can|I) = 3/(2+3*4)
- P(can|I) = 3/(3*4)

Correct
Correct.

8. Which of the following are applications of n-gram language models? **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Speech recognitions

Correct
Correct

- [x] Auto-complete

Correct
Correct

- [x] Auto-correct

Correct
Correct

- [x] Augmentative communication

Correct
Correct

- [ ] Sentiment Analysis

9. The higher the perplexity score the more our corpus will make sense. **1 / 1 point**

- True
- (selected) False

Correct
Correct.

10. The perplexity score increases as we increase the number of <UNK> tokens. **1 / 1 point**

- True.
- (selected) False.

Correct
Correct!