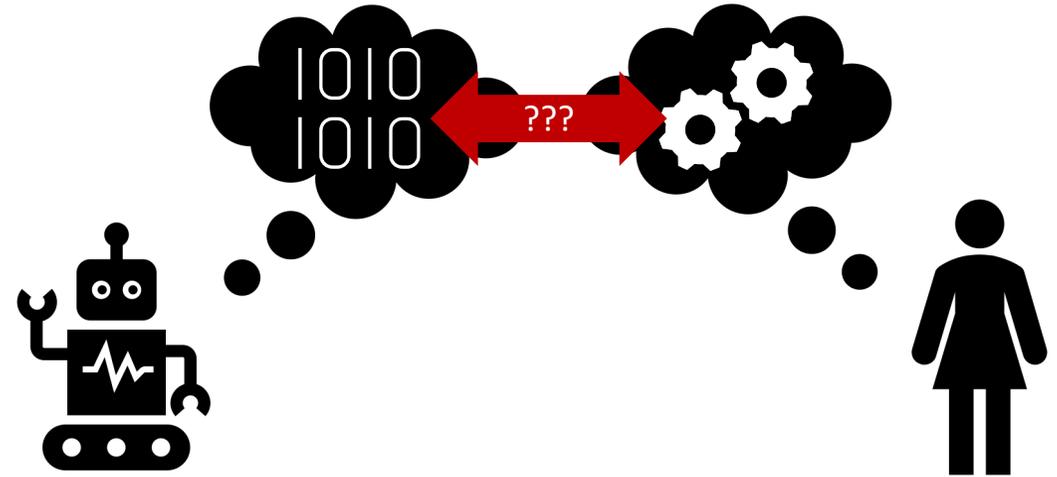


Motivation

- Large-scale, pre-trained LMs are nearing and surpassing human performance on many language understanding tasks!
- It remains unclear whether the problems are *truly solved* 🤔
 - Lack of interpretability
 - Data bias
- How can we *verify* the reasoning of large LMs?



Tiered Reasoning for Intuitive Physics (**TRIP**)

- New dataset providing traces of a multi-tiered, human-annotated reasoning process:
 - Low-level, concrete physical states
 - High-level end task of plausibility classification

Tiered Reasoning for Intuitive Physics (TRIP)

Story A

1. Ann sat in the chair.
2. Ann unplugged the telephone.
3. Ann picked up a pencil.
4. Ann opened the book.
5. Ann wrote in the book.

Story B

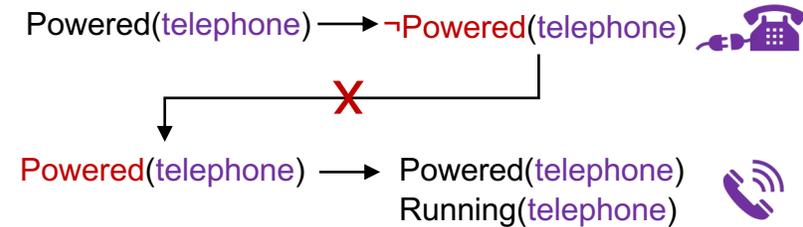
1. Ann sat in the chair.
2. Ann unplugged the telephone.
3. Ann picked up a pencil.
4. Ann opened the book.
5. Ann heard the telephone ring.

Which story is more plausible? **A**

Why not **B**?

