

# SUPER-NATURALINSTRUCTIONS: Generalization via Declarative Instructions on 1600+ NLP Tasks

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## Abstract

How well can NLP models generalize to a *variety* of unseen tasks when provided with task instructions? To address this question, we first introduce SUPER-NATURALINSTRUCTIONS,<sup>1</sup> a benchmark of 1,616 diverse NLP tasks and their expert-written instructions. Our collection covers 76 distinct task types, including but not limited to classification, extraction, infilling, sequence tagging, text rewriting, and text composition. This large and diverse collection of tasks enables rigorous benchmarking of cross-task generalization under instructions—training models to follow instructions on a subset of tasks and evaluating them on the remaining unseen ones.

Furthermore, we build Tk-INSTRUCT, a transformer model trained to follow a variety of in-context instructions (plain language task definitions or  $k$ -shot examples). Our experiments show that Tk-INSTRUCT outperforms existing instruction-following models such as InstructGPT by over 9% on our benchmark despite being an order of magnitude smaller. We further analyze generalization as a function of various scaling parameters, such as the number of observed tasks, the number of instances per task, and model sizes. We hope our dataset and model facilitate future progress towards more general-purpose NLP models.<sup>2</sup>

## 1 Introduction

The NLP community has witnessed great progress in building models for generalization to *unseen* tasks via in-context instructions (Mishra et al.,

<sup>1</sup>SUPER-NATURALINSTRUCTIONS represents a super-sized expansion of NATURALINSTRUCTIONS (Mishra et al., 2022b) which had 61 tasks.

<sup>2</sup>The dataset, models, and a leaderboard can be found at <https://instructions.apps.allenai.org>.

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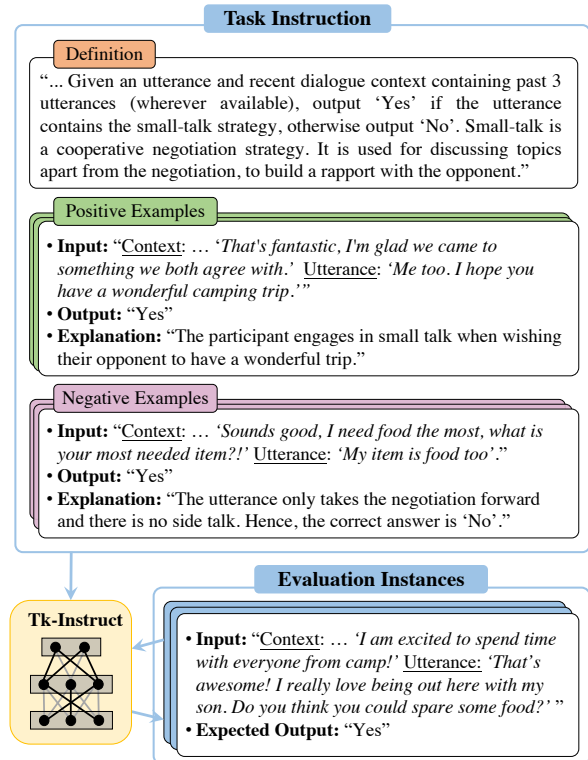


Figure 1: An example task from SUP-NATINST adopted from Chawla et al. (2021). A successful model is expected to use the provided instructions (including task definition and demonstration examples) to output responses to a pool of evaluation instances.

2022b; Sanh et al., 2022; Wei et al., 2022) using large pretrained language models (Raffel et al., 2020; Brown et al., 2020). As remarkable as models like InstructGPT (Ouyang et al., 2022) are, the contribution of various design choices to their success is opaque. In particular, the role of supervised data has remained understudied due to limited data released by the corporate entities behind major models. In addition, it is nearly impossible for the research community to extend and re-train these gigantic models. Addressing these two chal-

Resource →	SUP-NATINST (this work)	NATINST (Mishra et al., 2022b)	CROSSFIT (Ye et al., 2021)	PROMPTSOURCE (Bach et al., 2022)	FLAN (Wei et al., 2022)	INSTRUCTGPT (Ouyang et al., 2022)
Has task instructions?	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Has negative examples?	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Has non-English tasks?	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Is public?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Number of tasks	1616	61	269	176	62	—
Number of instructions	1616	61	—	2052	620	14378
Number of annotated task types	76	6	13	13*	12	10
Avg. task definition length (words)	56.6	134.4	—	24.8	8.2	—

Table 1: A comparison of SUP-NATINST to a few notable datasets in the field. We obtain the number of tasks, instructions, and task types of other datasets from their original paper. “—” indicates the fields are not applicable or unknown. Standards for categorizing task types vary across different datasets (see Fig. 2). \*PROMPTSOURCE does not provide task type annotation for all their tasks, for which we report only the 13 task types annotated for training T0 (Sanh et al., 2022) instead.



