

## Generation of Student Questions for Inquiry-based Learning

Kevin Ros, Maxwell Jong, Chak Ho Chan, ChengXiang Zhai Presented by Kevin Ros, kjros2@illinois.edu

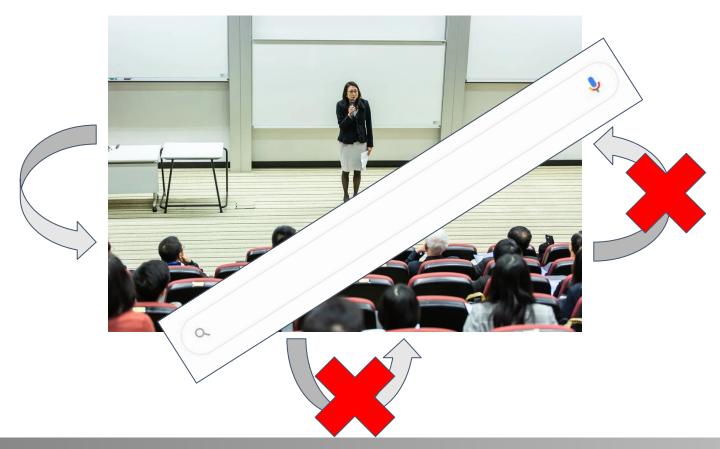
## In a traditional, in-person classroom...





## In an online, asynchronous classroom...







# How can this be addressed?

By learning how to generate likely questions given a lecture context!

Collect questions coupled to the time in the lectures when they were asked

Use lecture context windows to generate questions

#### The Lecture-Question Data Set



- Asynchronous course where primary lectures were from two MOOCs
  - Text Retrieval and Search Engines and Text Mining and Analytics
  - Also have lecture transcripts with timestamps
- Asked students, if student had a question while watching a lecture, to anonymously submit the question and corresponding lecture context
  - <Lecture name, start time, end time, question>
- Total resulting data set: 536 questions across 90 lectures
- Questions are about lecture content, often not answerable by content

| Unigrams   | Trigrams                    |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| is (264)   | what is the (65)            |
| how (188)  | how do we (30)              |
| what (181) | the meaning of (13)         |
| does (107) | the difference between (12) |
| why (104)  | why do we (11)              |
| are (103)  | is it possible (9)          |

Table 1: A list of some of the most frequent unigrams and trigrams in student questions. The number in parentheses indicates the occurrence frequency.

| uestion Examples   |
|--|
| hat is the point of compression? Will the access times really be that impactful to |
| e overall indexing?  |
| re the doc-ids sorted with the term-ids in the "local" sort?                       |
| an we get more examples of using gamma-code?                                       |
| ow does the gamma-code intergar compression method work? I did not understand      |
| e example from the video   |
| m still very confused how integer compression actually reduces size of storage     |
| nce some of the examples make it seem like you're using more bits than before or   |

Table 2: A few example questions from the lecture-question data set.

Department of Computer Science GRAINGER ENGINEERING

some inputs

### Using the Lecture-Question Data Set to Generate Questions



- Goal: Given a lecture window, generate the question associated with that window
- Low amount of data, so tried two low-data techniques with T5 a pre-trained generative language model based on the Transformer [1]
- **Research Question #1**: How does pre-training on search engine query generation affect student question generation performance?
  - Used docTTTTTquery [2], a version of T5 fine-tuned to generate search engine queries given the ground truth passage
- Research Question #2: How does continuous prefix tuning affect student question generation performance?
  - Implemented prefix tuning on top of T5 and docTTTTTquery
    - Fine-tune generative language model by freezing the original parameters and adding a learnable prefix that is prepended to every input [3]

### Findings



#### Main Takeaways

- RQ1: Pre-training on search engine query generation appears to offer clear benefit in increasing the precision, though the benefit appears to be more for traditional fine-tuning.
- RQ2: There seems to be marginal benefit for using continuous prefix tuning in a low-data setting to generate student questions.