Conflicting sentences: 2 → 5

Physical states:



Data Statistics

- **675 plausible stories**
 - 370 train, 152 validation, 153 test
- **1476 implausible stories**
 - 802 train, 323 validation, 351 test
- 6 everyday environments
 - kitchen, bathroom, living room, garage, office, park
- Vocabulary size (overall): 2126
 - 486 verbs, 781 nouns

Data Statistics

- Average of 1.2 conflicting sentence pairs per implausible story
- 36.6k labels of physical states
 - 18.8k train, 8.74k validation, 9.09k test
- 20 annotated attributes

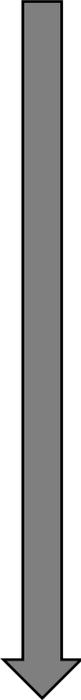
- **Humans**

1. Location 
2. Conscious 
3. Wearing 
4. Wet 
5. Hygiene 

- **Objects**

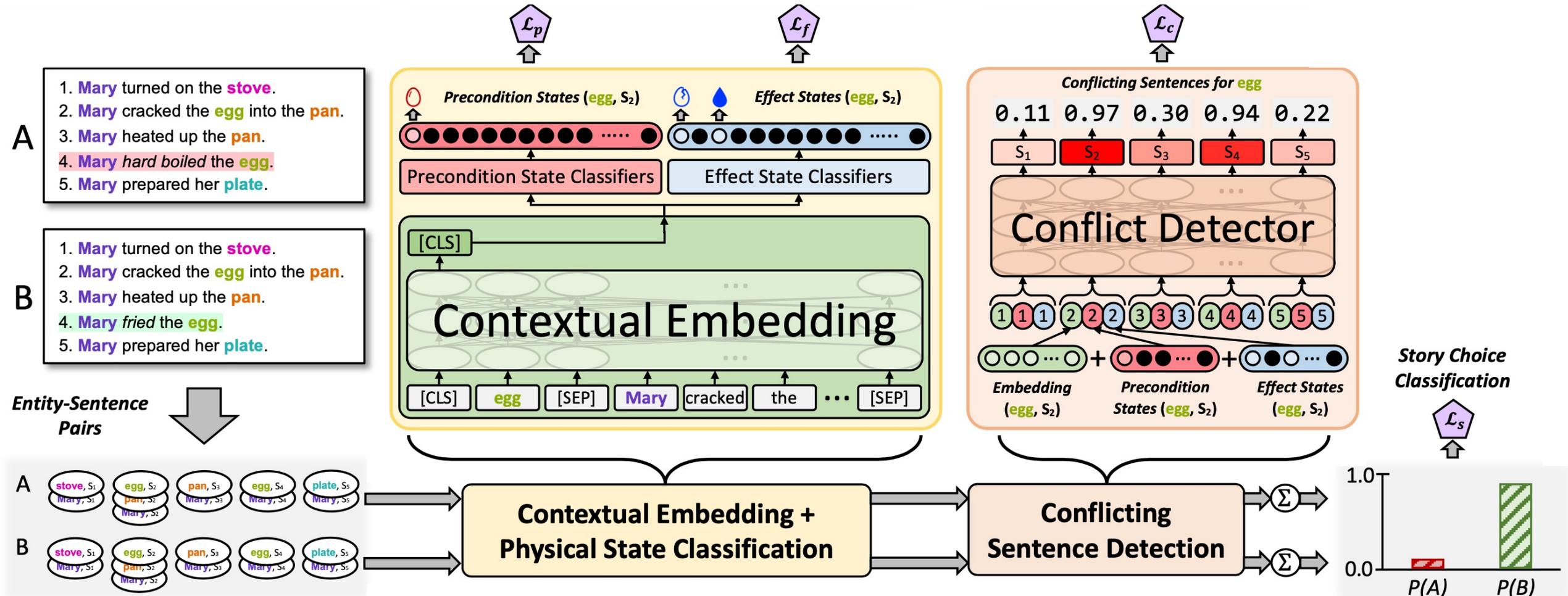
1. Location 
2. Exist 
3. Clean 
4. Power 
5. Functional 
6. Pieces 
7. Wet 
8. Open 
9. Temperature 
10. Solid 
11. Contain 
12. Running 
13. Moveable 
14. Mixed 
15. Edible 

Evaluation Metrics



Metric	Story Choice	Conflicting Sentences	Physical States
<i>Accuracy</i>	✓		
<i>Consistency</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Verifiability</i>	✓	✓	✓

