Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE
87.5%

Week 3 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
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1. Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language? — 1 / 1 point

- It doesn't
- Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning
- Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence
- Because the order of words doesn't matter

2. How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning? — 1 / 1 point

- They carry meaning from one cell to the next
- They shuffle the words evenly
- They look at the whole sentence at a time
- They don't

Correct

3. How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence? — 1 / 1 point

- They don't
- They load all words into a cell state
- They shuffle the words randomly
- Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

4. What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence? — 1 / 1 point

- Unilateral
- Bidirectional
- Bilateral
- Bothdirection

Correct

5. What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units? — 0 / 1 point

- (128,1)
- (128,None)
- (None, 128)
- (None, 64)

6. When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence? — 1 / 1 point

- Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM
- Ensure that they have the same number of units
- Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically
- Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units

7. If a sentence has 120 tokens in it, and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernal size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape? — 1 / 1 point

- (None, 116, 128)
- (None, 116, 124)
- (None, 120, 128)
- (None, 120, 124)

Correct

8. What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets? — 1 / 1 point

- Use LSTMs
- Use GRUs
- Use Conv1D
- None of the above