Figure 2: Compared to other datasets, SUP-NATINST covers a more diverse range of task types. InstructGPT reports a very coarse categorization of their task types. Bubble size represents the number of tasks of each type in log scale.

lenges necessitates the availability of large-scale public benchmarks of a broad range of NLP tasks and their instructions to facilitate developing and evaluating models that can generalize to unseen tasks.

In this paper, we construct a meta-dataset (i.e., dataset of datasets; Triantafillou et al., 2019) that consists of a wide variety of NLP tasks with their instructions, and train a model that can perform a new task given the instruction, outperforming InstructGPT (which uses  $16\times$  more parameters).

Our dataset, SUPER-NATURALINSTRUCTIONS (SUP-NATINST for short), is a large benchmark of 1,616 NLP tasks and their natural language instructions. It brings in a diverse variety of tasks—76 broad task types spanning 55 different languages. Each task is paired up with an instruction that consists of the task definition for mapping an input text to a task output and several examples for demon-

strating the desired or undesired output (see Fig. 1 as an example task). These tasks and their instructions are contributed by 88 NLP practitioners, in response to our public call. These contributions are consolidated after several rounds of peer-review and crowdsourced feedback to ensure quality. Having this diverse and large-scale data enables us to carefully split the tasks into training and test sets and systematically study how state-of-the-art methods perform on them. Table 1 and Figure 2 highlight properties of SUP-NATINST compared to relevant benchmarks, emphasizing the diversity of tasks and instruction types in our benchmark.

Our model,  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT, is a generative model for transforming task inputs given declarative in-context instructions (task definition or  $k$ -shot examples). It is built by multi-task training of the T5 model (Raffel et al., 2020) over all the task instructions in our training set, and is eval-

uated on unseen tasks in the test set. Interestingly, an 11B-parameter  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT can outperform the 175B-parameter InstructGPT model by 9.9 ROUGE-L points when evaluated on 119 unseen English tasks, and the multilingual variant  $mTk$ -INSTRUCT outperforms InstructGPT by 13.3 points on 35 non-English tasks (§6.1). According to human evaluation,  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT generates responses at least as well as the ground truth for 77% of the testing instances (§6.2), confirming its strong generalization to unseen tasks.

The compelling empirical performance of  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT confirms the importance of super-sized meta datasets such as our SUP-NATINST to facilitate research towards generalizable NLP models. We conduct extensive analysis to understand the important factors for this generalization (§7). Our analysis shows that scaling up the diversity of training tasks and the model size are both important for strong generalization to unseen tasks. Finally, we estimate performance upper bounds, suggesting further room for improvement.

## 2 Related Work

Language instructions are a versatile way of defining goals, which is why they have been studied in the context of a variety of applications, such as instructions in grounded environments (Shridhar et al., 2020; Stepputtis et al., 2020; Min et al., 2022b; Weir et al., 2022) and database commands (Kim et al., 2020). Here, we focus on applications of instructions for general NLP tasks.

Recent literature has been motivated by building models that are generalizable across a variety of NLP tasks, when prompted with either a few examples (Ye and Ren, 2021; Bragg et al., 2021) or language definitions (Efrat and Levy, 2020; Weller et al., 2020; Zhong et al., 2021; Mishra et al., 2022b,a; Parmar et al., 2022). Our work is related to the existing benchmarks in this line of work, as delineated in Table 1 along various dimensions. Our benchmark extends NATINST (Mishra et al., 2022b) with  $26\times$  more tasks and greater variety of task types (Fig. 2). While CROSSFIT (Ye et al., 2021) focuses on benchmarking with a few in-context examples, our benchmark also offers task instructions.