Tiered Baseline



$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda_p \mathcal{L}_p + \lambda_f \mathcal{L}_f + \lambda_c \mathcal{L}_c + \lambda_s \mathcal{L}_s$$

Loss Configuration	Model	Accuracy (%)	Consistency (%)	Verifiability (%)
--	random	47.8	11.3	0.0
<i>All Losses</i>	BERT	78.3	2.8	0.0
	RoBERTa	75.2	6.8	0.9
	DeBERTa	74.8	2.2	0.0
<i>Omit Story Choice Loss</i> \mathcal{L}_s	BERT	73.9	28.0	9.0
	RoBERTa	73.6	22.4	10.6
	DeBERTa	75.8	24.8	7.5
<i>Omit Conflict Detection Loss</i> \mathcal{L}_c	BERT	50.9	0.0	0.0
	RoBERTa	49.7	0.0	0.0
	DeBERTa	52.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Omit State Classification Losses</i> \mathcal{L}_p and \mathcal{L}_f	BERT	75.2	17.4	0.0
	RoBERTa	71.4	2.5	0.0
	DeBERTa	72.4	9.6	0.0

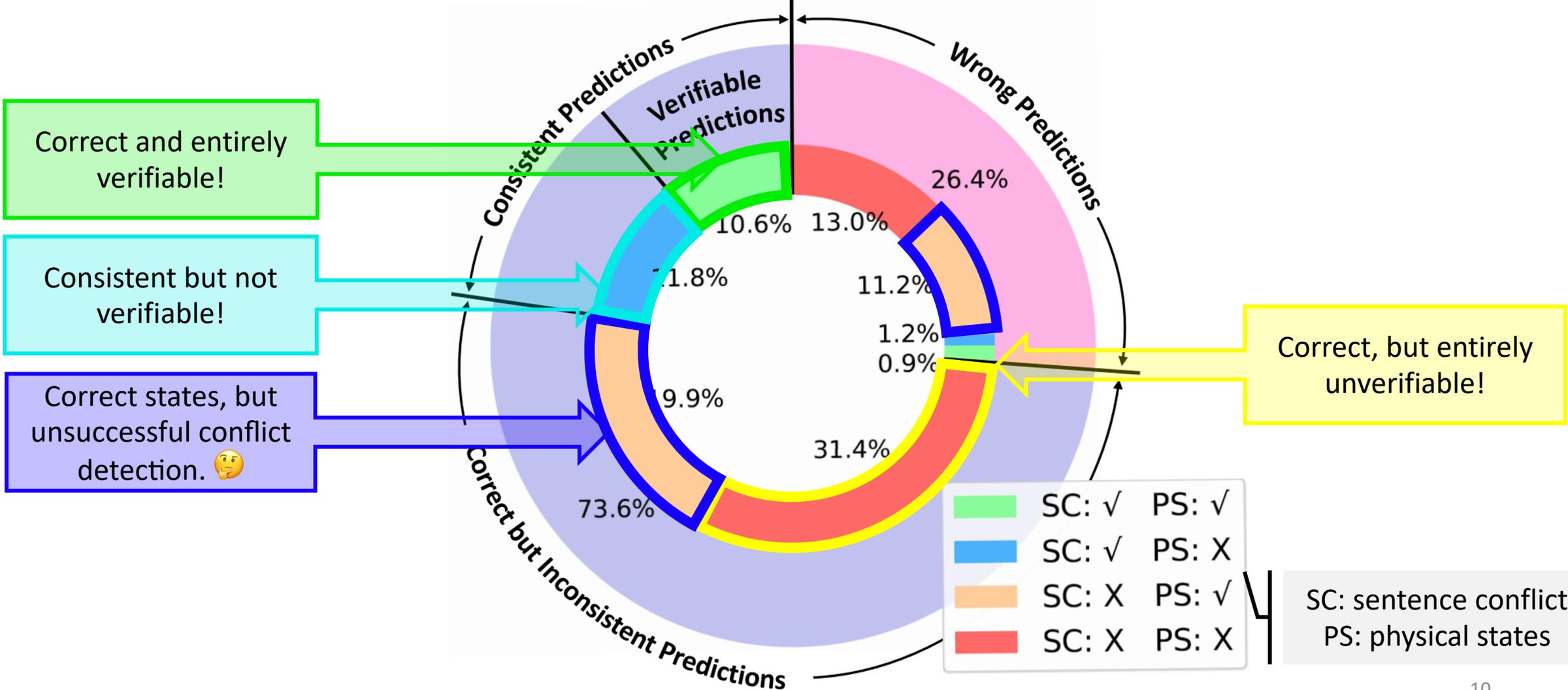
All losses \Rightarrow low consistency & verifiability.

