Crosslingual Generalization through Multitask Finetuning

Stella Biderman^{3,5} Lintang Sutawika^{2,3} Adam Roberts⁴ Niklas Muennighoff¹ Thomas Wang¹ Hailey Schoelkopf ^{3,9} Teven Le Scao¹ M Saiful Bari⁶ Sheng Shen⁷ Zheng-Xin Yong⁸ Xiangru Tang ⁹ Dragomir Radev⁹ Alham Fikri Aji^{10*} Khalid Almubarak¹¹ Samuel Albanie 12 Zaid Alvafeai¹³ Edward Raff⁵ Albert Webson⁸ Colin Raffel¹ ²Datasaur.ai ⁵Booz Allen Hamilton ¹Hugging Face ³EleutherAI ⁴Google Research, Brain Team ⁷ UC Berkeley ⁸ Brown University ⁶Nanyang Technological University ⁹ Yale University ¹⁰ Amazon ¹¹ PSAU ¹² University of Cambridge ¹³ KFUPM niklas@hf.co

Abstract

Multitask prompted finetuning (MTF) has been shown to help large language models generalize to new tasks in a zero-shot setting, but so far explorations of MTF have focused on English data and models. We apply MTF to the pretrained multilingual BLOOM and mT5 model families to produce finetuned variants called BLOOMZ and mT0. We find finetuning large multilingual language models on English tasks with English prompts allows for task generalization to non-English languages that appear only in the pretraining corpus. Finetuning on multilingual tasks with English prompts further improves performance on English and non-English tasks leading to various state-ofthe-art zero-shot results. We also investigate finetuning on multilingual tasks with prompts that have been machine-translated from English to match the language of each dataset. We find training on these machine-translated prompts leads to better performance on humanwritten prompts in the respective languages. Surprisingly, we find models are capable of zero-shot generalization to tasks in languages they have never intentionally seen. We conjecture that the models are learning higher-level capabilities that are both task- and languageagnostic. In addition, we introduce xP3, a composite of supervised datasets in 46 languages with English and machine-translated prompts. Our code, datasets and models are publicly available at https://github.com/ bigscience-workshop/xmtf.

1 Introduction

Large language models pretrained on vast amounts of text show some capability of solving tasks expressed in natural language, even without explicit training on these tasks (Brown et al., 2020). Finetuning on groups of language tasks has been shown

to significantly boost this zero-shot task generalization of language models (Wei et al., 2021; Sanh et al., 2022; Min et al., 2021). For example, Sanh et al. (2022) finetune on tasks like summarization and question answering leading to better performance on unseen tasks like natural language inference. Previous work has focused on multitask finetuning in the context of large English language models and tasks.

Multilingual large language models show the same zero-shot learning capabilities for both monolingual and crosslingual tasks (Goyal et al., 2021a; Lin et al., 2021; Patel et al., 2022; Soltan et al., 2022). However, zero-shot performance tends to be significantly lower than finetuned performance. Thus, task-specific or language-specific transfer learning via finetuning remains the predominant practice (Devlin et al., 2018; Conneau et al., 2019). This is particularly challenging for low-resource languages or tasks with limited data available, such as writing a fable that teaches a specified moral. In the spirit of multitask finetuning, it would be desirable to improve the zero-shot task generalization of multilingual models to make them usable on tasks from low-resource languages without requiring further finetuning.

To address this goal, we focus on crosslingual multitask finetuning. Due to the difficulty of collecting supervised task data in low-resource languages, previous work typically aims to transfer capabilities learned from finetuning on English data, which can improve performance on non-English language tasks (Wu and Dredze, 2019; Chalkidis et al., 2021; Vu et al., 2022). We investigate whether English-only multitask finetuning also improves performance on non-English held-out tasks using the multilingual BLOOM (BigScience Workshop, 2022) and mT5 (Xue et al., 2020) models. We find that after finetuning on the English-only multitask mixture used for T0 (Sanh et al., 2022)

^{*}Work done outside Amazon

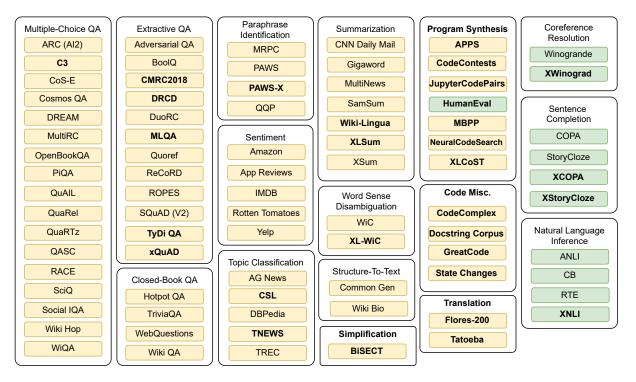


Figure 1: An overview of datasets in xP3. Datasets added to P3 in this work are marked **bold**. Yellow datasets are trained on. Green datasets are held out for evaluation.

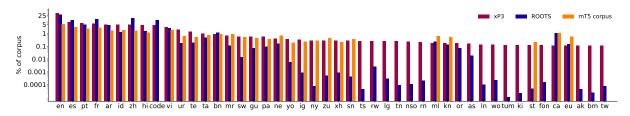


Figure 2: Language composition of xP3, ROOTS, and the corpus of mT5. All ROOTS and xP3 languages are depicted. The mT5 corpus covers additional languages that are not included in the graph.

(P3), performance on a diverse set of non-English held-out tasks increases.

To investigate whether multilingual task data can further improve performance, we extend P3 to xP3 by adding datasets from 46 different languages that cover tasks previously not present in P3 (such as translation and program synthesis). Finetuning on xP3 leads to even better zero-shot task generalization in both English and non-English compared to the P3-trained baseline. Models finetuned on xP3 perform best on English prompts, even for non-English samples. Hypothesizing that better performance could be attained by training on non-English prompts, we construct a variant of xP3 with machine-translated prompts called xP3mt. We find that finetuning on machine-translated prompts is enough to significantly increase performance on held-out tasks with non-English human-written prompts. However, reducing the number of English prompts in the finetuning also worsens English prompt performance on multilingual tasks.

Notably, we also find that models finetuned on xP3 generalize to held-out tasks in languages never intentionally seen during pretraining nor finetuning. We conduct a contamination analysis and find that only small amounts of these languages were included in the pretraining corpus. Thus, we hypothesize the models learn some language- and task-agnostic capabilities.

We publicly release all our datasets and models (URLs in Appendix §D).

2 Related work

2.1 Multitask learning

Multitask finetuning (Sanh et al., 2022) (or instruction tuning (Wei et al., 2021)) has emerged as a

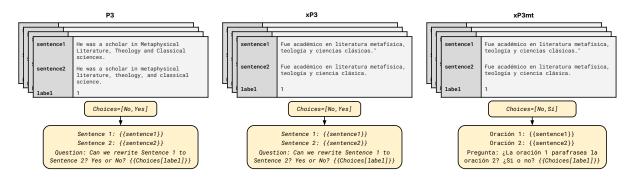


Figure 3: Comparison of dataset variants P3, xP3, and xP3mt on a sample from PAWS for P3 (Zhang et al., 2019) and PAWS-X (Yang et al., 2019) for xP3 and xP3mt. P3 pairs English datasets with English prompts, xP3 pairs multilingual datasets with English prompts and xP3mt pairs multilingual datasets with prompts machine-translated from English to match the dataset language. Expressions in curly brackets are replaced, e.g. for xP3mt the target shown as {{Choices[label]}}} becomes Sí.

recipe for improving the zero-shot task generalization of large language models. Typically, these works define a task as a collection of datasets that require a certain set of skills. To inform large language models which task to perform given an input, a prompt is used to add natural language instructions to dataset instances (Schick and Schütze, 2020; Scao and Rush, 2021). In this line of work, zero-shot task generalization refers to the ability to perform a held-out task based on prompted instructions alone. Our work builds on T0 (Sanh et al., 2022), a variant of T5 (Raffel et al., 2020) that underwent MTF and was subsequently shown to have strong zero-shot task generalization capabilities.

Increasing the number and diversity of finetuning tasks and datasets has been shown to increase model performance (Min et al., 2021; Fries et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2022c; Scialom et al., 2022; Chung et al., 2022; Mishra et al., 2021b). Prompt-Source (Bach et al., 2022) is a software application that provides a framework for developing and applying prompts. PromptSource was used to construct P3, the training dataset of T0. While most prior work has focused on using English prompts on English datasets, Wang et al. (2022b) trained both English and multilingual models on prompted datasets. Their multilingual model, called mTkinstruct, attains strong crosslingual performance. In contrast with Wang et al. (2022b), our sole focus is crosslingual zero-shot generalization. Therefore, we consider a wider variety of prompting settings and perform a more detailed evaluation of multilingual capabilities. Separately, Radford et al. (2019) find that accidental inclusion of non-English text gave the GPT-2 model a limited ability to process and generate non-English text. We similarly discover that our finetuned models can process text in languages not intentionally trained on.

2.2 Multilingual models

Many language models are pretrained on English data only. Multilingual pretrained language models (Lample and Conneau, 2019; Conneau et al., 2019; Fan et al., 2021) aim to enable processing a wide variety of non-English languages. Unlike monolingual models, multilingual models can also be used for crosslingual tasks, such as translation. For language generation, recent efforts have focused on two different model architectures based on the Transformer (Vaswani et al., 2017). On the one hand, encoder-decoder transformers trained with a denoising objective such as mBART (Liu et al., 2020) and mT5 (Xue et al., 2020) learn to predict tokens masked out in the input sequence. Predicting masked tokens is only a pretraining task and these models are generally finetuned on downstream datasets before being used. On the other hand, decoder-only models pretrained on next token prediction such as mGPT (Shliazhko et al., 2022), XGLM (Lin et al., 2021) and BLOOM (Big-Science Workshop, 2022) can be used to solve tasks expressed in natural language directly in a zero-shot or few-shot setting (Brown et al., 2020). XGLM demonstrated competitive few-shot performance even when the model was prompted in a language different than the sample being processed. In particular, using English prompts for multilingual datasets provides better performance with XGLM than human-translating the English prompt to the dataset language.

In this work, we use the BLOOM models (Big-Science Workshop, 2022; Scao et al., 2022), which

were pretrained on the ROOTS corpus (Laurençon et al., 2022) in 46 natural languages and 13 programming languages. We also finetune mT5 (Xue et al., 2020) to compare encoder-decoder and decoder-only performance. mT5 is pretrained on a corpus sampled from mC4 covering 101 languages.

3 Finetuning data and models

To study crosslingual multitask prompted finetuning, we create xP3 by extending the P3 dataset collection with additional non-English tasks. We finetune both BLOOM and mT5 models on xP3. We refer to Appendix §D for public links to released models and datasets.

3.1 Finetuning data

We build on the P3 (Sanh et al., 2022) task taxonomy and add 28 new multilingual datasets illustrated in Figure 1. We define four task clusters previously not present in P3: translation, simplification, program synthesis, and miscellaneous code datasets. As 11% of BLOOM's pretraining data is code, we add code datasets classified as program synthesis (text-to-code) or miscellaneous. The latter includes tasks such as estimating the computational complexity of a provided code snippet and generating a name for a given function. We extend the XWinograd dataset (Tikhonov and Ryabinin, 2021) with winograd schemas from CLUE (Xu et al., 2020) to increase its Chinese samples from 16 to 504. Similar to P3, a fraction of our prompts invert the task at hand. For example, a prompt may invert a closed-book QA sample by asking the model to generate a question given an answer.

With xP3 we aim to replicate the language distribution of the ROOTS corpus (Laurençon et al., 2022) used to pretrain BLOOM. Thus, xP3 consists of the same 46 natural languages and code as ROOTS. ROOTS, xP3 and the mT5 corpus (Xue et al., 2020) language distributions are visualized in Figure 2. 39% of xP3 data is English, slightly more than the 30% of English data in ROOTS. Various African languages such as Twi (tw) and Bambara (bm) form the tail of xP3's language distribution. Many of them are not included in the mT5 pretraining corpus. In xP3, Twi and others are represented solely as a translation task using data from Flores-200 (NLLB Team et al., 2022).

To study the importance of non-English prompts, we construct a machine-translated variant of xP3, xP3mt. We translate prompts of monolingual

datasets into the respective dataset language. For example, for the Chinese dataset C3 (Sun et al., 2020) prompts in xP3mt are in Chinese instead of English in xP3. For crosslingual datasets prompts remain in English (such as Wiki-Lingua, which involves producing a summary in one language based on text in another language). We use the Google Cloud API for machine translation¹. Figure 3 compares the dataset variants we train on.

3.2 Models

We use publicly available pretrained BLOOM models ranging from 560 million to 176 billion parameters. BLOOM models are large decoder-only language models pretrained for around 350 billion tokens with an architecture similar to GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020). We finetune the models for an additional 13 billion tokens with loss only being computed on target tokens. For example, given the input "Translate to English: Je t'aime." and a spaceseparated target "I love you.", the model is trained to predict only the targets. As targets vary in length from just one to hundreds of tokens, we downscale the loss of each token by the length of the target it belongs to. This ensures short targets (e.g. for multiple-choice QA) get the same weight as long targets (e.g. for translation). We skip samples longer than 2048 tokens and use packing to train efficiently on multiple samples at a time (Kosec et al., 2021). We select the final checkpoint based on validation performance.

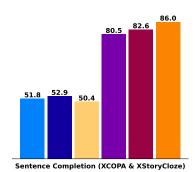
For mT5 models, we finetune using the T5X (Roberts et al., 2022) framework on TPUs. mT5 uses the same encoder-decoder architecture, pretraining objective (masked language modeling), and pretraining length (1 trillion tokens) as T5 (Raffel et al., 2020). For finetuning mT5, we follow the same procedure as described above for BLOOM, except that inputs are fed into the encoder and thus are not space-separated from targets.

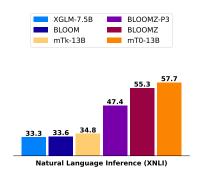
We produce three core model variants available in different sizes:

- **BLOOMZ-P3 / mT0-P3:** Models finetuned on the English-only P3.
- **BLOOMZ / mT0:** Models finetuned on xP3, which consists of multilingual datasets with English prompts.
- **BLOOMZ-MT / mT0-MT:** Models finetuned on xP3mt, which consists of multi-

¹https://cloud.google.com/translate

Multilingual Multitask Generalization





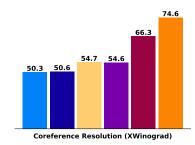


Figure 4: Zero-shot multilingual task generalization with English prompts. BLOOM models have 176 billion parameters. Scores are the language average for each task. Appendix §B breaks down performance by language.

lingual datasets with English and machinetranslated prompts.

We evaluate on three held-out tasks: coreference resolution, sentence completion and natural language inference (NLI) as depicted in Figure 1. We also evaluate on HumanEval due to its popularity for code evaluations (Chen et al., 2021). For datasets that involve choosing the correct completion from several options, we follow prior work (Sanh et al., 2022; Brown et al., 2020) and use rank classification: We compute the log-likelihood of each possible completion and select the highest scoring option. For each evaluation dataset, we select 5 prompts at random from PromptSource and use them for all language splits of the dataset. We report the median of the 5 prompts for results per language split. Thus, in constrast to XGLM (Lin et al., 2021), we do not tune prompts based on performance on validation data. A selection of prompts can be found in Appendix §L. For generation evaluations we use lmevaluation-harness (Gao et al., 2021).

4 Results

We first examine generalization to new tasks in languages included in finetuning in §4.1. Then, in §4.2, we look at language generalization: Can models generalize to tasks in languages that (a) they have only seen during pretraining and (b) they have never seen intentionally? In §4.3, we investigate performance on multilingual prompts and finetuning on xP3mt. Scaling laws are analyzed in §4.4. Finally, §4.5 looks at performance on generative tasks and §4.6 at the effect of language proportions on performance.

4.1 Task generalization

Previous work has shown that large language models finetuned on prompted multitask mixtures generalize to unseen tasks (Zhong et al., 2021; Wei et al., 2021; Mishra et al., 2021b,a; Wang et al., 2022b). In Figure 4, we show that the same applies to multilingual models: Finetuned BLOOMZ and BLOOMZ-P3 models significantly improve over BLOOM and XGLM on held-out tasks. Despite an order of magnitude fewer parameters, mT0 (13 billion parameters) is ahead of BLOOMZ (176 billion parameters). We attribute this to the encoderdecoder architecture paired with a masked language modeling pretraining objective (Wang et al., 2022a; Tay et al., 2022a) as well as the longer pretraining of mT5 (Hoffmann et al., 2022; Su et al., 2022) (1 trillion tokens for mT5 vs. 366 billion for BLOOM). Despite also having gone through crosslingual multitask finetuning, mTk performs significantly worse than the same-sized mT0. We attribute this to our prompting style, which aims to replicate natural human communication. mTk is finetuned on more structured prompts with specific "Definition", "Input" and "Output" fields. Similarly, Wang et al. (2022b) find that T0 performs worse than Tk on their prompts. We also find models finetuned on xP3 (BLOOMZ, mT0-13B) with 39% of English data outperform models finetuned on P3 (BLOOMZ-P3, mT0-13B-P3), which is 100% English (see Appendix §B). Even the fully English T0-11B model (Sanh et al., 2022) is outperformed by our mT0-13B model. Ignoring embedding parameters these models have about the same size. This is likely due to xP3 adding additional tasks and prompts, which has been shown to help generalization (Chung et al., 2022).

