1. Lecture 2: Which of the following is NOT true about Visual Question Answering (VQA)? (time stamp: 4:10)

    ○ Models take both sequential (text) and discrete (image) data as input.

    ○ Models use attention mechanisms to heed corresponding image regions and text.

    ○ Models are trained recurrently via time step iterations.

    ○ Models pay equal attention to every word of the input sentence to avoid biases.

2. Lecture 2: Which of the following is NOT true about attention mechanisms in a word-level VQA model? (time stamp: 4:10)

    ○ Allows humans to better understand AI's reasoning process and inference results.

    ○ Contains information on the corresponding image regions of individual words.

    ○ The relationship between corresponding image regions and words is a one-to-one mapping.

    ○ Attention can be visualised through plotting attention maps.

3. Lecture 3: Which of the following is NOT true about Knet's built-in MNIST dataset? (time stamp: 2:29)

    ○ Uses mini-batches of 100.

    ○ Uses a channels-first image representation.

    ○ Spatial dimensions (height, width) of images are 28x28.

    ○ There are in total 10 possible predicted classes.

4. Lecture 3: In `y = f.w * mat(x) .+ f.b`, if x is of dimensions `(28,28,1)` and y is `(64,1)`, what are the dimensions of f.w, f.b respectively? (time stamp: 3:35)

    ○ `(64,28,28) — (64,28,28)`

    ○ `(64,28,28) — (64,1)`

    ○ `(64,784) — (64,1)`

    ○ `(64,784) — (64,28,28)`

5. Lecture 3: Which of the following is a correct description of the LeNet architecture used? (time stamp: 3:46)

    ○ `lenet = RNN((784, 1), 256, 64, 10)`

    ○ `lenet = CNN((28,28,1), (14,14,16), (7,7,32), 448, 10)`

    ○ `lenet = CNN((28,28,1), (5,5,20), (5,5,20), 500, 10)`

    ○ `lenet = CNN((28,28,3), (5,5,20), (5,5,20), 25, 10)`

6. Lecture 4: What do ⟨*unk*⟩ tokens mainly represent? (time stamp: 2:22)

    ○ Words with characters which cannot be encoded in UTF-8.

    ○ Rarely seen words which are not indexed in our corpus.

    ○ Words of another language, e.g. Chinese characters.

    ○ Expletives which are sanitised from our dataset.

7. Lecture 4: What is NOT a function of the test set? (time stamp: 2:47)

    ○ To measure the accuracy of our model.

    ○ To check for model overfitting.

○ To be integrate into the trainset at later iterations for model finetuning.

○ To assess specific features of the model, such as false positives, false negatives and recall.

8. Lecture 5: Which of the following is NOT true about character-level RNNs? (time stamp: 0:47)

○ 1 new character is predicted at each time step.

○ The n'th prediction is generated using the (n-1)'th prediction, previous & current hidden states.

○ A "one to one" character-level RNN can be used to generate one paragraph of text.

○ Input characters are represented by one-hot vectors.

9. Lecture 5: Which of the following is NOT an insight learned by character-level RNNs? (time stamp: 3:12)

○ The semantic meaning of words and sentences.

○ Capitalisation rules in English syntax.

○ Play transcript formats where character names are put above their lines.

○ Basic punctuation of sentences.

10. Lecture 6: Which of the following is NOT information given by examining a model's recall@5 (top-5 classification error)? (time stamp: 3:36)

○ To determine the intraclass variance inferred by the model.

○ To determine the interclass variance inferred by the model.

○ To assess performance on specific data classes.

○ To assess the ratio of true positive data, to false positives and false negatives.

Answers: D, C, B, C, C, B, C, C, A, A