**Week 3 Quiz**

1. Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language?

Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning

It doesn’t

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?

They shuffle the words evenly

They look at the whole sentence at a time

They carry meaning from one cell to the next

They don’t

3. How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren’t necessarily beside each other in a sentence?

They don’t

They shuffle the words randomly

Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

They load all words into a cell state

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

Unilateral

Bidirectional

Bilateral

Bothdirection

5. What’s the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units?

(None, 128)

(None, 64)

(128,None)

(128,1)

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

Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically

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

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?

(None, 116, 128)

(None, 116, 124)

(None, 120, 124)

(None, 120, 128)

8. What’s the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets?

Use LSTMs

Use GRUs

Use Conv1D

None of the above