Concurrent to our work, PROMPTSOURCE (Bach et al., 2022) is another benchmark of tasks and their language instructions (prompts). An important distinction between this benchmark and

ours is the phrasing of the task definitions: while PROMPTSOURCE task definitions are relatively concise, our task definitions are collected with the intention of providing a complete definition of each task and therefore are longer (24 tokens vs. 56 tokens on average; Table 1). More recently, BIG-BENCH (Srivastava et al., 2022) introduces a collection of 204 tasks and also provides short task descriptions and input prefixes that can be used for prompting LMs. With little overlap to our collection of tasks, they focus more on finding challenging tasks that can be used to test different behaviors of current LMs. Nevertheless, we believe that all these efforts in collecting different tasks as well as the task instructions are complementary, and the community will benefit from considering different benchmarks. Finally, the well-adopted InstructGPT model (Ouyang et al., 2022) is partially enabled by a large dataset of prompts that are collected via various synthetic data augmentation which, unfortunately, is not publicly available.

Beyond cross-task generalization, our benchmark can also be used to study multi-task learning more broadly, which is a longstanding goal for AI (Caruana, 1997). Traditionally, this literature focuses on setups that involve evaluation on tasks that are observed during training (Collobert and Weston, 2008; Hashimoto et al., 2017). More recent studies show promise that large-scale multi-task learning can enable strong generalization to similar tasks via unified encoding (Khashabi et al., 2020; Xie et al., 2022) or better finetuning results on downstream tasks (McCann et al., 2018; Aribandi et al., 2022). Our proposed benchmark provides diverse tasks for studying multi-tasking at a massive scale.

## 3 SUPER-NATURALINSTRUCTIONS

SUPER-NATURALINSTRUCTIONS is a meta-dataset (Triantafillou et al., 2019) consisting of a variety of NLP tasks (see Fig. 2a) and instructions that describe them in plain language.

**Instruction schema.** All task instructions follow the same uniform schema (see Fig. 1) which is composed of the following parts:

- **DEFINITION** defines a given task in natural language. This is a complete definition of how an input text (e.g., a sentence or a document) is expected to be mapped to an output text.
- **POSITIVE EXAMPLES** are samples of inputs and their *correct* outputs, along with a short explanation for each.

- NEGATIVE EXAMPLES are samples of inputs and their *incorrect/invalid* outputs, along with a short explanation for each.

The above schema is based on that of [Mishra et al. \(2022b\)](#), though it is simplified. See Appendix C for the comparison.

**Task instances.** Given the instructions for each task, a model is expected to solve instances of that task. We use a unified format to organize the instances of all our tasks. More precisely, each instance consists of a textual input and a list of acceptable textual outputs. We limit the number of instances in each task to 6.5K to avoid an imbalance of instances between tasks.

**Benchmark collection.** The benchmark was collected through a large community effort on GitHub.<sup>3</sup> Tasks were collected and contributed by NLP practitioners who were either responding to our public invitation<sup>4</sup> or students who were encouraged to contribute as part of their class project.<sup>5</sup> Contributors were encouraged to be creative and source the tasks from several resources: (a) existing public NLP datasets, (b) available intermediate annotations in crowdsourcing experiments (e.g., paraphrasing questions or rating their quality during crowdsourcing a QA dataset), or (c) synthetic tasks that can be communicated to an average human in a few sentences (e.g., basic algebraic operations like number comparison, finding the longest palindrome substring, etc.). When using existing datasets or crowdsourcing annotations, contributors were encouraged to adopt the instructions used to create this dataset whenever available. This was done to ensure that the instructions were sufficient to define the tasks to average human readers. Tasks along with instructions and other meta information were contributed as JSON files via GitHub pull requests, which were reviewed by automated checks and peers. We had 88 contributors from diverse locations and backgrounds contribute to our repository.

**Quality control.** Controlling the quality of this community-contributed data was done in several phases: (1) Upon creating a GitHub pull request of the proposed task, it immediately went through an automatic test. This process verified that the introduced file contained the expected fields and adhered to our desired properties (e.g., no duplicate

instances, the output labels are not heavily imbalanced, etc.) and (2) The proposed task was then peer-reviewed by 1–2 other expert contributors to ensure the clarity and sufficiency of instruction content. The review process was done iteratively until the reviewers were content with the quality of the proposed instruction. Specifically, reviewers were asked to verify that the instruction is clear and sufficient for an average language speaker to solve the underlying task (evaluation instances) while being grammatical, fluent, and concise. On average, the review of each GitHub pull request took about 4–6 iterations over the span of multiple days before being merged. (3) Lastly, the added tasks were presented to crowdworkers in order to collect feedback on the quality of the provided instructions, such as typos, clarity, or other issues (details in §A). Subsequently, one of the authors used this feedback to improve the task definitions of the instances. This feedback was done only for English tasks, as finding high-quality crowdworkers in other languages is nontrivial ([Pavlick et al., 2014](#)).