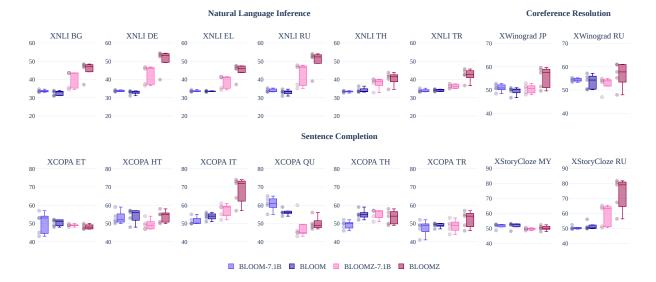


Figure 5: Zero-shot task and language generalization using English prompts on tasks and languages not intentionally seen during pretraining nor finetuning. Language codes are ISO 639-1, except for JP (Japanese).

4.2 Language generalization

Here we add another layer of generalization: languages. Figure 4 already shows that finetuning on English data only (P3) leads to better performance on non-English data: For example, BLOOMZ-P3 improves by over 50% on multilingual sentence completion compared to BLOOM. Thus, zero-shot task performance in languages only seen during pretraining improves after finetuning on English. This has major practical benefits as it can be more difficult to collect data for low-resource languages.

Next, we investigate performance on languages the model has never intentionally seen. Due to the scale of large language model pretraining, it is difficult to label tasks or languages as strictly unseen. It is likely that the training data unintentionally includes small fractions of these languages (just as many tasks might appear "implicitly" in the pretraining corpus (Sanh et al., 2022)). In Figure 5 we show that after multitask finetuning on xP3, the models can perform unseen tasks in languages that were not intentionally trained on. After probing the pretraining corpus in Appendix §C, we do find small amounts of these languages that were not intentionally included in the ROOTS corpus (Laurençon et al., 2022). However, for XNLI, performance increases across all languages, many of which only show up in tiny fractions in our language contamination analysis, such as Thai with 0.006%. If we extrapolate this proportion to the entire ROOTS corpus, the BLOOM models would have seen a mere 20 million tokens of Thai during pretraining. One possibility is that better-thanrandom XNLI performance can be attained with little or no language understanding. In Appendix §G, we investigate Levenshtein distances of XNLI samples and find that there are meaningful differences across labels. Thus, sole inspection of characters without language understanding may be enough for better-than-random performance.

4.3 Multilingual prompting

Task	Prompt		ccuracy		
		BLOOMZ	BLOOMZ-MT	mT0-13B	mT0-13B-MT
XNLI	EN	53.58	49.74	48.43	51.52
	MT	37.87	42.03	39.83	42.64
	HT	41.13	44.55	45.19	47.03
XCOPA	EN	75.5	75.75	84.45	81.6
	MT	71.95	74.25	82.9	81.1
XStoryCloze	EN	84.42	84.07	82.52	82.58
•	MT	84.37	85.31	84.01	83.31
XWinograd	EN	60.07	59.15	70.49	73.24
C	MT	58.48	60.14	66.89	72.33

Table 1: Comparison between EN (English), MT (machine-translated) and HT (human-translated) prompts for 176B BLOOMZ and 13B mT0 models finetuned on either only English or English and machine-translated multilingual prompts (-MT).

Since all prompts in xP3 are in English (even for multilingual datasets), we created xP3mt, an extension with machine-translated prompts. To investigate performance on non-English prompts, we additionally human- and machine-translated

the English prompts used for evaluation. In Table 1, we report performance when prompting in non-English languages. BLOOMZ performs much better on English than on non-English prompts. BLOOMZ-MT, which is finetuned on xP3mt, significantly improves on multilingual prompts. On XNLI, BLOOMZ-MT raises the average performance on human-translated prompts from 41.13 to 45.55. This comes at the cost of a reduction in its performance on English prompts, from 53.58 to 49.74. For mT0, the MT version provides similar performance gains on XNLI and XWinograd non-English prompts, while results on XCOPA and XStoryCloze are mixed. Similar to Lin et al. (2021), we also find that models perform better on humantranslated prompts than machine-translated ones for XNLI.

4.4 Scaling

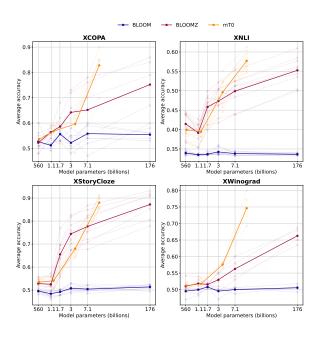


Figure 6: Aggregate performance vs. size. Transparent lines correspond to individual languages, while thick lines are average accuracy scores.

In Figure 4, the average performance of BLOOM is near the random baselines of 0.50 for Sentence Completion and Coreference Resolution and 0.33 for NLI. We think this is due to all of our experiments being zero-shot and using untuned prompts (Perez et al., 2021a). We find in Figure 6 that even at 560M parameters, multitask finetuning improves zero-shot generalization. The gap between pretrained and multitask finetuned models

grows significantly as parameters increase. Scaling up parameters benefits all languages evaluated.

4.5 Generation tasks

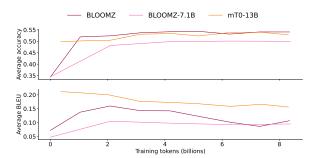


Figure 7: Validation performance during training on natural language understanding (NLU) and natural language generation (NLG) tasks. The former are scored using accuracy and the latter using BLEU (Papineni et al., 2002). The NLG tasks measured are translation and summarization.

In this section, we investigate the impact of multitask finetuning on generative tasks. In Figure 7, we plot validation performance throughout the training process. We find that while performance on natural language understanding tasks continues to increase, generative performance jumps initially and then decreases. Relatedly, in Table 2, we find that multitask finetuning does not improve performance on HumanEval (Chen et al., 2021). Only for small models, such as BLOOM-560M vs. BLOOMZ-560M, there are meaningful performance gains. When no code data is included in finetuning (BLOOMZ-P3) performance decreases significantly. mT0 models, which have not been pretrained on code fail to solve any HumanEval problems (see full results in Appendix §K). Given a Python docstring, HumanEval requires models to complete a function. Inspecting generations reveals that the multitask finetuned models are biased towards short generations. In Appendix §E, we show example solutions from HumanEval and compute average length statistics. BLOOMZ tries to solve problems with 70% fewer characters than BLOOM. One possible reason for this is that a majority of samples seen during multitask finetuning are only single sentences, so finetuned models learn to produce short answers. This could be causing the decreasing performance on generative tasks, which require longer answers than natural language understanding tasks. To force longer generations at inference time, we find it beneficial to enforce a minimum number of tokens during which the end-

	k = 1	$ Pass@k \\ k = 10 $	k = 100
GPT-Neo 1.3B	4.79%	7.47%	16.30%
GPT-Neo 2.7B	6.41%	11.27%	21.37%
GPT-J 6B	11.62%	15.74%	27.74%
GPT-NeoX 20B	15.4%	25.6%	41.2%
Codex-300M	13.17%	20.37%	36.27%
Codex-679M	16.22%	25.7%	40.95%
Codex-2.5B	21.36%	35.42%	59.5%
Codex-12B	28.81%	46.81%	72.31%
BLOOM-560M	0.82%	3.02%	5.91%
BLOOM-1.1B	2.48%	5.93%	9.62%
BLOOM-1.7B	4.03%	7.45%	12.75%
BLOOM-3B	6.48%	11.35%	20.43%
BLOOM-7.1B	7.73%	17.38%	29.47%
BLOOM	15.52%	32.20%	55.45%
BLOOMZ-560M	2.18 %	4.11%	9.00%
BLOOMZ-1.1B	2.63%	6.22%	11.68%
BLOOMZ-1.7B	4.38%	8.73%	16.09%
BLOOMZ-3B	6.29%	11.94%	19.06%
BLOOMZ-7.1B	8.06%	15.03%	27.49%
BLOOMZ	12.06%	26.53%	48.44%
BLOOMZ-P3	6.13%	11.79%	18.73%

Table 2: Code continuation on HumanEval. Non-BLOOM results come from prior work (Chen et al., 2021; Fried et al., 2022). Codex is a language model finetuned on code, while the GPT models (Black et al., 2021; Wang and Komatsuzaki, 2021; Black et al., 2022) are trained on a mix of code and text like BLOOM.

of-sequence token is ignored. We provide qualitative examples of forcing a minimum number of tokens in Appendix §F.

4.6 Effect of language proportions

In Figure 8, we find that finetuned BLOOM models perform better on languages seen extensively during pretraining. As the language distribution in the finetuning dataset, xP3, closely follows that of pretraining, these languages are also seen most frequently during finetuning. Specifically, XCOPA and XNLI show significantly better performance on these high-resource languages, such as English, Spanish or French, which all make up more than 10% of pretraining individually. The trend is less consistent for XWinograd. This may be caused by the fact that XWinograd language subsets are not translations of each other and have a significantly different number of samples. Thus, some language subsets of XWinograd may be inherently more difficult than others.

5 Conclusion

In this work we investigated crosslingual multitask finetuning. We developed xP3, a corpus consisting

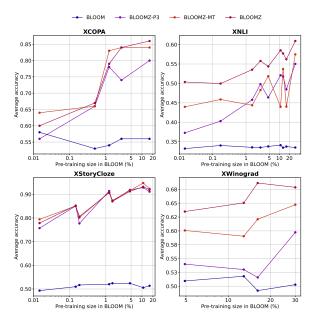


Figure 8: Performance across languages by size in the BLOOM pretraining corpus, ROOTS.

of tasks in 46 languages. Further, we have extended xP3 to xP3mt with machine-translated prompts. We have finetuned pretrained BLOOM and mT5 models on the newly created corpora as well as the English-only P3 corpus to produce BLOOMZ and mT0 models.

We found that English-only finetuning suffices for a multilingual pretrained large language model to generalize to tasks in other pretrained languages. However, finetuning on multiple languages using xP3 provided even better performance. We have further observed finetuned models to be capable of generalization to new tasks in languages they have never intentionally seen. We investigated multilingual prompting and found performance after finetuning on English prompts only to be poor. However, finetuning on a corpus with machinetranslated prompts (xP3mt) lead to significantly better performance on human-written non-English prompts. Comparing models from 560 million up to 176 billion parameters revealed that the performance gap between only pretraining and finetuning widens as parameters increase. Lastly, we found multitask finetuning on billions of short targets biases models to produce short answers, which can hurt performance on generative tasks.

To contribute to future progress on improving zero-shot generalization, we release all datasets and models introduced in this work.

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A Contributions

This research was conducted under the BigScience project for open research, a year-long initiative targeting the study of large models and datasets. The goal of the project is to research language models in a public environment. The project has hundreds of researchers from more than 50 countries and over 250 institutions. The BigScience project was initiated by Thomas Wolf at Hugging Face, and this collaboration would not have been possible without his effort. In the following, we list contributions made to this work.

Niklas Muennighoff evaluated all models, created xP3 and wrote most of the paper.

Niklas Muennighoff, Thomas Wang, Lintang Sutawika, Adam Roberts and Hailey Schoelkopf wrote the training and evaluation code.

Niklas Muennighoff and Adam Roberts trained the models.

Niklas Muennighoff, Teven Le Scao, Hailey Schoelkopf, Zheng-Xin Yong, Thomas Wang, Khalid Almubarak, Alham Fikri Aji, M Saiful Bari and Zaid Alyafeai contributed prompts or datasets.

Lintang Sutawika, Stella Biderman, Zheng-Xin Yong, Khalid Almubarak, M Saiful Bari and Albert Webson initiated the project.

Sheng Shen conducted the contamination analysis.

Samuel Albanie wrote the prompt appendix.

Thomas Wang and Zheng-Xin Yong converted checkpoints.

Colin Raffel, Thomas Wang, Teven Le Scao, M Saiful Bari, Edward Raff and Dragomir Radev advised the project.

Niklas Muennighoff, Lintang Sutawika, Teven Le Scao, Colin Raffel, Stella Biderman, Alham Fikri Aji, Adam Roberts, Samuel Albanie, Sheng Shen, M Saiful Bari, Albert Webson, Xiangru Tang, Dragomir Radev and Edward Raff contributed to the paper.

B Task generalization breakdown

In Figure 9, we compare performance on English held-out tasks. We find that (a) finetuning on xP3 outperforms P3 (b) multilingual mT0 is stronger than monolingual T0 on English. We conjecture that both improvements come from xP3 having more prompts and datasets than P3 (Chung et al., 2022).

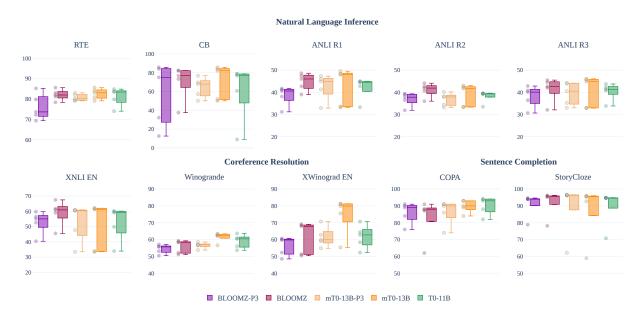


Figure 9: Zero-shot English task generalization. Each dot represents performance on one English evaluation prompt.

In Figure 10, we visualize task generalization to multilingual datasets. The same data is aggregated in Figure 4. Performance by prompt varies substantially highlighting that prompt engineering may still be necessary after MTF. We also find that mT0 consistently outperforms BLOOMZ on Swahili (SW), possibly due to it being a larger part of its pretraining corpus (see Figure 2 and §4.6).



Figure 10: Zero-shot multilingual task generalization on languages seen during pretraining and finetuning. Each dot represents performance on one English evaluation prompt.

C ROOTS language contamination

While the BLOOM ROOTS corpus (Laurençon et al., 2022) was collected from 46 natural languages and 13 programming languages, we find that sentences from the same document do not always belong to the collected (meta) language. Some sentences use languages like Russian or Japanese that were not the intentionally collected parts. This "language contamination" may stem from "code-mixing" or different languages being used in code comments. To investigate the extent of contamination, we randomly sample 1% of the documents from ROOTS for a total of 51M documents. For each document, we use cld3² (Xue

²https://github.com/google/cld3

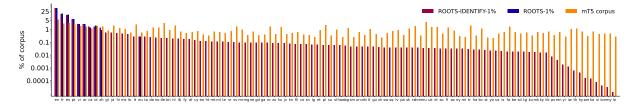


Figure 11: Language composition of ROOTS-IDENTIFY-1%, ROOTS-1% and the mT5 corpus. All mT5 languages are depicted. ROOTS-1% is a random 1% sample of ROOTS with its assigned meta-languages. ROOTS-IDENTIFY-1% are the actual languages in ROOTS-1% re-identified using cld3.

et al., 2020) to identify the languages used in each sentence and compare them with the meta language of the document. We summarize our results in Figure 11. It shows that ROOTS contains unintentionally collected languages, such as Burmese (my: 0.00003%), Thai (th: 0.006%), Turkish (tr: 0.03%), Greek (el: 0.03%), Russian (ru: 0.03%), Bulgarian (bg: 0.05%), Estonian (et: 0.06%), Haitian (ht: 0.12%), German (de: 0.21%), Italian (it: 0.28%) and Japanese (ja: 0.54%). These "unseen" languages only have small sentence proportions in our subsample compared to English (en: 46.23%), French (fr: 15.73%) and Spanish (es: 13.38%). Yet, they may help the language generalization of BLOOMZ models described in §4.2. Japanese is mostly mixed in the meta English documents (47%), meta Code documents (8%) and meta Chinese documents (5%). Meanwhile, Russian is mostly mixed in the meta English documents (52%), meta Code documents (19%) and meta French documents (11%).

D Artifacts

Table 3 lists all artifacts used or released in this work.