No end-task loss \Rightarrow better consistency & verifiability!

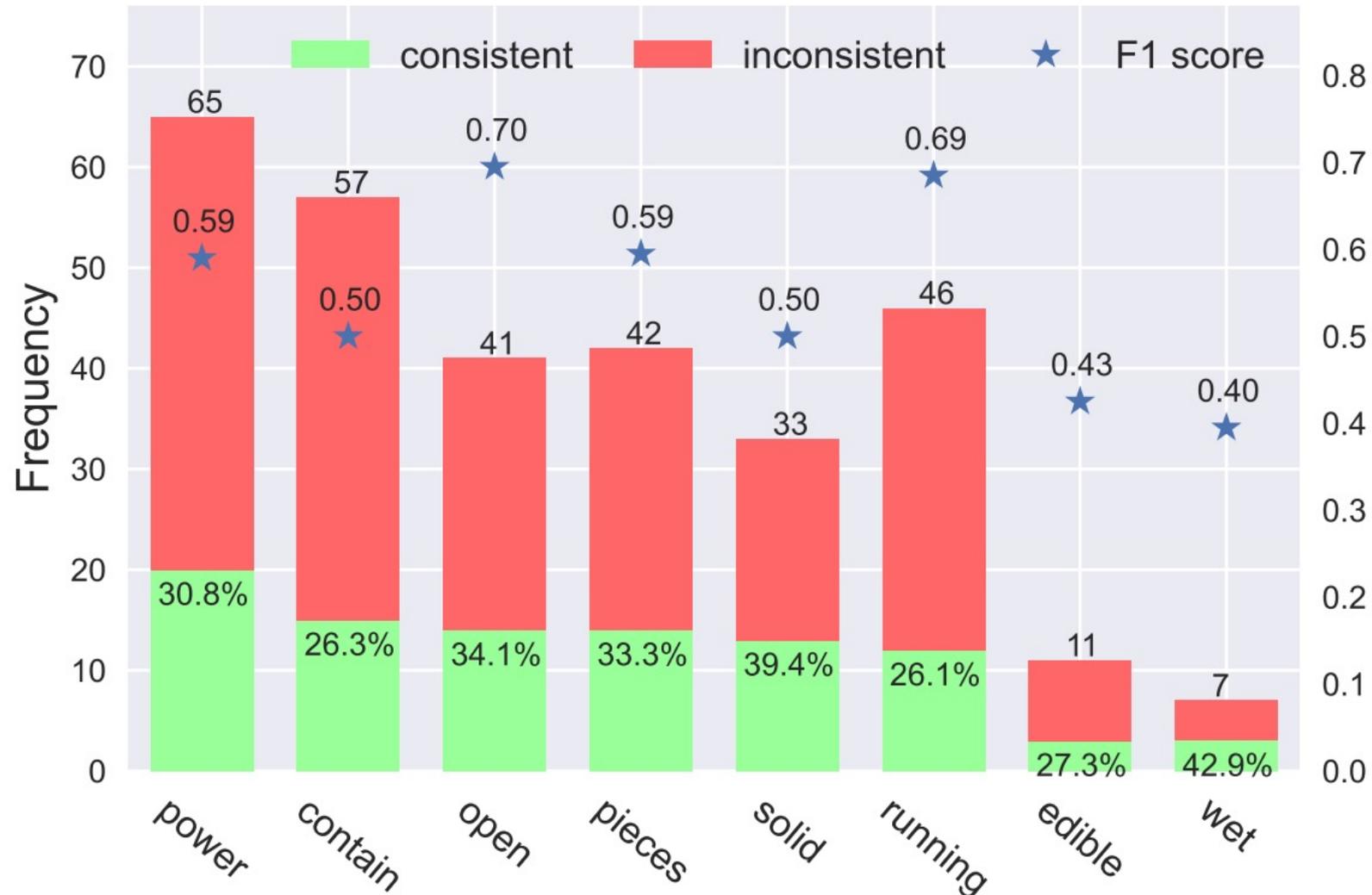
Conflict detection doesn't emerge naturally.

