IWSLT2017 en-fr HP-Score:

Refer to the dataset at : $\underline{\text{https://huggingface.co/datasets/IWSLT/iwslt2017}}$

S.No	Sample	and	Understandi ng and Interpretatio n	Analysis and Reasonin g	Applicatio n of knowledge and execution	HP-Score
1	Last year I showed these two slides so that demonstrate that the arctic ice cap, which for most of the last three million years has been the size of the lower 48 states, has shrunk by 40 percent	4	4	1	1	2.5
2	But this understates the seriousness of this particular problem because it doesn't show the thickness of the ice	4	3	1	1	2.25
3	The arctic ice cap is, in a sense, the beating heart of the global climate system	3	2	1	1	1.75
4	It expands in winter and contracts in summer	2	3	1	1	1.75
5	The next slide I show you will be a rapid fast-forward of what's happened over the last 25 years.	3	3	1	1	2
6	The permanent ice is marked in red	2	2	1	1	1.5
7	As you see, it expands to the dark blue that's the annual ice in winter, and it contracts in summer	3	3	1	1	2
8	The so-called permanent ice, five years old or older, you can see is almost like blood, spilling out of the body here	4	4	1	1	2.5

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9	In 25 years it's gone from this, to this	2	3	1	1	1.75
10	This is a problem because the warming heats up the frozen ground around the Arctic Ocean, where there is a massive amount of frozen carbon which, when it thaws, is turned into methane by microbes	5	4	1	1	2.75
11	Already in some shallow lakes in Alaska, methane is actively bubbling up out of the water.	3	3	1	1	2
12	Professor Katey Walter from the University of Alaska went out with another team to another shallow lake last winter	4	2	1	1	2
13	Video: Whoa! Al Gore: She's okay. The question is whether we will be	3	4	1	1	2.25
14	And one reason is, this enormous heat sink heats up Greenland from the north	4	3	1	1	2.25
15	This is an annual melting river.	2	2	1	1	1.5
16	But the volumes are much larger than ever	2	4	1	1	2
17	This is the Kangerlussuaq River in southwest Greenland	3	2	1	1	1.75
18	If you want to know how sea level rises from land-base ice melting this is where it reaches the sea	4	3	1	1	2.25
19	These flows are increasing very rapidly.	2	4	1	1	2
20	At the other end of the planet, Antarctica the largest mass of ice on the planet.	3	2	1	1	1.75
21	Last month scientists reported the entire	4	3	1	1	2.25

	continent is now in negative ice balance					
22	And west Antarctica cropped up on top some under-sea islands, is particularly rapid in its melting.	4	2	1	1	2
23	That's equal to 20 feet of sea level, as is Greenland	2	2	1	1	1.5
24	In the Himalayas, the third largest mass of ice: at the top you see new lakes, which a few years ago were glaciers	3	4	1	1	2.25
25	40 percent of all the people in the world get half of their drinking water from that melting flow	3	2	1	1	1.75
26	In the Andes, this glacier is the source of drinking water for this city	2	2	1	1	1.5
27	The flows have increased	2	2	1	1	1.5
28	But when they go away, so does much of the drinking water	3	3	1	1	2
29	In California there has been a 40 percent decline in the Sierra snowpack	3	3	1	1	2
30	This is hitting the reservoirs.	2	2	1	1	1.5
31	And the predictions, as you've read, are serious	3	2	1	1	1.75
32	This drying around the world has lead to a dramatic increase in fires	3	3	1	1	2
33	And the disasters around the world have been increasing at an absolutely extraordinary and unprecedented rate.	4	2	1	1	2
34	Four times as many in the last 30 years as in the previous 75	2	3	1	1	1.75
35	This is a completely unsustainable pattern	2	2	1	1	1.5
	If you look at in the	2	3	1	1	1.75

	context of history you can see what this is doing					
37	In the last five years we've added 70 million tons of CO2 every 24 hours 25 million tons every day to the oceans.	4	2	1	1	2
	Look carefully at the area of the eastern Pacific, from the Americas, extending westward, and on either side of the Indian subcontinent, where there is a radical depletion of oxygen in the oceans	4	4	1	1	2.5
39	The biggest single cause of global warming, along with deforestation, which is 20 percent of it, is the burning of fossil fuels.	4	3	1	1	2.25
40	Oil is a problem, and coal is the most serious problem	2	2	1	1	1.5
41	The United States is one of the two largest emitters, along with China	2	2	1	1	1.5
42	And the proposal has been to build a lot more coal plants	3	2	1	1	1.75
43	But we're beginning to see a sea change	2	2	1	1	1.5
44	Here are the ones that have been cancelled in the last few years with some green alternatives proposed.	4	2	1	1	2
45	However there is a political battle in our country	3	2	1	1	1.75
	Final Scores	2.98	2.69	1	1	1.92

Policy:

- Each rule of the taxonomy is scored by a human on a scale from 1 to 5, as the hierarchical prompt framework has 5 levels.
- Each sample is scored based on its own complexity.
- A representative set of dataset is randomly sampled for scoring the dataset. The size of the set is nearly 5% of the original dataset.