Artifact	Explanation	Public link
ROOTS mC4 P3 xP3 xP3all xP3mt xP3megds	Multilingual pretraining corpus of BLOOM Multilingual pretraining corpus used for mT5 Multitask finetuning dataset with English data & English prompts Multitask finetuning dataset with multilingual data & English prompts Same as xP3 with held-out evaluation sets Same as xP3 with English & multilingual machine-translated prompts Processed version of xP3 for easy usage with Megatron-DeepSpeed	https://huggingface.co/bigscience-data https://huggingface.co/datasets/mc4 https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/P3 https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/xP3 https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/xP3all https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/xP3mt https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/xP3megds
XGLM-7.5B T0-11B mTk-3.7B mTk-13B	7.5B parameter pretrained multilingual transformer 11B parameter model finetuned on P3 3.7B parameter multitask finetuned multilingual transformer 13B parameter multitask finetuned multilingual transformer	https://huggingface.co/facebook/xglm-7.5B https://huggingface.co/bigscience/t0 https://huggingface.co/allenai/mtk-instruct-3b-def-pos https://huggingface.co/allenai/mtk-instruct-11b-def-pos
BLOOM-560M BLOOM-1.1B BLOOM-1.7B BLOOM-3B BLOOM-7.1B BLOOM	560M parameter model pretrained on ROOTS 1.1B parameter model pretrained on ROOTS 1.7B parameter model pretrained on ROOTS 3B parameter model pretrained on ROOTS 7.1B parameter model pretrained on ROOTS 176B parameter model pretrained on ROOTS	https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloom-560m https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloom-1b1 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloom-1b7 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloom-3b https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloom-7b1 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloom
BLOOMZ-560M BLOOMZ-1.1B BLOOMZ-1.7B BLOOMZ-3B BLOOMZ-7.1B BLOOMZ-7.1B-MT BLOOMZ-7.1B-P3 BLOOMZ BLOOMZ-MT BLOOMZ-MT	560M parameter model finetuned on xP3 1.1B parameter model finetuned on xP3 1.7B parameter model finetuned on xP3 3B parameter model finetuned on xP3 7.1B parameter model finetuned on xP3 7.1B parameter model finetuned on xP3mt 7.1B parameter model finetuned on xP3 176B parameter model finetuned on xP3 176B parameter model finetuned on xP3 176B parameter model finetuned on xP3mt 176B parameter model finetuned on xP3mt	https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-560m https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-1b1 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-1b7 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-3b https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-7b1 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-7b1-mt https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-7b1-p3 https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-mt https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-mt https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-mt https://huggingface.co/bigscience/bloomz-p3
mT5-300M mT5-580M mT5-1.2B mT5-3.7B mT5-13B	300M parameter model pretrained on a sampled version of mC4 580M parameter model pretrained on a sampled version of mC4 1.2B parameter model pretrained on a sampled version of mC4 3.7B parameter model pretrained on a sampled version of mC4 13B parameter model pretrained on a sampled version of mC4	https://huggingface.co/google/mt5-small https://huggingface.co/google/mt5-base https://huggingface.co/google/mt5-large https://huggingface.co/google/mt5-xl https://huggingface.co/google/mt5-xxl
mT0-300M mT0-580M mT0-1.2B mT0-3.7B mT0-13B mT0-13B-MT mT0-13B-P3	300M parameter model finetuned on xP3 580M parameter model finetuned on xP3 1.2B parameter model finetuned on xP3 3.7B parameter model finetuned on xP3 13B parameter model finetuned on xP3 13B parameter model finetuned on xP3 13B parameter model finetuned on xP3mt	https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-small https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-base https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-large https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-xl https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-xxl https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-xxl-mt https://huggingface.co/bigscience/mt0-xxl-p3

Table 3: Links to all models & datasets used as part of this work. BLOOMZ models have an additional repository containing the final optimizer states for training with Megatron-Deepspeed that can be found by appending "optimizer-states" to the respective URL.

E Code generations

Table 4 provides statistics on code generations and code data. We find that BLOOM generates on average 70% more characters and 17x more comments than BLOOMZ for a given problem from HumanEval. Figure 12 compares an example solution from BLOOM and BLOOMZ. While both solutions are correct, BLOOMZ is biased towards short and concise answers.

```
from typing import List
from typing import List
                                                                                                                                                 def has_close_elements(numbers: List[float], threshold: float) -> bool:
    """ Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other than
def has_close_elements(numbers: List[float], threshold: float) -> bool:
    """ Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other than
    given threshold.
    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.0, 3.0], 0.5)
                                                                                                                                                      given threshold.
                                                                                                                                                          >> has close elements([1.0, 2.0, 3.0], 0.5)
     >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.0, 3.0], 0.5)
False
>>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.8, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 2.0], 0.3)
True
                                                                                                                                                         >>> has close elements([1.0, 2.8, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 2.0], 0.3)
    if len(numbers) <= 1:</pre>
                                                                                                                                                       numbers = sorted(numbers)
                                                                                                                                                        return any(numbers[i + 1] - numbers[i] < threshold for i in range(len(numbers) - 1))
     return False
numbers = sorted(numbers)
     i = 0
while i < len(numbers) - 1:
    # Get distance between current and next elements
distance = numbers[i] - numbers[i + 1]</pre>
           # Check if distance is closer than threshold
          if distance < threshold:
return True
i += 1
     return False
                                                                                                                                                                                                   (b) BLOOMZ
                                                 (a) BLOOM
```

Figure 12: Code generations of BLOOM and BLOOMZ on HumanEval. The model is prompted to generate after the final """. The generation is stopped after an end-of-sequence token or a return statement followed by a newline.

Data (→)	HumanEva BLOOM	al generations BLOOMZ	Targets of xP3 code datasets
Average characters	247	144	531
Average Python comments (#)	0.69	0.04	0.85

Table 4: Number of characters and comments for generations and targets in the finetuning corpus.

F Qualitative examples

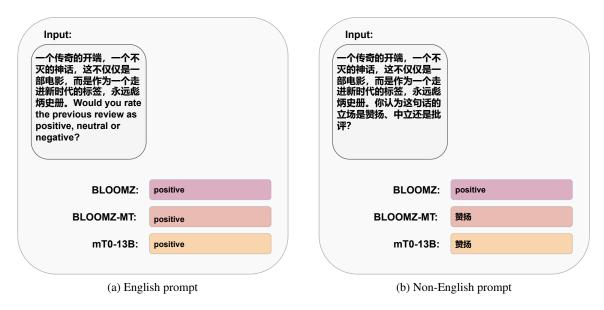


Figure 13: Greedy generations for sentiment analysis, a task trained on. BLOOMZ and mT0-13B have not been trained on non-English prompts, but are still able to handle them. BLOOMZ, however, answers in English. The review is a five star review of Star Wars Episode IV.

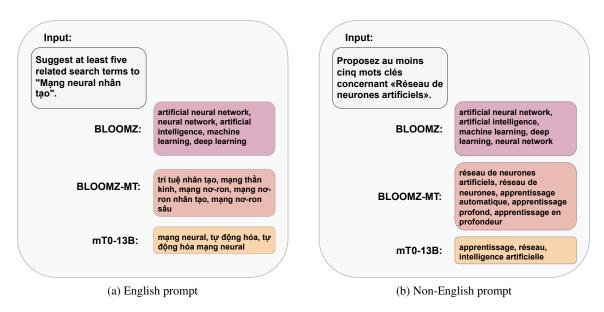


Figure 14: Greedy generations for zero-shot query expansion, a task not trained on. The models sometimes fail to output at least five terms as requested in the prompt.

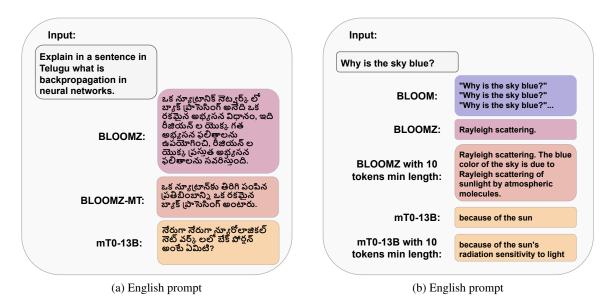


Figure 15: Greedy generations on question answering, a task trained on. **Left:** Specifying the language in the prompt is an effective way to force the output language. **Right:** Specifying a minimum token length as a generation hyperparameter is an effective way to force long generations. The output of BLOOM is shortened (marked with ...).

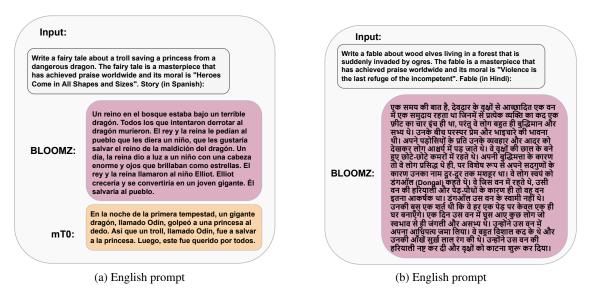


Figure 16: Non-greedy fable generations given a moral, a task not trained on. The generations are cherry-picked from 16 outputs with no minimum length, a temperature of 0.9 and top k of 40. **Left:** BLOOMZ generates an interesting fable with the desired moral. mT0 is significantly worse at writing stories likely due to its different pretraining objective. **Right:** BLOOMZ does not seem to understand the moral correctly.

G XNLI Levenshtein distances

To investigate whether XNLI can be solved without any language understanding, we compute Levenshtein distances (Levenshtein et al., 1966) between premise and hypothesis and average them by the XNLI label. In Table 5 we find that the distances are smallest between entailment pairs and largest between neutral pairs. This is intuitive as entailment pairs generally need to cover similar content. Contradiction pairs still need to cover similar content but differ in at least one major way. Meanwhile for neutral pairs hypothesis and premise may be about completely different topics. This highlights that XNLI can be solved to some degree by solely comparing the similarity of characters across premise and hypothesis.

Label (\rightarrow) Language (\downarrow)	Entailment	Neutral	Contradiction
Thai (th)	79.08	82.64	81.52
Turkish (tr)	76.93	80.59	80.24
Greek (el)	90.90	95.10	93.93

Table 5: Levenshtein distances between hypothesis and premise averaged across samples from different XNLI labels. Each label has 830 samples per language subset.

H Multilingual prompting in unseen languages

Table 6 shows aggregate performances on languages not intentionally seen during pretraining nor fine-tuning for BLOOMZ and only seen during pretraining for mT0. For BLOOMZ, performance drops significantly when translating the prompts to the respective unseen languages. Further, BLOOMZ-MT loses its edge over BLOOMZ as it has not been finetuned on prompts in these languages. For mT0 differences are less significant.

Task	Prompt	BLOOMZ	Average a BLOOMZ-MT	accuracy mT0-13B	mT0-13B-MT
XNLI	EN MT	45.65 36.48	43.2 35.67	48.52 41.86	51.33 39.78
XCOPA	EN	54.27	53.67	72.67	71.6
	MT	53.2	53.0	71.57	70.87
XStoryCloze	EN	61.59	61.36	79.31	80.13
	MT	60.5	59.91	80.21	80.28
XWinograd	EN	55.98	54.54	70.81	72.0
	MT	53.11	52.46	67.86	70.45

Table 6: Comparison between EN (English), MT (machine-translated) and HT (human-translated) prompts for 176B BLOOMZ and 13B mT0 models finetuned on either only English or English and machine-translated multilingual prompts (-MT). For BLOOMZ the evaluation languages averaged are never intentionally seen, such as Japanese and Russian for XWinograd (see Figure 5). For mT0 the evaluation languages are only seen during pretraining.

I Ideas that did not work

We list several experiments that did not improve over baseline results:

Non-causal In a non-causal or prefix language model, the model attends bidirectionally over input tokens and only causally over target tokens. Given a pretrained causal decoder, previous work found that multitask finetuning in a non-causal setup performed better than causal finetuning (Wang et al., 2022a; Tay et al., 2022b). However, in our experiments, non-causal finetuning did not improve over causal finetuning.

Special tokens Instead of separating inputs and targets with a space, we experimented with special tokens. Using the end-of-sequence token as a separator or a completely new token that the model would learn during finetuning significantly worsened results. The models may need to train on more tokens, possibly even during pretraining, to learn these new special tokens (Zeng et al., 2022).

Fixing prompts PromptSource has been written with encoder-decoder models in mind, where inputs and targets are fed into different models. As a consequence, human-written prompts in PromptSource often lack separators between input and target. For our decoder models, we decided to separate them with a space. We additionally experimented with leaving them as is or rewriting a significant amount of prompts, but neither improved significantly over space separation.

BitFit Previous work has shown bias-only finetuning (Zaken et al., 2021) of large language models to be sufficient for strong downstream performance (Logan et al., 2021; Hu et al., 2021; Muennighoff, 2022; Liu et al., 2022; Ding et al., 2022; Muennighoff et al., 2022). We found multitask finetuning of only biases to perform 15 absolute percentage points worse on the average of held-out tasks for BLOOMZ-7.1B.

J Limitations

We highlight several limitations of our work:

Unnatural prompting format The choice to separate inputs and targets using a space character has proven effective to multitask finetune our decoder-only models. Nonetheless, poorly formatted prompts may result in undesirable behavior. For example, given the following prompt: "Translate to English: Je t'aime", the model may continue the input with additional French content before starting to solve the task, i.e. translating the input from French to English. This can be mitigated by improving the prompts with a trailing full stop or a newline symbol. Encoder-decoder models, such as our mT0, do not suffer from this problem, as inputs and targets are fed into different parts of the model.

Limited languages xP3 The pretraining corpus of mT0 contains more than 101 languages (Xue et al., 2020), however we finetune on only 46 languages. As shown in Appendix §B, more datasets lead to better performance. Likely, extending xP3 to the full 101 languages mT0 has seen during pretraining would lead to better performance. However, we decided to use only the languages of BLOOM in order to study language generalization (§4.2). Similarly, one could likely attain better performance by enhancing xP3 with more datasets, such as via BIG-Bench (Srivastava et al., 2022; Suzgun et al., 2022), or more prompts, such as via NL-Augmenter (Dhole et al., 2021).

Performance While our models show strong capabilities of performing tasks zero-shot, there remain numerous failure modes that are common in large language models (Rae et al., 2021; Bommasani et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2022; Smith et al., 2022; Ouyang et al., 2022; Chowdhery et al., 2022). In Figure 16 of Appendix §F, BLOOMZ fails to understand the moral of a fable resulting in an undesirable generation. Similarly, in Figure 15, mT0-13B is asked to provide an explanation, but answers with a question.

Learning new languages during finetuning While we investigated generalization to languages only seen during pretraining, we did not investigate generalization to languages only seen during finetuning. Our mT0 models are finetuned on several new languages not seen in pretraining (see Figure 2). Out of those, we only evaluated on code (HumanEval), where mT0 performed at the random baseline (0.00 in Table 7). Future work may investigate language acquisition via crosslingual multitask finetuning. We point to prior work that has looked into extending BLOOM to new languages (Yong and Nikoulina, 2022).

K Full results

Table 7 shows all experimental results reported in this paper.