Physical states don't emerge naturally either.

Error Distribution



Utility of Attributes



Sample System Outputs

1. Tom brought a box to the table. **A**

2. Tom opened the box.

3. Tom took scissors out of the box.

4. Tom cut up the box with the scissors.

5. Tom put the scissors back in the box.

Physical State Predictions

	Preconditions	Effects
S4	\neg Pieces(box) Solid(box)	Pieces(box) Solid(box)
S5	Open(box)	Contain(box) InContainer(scissors)

1. Tom brought a box to the table. **B**

2. Tom opened the box.

3. Tom took scissors out of the box.

4. Tom cut up his book with the scissors.

5. Tom put the scissors back in the box.

(a) A verifiable prediction.

1. Ann put the pants and towel in the washing machine. **A**

2. Ann turned the washing machine on.

3. Ann turned on the faucet, and filled the sink with water.

4. Ann put bleach in the water.

5. Ann used the brush to clean the sink.

Physical State Predictions

	Preconditions	Effects
S1	N/A	N/A ⚠️
S2	Power(wm) Running(wm)	Power(wm) Running(wm)

wm: washing machine

Error Explanation

⚠️ Missed detection of \neg Usable(wm);

❌ Should be \neg Running(wm)

1. Ann realized that the washing machine was broken.

2. Ann turned the washing machine on.

3. Ann turned on the faucet, and filled the sink with water.

4. Ann put bleach in the water.

5. Ann used the brush to clean the sink. **B**

(b) A consistent but not verifiable prediction.

Summary

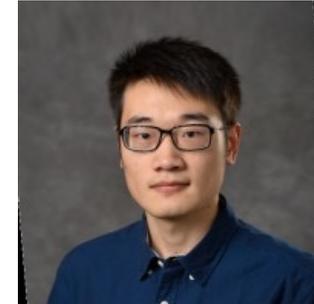
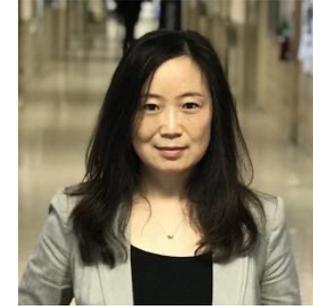
1. TRIP, a **novel multi-tiered dataset** enabling training and evaluation of commonsense reasoning verifiability in NLP models.
2. Large LMs **struggle to learn verifiable reasoning strategies** when trained as tiered, verifiable reasoning systems.

Summary

1. TRIP, a **novel multi-tiered dataset** enabling training and evaluation of commonsense reasoning verifiability in NLP models.
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Acknowledgements

- **Advisor:** Joyce Chai
- **Collaborators:**
 - Qiaozhi Gao
 - Yichi Zhang
- **Undergraduate assistants:**
 - Bri Epstein
 - Haoyi Qiu



Thank you!