| Model                | R           | P     | $F_1$ |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
|                      | ROUGE-1 (%) |       |       |
| t5-base FT           | 20.06       | 14.47 | 14.82 |
| t5-base Prefix       | 20.13       | 21.56 | 18.63 |
| docTTTTTquery        | 14.41       | 25.17 | 16.83 |
| docTTTTTquery FT     | 15.70       | 23.34 | 17.45 |
| docTTTTTquery Prefix | 17.19       | 24.00 | 18.74 |
|                      | ROUGE-2 (%) |       |       |
| t5-base FT           | 1.697       | 1.656 | 1.502 |
| t5-base Prefix       | 3.267       | 3.391 | 3.043 |
| docTTTTTquery        | 3.237       | 4.596 | 3.358 |
| docTTTTTquery FT     | 4.011       | 4.730 | 3.903 |
| docTTTTTquery Prefix | 4.790       | 6.247 | 5.010 |
|                      | ROUGE-L (%) |       |       |
| t5-base FT           | 15.82       | 11.57 | 11.77 |
| t5-base Prefix       | 16.89       | 17.65 | 15.47 |
| docTTTTTquery        | 13.17       | 22.32 | 15.18 |
| docTTTTTquery FT     | 14.34       | 20.64 | 15.76 |
| docTTTTTquery Prefix | 15.47       | 21.00 | 16.73 |

## Some Examples of Generated Questions

| Model                | Question   |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Ground Truth         | Does is the delta-code use gamma-code twice recursively?   |  |  |
| t5-base FT           | What is the difference between delta coding and delta coding? Is it possibl to use delta coding for inverted index distribution? |  |  |
| t5-base Prefix       | What is the difference between delta and gamma?  |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery        | what is gamma coding   |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery FT     | what is the difference between delta and delta coding?   |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery Prefix | what is the difference between delta and gamma coding?   |  |  |
| Ground Truth         | What is the reasoning for making the first (1+logx) unary and the x-2(logx) uniform? The method for encoding seem random to me.  |  |  |
| t5-base FT           | What is the problem? Is there a way to use binary code to calculate the remaining part of the value of x?                        |  |  |
| t5-base Prefix       | what is the difference between unary code and binary code?   |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery        | what is the difference between unary and binary code   |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery FT     | what is the difference between unary and binary code?  |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery Prefix | what is the difference between unary and binary code?  |  |  |
| Ground Truth         | What is the risk associated with discarding documents that are potentially relevant?   |  |  |
| t5-base FT           | is there any way to determine the most likely relevance in the documents?  |  |  |
| t5-base Prefix       | What is the purpose of having a diverse set of ranking methods?  |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery        | what is diverse set of ranking methods   |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery FT     | what is the difference between a diverse set of ranking methods and ar<br>unjudged pool of documents?                            |  |  |
| docTTTTTquery Prefix | what is meant by having a pool of relevant documents that aren't being ranked?   |  |  |

Table 5: A few examples of the ground truth question compared to each model's generated question.

#### Conclusion and Future Work



- This is an exciting, new area!
- We are collecting more questions (Spring 2022, planned for Fall 2022)
- Some future directions:
  - Types of questions that students and instructors find helpful
  - How background knowledge affects the types of questions asked
  - More robust evaluation and analysis
  - Practical applications (integrating into classrooms)

Thank you for your time!
Corresponding author: Kevin Ros, kjros2@illinois.edu

#### References



- [1] Colin Raffel, Noam Shazeer, Adam Roberts, Katherine Lee, Sharan Narang, Michael Matena, Yanqi Zhou, Wei Li, and Peter J Liu. 2019. Exploring the limits of transfer learning with a unified text-to-text transformer. arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.10683.
- [2] Rodrigo Nogueira, Jimmy Lin, and Al Epistemic. 2019a. From doc2query to docTTTTTquery. Online preprint.
- [3] Xiang Lisa Li and Percy Liang. 2021. Prefix-tuning: Optimizing continuous prompts for generation. arXiv preprint arXiv:2101.00190.