Task Dataset	Config Split Prompt Metric XGLM-7.5B	Pretrained BLOOM-560M BLOOM-1.1B BLOOM-1.7B E	BLOOM-3B BLOOM-7.1B BLOOM T0-11B mT	k-3.7B mTk-13B mT0-300M n	mT0-560M mT0-1.2B mT0-3.7B mT0-13		Pretrained + Multitask finetuned IZ-560M BLOOMZ-1.1B BLOOMZ-1.7B BLOOMZ	3B BLOOMZ-7.1B BLOOMZ-7.1B-MT 1	BLOOMZ-7.1B-P3 BLOOMZ BLOOMZ-MT BLOOMZ-P3
Coref. resolution winogrande Coref. resolution winogrande Coref. resolution xwinograd	xl validation EN Median acc. 49.25 xl validation EN Max acc. 50.12 en test EN Median acc. 50.88 en test EN Median acc. 51.61 fr test EN Median acc. 50.60 fr test EN Max acc. 51.81 fr test MT Median acc. 51.81 jp test EN Median acc. 51.81 jp test EN Median acc. 51.81 jp test EN Median acc. 52.03 jp test EN Median acc. 53.99 pt test EN Median acc. 50.57 pt test EN Median acc. 53.99 pt test MT Median acc. 53.99 ru test EN Median acc. 53.99 ru test EN Median acc. 53.33 ru test EN Median acc. 54.60 zh test EN Median acc. 50.79 zh test HT Median acc	49.88 50.99 49.57 50.99 51.62 50.91 50.62 51.10 50.67 51.53 51.57 51.66 46.99 48.19 50.60 51.81 56.63 55.42 48.19 53.01 48.19 51.81 55.42 53.01 50.36 50.89 51.62 51.09 52.03 52.35 50.89 50.26 50.78 52.03 52.03 52.24 51.33 51.71 51.71 53.99 53.99 53.99 52.09 50.57 49.81 53.99 53.99 53.99 51.43 52.38 54.29 53.97 53.97 56.19 51.75 52.38 53.97 53.97 53.97 54.60 49.21 48.81 50.20 52.18 52.78 53.77 49.01 49.01 49.40 <td< td=""><td>51.46 50.91 49.64 63.61 62.75 50.97 50.15 50.28 62.75 5 51.70 50.71 51.27 70.71 5 46.99 50.60 51.81 54.22 5 54.22 51.81 53.01 56.63 5 46.99 50.60 49.40 54.22 5 55.42 51.81 50.60 59.04 5 51.41 50.89 50.26 51.51 5 52.24 52.76 50.99 51.82 5 51.93 49.53 51.72 51.51 5 52.97 50.99 53.18 52.03 5 50.19 48.67 50.95 52.47 5 54.37 50.19 51.33 54.75 5 53.99 53.99 53.99 53.99 56.65 5 52.70 54.29 54.29 51.43 5 54.92 55.56</td><td>0.99 52.33 49.57 1.14 54.54 50.51 2.22 52.77 50.11 3.12 60.82 51.31 0.60 53.01 50.60 3.01 60.24 53.01 0.60 53.01 49.40 7.83 63.86 54.22 2.66 53.18 50.89 3.18 56.20 52.14 1.20 53.28 51.41 3.70 56.41 52.45 2.09 56.27 49.81 2.09 58.56 50.57 3.23 52.47 49.81 4.37 55.89 51.71 3.97 56.83 49.52 5.56 60.32 53.65 3.33 54.29 52.06 4.92 58.73 54.29 2.18 56.75 52.78 4.76 57.14 54.17 </td><td>51.62 50.51 52.01 62.27 53.28 51.78 52.49 63.38 51.01 52.30 57.94 79.91 51.40 54.80 61.89 81.29 51.81 49.40 56.63 77.11 55.42 56.63 59.04 78.31 53.01 53.01 56.63 68.67 55.42 59.04 75.90 50.68 51.41 56.93 74.35 51.41 52.24 60.27 78.62 50.05 50.26 55.27 73.31 51.09 53.08 59.02 78.21 49.81 53.61 58.17 72.24 52.09 55.13 60.84 76.43 47.15 52.47 54.75 71.48 52.09 56.27 66.16 77.95 51.11 52.38 56.83 74.29 51.75 52.70 55.56 59.05 76.51 53.97 54</td><td>88 62.67 58.56 52.4 91 81.33 59.87 50.2 89 83.31 70.71 51.0 11 73.49 55.42 49.4 61 78.31 61.45 51.8 67 75.90 53.01 48.1 80 75.90 61.45 51.8 85 77.37 60.27 49.7 82 78.62 65.59 50.5 81 78.42 61.00 50.7 81 80.19 66.11 52.6 84 76.05 56.27 50.1 83 80.99 61.98 52.6 84 75.67 55.89 52.4 85 80.61 64.26 53.9 88 75.47 56.51 52.6 88 71.43 55.87 51.4 88 79.17 65.67 54.7 88 79.17 65.67 54.7 88 79.17 65.67 54.7 88 79.17</td><td>.24 50.15 52.09 54.84 .01 50.49 56.34 59.23 .40 53.01 51.81 49.40 .81 56.63 55.42 53.01 .19 50.60 50.60 50.60 .81 59.04 51.81 50.60 .74 49.84 49.95 50.26 .57 51.09 52.55 52.45 .78 50.57 49.64 50.68 .03 51.82 49.95 52.14 .19 50.19 50.95 52.47 .09 51.33 53.23 53.61 .47 50.57 49.81 50.19 .99 54.75 53.23 52.47 .06 49.52 51.75 52.38 .97 50.48 53.33 53.97 .17 53.97 55.24 53.97 .17 53.97 51.39 55.16 .76 55.16 56.15</td><td>55.41 55.88 55.80 56.51 60.09 59.31 66.02 65.76 53.01 53.01 57.83 55.42 51.81 55.42 57.83 57.83 50.68 49.64 52.87 51.62 49.95 50.26 52.76 51.82 53.99 54.37 57.79 57.41 52.85 53.61 53.99 55.51 53.97 53.02 54.92 55.87 52.06 52.70 53.33 54.92 57.94 54.37 63.69 62.70 50.99 - 59.72 - 52.38 57.94 60.71 62.50</td><td>51.78 58.41 58.64 55.64 54.06 59.27 59.98 57.06 52.26 67.87 64.73 59.74 53.72 69.08 69.33 60.65 53.01 65.06 59.04 53.01 55.42 68.67 68.67 59.04 51.81 56.63 57.83 53.01 54.22 65.06 66.27 56.63 50.36 57.46 55.47 51.09 51.93 59.65 58.39 56.00 50.36 52.87 52.66 50.89 51.51 53.91 53.60 54.33 51.33 63.50 60.08 53.99 53.99 64.26 64.64 60.46 51.33 60.46 59.70 54.75 52.09 64.26 62.74 59.32 48.57 57.78 56.51 52.70 49.21 60.95 60.32 56.19 47.62 54</td></td<>	51.46 50.91 49.64 63.61 62.75 50.97 50.15 50.28 62.75 5 51.70 50.71 51.27 70.71 5 46.99 50.60 51.81 54.22 5 54.22 51.81 53.01 56.63 5 46.99 50.60 49.40 54.22 5 55.42 51.81 50.60 59.04 5 51.41 50.89 50.26 51.51 5 52.24 52.76 50.99 51.82 5 51.93 49.53 51.72 51.51 5 52.97 50.99 53.18 52.03 5 50.19 48.67 50.95 52.47 5 54.37 50.19 51.33 54.75 5 53.99 53.99 53.99 53.99 56.65 5 52.70 54.29 54.29 51.43 5 54.92 55.56	0.99 52.33 49.57 1.14 54.54 50.51 2.22 52.77 50.11 3.12 60.82 51.31 0.60 53.01 50.60 3.01 60.24 53.01 0.60 53.01 49.40 7.83 63.86 54.22 2.66 53.18 50.89 3.18 56.20 52.14 1.20 53.28 51.41 3.70 56.41 52.45 2.09 56.27 49.81 2.09 58.56 50.57 3.23 52.47 49.81 4.37 55.89 51.71 3.97 56.83 49.52 5.56 60.32 53.65 3.33 54.29 52.06 4.92 58.73 54.29 2.18 56.75 52.78 4.76 57.14 54.17	51.62 50.51 52.01 62.27 53.28 51.78 52.49 63.38 51.01 52.30 57.94 79.91 51.40 54.80 61.89 81.29 51.81 49.40 56.63 77.11 55.42 56.63 59.04 78.31 53.01 53.01 56.63 68.67 55.42 59.04 75.90 50.68 51.41 56.93 74.35 51.41 52.24 60.27 78.62 50.05 50.26 55.27 73.31 51.09 53.08 59.02 78.21 49.81 53.61 58.17 72.24 52.09 55.13 60.84 76.43 47.15 52.47 54.75 71.48 52.09 56.27 66.16 77.95 51.11 52.38 56.83 74.29 51.75 52.70 55.56 59.05 76.51 53.97 54	88 62.67 58.56 52.4 91 81.33 59.87 50.2 89 83.31 70.71 51.0 11 73.49 55.42 49.4 61 78.31 61.45 51.8 67 75.90 53.01 48.1 80 75.90 61.45 51.8 85 77.37 60.27 49.7 82 78.62 65.59 50.5 81 78.42 61.00 50.7 81 80.19 66.11 52.6 84 76.05 56.27 50.1 83 80.99 61.98 52.6 84 75.67 55.89 52.4 85 80.61 64.26 53.9 88 75.47 56.51 52.6 88 71.43 55.87 51.4 88 79.17 65.67 54.7 88 79.17 65.67 54.7 88 79.17 65.67 54.7 88 79.17	.24 50.15 52.09 54.84 .01 50.49 56.34 59.23 .40 53.01 51.81 49.40 .81 56.63 55.42 53.01 .19 50.60 50.60 50.60 .81 59.04 51.81 50.60 .74 49.84 49.95 50.26 .57 51.09 52.55 52.45 .78 50.57 49.64 50.68 .03 51.82 49.95 52.14 .19 50.19 50.95 52.47 .09 51.33 53.23 53.61 .47 50.57 49.81 50.19 .99 54.75 53.23 52.47 .06 49.52 51.75 52.38 .97 50.48 53.33 53.97 .17 53.97 55.24 53.97 .17 53.97 51.39 55.16 .76 55.16 56.15	55.41 55.88 55.80 56.51 60.09 59.31 66.02 65.76 53.01 53.01 57.83 55.42 51.81 55.42 57.83 57.83 50.68 49.64 52.87 51.62 49.95 50.26 52.76 51.82 53.99 54.37 57.79 57.41 52.85 53.61 53.99 55.51 53.97 53.02 54.92 55.87 52.06 52.70 53.33 54.92 57.94 54.37 63.69 62.70 50.99 - 59.72 - 52.38 57.94 60.71 62.50	51.78 58.41 58.64 55.64 54.06 59.27 59.98 57.06 52.26 67.87 64.73 59.74 53.72 69.08 69.33 60.65 53.01 65.06 59.04 53.01 55.42 68.67 68.67 59.04 51.81 56.63 57.83 53.01 54.22 65.06 66.27 56.63 50.36 57.46 55.47 51.09 51.93 59.65 58.39 56.00 50.36 52.87 52.66 50.89 51.51 53.91 53.60 54.33 51.33 63.50 60.08 53.99 53.99 64.26 64.64 60.46 51.33 60.46 59.70 54.75 52.09 64.26 62.74 59.32 48.57 57.78 56.51 52.70 49.21 60.95 60.32 56.19 47.62 54
		55.56 53.17 56.15 33.60 33.50 33.40 34.40 33.70 33.80 33.20 33.10 33.30 33.50 36.00 33.50 33.67 42.86 42.86 28.57 60.71 48.21 42.86 53.07 47.65 49.46 54.15 52.71 53.79 33.82 33.57 33.98 36.95 34.78 35.90 33.37 33.33 34.06 33.33 33.45 33.41 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.45 33.41 35.38 33.33 33.33 33.31 33.45 33.41 33.33 33.45 33.41 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.31 33.45 33.41 33.29 33.37 33.37 33.37 33.45 33.37 33.37 33.45 33.37	53.57 56.94 57.74 49.21 32.90 33.40 36.20 44.50 33.40 33.70 37.60 45.00 33.40 33.70 37.60 45.00 33.40 33.70 39.30 33.40 33.70 39.30 33.40 33.70 39.30 33.40 33.70 39.30 33.40 33.70 39.30 33.40 33.70 39.30 33.40 33.30 33.40 33.40 33.40 33.40 34.80 39.60 33.51 33.31 33.55 57.17 57.14 42.86 78.57 54.15 52.35 50.18 83.39 76.79 57.14 42.86 78.57 54.15 52.35 50.18 83.39 35.54 34.66 34.70 33.37 33.33 33.37 33.33 33.37 33.33 33.37 33.33 33.37 33.33 33.37 33.33 33.33 33.45 43.42 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.33 33.33 <td< td=""><td>4.56 57.74 53.37 9.90 34.20 33.30 4.80 35.40 34.70 2.40 32.50 33.20 3.20 34.20 34.00 2.83 33.33 33.00 34.83 33.83 4.64 26.79 44.64 1.79 57.14 50.00 6.68 51.26 58.84 1.37 55.23 61.01 5.10 35.10 33.90 9.72 38.31 37.43 3.65 35.62 32.57 5.50 37.79 36.02 3.25 33.78 33.29 4.10 36.27 33.33 4.30 34.50 33.86 9.92 36.59 37.55 4.34 36.63 33.33 7.19 39.44 33.65 6.10 35.14 33.94 0.52 35.50 35.78 4.30 39.32 <td< td=""><td>53.97 54.37 62.10 72.82 31.30 30.70 37.50 48.00 33.30 33.30 38.20 49.50 33.50 34.70 34.80 43.00 33.00 33.50 37.42 44.83 33.33 34.75 39.00 46.04 50.00 51.79 85.71 85.71 65.70 62.09 76.90 83.03 66.43 64.26 78.70 85.56 40.84 38.15 49.72 56.51 41.85 42.61 51.85 57.91 33.37 34.34 39.32 42.93 40.44 41.49 52.65 59.24 42.33 43.94 54.18 59.88 33.69 34.10 40.72 38.33 33.41 33.34 33.41 33.37 33.41 37.5 52.57 88.8 40.44 41.49 52.65 59.24 41.37 42.2</td><td>82 82.34 64.09 51.5 80 48.50 44.90 29.6 80 49.50 47.30 33.4 80 49.50 47.30 33.4 80 42.00 40.20 33.4 81 48.17 44.17 33.3 84 87.50 67.86 51.7 81 87.50 76.79 53.5 83.75 80.14 64.2 84 83.03 67.7 85.03 56.06 44.4 81 58.03 56.06 44 47.55 34.4 84 55.22 54.82 36.4 83 35.14 33.37 33.3 84 42.85 39.48 36.1 84 55.22 54.82 36.4 83 59.92 58.23 39.7 84 59.80 56.79 37.2 88 59.84 57.03 37.7</td><td>.98 54.17 54.17 55.16 .60 29.10 33.10 38.60 .40 33.30 34.00 40.10 .00 33.20 34.30 34.60 .40 33.50 36.10 36.80 .50 34.50 37.08 40.00 .79 53.57 58.93 71.43 75.00 .57 58.93 71.43 75.00 .26 53.07 73.29 72.56 .15 65.70 76.17 76.17 .18 41.33 46.99 48.23 .46 46.59 50.04 53.29 .78 35.30 35.82 39.36 .47 38.27 45.06 47.39 .25 33.33 33.53 33.33 .35.94 44.89 42.27 .35.6 38.59 39.36 .47 38.27 45.06 .40 40.40 42.17 43.82</td><td>60.71 62.50 40.90 40.10 42.10 42.60 38.20 37.60 39.50 39.40 38.00 42.00 57.14 71.43 80.36 83.93 79.06 79.06 84.12 82.67 51.20 49.28 53.25 55.58 41.85 39.00 48.07 46.10 33.49 34.66 49.12 48.55 43.49 41.20 43.61 44.90 33.49 33.65 35.02 34.66 45.86 44.22 46.83 48.92 33.69 33.86 36.22 37.99 41.08 40.92 41.53 42.89 33.78 33.33 34.82 34.38 55.38 54.38 59.68 58.92 52.53 46.10 55.10 57.35 33.33 37.63 48</td><td>\$52.38 \$70.24 \$76.39 \$60.71 34.50 46.00 45.60 40.60 35.10 48.60 49.70 41.70 33.90 41.90 41.00 37.80 35.40 44.10 45.00 39.30 34.08 42.67 41.33 40.08 37.58 45.50 45.58 42.83 53.57 76.79 76.79 75.00 85.71 67.15 81.95 81.23 73.65 78.70 85.56 85.92 85.20 47.99 54.38 51.85 46.39 50.64 60.68 88.03 55.22 36.35 38.63 37.31 50.32 43.21 42.29 43.01 56.71 33.53 33.33 41.97 33.37 42.89 35.50 45.42 47.51 41.65 47.19 43.69 41.6 43.98 48.43 46.75 46.63 <td< td=""></td<></td></td<></td></td<>	4.56 57.74 53.37 9.90 34.20 33.30 4.80 35.40 34.70 2.40 32.50 33.20 3.20 34.20 34.00 2.83 33.33 33.00 34.83 33.83 4.64 26.79 44.64 1.79 57.14 50.00 6.68 51.26 58.84 1.37 55.23 61.01 5.10 35.10 33.90 9.72 38.31 37.43 3.65 35.62 32.57 5.50 37.79 36.02 3.25 33.78 33.29 4.10 36.27 33.33 4.30 34.50 33.86 9.92 36.59 37.55 4.34 36.63 33.33 7.19 39.44 33.65 6.10 35.14 33.94 0.52 35.50 35.78 4.30 39.32 <td< td=""><td>53.97 54.37 62.10 72.82 31.30 30.70 37.50 48.00 33.30 33.30 38.20 49.50 33.50 34.70 34.80 43.00 33.00 33.50 37.42 44.83 33.33 34.75 39.00 46.04 50.00 51.79 85.71 85.71 65.70 62.09 76.90 83.03 66.43 64.26 78.70 85.56 40.84 38.15 49.72 56.51 41.85 42.61 51.85 57.91 33.37 34.34 39.32 42.93 40.44 41.49 52.65 59.24 42.33 43.94 54.18 59.88 33.69 34.10 40.72 38.33 33.41 33.34 33.41 33.37 33.41 37.5 52.57 88.8 40.44 41.49 52.65 59.24 41.37 42.2</td><td>82 82.34 64.09 51.5 80 48.50 44.90 29.6 80 49.50 47.30 33.4 80 49.50 47.30 33.4 80 42.00 40.20 33.4 81 48.17 44.17 33.3 84 87.50 67.86 51.7 81 87.50 76.79 53.5 83.75 80.14 64.2 84 83.03 67.7 85.03 56.06 44.4 81 58.03 56.06 44 47.55 34.4 84 55.22 54.82 36.4 83 35.14 33.37 33.3 84 42.85 39.48 36.1 84 55.22 54.82 36.4 83 59.92 58.23 39.7 84 59.80 56.79 37.2 88 59.84 57.03 37.7</td><td>.98 54.17 54.17 55.16 .60 29.10 33.10 38.60 .40 33.30 34.00 40.10 .00 33.20 34.30 34.60 .40 33.50 36.10 36.80 .50 34.50 37.08 40.00 .79 53.57 58.93 71.43 75.00 .57 58.93 71.43 75.00 .26 53.07 73.29 72.56 .15 65.70 76.17 76.17 .18 41.33 46.99 48.23 .46 46.59 50.04 53.29 .78 35.30 35.82 39.36 .47 38.27 45.06 47.39 .25 33.33 33.53 33.33 .35.94 44.89 42.27 .35.6 38.59 39.36 .47 38.27 45.06 .40 40.40 42.17 43.82</td><td>60.71 62.50 40.90 40.10 42.10 42.60 38.20 37.60 39.50 39.40 38.00 42.00 57.14 71.43 80.36 83.93 79.06 79.06 84.12 82.67 51.20 49.28 53.25 55.58 41.85 39.00 48.07 46.10 33.49 34.66 49.12 48.55 43.49 41.20 43.61 44.90 33.49 33.65 35.02 34.66 45.86 44.22 46.83 48.92 33.69 33.86 36.22 37.99 41.08 40.92 41.53 42.89 33.78 33.33 34.82 34.38 55.38 54.38 59.68 58.92 52.53 46.10 55.10 57.35 33.33 37.63 48</td><td>\$52.38 \$70.24 \$76.39 \$60.71 34.50 46.00 45.60 40.60 35.10 48.60 49.70 41.70 33.90 41.90 41.00 37.80 35.40 44.10 45.00 39.30 34.08 42.67 41.33 40.08 37.58 45.50 45.58 42.83 53.57 76.79 76.79 75.00 85.71 67.15 81.95 81.23 73.65 78.70 85.56 85.92 85.20 47.99 54.38 51.85 46.39 50.64 60.68 88.03 55.22 36.35 38.63 37.31 50.32 43.21 42.29 43.01 56.71 33.53 33.33 41.97 33.37 42.89 35.50 45.42 47.51 41.65 47.19 43.69 41.6 43.98 48.43 46.75 46.63 <td< td=""></td<></td></td<>	53.97 54.37 62.10 72.82 31.30 30.70 37.50 48.00 33.30 33.30 38.20 49.50 33.50 34.70 34.80 43.00 33.00 33.50 37.42 44.83 33.33 34.75 39.00 46.04 50.00 51.79 85.71 85.71 65.70 62.09 76.90 83.03 66.43 64.26 78.70 85.56 40.84 38.15 49.72 56.51 41.85 42.61 51.85 57.91 33.37 34.34 39.32 42.93 40.44 41.49 52.65 59.24 42.33 43.94 54.18 59.88 33.69 34.10 40.72 38.33 33.41 33.34 33.41 33.37 33.41 37.5 52.57 88.8 40.44 41.49 52.65 59.24 41.37 42.2	82 82.34 64.09 51.5 80 48.50 44.90 29.6 80 49.50 47.30 33.4 80 49.50 47.30 33.4 80 42.00 40.20 33.4 81 48.17 44.17 33.3 84 87.50 67.86 51.7 81 87.50 76.79 53.5 83.75 80.14 64.2 84 83.03 67.7 85.03 56.06 44.4 81 58.03 56.06 44 47.55 34.4 84 55.22 54.82 36.4 83 35.14 33.37 33.3 84 42.85 39.48 36.1 84 55.22 54.82 36.4 83 59.92 58.23 39.7 84 59.80 56.79 37.2 88 59.84 57.03 37.7	.98 54.17 54.17 55.16 .60 29.10 33.10 38.60 .40 33.30 34.00 40.10 .00 33.20 34.30 34.60 .40 33.50 36.10 36.80 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55.22 36.35 38.63 37.31 50.32 43.21 42.29 43.01 56.71 33.53 33.33 41.97 33.37 42.89 35.50 45.42 47.51 41.65 47.19 43.69 41.6 43.98 48.43 46.75 46.63 <td< td=""></td<>
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Table 7: Evaluation results. Results per prompt can be found at https://huggingface.co/datasets/bigscience/evaluation-results

