

# Evaluating LLaMA on MCQA: a case study

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# The Task – Multiple Choice Question Answering

What will most likely result if a high-pressure system remains in an area for a long period of time?

(A) fog

(B) rain

(C) drought

(D) tornado

ARC-Challenge DEV set

# The Goal – Replicate LLaMA Results and Compare New Models

		BoolQ	PIQA	SIQA	HellaSwag	WinoGrande	ARC-e	ARC-c	OBQA
GPT-3	175B	60.5	81.0	-	78.9	70.2	68.8	51.4	57.6
Gopher	280B	79.3	81.8	50.6	79.2	70.1	-	-	-
Chinchilla	70B	83.7	81.8	51.3	80.8	74.9	-	-	-
PaLM	62B	84.8	80.5	-	79.7	77.0	75.2	52.5	50.4
PaLM-cont	62B	83.9	81.4	-	80.6	77.0	-	-	-
PaLM	540B	<b>88.0</b>	82.3	-	83.4	<b>81.1</b>	76.6	53.0	53.4
LLaMA	7B	76.5	79.8	48.9	76.1	70.1	72.8	47.6	57.2
	13B	78.1	80.1	50.4	79.2	73.0	74.8	52.7	56.4
	33B	83.1	82.3	50.4	82.8	76.0	<b>80.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	58.6
	65B	85.3	<b>82.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>84.2</b>	77.0	78.9	56.0	<b>60.2</b>

Table 3: Zero-shot performance on Common Sense Reasoning tasks.

Baseline: random choice – 25 %

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- Does not work. Why?
  - Answers that are not in the choices.
  - Bias.

- Measuring probability of generating the given choices
  - $P(A_x \mid \text{prompt}(Q))$ 
    - Compare for all answers
    - Select the most probable
  - With/without normalization

We evaluate LLaMA on free-form generation tasks and multiple choice tasks. In the multiple choice tasks, the objective is to select the most appropriate completion among a set of given options, based on a provided context. We select the completion with the highest likelihood given the provided context. We follow [Gao et al. \(2021\)](#) and use the likelihood normalized by the number of characters in the completion, except for certain datasets (OpenBookQA, BoolQ), for which we follow [Brown et al. \(2020\)](#), and select a completion based on the likelihood normalized by the likelihood of the completion given “Answer:” as context:  $P(\text{completion}|\text{context})/P(\text{completion}|\text{“Answer:”})$ .

# Prompt Formulation

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Context → Question: George wants to warm his hands quickly by rubbing them. Which skin surface will produce the most heat?  
Answer:

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Correct Answer → dry palms  
Incorrect Answer → wet palms  
Incorrect Answer → palms covered with oil  
Incorrect Answer → palms covered with lotion

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**Figure G.11:** Formatted dataset example for ARC (Challenge). When predicting, we normalize by the unconditional probability of each answer as described in 2.

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Context → Answer these questions:  
Q: Who sang who wants to be a millionaire in high society?  
A: Frank Sinatra  
Q: Who wrote the book the origin of species?  
A:

Target → Charles Darwin

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Context → Answer these questions:  
Q: In Scotland a bothy/bothie is a?  
A: House  
Q: The ancient city of Troy is located in what modern country?  
A:

Target → Turkey

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Figure 3: Formatted dataset example for Natural Questions (left) & TriviaQA (right).



# LLaMA 7B OBQA – 57.2 %

- "Answer this question:\n" + question + "\nAnswer: "
  - 51.6 %
- "Answer this question: " + question + "\nAnswer: "
  - 52.8 %
- "Question: " + question + "\nAnswer: "
  - 52.2 %
- question
  - 57.4 %

# LLaMA 13B OBQA - 56.4 %

- "Answer this question:\n" + question + "\nAnswer: "
  - 57.4 %
- "Answer this question: " + question + "\nAnswer: "
  - 56.6 %
- "Question: " + question + "\nAnswer: "
  - 53.8 %
- question
  - 55.4 %



## Summary:

- Task evaluation strategies  $\neq$  end user LLM usage.
- Specific prompt formulation (and tokenization) matters.
- Replicating LLM evaluation results is complicated for the open LLMs and impossible for the proprietary ones.