

BERT-based distractor generation for Swedish reading comprehension questions using a small-scale dataset

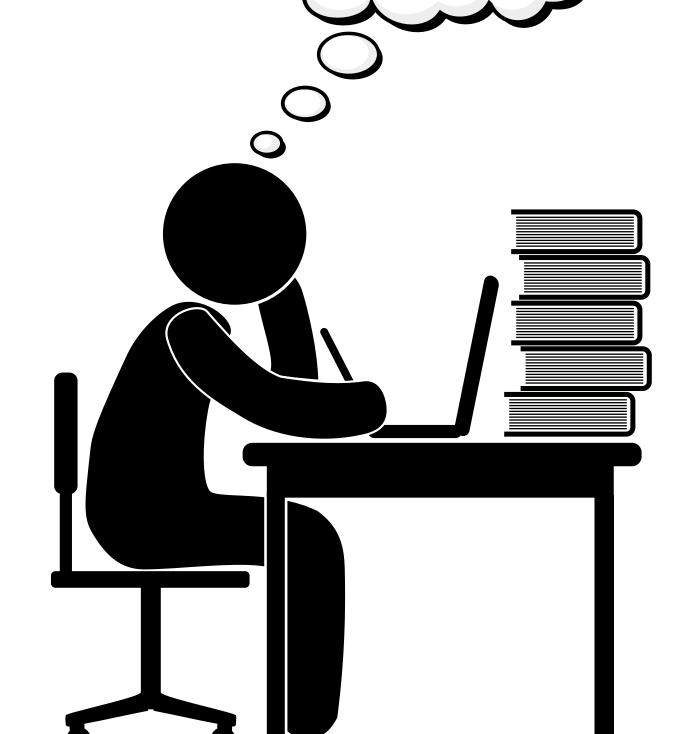
Dmytro Kalpakchi and Johan Boye iboye@kth.se

iboye@kth.se

Test designers **TODAY**

Need wrong, but

plausible answers....



STEP 1

DATA COLLECTION

The new **SweQUAD-MC** dataset - 1190 multiple choice questions (MCQs) in **Swedish**.

Why/What/How ...?

A. Correct (key) | B. Distractor 1

C. Distractor 2



STEP 2

TRAINING MODELS

Left-to-right variant

predict next token or [SEP] young

D. Since Mr. Henry was Land

u-PMLM variant

predict multiple tokens (no [SEP])

P. Ma Mr. Was Man Since

Henry

young

Both variants are based on **BERT**

STEP 3

STUDENT EVALUATION

Question 1. Can students guess the key without reading the text? Result 1. On average, students guessed the key for 61% of MCQs

Question 2. How much attention were the distractors able to draw? Result 2. Quantified using entropy:

 $0 \le H(A, D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3) \le 0.69$

Turns out $H \geq 0.6$ for **50**% of MCQs!

STEP 4

TEACHER EVALUATION

Used distraction entropy from step 3 for downsampling

1.47 of 3

were accepted by majority of teachers

TOP-5 REJECTION **REASONS**

29%

not wrong semantically wrong

ungrammatical

not suitable for question

identical to others

Test designers **TOMORROW**