L Prompts used

This section describes the prompts used for training and evaluation.

In the following, dataset naming conventions follow those used in the Hugging Face datasets library. Since xP3 expands upon the P3 dataset employed by Sanh et al. (2022), we refer the reader to that work for example prompts from datasets that fall within P3. Here, we provide prompts curated for datasets that belong to xP3 but not to P3. The prompts provided are not exhaustive. Code will be released to provide a canonical reference. For each dataset considered, a dataset example is provided for additional context. Next, it is noted if the prompt does not match the original task formulation of the dataset. This is followed by a reference for the data, an input template and a target template. For prompts with predefined answer choices, these are also included. To provide examples of both human-translated and machine-translated prompts, samples of each kind are included for the XNLI ES dataset.

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1.1.1	GEM/	BISECT EN

Dataset from Kim et al. (2021). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
gem_id source target references	BiSECT_en-train-1 To view any of the video clips belo If you want to watch one of the vid If you want to watch one of the vid

Prompts

Input Template:

```
Split and simplify the following sentence while retaining its full meaning: {{source}}
Simplified version:
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
```

The above sentence is very complicated. Please provide me a simplified synonymous version consisting of multiple sentences: $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Input Template:

 $\{\{\text{source}\}\}.$ This sentence is hard to understand. A simpler version with equivalent meaning is the following:

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

1.1.2 GEM/BISECT ES

Data Example

Key	Value
gem_id	BiSECT_es-train-1
source	Al final de la Santa Misa , mientra
target	Al finalizar la santa misa , mientr
references	Al finalizar la santa misa , mientr

Prompts

Input Template:

```
\{\{\text{source}\}\}. Esta frase es difícil de entender. Una versión más simple con significado equivalente es la siguiente:
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Input Template:

Divida y simplifique la siguiente oración conservando su significado completo: {{source}}

Versión simplificada:

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
```

La frase anterior es muy complicada. Por favor, proporcione una versión sinónima simplificada que consta de varias oraciones:

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

1.1.3 GEM/BISECT FR

Data Example

${\bf Prompts}$

Key	Value
gem_id source target references	BiSECT_fr-train-1 N'ayez pas peur de poser des questi Il ne faut pas avoir peur de poser Il ne faut pas avoir peur de poser

```
Divisez et simplifiez la phrase suivante tout en conservant son sens complet : {{source}}
Version simplifiée :
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
```

La phrase ci-dessus est très compliquée. Veuillez me fournir une version synonyme simplifiée composée de plusieurs phrases :

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Input Template:

 $\{\{\text{source}\}\}$. Cette phrase est difficile à comprendre. Une version plus simple avec une signification équivalente est la suivante :

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

1.2 Summarization

1.2.1 GEM/WIKI_LINGUA EN

Dataset from lad (2020). Used in training.

Data Example

Prompts

 ${\bf Notes:} \ {\bf xsum} \ {\bf DOC_write_summary_of_above} \ {\bf template}$

Key	Value
gem_id gem_parent_id	wikilingua_multilingual-train-42437 wikilingua_multilingual-train-42437
$source_language$	en
$target_language$	en
source	Go online and simply search "Decor
target references	Take a quiz online to find your sty Take a quiz online to find your sty

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
===
Write a summary of the text above in English :
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

 ${\bf Notes:} \ {\bf xsum} \ {\bf 'article_DOC_summary' \ template}$

Input Template:

```
Article in English: {{source}}

Summary in English:
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

 ${\bf Notes:}\ \, {\bf xsum\ 'DOC_how_would_you_rephrase_few_words'\ template}$

```
Input Template:
```

{{source}}

How would you rephrase that briefly in English?

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Notes: xsum 'DOC_tldr' template

```
{{source}}
TL;DR in English:
Target Template:
{{target}}
{\bf Notes:} \ {\bf xsum} \ {\bf 'read\_below\_DOC\_write\_abstract' \ template}
Input Template:
First, read the English article below.
{{source}}
Now, please write a short abstract for it in English.
Target Template:
{{target}}
Input Template:
{{target}}
Given the above abstract, write an English article for it.
Target Template:
{{source}}
Input Template:
{{target}}
I'm interested in that, but I only have a few mins. Can you give me the first 500
characters of an article about that?
Target Template:
{{source[:500]}}
```

Data Example

1.2.2 GEM/WIKI_LINGUA ES

Key	Value
gem_id	wikilingua_multilingual-train-34808
gem_parent_id	wikilingua_multilingual-train-34808
source_language	es
target_language	es
source	Navega en la web y simplemente busc
target	Haz un cuestionario en línea para e
references	Haz un cuestionario en línea para e

Prompts

 ${f Notes:}$ xsum templates

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
===
Write a summary of the text above in Spanish:
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Notes: xsum templates

Input Template:

```
First, read the Spanish article below.
{{source}}
```

Now, please write a short abstract for it in Spanish.

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Notes: xsum templates

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
TL;DR in Spanish:
```

Target Template:

{{target}}

Notes: xsum templates

Input Template:

```
Article in Spanish: {{source}}

Summary in Spanish:
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

Notes: xsum templates

Input Template:

```
{{source}}
How would you rephrase that briefly in Spanish?
```

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

1.2.3 GEM/XLSUM BENGALI

Dataset from Hasan et al. (2021). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
gem_id	xlsum_bengali-train-2
url	https://www.bbc.com/bengali/news-50
title	রাশিয়ায় ক্ষমতার ২০ বছর যেভাবে কেট…
target	ভ্লাদিমির পুতিন তাঁর ক্ষমতায় থাকার
references	ভ্লাদিমির পুতিন তাঁর ক্ষমতায় থাকার
text	গত ২০ বছরে তিনি রাশিয়ার প্রেসিডেন্

Prompts

```
একটি নিবন্ধের নীচের শিরোনাম এবং সারাংশ দেওয়া, একটি ছোট নিবন্ধ তৈরি করুন বা তাদের সাথে যেতে
  একটি দীর্ঘ নিবন্ধের শুরু করুন। শিরোনাম: {{title}}সারাংশ: {{target}}
Target Template:
  {{text[:500]}}
Input Template:
  বিষয়বস্ত: {{text[:7000]}}
Target Template:
  {{target}}
Input Template:
  ডক সংক্ষিপ্ত করার জন্য: {{text[:8500]}}
Target Template:
  {{target}}
Input Template:
  ...{{text[3000:3500]}}
Target Template:
  {{text[5000:]}}
Input Template:
  শিরোনাম: {{title}}
Target Template:
  {{text[:7000]}}
Input Template:
  \{\{text\}\}
Target Template:
  {{title}}
```

```
শিরোনাম: {{title}}

Target Template:
   {{text[:7000]}}

Input Template:
   {{title}}{{text[:5000]}}

Target Template:
   {{target}}

Input Template:
   {{target}}

Input Template:
   {{text[:1000]}}

Target Template:
   {{text[:1000]}}
```

1.2.4 GEM/XLSUM ENGLISH

Data Example

Key	Value
gem_id url title target references text	xlsum_english-train-2 https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotlan Huge tidal turbine installed at Ork The massive tidal turbine AK1000 ha The massive tidal turbine AK1000 ha Atlantis Resources unveiled the mar

Prompts

 ${\bf Input\ Template:}$

Doc to summarize: ${\{\text{text}[:8500]\}}\$ \nSummary in the same language as the doc:

Target Template:

```
{{target}}
```

```
Content: {\{\text{text}[:7000]\}}\ \nThe previous content can be summarized as follows:
Target Template:
{{target}}
Input Template:
{\{\text{title}}\n{\{\text{text}[:5000]\}}\n\ntl;dr:
Target Template:
{{target}}
Input Template:
Target Template:
{{title}}
Input Template:
Given the below title and summary of an article, generate a short article or the
beginning of a long article to go along with them. Title: {\{\text{title}\}}\
{{target}}\nArticle (Max 500 characters):
Target Template:
{{text[:500]}}
Input Template:
 \begin{tabular}{ll} Title: $$\{title\} \note{title of an imaginary article, imagine the } \end{tabular} 
\verb|article.\n|
Target Template:
{{text[:7000]}}
```

Title: ${\{\text{title}\}}\$ nGiven the above title of an imaginary article, imagine the article.\n

Target Template:

```
{{text[:7000]}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{text[:1000]}}... Continue the article for another 4000 characters max:
```

Target Template:

```
{{text[1000:5000]}}
```

Input Template:

```
...{{text[3000:3500]}}... Write the rest of the article:
```

Target Template:

```
{{text[5000:]}}
```

- 1.3 Translation
- 1.3.1 Helsinki-NLP/tatoeba_mt ben-eng

Dataset from Tiedemann (2020). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
sourceLang	ben
targetlang	eng
sourceString	Tatoebaর অর্থ কী?
targetString	What does "Tatoeba" mean?

Prompts

```
Translate the following text from English to Bengali {{ targetString }}
```

```
Target Template:
```

```
{{ sourceString }}
```

Translate the following text from Bengali to English {{ sourceString }}

Target Template:

```
{{ targetString }}
```

1.3.2 Helsinki-NLP/tatoeba_mt eng-fra

Data Example

Key	Value
sourceLang	eng
targetlang	fra
sourceString	Aah. Now I understand.
targetString	Ah! Maintenant, je comprends.

Prompts

Input Template:

Translate the following text from French to English $\{\{ \text{ targetString } \}\}$

Target Template:

```
{{ sourceString }}
```

Input Template:

Translate the following text from English to French {{ sourceString }}

```
{{ targetString }}
```

1.3.3 FACEBOOK/FLORES BEN_BENG-ENG_LATN

Dataset from NLLB (2022). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id	2
URL	https://en.wikinews.org/wiki/Scient
domain	wikinews
topic	health
has_image	0
has_hyperlink	0
sentence_ben_Beng	শীর্ষ গবেষকরা বলছেন, এটি নিম্ন-আয়ে…
sentence_eng_Latn	Lead researchers say this may bring

Prompts

Input Template:
 {{sentence_ben_Beng}}

Target Template:

{{sentence_eng_Latn}}

Input Template:

A text in Bengali: {{sentence_ben_Beng}}

Target Template:

{{sentence_eng_Latn}}

Input Template:

{{sentence_ben_Beng}}

Target Template:

{{sentence_eng_Latn}}

 $1.3.4 \quad {\tt FACEBOOK/FLORES~BEN_BENG-FRA_LATN}$

Data Example

Key	Value
id	2
URL	https://en.wikinews.org/wiki/Scient
domain	wikinews
topic	health
has_image	0
has_hyperlink	0
sentence_ben_Beng	শীর্ষ গবেষকরা বলছেন, এটি নিম্ন-আয়ে
sentence_fra_Latn	Selon les chercheurs principaux, ce

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{sentence_ben_Beng}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{sentence_fra_Latn}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{sentence_ben_Beng}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{sentence_fra_Latn}}
```

Input Template:

```
A text in Bengali: {{sentence_ben_Beng}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{sentence_fra_Latn}}
```

- 1.4 Program Synthesis
- 1.4.1 Muennighoff/mbpp sanitized

Dataset from Austin et al. (2021). Used in training.

Data Example

Prompts

Key	Value
source_file task_id prompt code	Benchmark Questions Verification V2 3 Write a python function to identify import math def is_not_prime(n):
test_imports test_list	<pre>assert is_not_prime(2) == False;ass</pre>

```
{{ prompt }} Here is a solution in Python:
```

```
{{ code }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Input Template:

```
{{ prompt }} This can be solved in Python with the following code:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code }}
```

1.4.2 Codeparrot/apps all

Dataset from Hendrycks et al. (2021). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
problem_id question solutions input_output	<pre>1 Mikhail walks on a Cartesian plane ["q=int(input())\n\nfor e in range({</pre>
	"inputs": ["3\n2
difficulty	interview
url starter_code	https://codeforces.com/problemset/p

Prompts

```
Solve in Python:
{{ question }}

Target Template:
{{ solution }}

Input Template:
{{ question }}

Can you solve the above problem using Python?

Target Template:
{{ solution }}

Input Template:
I found an interesting problem on {{url}}:
{{ question }}

I tried it in Python, but could not do it. Can you solve it?

Target Template:
{{ solution }}
```

$1.4.3\quad {\tt CODEPARROT/GITHUB-JUPYTER-TEXT-CODE-PAIRS}$

Data Example

Key	Value
markdown code	Extract the dataset from the compre num_classes = 10 np.random.seed(133
path repo_name license	machine-learning/deep-learning/udac pk-ai/training mit

Prompts

```
"{{ markdown }}"
Please write code following the instructions in jupyter notebook style.
Target Template:
{{ code }}
Input Template:
I am working on the file "\{\{ path \}\}".
The first task is:
{{ markdown }}
Can you write Python code for it?
Target Template:
{{ code }}
Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.
Input Template:
{{ markdown }}
Target Template:
{{ code }}
Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.
Input Template:
{{ code }}
Given the above code, generate some markdown instructions for it.
Target Template:
{{ markdown }}
1.4.4 CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE C++-PROGRAM-LEVEL
```

Data Example

Dataset from Zhu et al. (2022). Used in training.

Key	Value	Value	
text code	Check if a number can be represente #include <bits stdc++.h=""> NEW_LINE u</bits>		

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in C++:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
How can the above be solved in C++?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

 $1.4.5 \quad {\tt CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE} \ {\tt C-PROGRAM-LEVEL}$

Data Example

```
Key Value

text Logarithm tricks for Competitive Pr...
code #include <stdio.h> NEW_LINE #includ...
```

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in C:
```

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

```
{{ text }}
How can the above be solved in C?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

 $1.4.6 \quad {\tt CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE} \ {\tt CSHARP-PROGRAM-LEVEL}$

Data Example

Key	Value
text code	Check if a number can be represente using System ; class GFG { static b

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in C#:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
How can the above be solved in C-Sharp?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

1.4.7 CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE JAVA-PROGRAM-LEVEL

Data Example

```
Key Value

text Check if a number can be represente...
code import java . io . * ; class GFG { ...
```

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in Java:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
How can the above be solved in Java?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

1.4.8 CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE JAVASCRIPT-PROGRAM-LEVEL

Data Example

```
      Key
      Value

      text
      Check if a number can be represente...

      code
      function sumOfTwoCubes ( n ) { var ...
```

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in Javascript:
```

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

```
"{{ text }}"
How can the above be solved in JS?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

1.4.9 CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE PHP-PROGRAM-LEVEL

Data Example

Key	Value
text code	Rearrange the array to maximize the < ? php function solve (\$ a , \$ n

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in php:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
How can the above be solved in PHP?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

 $1.4.10 \quad {\tt CODEPARROT/XLCOST-TEXT-TO-CODE} \ {\tt PYTHON-PROGRAM-LEVEL}$

Data Example

Key	Value
text code	Check if a number can be represente import math NEW_LINE def sumOfTwoCu

Prompts

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
Solution in Python:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

Input Template:

```
"{{ text }}"
How can the above be solved in Python?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ code_clean }}
```

1.4.11 NEURAL_CODE_SEARCH EVALUATION_DATASET

Dataset from hug (2018). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
stackoverflow_id	4616095
question	How to get the build/version number
question_url	https://stackoverflow.com/questions
question_author	Fahad Ali Shaikh
question_author_url	https://stackoverflow.com/users/565
answer	try {
	<pre>PackageInfo pInfo = this.ge</pre>
answer_url	https://stackoverflow.com/a/6593822
$answer_author$	plus-
answer_author_url examples	https://stackoverflow.com/users/709 4130029;3398176;2320640
examples_url	https://github.com/altanizio/Concei

Prompts

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Input Template:

```
Description:
{{ question }}
Implementation:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Input Template:

```
Given the following code:
{{ answer }}
Describe it:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ question }}
```

1.4.12 TEVEN/CODE_CONTESTS

Data Example

Key	Value
name	1575_A. Another Sorting Problem
description	Andi and Budi were given an assignm
source	2
difficulty	7
solution	<pre>#include <bits stdc++.h=""></bits></pre>
	using name
language	CPP

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{description}}
```

```
{{solution}}
```

```
Input Template:
Can you solve the below in {{language}}?
{{description}}
Target Template:
{{solution}}
Input Template:
{{description}}
The above is tricky. Write me a correct solution in {{language}}.
Target Template:
{{solution}}
Input Template:
{{description}}
Solve the task in {{language}}.
Target Template:
{{solution}}
Input Template:
{{description}}
Using {{language | lower}} can you solve the prior task?
Target Template:
{{solution}}
Input Template:
{{description}}
{{solution[:5]}}
```

```
{{solution[5:]}}
```

```
{{language}} solution for "{{description}}":
```

Target Template:

```
{{solution}}
```

- 1.5 Coreference Resolution
- 1.5.1 Muennighoff/xwinograd en

Dataset from Tikhonov and Ryabinin (2021). Used in evaluation.

Data Example

Key	Value
sentence option1 option2 answer	The city councilmen refused the dem The city councilmen the demonstrators 2

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{sentence}}
Replace the _ in the above sentence with the correct option:
- {{option1}}
- {{option2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{\% \  if \  answer == '1' \%} {\{option1\}} {\% \  else \%} {{   option2 }} {\% \  endif \%}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
```

```
Fill in the _ in the below sentence:
{{sentence}}
Choices:
- {{ option1 }}
- {{ option2 }}
Answer:
Target Template:
{% if answer == '1' %} {{option1}} {% else %} {{ option2 }} {% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.
Input Template:
The _ in the sentence below refers to {{option1}}. True or False?
{{sentence}}
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[answer|int - 1]}}
Answer Choices Template:
True ||| False
Input Template:
\{\{ \text{ sentence } \}\}\  In the previous sentence, does _ refer to \{\{ \text{ option1 } \}\}\  or \{\{ \}\}\ 
option2 }}?
Target Template:
{\% if answer == '1' \%} {\{option1\}} {\% else \%} {{ option2 }} {\% endif \%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{ option1 }} ||| {{ option2 }}
```

```
{{sentence}}
What does the _ in the above sentence refer to? {{ option1 }} or {{ option2 }}?
```

```
{\% if answer == '1' \%} {\{option1\}} {\% else \%} {{ option2 }} {\% endif \%}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
```

Input Template:

```
In the sentence below, does the _ stand for {{answer_choices[0]}} or
{{answer_choices[1]}}?
{{sentence}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[answer | int - 1]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
```

1.5.2 Muennighoff/xwinograd fr

Data Example

Key	Value
sentence	La coupe n'entre pas dans la valise
option1	La coupe
option2	la valise
answer	2

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{ sentence }} Dans la phrase précédente, _ fait-il référence à {{ option1 }} ou {{ option2 }} ?
```

```
{\% if answer == '1' \%} {\{option1\}} {\% else \%} {{ option2 }} {\% endif \%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{ option1 }} ||| {{ option2 }}
Input Template:
Dans la phrase ci-dessous, le \_ signifie-t-il {{answer_choices[0]}} ou
{{answer_choices[1]}} ?
{{sentence}}
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[answer | int - 1]}}
Answer Choices Template:
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
Input Template:
{{sentence}}
Remplacez le \underline{\ } dans la phrase ci-dessus par l'option correcte :
- {{option1}}
- {{option2}}
Target Template:
{\% if answer == '1' \%} {\{option1\}} {\% else \%} {{ option2 }} {\% endif \%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
Input Template:
{{sentence}}
À quoi le _ dans la phrase ci-dessus fait-il référence ? {{ option1 }} ou {{ option2 }} ?
Target Template:
{\% if answer == '1' \%} {\{option1\}} {\% else \%} {{ option2 }} {\% endif \%}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{option1}} ||| {{option2}}
```

Input Template:

```
Le _ dans la phrase ci-dessous fait référence à {{option1}}. Vrai ou faux? {{sentence}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[answer|int - 1]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Vrai ||| Faux
```

- 1.6 QUESTION ANSWERING MULTIPLE CHOICE
- 1.6.1 CLUE C3

Dataset from Sun et al. (2020). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id context question choice	1 男:足球比赛是明天上午八点开始吧?;女:因为天气不好,比赛改到后天下午 根据对话,可以知道什么? 今天天气不好;比赛时间变了;校长忘了时间
answer	比赛时间变了

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
鉴于上面的对话/段落,问题 "{{question}}" 的答案是什么
```

```
{{ answer }}
```

```
Input Template:
```

```
段落: {% for statement in context %} {{ statement }} {% endfor %} 什么样的问题会引起 {{ answer }} 的回答响应?
```

```
{{ question }}
```

Input Template:

```
{% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
Given the dialogue / passage above, use the following options to answer the question "{{question}}".
Options:
- {{ answer_choices | join('\n- ') }}
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{ choice | join(" ||| ") }}
```

Input Template:

```
{% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
鉴于上面的对话/段落,使用以下选项回答问题 "{{question}}"。
选项:
- {{ answer_choices | join('
- ') }}
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{ choice | join(" ||| ") }}
```

```
Passage: {% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
Question: "{{question}}"
Answer choices: {{ answer_choices[:-1] | join(', ') }}, or {{ answer_choices[-1]}}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{ choice | join(" ||| ") }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Input Template:

```
Passage: {% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
What kind of question would elicit an answer response of {{ answer }}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ question }}
```

Input Template:

```
段落: {% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
问题: "{{question}}"
答案选择: {{ answer_choices[:-1] | join(', ') }} 还是 {{ answer_choices[-1] }}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{ choice | join(' ||| ') }}
```

```
{% for statement in context %}
{{    statement }}
{%    endfor %}
Given the dialogue / passage above, what is the answer for the question
"{{question}}"
Answer choices: {{    answer_choices[:-1] | join(', ') }}, or {{       answer_choices[-1] }}?
```

```
{{ answer }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{ choice | join(' ||| ') }}
```

Input Template:

```
{% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
鉴于上面的对话/段落,问题 "{{question}}" 的答案是什么
答案选择: {{ answer_choices[:-1] | join(', ') }} 还是 {{ answer_choices[-1] }}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{ choice | join(' ||| ') }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Input Template:

```
{% for statement in context %}
{{ statement }}
{% endfor %}
Given the dialogue / passage above, what is the answer for the question
"{{question}}"
```

```
{{ answer }}
```

1.7 Question Answering Extractive

1.7.1 CLUE CMRC 2018

Dataset from Cui et al. (2018). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id	TRAIN_186_QUERY_1
context	范廷颂枢机 (,), 圣名保禄·若瑟 (), 是越南罗马天主教枢机。1963年
question	1990年, 范廷颂担任什么职务?
answers	{'text': ['1990年被擢升为天主教河内总教区宗座署理'],

Prompts

Input Template:

```
问: {{ question }}你能写一些上下文来回答这个问题吗?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ context }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Input Template:

```
Given this context \{\{context\}\}, generate a question that would return the answer of \{\{answers[text'][0]\}\}.
```

Target Template:

```
{{ question }}
```

Input Template:

```
{{ context }}
{{ question }} 的答案在上面的段落中。它是什么?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
```

```
In an exam, you are asked \{\{ question \}\}, and you are tasked to find the answer
from the following passage.
{{ context }}
What's the answer?
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
{{ context }}
The answer to \{\{\ question\ \}\}\ is in the passage above. What is it?
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
Answer the question using the given context. Question: \{\{\text{ question }\}\}
Context: {{ context }}
Answer:
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
\mathbb{Q}: {{ question }} Can you write some context to answer the question?
Target Template:
{{ context }}
Input Template:
{{ context[:answers["answer_start"][0]-5] }}... How would you continue the prior
text to answer "{{ question }}"?
```

```
{{ context[answers["answer_start"][0]-5:] }}
Input Template:
{{ context[:answers["answer_start"][0]-5] }}... 你将如何继续前面的文本来回答"{{
question }}"?
Target Template:
{{ context[answers["answer_start"][0]-5:] }}
Input Template:
使用给定的上下文回答问题。
问题: {{ question }}
上下文: {{ context }}
答案:
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
在考试中,你被问到 {{ question }},你的任务是从以下段落中找到答案。
{{ context }}
答案是什么?
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
给定这个上下文 "{{ context }}", 生成一个返回 "{{ answers['text'][0] }}" 答案的问题。
Target Template:
{{ question }}
```

1.7.2 CLUE DRCD

Dataset from Xu et al. (2020). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id	1001-10-2
context	2010年引進的廣州快速公交運輸系統,屬世界第二大快速公交系統,日常載
question	從哪一天開始在廣州市冝騎摩托車會被冝收?
answers	{'text': ['2007年1月16日'], 'answer_st

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{ context }}
{{ question }} 的答案在上面的段落中。它是什么?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
```

Input Template:

```
Answer the question using the given context.
Question: {{ question }}
Context: {{ context }}
Answer:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
```

Input Template:

```
{{context[:answers["answer_start"]-5]}}... 你将如何继续前面的文本来回答 "{{ question}}"?
```

Target Template:

```
{{context[answers["answer_start"]-5:]}}
```

Input Template:

在考试中, 你被问到 {{ question }}, 你的任务是找到回答问题的段落。写这样一段话:

```
{{ context }}
Input Template:
{{ context }}
The answer to {{ question }} is in the passage above. What is it?
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
在考试中,你被问到 {{ question }},你的任务是从以下段落中找到答案。
{{ context }}
答案是什么?
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
给定这个上下文 "{{ context }}", 生成一个返回 "{{ answers['text'][0] }}" 答案的问题。
Target Template:
{{ question }}
Input Template:
{\{context[:answers["answer_start"]-5]\}\}...} How would you continue the prior text to answer "{\{ question \}}"?
Target Template:
{{context[answers["answer_start"]-5:]}}
Input Template:
使用给定的上下文回答问题。
问题: {{ question }}
上下文: {{ context }}
答案:
```

```
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.
Input Template:
Given this context "{{ context }}", generate a question that would return the answer of "{{ answers['text'][0] }}".
Target Template:
{{ question }}
Input Template:
In an exam, you are asked \{\{ question \}\}, and you are tasked to find the answer
from the following passage.
{{ context }}
What's the answer?
Target Template:
{{ answers['text'][0] }}
Input Template:
In an exam, you are asked \{\{\text{ question }\}\}\, and you are tasked to find a passage
answering the question. Write such a passage:
Target Template:
{{ context }}
1.7.3 MLQA MLQA.VI.VI
```

Data Example

Dataset from Lewis et al. (2019). Used in training.

Key	Value
context	Thành phố Miêu Lật tiếng Trung:苗栗市,
question	Miaoli có tỷ lệ cao loại người nào?
answers	{'answer_start': [311], 'text': ['K
id	2f0d6ff162619164bb113c0cadbcca06a50

Prompts

```
Input Template:
```

```
{{ context[:answers.answer_start[0]-5]}} ... Tiếp tục ở trên, sao cho nó trả lời "{{question}}":
```

Target Template:

```
{{ context[answers.answer_start[0]-5:]}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{context}}
Với sự tham chiếu đến ngữ cảnh trên, {{question}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answers.text[0]}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{context}}
H: {{question}}
Đề cập đến đoạn văn trên, câu trả lời đúng cho câu hỏi đã cho trong ngôn ngữ của đoạn văn là
```

Target Template:

```
{{answers["text"][0]}}
```

Input Template:

```
Câu hỏi: {{question}}
Ngữ cảnh: {{context}}
Câu trả lời từ ngữ cảnh:
```

```
{{answers.text[0]}}
Input Template:
Tham khảo đoạn văn dưới đây và sau đó trả lời câu hỏi sau đó bằng ngôn ngữ tương
tự như đoạn văn:
Doan: {{context}}
Câu hỏi: {{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}
Input Template:
Tôi đã tìm thấy một văn bản trả lời "{{question}}" bằng {{answers.text[0]}}. Nó
bắt đầu bằng "{{ context[:10] }}". Bạn có thể tiếp tục nó không?
Target Template:
{{ context[10:] }}
Input Template:
Đọc đoạn văn sau và sau đó trả lời câu hỏi tiếp theo bằng cách trích một phần đúng
trong đoạn văn:
{{context}}
{{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers.text[0]}}
Input Template:
D: {{context}}
H: {{question}}
```

```
{{answers["text"][0]}}
```

1.7.4 MLQA MLQA.ZH.ZH

Data Example

Key	Value
context	楚河州包括有整个楚河河谷及邻近的山脉与峡谷。河谷的黑土非常肥沃,而且被
question	哪水体有助土地如此多产?
answers	{'answer_start': [36], 'text': ['楚河
id	1aee17dd937cc1043e3ff47c38396541fc3

Prompts

Input Template:

```
阅读下面的短文,然后从短文中选出正确的部分来回答下面的问题:
{{context}}
{{question}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answers.text[0]}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{ context[:answers.answer_start[0]-5]}}... 继续上述操作, 使其回答 "{{question}}":
```

Target Template:

```
{{ context[answers.answer_start[0]-5:]}}
```

Input Template:

```
D: {{context}}
问: {{question}}
答:
```

```
{{answers["text"][0]}}
```

```
Input Template:
我找到了一个用 {{answers.text[0]}} 回答 "{{answers.text[0]}}" 的文本。它以 "{{
context[:10] }}" 开头。可以继续吗?
Target Template:
{{ context[10:] }}
Input Template:
问题: {{question}}
上下文: {{context}}
从上下文中回答:
Target Template:
{{answers.text[0]}}
Input Template:
参考下面的段落, 然后用与段落相同的语言回答问题:
段落: {{context}}
问题: {{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}
Input Template:
{{context}}
参考上述上下文, {{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers.text[0]}}
```

```
{{context}}
问: {{question}}
参考上面的段落,用该段落的语言对给定问题的正确答案是
```

```
{{answers["text"][0]}}
```

1.7.5 XQUAD XQUAD.VI

Dataset from Artetxe et al. (2019). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id context question	56beb4343aeaaa14008c925c Đội thủ của Panthers chỉ thua 308 đ Jared Allen có bao nhiêu lần vật ng
answers	{'text': ['136'], 'answer_start': [

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{context}}
Với sự tham chiếu đến ngữ cảnh trên, {{question}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answers.text[0]}}
```

Input Template:

Đưa ra câu trả lời ${\{answers.text[0]\}}$ cho $\{\{question\}\}$, hãy viết một văn bản giải thích điều này. Câu trả lời phải bắt đầu ở số ký tự $\{\{answers.answer_start[0]\}\}$. Văn bản:

Target Template:

```
{{context}}
```

```
{{question}} Rõ ràng là {{answers.text[0]}}. Bạn có thể cung cấp cho tôi một số
bối cảnh?
Target Template:
{{context}}
Input Template:
{{context}}
H: {{question}}
Đề cập đến đoạn văn trên, câu trả lời chính xác cho câu hỏi được đưa ra là
Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}
Input Template:
{{context}}
H: {{question}}
A:
Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}
Input Template:
Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi sau:
{{context}}
{{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers.text[0]}}
Input Template:
```

```
Tham khảo đoạn văn dưới đây và trả lời câu hỏi sau:

Doạn: {{context}}

Câu hỏi: {{question}}

Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}

Input Template:
{{context}}

Từ đoạn văn trên, một câu hỏi hợp lý với "{{answers["text"][0]}}" như câu trả lời sẽ là:

Target Template:
{{question}}

Input Template:
{{question}}

Target Template:
{{context}}

Target Template:
{{context}}

Tapo câu hỏi từ đoạn văn trên:
```

1.7.6 XQUAD XQUAD.ZH

Data Example

{{question}}

Key	Value
id	56beb4343aeaaa14008c925c
context	黑豹队的防守只丢了 308分,在联赛中排名第六,同时也以 24 次拦截
question	贾里德在职业生涯中有多少次擒杀?
answers	{'text': ['136 次'], 'answer_start':

Prompts

```
阅读下面的短文, 回答下面的问题:
{{context}}
{{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers.text[0]}}
Input Template:
{{context}}
问: {{question}}
参考上面的段落,给定问题的正确答案是
Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}
Input Template:
参考下面的短文, 回答下列问题:
段落: {{context}}
问题: {{question}}
Target Template:
{{answers["text"][0]}}
Input Template:
{{context}}
从上面的段落中,一个以"{{answers["text"][0]}}" 为答案的合理问题将是:
Target Template:
{{question}}
```

```
{{context}}
从上面的段落中产生一个问题:
Target Template:
{{question}}
```

```
{{context}}
参考上述上下文, {{question}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answers.text[0]}}
```

Input Template:

```
{{context}}
问: {{question}}
答:
```

Target Template:

```
{{answers["text"][0]}}
```

- 1.8 TOPIC CLASSIFICATION
- 1.8.1 CLUE CSL

Data Example

Key	Value
idx corpus_id	1 2565
abst label	针对核函数参数选择的重要性,提出了粒子群(PSO)模式搜索算法来搜索最
keyword	-1 模式搜索;支持向量机;核参数选取

Prompts

```
After John wrote the abstract "{{abst}}", he wrote these keywords "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}". Do you think his choice of keywords was correct? Answer {{ answer_choices[1]}} or {{ answer_choices[0]}}.
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
no ||| yes
```

Input Template:

```
Do these keywords "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}" represent key concepts in the abstract "{{ abst }}"?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
no ||| yes
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors. Input Template:

```
Given the abstract {{abst}}, list out {{ keyword | length }} keywords for it.
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label == 1 %}
{{ keyword | join(', ') }}
{% endif %}
```

Input Template:

```
一位学者使用 "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}" 作为搜索词。你认为搜索引擎会返回摘要 "{{abst}}" 吗?回答 {{ answer_choices[1] }} 或 {{ answer_choices[0] }}。
```

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
不 ||| 是的
Input Template:
给定抽象{{abst}}, 列出{{ keyword | length }} 关键字。
Target Template:
{% if label == 1 %}
{{ keyword | join(', ') }}
Input Template:
写一篇关于 "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}" 的摘要:
Target Template:
{% if label == 1 %} {{abst}} {% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
不 ||| 是的
Input Template:
在约翰写完摘要"{{abst}}"之后,他写了这些关键字"{{ keyword | join(', ') }}"。你认为
他选择的关键词是正确的吗?回答 {{ answer_choices[1]}} 或 {{ answer_choices[0]}}。
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
不 ||| 是的
```

```
这些关键字 "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}" 是否代表抽象 "{{ abst }}" 中的关键概念?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
不 ||| 是的
Input Template:
A scholar used "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}" as search terms. Do you think the search engine would return the abstract "{{abst}}"? Answer {{ answer_choices[1] }}
or {{ answer_choices[0] }}.
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
no ||| yes
Input Template:
Write an abstract about "{{ keyword | join(', ') }}":
Target Template:
{% if label == 1 %} {{abst}} {% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
no ||| yes
1.8.2 CLUE TNEWS
Data Example
Prompts
```

Key	Value
sentence	买套房不香吗?为什么会有人愿花600万买部手机?
label	-1
idx	1

```
将标题 "{{ sentence }}" 分为以下主题:
- {{ answer_choices | join('\n- ') }}
主题:
```

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
故事 ||| 文化 ||| 娱乐 ||| 运动的 ||| 金融 ||| 房地产 ||| 车 ||| 教育 ||| 技术 ||| 军队 ||| 旅行 ||| 世界新闻 ||| 股票 ||| 农业 ||| 游戏
```

Input Template:

```
Classify the title "{{ sentence }}" into the following topics:
    - {{ answer_choices | join('\n- ') }}
Topic:
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
story ||| culture ||| entertainment ||| sports ||| finance ||| real estate ||| car ||| education ||| tech ||| military ||| travel ||| world news ||| stock ||| agriculture ||| game
```

Input Template:

```
Given the topics of {{answer_choices[:-1] | join(', ') }}, and {{
   answer_choices[-1] }}, specify which of them best represents the following
   sentence:
   {{   sentence }}

Best:
```

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

```
Answer Choices Template:
story ||| culture ||| entertainment ||| sports ||| finance ||| real estate ||| car
||| education ||| tech ||| military ||| travel ||| world news ||| stock |||
agriculture ||| game
Input Template:
以下新闻标题"{{ sentence }}"属于什么主题? {{ answer_choices[0] | capitalize }}, {{ answer_choices[1:-1] | join(', ') }} 还是 {{ answer_choices[-1] }}?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
故事 ||| 文化 ||| 娱乐 ||| 运动的 ||| 金融 ||| 房地产 ||| 车 ||| 教育 ||| 技术 |||
军队 ||| 旅行 ||| 世界新闻 ||| 股票 ||| 农业 ||| 游戏
Input Template:
鉴于 {{answer_choices[:-1] | join(', ') }} 和 {{ answer_choices[-1] }}, 指定它们中
的哪一个最能代表以下句子:
{{ sentence }}
最佳:
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
故事 ||| 文化 ||| 娱乐 ||| 运动的 ||| 金融 ||| 房地产 ||| 车 ||| 教育 ||| 技术 |||
军队 ||| 旅行 ||| 世界新闻 ||| 股票 ||| 农业 ||| 游戏
Input Template:
What topic does the following news title "\{\{\} sentence \}\}" belong to? \{\{\}\}
answer_choices[0] | capitalize }}, {{ answer_choices[1:-1] | join(', ') }}, or {{
answer_choices[-1] }}?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

```
story ||| culture ||| entertainment ||| sports ||| finance ||| real estate ||| car ||| education ||| tech ||| military ||| travel ||| world news ||| stock ||| agriculture ||| game
```

- 1.9 Code Misc.
- 1.9.1 CODEPARROT/CODECOMPLEX CODEPARROT-CODECOMPLEX

Data Example

Key	Value
src	<pre>import java.util.Scanner; public</pre>
complexity problem	linear 1197_B. Pillars
from	CODEFORCES

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{ code }} What is the time complexity of the previous code?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ complexity }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors. Input Template:

Identify the time complexity of the following code as constant, linear, quadratic, cubic, log(n), nlog(n) or NP-hard. $\{\{\ code\ \}\}\$ Complexity:

Target Template:

```
{{ complexity }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors. Input Template:

```
\{\{\ code\ \}\}\  Which one is the correct time complexity of the code snippet: constant, linear, quadratic, cubic, log(n), nlog(n) or NP-hard?
```

```
{{ complexity }}
```

```
1.9.2 Great_code
```

Dataset from Hellendoorn et al. (2020). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id source_tokens has_bug error_location repair_candidates bug_kind bug_kind_name repair_targets edges provenances	1 #NEWLINE#;def test_get_params(;self True 76 2;76;4;11;18;22;30;40;48;58;66;80;8 1 VARIABLE_MISUSE 4;11;18;22;30;40;48;58;66;80;88;103 [{'before_index': 1, 'after_index': {'datasetProvenance': {'datasetName

Prompts

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

```
{% set mask = 'def <FUNC_NAME> (' %}
{% set indent = ' ' %}
{% set ns = namespace(indent_size=0, result=[], masked=false, target='') %}
{% for token in source_tokens %}
    {% if ns.masked is false and token.startswith('def') %}
             {% set ns.target = token.split('def ')[1][:-1] %}
             {% set token = mask %}
             {% set ns.masked = true %}
    {% endif%}
    {% if token== '#INDENT#' %}
       {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size + 1 %}
       {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
    {% elif token == '#NEWLINE#' %}
           {\% \text{ set ns.result = ns.result + ["\n"] %}}
    {% elif token == '#UNINDENT#' %}
        {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size - 1 %}
    {% else %}
           {% if not loop.first and loop.previtem == '#NEWLINE#' %}
                {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
           {% endif %}
           {\% \text{ set ns.result = ns.result + [token | replace('\\n', '\n'), " "] \%}}
    {% endif %}
{% endfor %}
{{ns.result | join("") | replace(" . ", ".") | replace(" , ", ", ") | replace("(", "(") | replace(")", ")") | replace("[", "[") | replace("]", "]")}}
What is the function name?
```

```
{{ ns.target }}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

```
{% set result = "" %}
{% set indent = ' ' %}
{% set ns = namespace(indent_size=0, line_number=0, buggy_line=0, bug_location=0,
bug_len=0, result=[], result_lines=[]) %}
{% set fixed_token = source_tokens[repair_targets[0]] %}
{% set buggy_line_content = "" %}
{% set fixed_buggy_line_content = "" %}
{% if has_bug and (repair_targets | length > 0) %}
     {% for token in source_tokens %}
         {% if loop.index0 == error_location %}
                   {% set ns.buggy_line = ns.line_number %}
                   {% set ns.bug_location = (ns.result | join("") | length) %}
                   {% set ns.bug_len = (token | length) %}
          {% endif%}
         {% if token== '#INDENT#' %}
             {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size + 1 %}
             {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
          {% elif token == '#NEWLINE#' %}
                 {% set ns.result_lines = ns.result_lines + [ns.result | join("")] %}
                 {% set ns.result = [] %}
                 {% set ns.line_number = ns.line_number + 1 %}
          {% elif token == '#UNINDENT#' %}
              {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size - 1 %}
         {% else %}
                 {% if not loop.first and loop.previtem == '#NEWLINE#' %}
                      {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
                 {% endif %}
                 {\% \text{ set ns.result = ns.result + [token | replace('\\n', '\n'), " "]}}
%}
         {% endif %}
     {% endfor %}
     {% set ns.result_lines = ns.result_lines + [ns.result | join("")] %}
{% set result = ns.result_lines | join("\n") %}
{{result | replace(" . ", ".") | replace(", ", ", ") | replace("(", "(") | replace(")", ")") | replace("[", "[") | replace("]", "]")}}
    {% set buggy_line_content = ns.result_lines[ns.buggy_line] | trim | replace("
. ", ".") | replace(", ", ", ") | replace("(", "(") | replace(")", ")") | replace("[", "[") | replace("]", "]") %}
    {% set fixed_buggy_line_content =
(ns.result_lines[ns.buggy_line][:ns.bug_location] + fixed_token +
ns.result_lines[ns.buggy_line][ns.bug_location + ns.bug_len:]) | trim | replace("
. ", ".") | replace(", ", ", ") | replace("(", "(") | replace(")", ")") |
replace("[", "[") | replace("]", "]")%}
    Fix the buggy line: {{buggy_line_content}}
```

```
{{fixed_buggy_line_content}}
{% endif %}
```

```
{\% \text{ set mask} = '< MASK>' \%}
{% set indent = ' ' %}
{% set ns = namespace(indent_size=0, result=[]) %}
{% if has_bug %}
    {% for token in source_tokens %}
        {% if loop.index0 == error_location %}
                {% set token = mask %}
        {% endif%}
        {% if token== '#INDENT#' %}
           {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size + 1 %}
           {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
        {% elif token == '#NEWLINE#' %}
             {% set ns.result = ns.result + ["\n"] %}
        {% elif token == '#UNINDENT#' %}
            {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size - 1 %}
        {% else %}
              {% if not loop.first and loop.previtem == '#NEWLINE#' %}
                   {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
              {% endif %}
              {\% \  \, set \  \, ns.result + [token \mid replace('\n', '\n'), " "]}
%}
        {% endif %}
    {% endfor %}
    {{ns.result | join("") | replace(" . ", ".") | replace(" , ", ", ")
replace("( ", "(") | replace(" )", ")") | replace("[ ", "[") | replace(" ]",
"]")}}
    Given the code above, what is a proper replacement for {{mask}}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{source_tokens[repair_targets[0]]}}
{% endif %}
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

```
{% set indent = ' ' '\}
{% set ns = namespace(indent_size=0, result=[]) %}
{% for token in source_tokens %}
    {% if token== '#INDENT#' %}
        {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size + 1 %}
        {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}

{% elif token == '#NEWLINE#' %}
        {% set ns.result = ns.result + ["\n"] %}

{% elif token == '#UNINDENT#' %}
        {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size - 1 %}

{% else %}
        {% if not loop.first and loop.previtem == '#NEWLINE#' %}
        {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
```

```
{{ {True: "Yes", False: "No"}[has_bug] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Yes ||| No
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors. Input Template:

```
{% set mask = '<MASK>' %}
{% set indent = ' ' %}
{% set ns = namespace(indent_size=0, result=[]) %}
{% if has_bug %}
    {% for token in source_tokens %}
        {% if loop.index0 == error_location %}
                {% set token = mask %}
        {% endif%}
        {% if token== '#INDENT#' %}
           {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size + 1 %}
           {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
        {% elif token == '#NEWLINE#' %}
              {% set ns.result = ns.result + ["\n"] %}
        {% elif token == '#UNINDENT#' %}
            {% set ns.indent_size = ns.indent_size - 1 %}
        {% else %}
              {% if not loop.first and loop.previtem == '#NEWLINE#' %}
                  {% set ns.result = ns.result + [indent * ns.indent_size] %}
              {% endif %}
              {\% \text{ set ns.result = ns.result + [token | replace('\n', '\n'), " "]}}
%}
        {% endif %}
    {% endfor %}
    {{ns.result | join("") | replace(" . ", ".") | replace(" , ", ", ") |
replace("( ", "(") | replace(" )", ")") | replace("[ ", "[") | replace(" ]",
"]")}}
    Given the code above, what is a proper replacement for \{\{mask\}\}\ Choose among:
{{answer_choices | join(", ")}}
```

```
{{source_tokens[repair_targets[0]]}}
{% endif %}
```

1.9.3 TEVEN/CODE_DOCSTRING_CORPUS TOP_LEVEL

Data Example

Key	Value
desc decl bodies	'XXX22: This has to be present' def XXX11(): pass

Prompts

Input Template:

```
Complete the below
{{decl}}
   '''{{desc | replace('
', '
   ')}}'''
```

Target Template:

```
{{bodies}}
```

Input Template:

```
I wrote the below code
{{bodies}}
What's a good function header?
```

Target Template:

```
{{decl}}
```

```
{{decl}}
```

- 1.10 Word Sense Disambiguation
- 1.10.1 Pasinit/XLWIC XLWIC_EN_ZH

Dataset from Raganato et al. (2020). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id context_1 context_2 target_word pos target_word_location_1 target_word_location_2 language label	EN_1 We like to summer in the Mediterran We summered in Kashmir. summer V {'char_start': 11, 'char_end': 17} {'char_start': 3, 'char_end': 11} EN 1

Prompts

Input Template:

```
第 1 句: {{context_1}}
句子 2: {{context_2}}
确定单词 "{{target_word}}" 在两个句子中的使用是否相同。是还是不是?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
不 ||| 是的
```

```
家庭作业
判断 "{{target_word}}" 这个词在以下两个句子中的含义是否相同。回答是或否。
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
```

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
不 ||| 是的
```

Input Template:

```
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
{{target_word}} 的类似意义?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
不 ||| 是的
```

Input Template:

```
"{{target_word}}" 这个词有多种含义。第 1 句和第 2 句的意思相同吗?是还是不是?
第 1 句: {{context_1}}
句子 2: {{context_2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

```
不 ||| 是的
```

```
确定以下两个句子中是否以相同的方式使用了单词 "{{target_word}}"。
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
不 ||| 是的
```

Input Template:

```
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
问题: "{{target_word}}" 这个词在上面两个句子中的含义是否相同?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
不 ||| 是的
```

Input Template:

```
"{{target_word}}"这个词在这两个句子中是否具有相同的含义?是的,不是吗?
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

```
不 ||| 是的
```

```
"{{target_word}}" 这个词在这两个句子中是否具有相同的含义?
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
不 ||| 是的
```

Input Template:

```
旬子 A: {{context_1}}
旬子 B: {{context_2}}
"{{target_word}}" 在旬子 A 和 B 中具有相似的含义。对还是错?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
错误的 ||| 真的
```

Input Template:

```
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
问题: "{{target_word}}" 这个词在上面两个句子中的含义是否相同?是的,不是吗?
```

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

```
不 ||| 是的
```

1.10.2 PASINIT/XLWIC XLWIC_FR_FR

Data Example

Key	Value
id context_1 context_2 target_word pos target_word_location_1 target_word_location_2 language label	FR_1 L' éclaircie est généralement une co Améliorations utiles. amélioration N {'char_start': 41, 'char_end': 53} {'char_start': 0, 'char_end': 13} FR 1

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
Sens similaire de {{target_word}} ?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Non ||| Oui
```

Input Template:

```
Décidez si le mot "{{target_word}}" est utilisé avec le même sens dans les deux phrases suivantes. Répondez par oui ou non. {{context_1}} {{context_2}}
```

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
Non | | | Oui
Input Template:
Le mot "{{target_word}}" a-t-il le même sens dans ces deux phrases ? Oui Non?
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
Non ||| Oui
Input Template:
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
Question : Le mot '{{target_word}}' est-il utilisé dans le même sens dans les deux phrases ci-dessus ? Oui Non?
Target Template:
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
Non ||| Oui
Input Template:
Le mot "{{target_word}}" a plusieurs significations. A-t-il le même sens dans les
phrases 1 et 2 ? Oui ou non?
Phrase 1 : {{context_1}}
Phrase 2 : {{context_2}}
```

```
Target Template:
```

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

```
Non ||| Oui
```

Input Template:

```
Phrase 1 : {{context_1}}
Phrase 2 : {{context_2}}

Déterminez si le mot "{{target_word}}" est utilisé dans le même sens dans les deux phrases. Oui ou non?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Non ||| Oui
```

Input Template:

```
Le mot "{{target_word}}" a-t-il le même sens dans ces deux phrases ?
{{context_1}}
{{context_2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Non ||| Oui
```

```
Phrase A : {{context_1}}
Phrase B : {{context_2}}

"{{target_word}}" a une signification similaire dans les phrases A et B. Vrai ou faux ?
```

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Faux | | | Vrai
```

Input Template:

```
Déterminez si le mot '{{target_word}}' est utilisé de la même manière dans les deux phrases ci-dessous. {{context_1}} {{context_2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Non ||| Oui
```

Input Template:

```
{{context_1}} {{context_2}} Question : Le mot '{{target_word}}' est-il utilisé dans le même sens dans les deux phrases ci-dessus ?
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1%}
{{answer_choices[label]}}
{% endif %}
```

```
Non ||| Oui
```

1.11 PARAPHRASE IDENTIFICATION

1.11.1 PAWS-X EN

Dataset from Yang et al. (2019). Used in training.

Data Example

Key	Value
id sentence1 sentence2 label	The NBA season of 1975 76 was th The 1975 76 season of the Nation

Prompts

Notes: Generalized prompt format, $task_description-input$.

Input Template:

```
Determine if the following two sentences paraphrase each other or not.
Sent 1: {{sentence1}}
Sent 2: {{sentence2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Yes
```

Notes: Natural question.

Input Template:

```
Sentence 1: {{sentence1}}
Sentence 2: {{sentence2}}
Question: Do Sentence 1 and Sentence 2 express the same meaning? Yes or No?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

```
No ||| Yes
```

Notes: Generalized prompt format, context-question without any label.

Input Template:

```
{{sentence1}}
Is that a paraphrase of the following sentence?
{{sentence2}}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Yes
```

Notes: Natural Question without label.

Input Template:

```
Sentence 1: {{sentence1}}
Sentence 2: {{sentence2}}
Question: Can we rewrite Sentence 1 to Sentence 2?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Yes
```

Notes: Generalized prompt format, context-question.

Input Template:

```
{{sentence1}}
Is that a paraphrase of the following sentence?
{{sentence2}}?
Yes or No.
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

```
No ||| Yes
```

Notes: Concatenation of sentence 1 and sentence 2.

Input Template:

```
Sentence 1: {{sentence1}}
Sentence 2: {{sentence2}}
Question: Does Sentence 1 paraphrase Sentence 2? Yes or No?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Yes
```

Note: the prompt does not correspond to the original task intended by the dataset authors.

Notes: Create a generative paraphrase task.

Input Template:

```
{% if label == 1 %}
Paraphrase the sentence: {{sentence1}}
```

Target Template:

```
{{sentence2}}
{% endif %}
```

Notes: Concatenation of sentence 1 and sentence 2 without any label.

Input Template:

```
Sentence 1: {{sentence1}}
Sentence 2: {{sentence2}}
Question: Does Sentence 1 paraphrase Sentence 2?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

```
No ||| Yes
```

```
Notes: Natural question without label.
Input Template:
Sentence 1: {{sentence1}}
Sentence 2: {{sentence2}}
Question: Do Sentence 1 and Sentence 2 express the same meaning?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Yes
Prompt from Brown et al. (2020) Notes: ANLI prompt format from Table G7 in the GPT3
paper Brown et al. (2020)
Input Template:
{{sentence1}} Question: {{sentence2}} True or False?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
False ||| True
Notes: Natural Question.
Input Template:
Sentence 1: {{sentence1}}
Sentence 2: {{sentence2}}
Question: Can we rewrite Sentence 1 to Sentence 2? Yes or No?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Yes
```

Prompt from Brown et al. (2020) **Notes:** ANLI prompt format from Table G7 in the GPT3 paper Brown et al. (2020). Additionally added task information without any label.

Input Template:

```
{{sentence1}} Question: {{sentence2}} Paraphrase or not?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Yes
```

1.11.2 PAWS-X ES

Data Example

Key	Value
id sentence1 sentence2 label	2 La temporada de la NBA de 1975: 76 La temporada 1975 - 76 de la Asocia 1

Prompts

Input Template:

```
Oración 1: {{sentence1}}
Oración 2: {{sentence2}}
Pregunta: ¿La oración 1 parafrasea la oración 2? ¿Si o no?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Sí
```

```
{{sentence1}} Pregunta: {{sentence2}} ¿Parafrasear o no?
```

```
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
{{sentence1}}
¿Es una paráfrasis de la siguiente oración?
{{sentence2}}?
Si o no.
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
Oración 1: {{sentence1}}
Oración 2: {{sentence2}}
Pregunta: ¿La Oración 1 y la Oración 2 expresan el mismo significado?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
{% if label == 1 %}
Parafrasea la oración: {{sentence1}}
```

```
{{sentence2}}
{\% \text{ endif } \%}
Input Template:
{{sentence1}} Pregunta: {{sentence2}} ¿Verdadero o falso?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
Falso ||| Verdadero
Input Template:
Oración 1: {{sentence1}}
Oración 2: {{sentence2}}
Pregunta: ¿La oración 1 parafrasea la oración 2?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
Determina si las siguientes dos oraciones se parafrasean entre sí o no. Enviado 1: \{\{sentence1\}\}\}
Enviado 2: {{sentence2}}
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
```

```
Oración 1: {{sentence1}}
Oración 2: {{sentence2}}
Pregunta: ¿La Oración 1 y la Oración 2 expresan el mismo significado? ¿Si o no?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
Oración 1: {{sentence1}}
Oración 2: {{sentence2}}
Pregunta: ¿Podemos reescribir la Oración 1 a la Oración 2? ¿Si o no?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
{{sentence1}}
¿Es una paráfrasis de la siguiente oración?
{{sentence2}}?
Target Template:
{{answer_choices[label]}}
Answer Choices Template:
No ||| Sí
Input Template:
Oración 1: {{sentence1}}
Oración 2: {{sentence2}}
Pregunta: ¿Podemos reescribir la Oración 1 a la Oración 2?
```

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
No ||| Sí
```

1.12 Sentence Completion

1.12.1 XCOPA VI

Dataset from Ponti et al. (2020). Used in evaluation.

Data Example

Key	Value
premise	Cô gái tìm thấy con bọ trong ngũ cố
choice1	Cô đổ sữa vào bát.
choice2	Cô mất cảm giác ngon miệng.
question	effect
label	1
idx	1
changed	False

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{ premise }}

Tôi đang lưỡng lự giữa hai lựa chọn. Giúp tôi chọn nguyên nhân {% if question == "cause" %} có khả năng xảy ra cao hơn: {% else %} effect: {% endif %} - {{choice1}} - {{choice2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{\% \  if \  label != -1 \%} {{ answer_choices[label] }} {\% \  endif \%}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
```

```
{{ premise }}
Lựa chọn tốt nhất là gì?
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Chúng tôi đang tìm kiếm {% if question == "cause" %} một nguyên nhân {% else %}
một ảnh hưởng {% endif %}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1 %} {{answer_choices[label]}} {% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
{{ premise }} {% if question == "cause" %} Điều này xảy ra vì ... {% else %} Do đó
 ... {% endif %}
Giúp tôi chọn tùy chọn hợp lý hơn:
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Target Template:
{\% if label != -1 \%} {{ answer_choices[label] }} {\% endif \%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
"{{ answer_choices[0] }}" hay "{{ answer_choices[1] }}"? {{ premise }} {\% if
question == "cause" %} bởi vì {% else %} nên {% endif %}
Target Template:
{\% if label != -1 \%} {{ answer_choices[label] }} {\% endif \%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1 }} ||| {{choice2}}
```

```
{{ premise }}
Chọn nguyên nhân {% if question == "cause" %} hợp lý nhất: {% else %} effect: {% endif %}
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
```

```
{% if label != -1 %} {{ answer_choices[label] }} {% endif %}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
```

1.12.2 XCOPA ZH

Data Example

Key	Value
premise	这个女孩在麦片粥中发现了一个虫子。
choice1	她向碗里倒了牛奶。
choice2	她没了食欲。
question	effect
label	1
idx	1
changed	False

Prompts

Input Template:

```
{{ premise }} {% if question == "cause" %} 这是因为... {% else %} 结果... {% endif %} 帮助我选择更合理的选项:
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
```

Target Template:

```
{% if label != -1 %}{{ answer_choices[label] }}{%endif%}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
```

```
{{ premise }}
选择最合理的 {% if question == "cause" %} 原因: {% else %} 效果: {% endif %}
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Target Template:
{\% if label != -1 \%}{{answer_choices[label] }}{\mbox{\em endif}}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
"{{ answer_choices[0] }}" 还是 "{{ answer_choices[1] }}"? {{ premise }} {% if
question == "cause" % 因为 {% else %} 所以 {% endif %}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1 %}{{ answer_choices[label] }}{% endif %}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1 }} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
{{ premise }}
最好的选择是什么?
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
我们正在寻找 {% if question == "cause" %} 一个原因 {% else %} 一个结果 {% endif %}
Target Template:
{\% if label != -1 \%}{\{answer\_choices[label]\}}{\mbox{\em endif}}}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
```

```
{{ premise }}
我在两个选项之间犹豫不决。帮我选择更有可能的 {% if question == "cause" %} 原因: {%
else %} 效果: {% endif %}
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1 %}{{ answer_choices[label] }}{%endif%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
{{ premise }}
我正在考虑两个选项。请帮我最有可能的{% if question == "cause" %}导因: {% else %}后果:
{% endif %}
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Target Template:
{\% if label != -1 \%}{{ answer_choices[label] }}{\mbox{\em endif}}}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
{{ premise }} {% if question == "cause" %}这个会发生是因为... {% else %}结果是...
{% endif %}
帮我挑选合适的选项:
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1 %}{{ answer_choices[label] }}{%endif%}
```

```
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Notes: Adapted from Perez et al. (2021) and Schick and Schütze (2020).
Input Template:
"{{ answer_choices[0] }}" 还是"{{ answer_choices[1] }}"? {{ premise }} {% if
question == "cause" %}因为{% else %}所以{% endif %}
Target Template:
{\% if label != -1 \%}{{answer_choices[label] }}{\% endif \%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
{{ premise }}
哪个是最好的答案?
- {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
我们正在考虑{% if question == "cause" %}起因{% else %}后果 {% endif %}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1 %}{{answer_choices[label]}}{%endif%}
Answer Choices Template:
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
Input Template:
{{ premise }}
请选择最贴切的答案: {% if question == "cause" %}导因:{% else %}结果: {% endif %}
 {{choice1}}
- {{choice2}}
Target Template:
{% if label != -1 %}{{ answer_choices[label] }}{%endif%}
```

```
{{choice1}} ||| {{choice2}}
```

1.13 Natural Language Inference

1.13.1 XNLI EN

Dataset from Conneau et al. (2018). Used in evaluation.

Data Example

Key	Value
premise hypothesis label	you know during the season and i gu You lose the things to the followin

Prompts

Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)

Input Template:

```
Take the following as truth: {{premise}}
Then the following statement: "{{hypothesis}}" is {{"true"}}, {{"false"}}, or {{"inconclusive"}}?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
True ||| Inconclusive ||| False
```

Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)

Input Template:

```
{{premise}}

Question: Does this imply that "{{hypothesis}}"? Yes, no, or maybe?
```

Target Template:

```
{{answer_choices[label]}}
```

```
Yes ||| Maybe ||| No
Notes: Same as reported in Figure G7 of Brown et al. (2020), except that there is no task identifying
tokens like "anli R1: ".
Input Template:
{{premise}}
Question: {{hypothesis}} True, False, or Neither?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
True | | | Neither | | | False
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
Given that {{premise}} Does it follow that {{hypothesis}} Yes, no, or maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes ||| Maybe ||| No
Notes: Adapted from the BoolQ prompts in Schick and Schütze (2020).
Input Template:
{{premise}} Based on the previous passage, is it true that "{{hypothesis}}"? Yes,
no, or maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes ||| Maybe ||| No
```

```
Notes: Webson and Pavlick (2021)
Input Template:
Given \{\{premise\}\}\ Is it guaranteed true that "\{\{premise\}\}"? Yes, no, or maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes | | | Maybe | | | No
Notes: Webson and Pavlick (2021)
Input Template:
Given \{\{premise\}\}\ Should we assume that "\{\{hypothesis\}\}\}" is true? Yes, no, or
maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes | | | Maybe | | | No
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
Given that \{\{premise\}\}\ Therefore, it must be true that \{\{premise\}\}\? Yes, no,
or maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes ||| Maybe ||| No
Notes: Webson and Pavlick (2021)
```

```
Suppose \{\{premise\}\}\ Can we infer that \{\{premise\}\}\? Yes, no, or maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes | | | Maybe | | | No
Notes: Webson and Pavlick (2021)
Input Template:
{{premise}} Are we justified in saying that "{{hypothesis}}"? Yes, no, or maybe?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Yes | | | Maybe | | | No
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
{\rm Premise} Based on that information, is the claim: "{{hypothesis}}" {{"true"}},
{{"false"}}, or {{"inconclusive"}}?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
True ||| Inconclusive ||| False
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
{{premise}}
Keeping in mind the above text, consider: {{hypothesis}} Is this {{"always"}},
{{"sometimes"}}, or {{"never"}} correct?
```

```
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Always ||| Sometimes ||| Never
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
Suppose it's true that {{premise}} Then, is "{{hypothesis}}" {{"always"}},
{{"sometimes"}}, or {{"never"}} true?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Always | | | Sometimes | | | Never
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
Assume it is true that {{premise}}
Therefore, "{{hypothesis}}" is {{"guaranteed"}}, {{"possible"}}, or
{{"impossible"}}?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Guaranteed | | | Possible | | | Impossible
Notes: Adapted from Williams et al. (2018) instructions to crowdsourcing workers.
Input Template:
\{\{premise\}\}\ Using only the above description and what you know about the world,
"{{hypothesis}}" is definitely correct, incorrect, or inconclusive?
```

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}

Answer Choices Template:
```

1.13.2 XNLI ES

Data Example

Key	Value
premise	Usted sabe durante la temporada y s
hypothesis	Pierdes las cosas al siguiente nive
label	O

Prompts

1.13.2.1 Human-translated prompts

Correct ||| Inconclusive ||| Incorrect

Notes: Same as reported in Figure G7 of Brown et al. (2020), except that there is no task identifying tokens like "anli R1: ".

Input Template:

```
{{premise}}
Pregunta: {{hypothesis}} Verdadero, Falso, o Ninguno?
```

Target Template:

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

Answer Choices Template:

```
Verdadero ||| Ninguno ||| Falso
```

Notes: Webson and Pavlick (2021)

Input Template:

```
Supongamos \{\{premise\}\}\ Podemos inferir que "\{\{hypothesis\}\}"? Si, no, o tal vez?
```

```
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

```
Answer Choices Template:
Sí ||| Tal vez ||| No
Notes: Webson and Pavlick (2021)
Input Template:
{{premise}} Estamos justificados en decir que "{{hypothesis}}"? Si, no, o tal vez?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Sí ||| Tal vez ||| No
Notes: Sanh et al. (2022)
Input Template:
Supongamos que es cierto que {{premise}}
por lo tanto, "{{hypothesis}}" es {{"garantizado"}}, {{"posible"}}, o {{"imposible"}}?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Garantizado ||| Posible ||| Imposible
Notes: Adapted from Williams et al. (2018) instructions to crowdsourcing workers.
Input Template:
\{\{{\tt premise}\}\} Usando solo la descripción anterior y lo que sabe sobre el mundo,
"{{hypothesis}}" es definitivamente correcto, incorrecto o no concluyente?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
```

```
Correcto ||| No concluyente ||| Incorrecto
1.13.2.2 Machine-translated prompts
Input Template:
{\rm subst} \ ¿Estamos justificados al decir que "{\rm subst} \ "? ¿Sí, no
o tal vez?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Sí ||| Quizás ||| No
Input Template:
{{premise}} Pregunta: {{hypothesis}} ¿Verdadero, falso o ninguno?
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
Verdadero ||| Ninguno de los dos ||| Falso
Input Template:
{{premise}} Usando solo la descripción anterior y lo que sabe sobre el mundo,
\& {\tt quot}; \{\{{\tt hypothesis}\}\} \& {\tt quot}; \ {\tt es \ definitivamente \ correcta}, \ {\tt incorrecta \ o \ no}
concluyente.
Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}
Answer Choices Template:
```

Correcto ||| Poco concluyente ||| Incorrecto

```
Supongamos {{premise}} ¿Podemos inferir que "{{hypothesis}}"? ¿Si, no o tal vez?

Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}

Answer Choices Template:
Si ||| Quizás ||| No

Input Template:
Supongamos que es cierto que {{premise}} Por lo tanto, "{{hypothesis}}" es {{"guaranteed"}}, {{"possible"}} o {{"impossible"}}.

Target Template:
{{ answer_choices[label] }}

Answer Choices Template:
garantizado ||| Posible ||| Imposible
```