**Diversity of tasks.** Collecting tasks for SUP-NATINST was carefully supervised to cover a wide variety of natural language understanding tasks, domains, and languages. To better understand this diversity, we comprehensively categorize tasks along three different dimensions:

- TASK TYPE defines the nature of the mapping from instance inputs to outputs (e.g., question answering, classification, etc.).
- LANGUAGE indicates the language(s) of the instances.
- DOMAIN indicates the domain(s) to which the text of the tasks belong to (e.g., politics, medicine, dialogue, etc.).

These different measures of categorization can be used to study different senses of generalization. In our empirical studies (§5), we study generalization along the axis of task types. We refer the reader to Fig. 10 in the appendix for the distribution of tasks among different task types, languages, and domains.

**Statistics.** Table 2 shows various statistics for the benchmark. In total, the dataset includes 1616 tasks and 5M instances. On average, each instruction is paired with 2.8 positive and 2.4 negative examples. The average definition length is 56.6 in words.

<sup>3</sup><https://github.com/allenai/natural-instructions>

<sup>4</sup><https://blog.allenai.org/9d3f24d5a9db>

<sup>5</sup>CSE 576 “Topics in NLP” course, Arizona State Univ.



statistic	
# of tasks	1616
# of task types	76
# of languages	55
# of domains	33
# of non-English tasks	576
avg. definition length (words per task)	56.6
avg. # of positive examples (per task)	2.8
avg. # of negative examples (per task)	2.4
avg. # of instances (per task)	3106.0

Table 2: Statistics of SUP-NATINST.

## 4 Tk-INSTRUCT: Learning to Follow Instructions at Scale

**Defining Generalization to Unseen Tasks.** Each task  $t$  is defined via its natural language instruction  $I_t$ , and each task has a set of input/output instances  $(X_t, Y_t)$ . A model  $M$  is expected to produce the output  $y$ , given the input  $x$  and the task instruction  $I_t$ :  $M(I_t, x) = y$ , for  $(x, y) \in (X_t, Y_t)$ . In particular, we would like to evaluate model  $M$  on tasks that are not observed (i.e., their instances were not used for training  $M$ ). The only source of signal for learning the task at inference time is in-context instructions  $I_t$  that contain a definition and demonstration examples of the task.

**Tk-INSTRUCT.** We introduce **Tk-INSTRUCT**, a model that is meta-trained on SUP-NATINST for solving tasks given their in-context instructions. Previous work has shown the effectiveness of such meta-training in improving model’s ability to do in-context learning with either prompts (Zhong et al., 2021; Sanh et al., 2022) or demonstration examples (Min et al., 2022a). Because of the large variety of tasks in SUP-NATINST, we are able to do this multi-task meta-training at a larger scale than before. We conduct our experiments and analysis based on the T5 model (Raffel et al., 2020). Since each instruction  $I_t$  consists of multiple elements as described in our instruction schema (§3), we map these elements to textual format and append them before the input instance. Fig. 8 in the appendix shows how we encode the full instructions. We study different combinations of these instruction elements in §7.2. By default, we will use our most effective instruction elements (i.e., task definition and two positive examples) unless otherwise specified. In the same manner, we train the multilingual variant m**Tk-INSTRUCT** based on the mT5 model (Xue et al., 2021).

## 5 Benchmarking Cross-Task Generalization with SUP-NATINST

Here we provide our recommended recipe for benchmarking generalization via SUP-NATINST.

### 5.1 Evaluation Setup

**An Evaluation Split of Unseen Tasks.** We split the large collection of tasks in SUP-NATINST into two subsets: one for evaluation and the other for supervision. For evaluation tasks, we fix a manually-selected collection of 12 categories that represent 154 tasks. The large variety of tasks in SUP-NATINST enables us to choose a diverse set of tasks for evaluation – such as those at word, sentence, and document levels, covering both classification and generation formats. Appendix G lists our evaluation tasks with examples for representative tasks. For an efficient evaluation, we sample a maximum of 100 instances for each task, which results in 15,310 testing instances in total. The remaining tasks are used for training models.<sup>6</sup>

**Divided Tracks for English and X-lingual Tasks.** SUP-NATINST consists of tasks across multiple languages, which enables evaluating the model’s generalization to unseen tasks not only in English but also in other languages. Therefore, we divide our evaluation tasks into two tracks: one for **English cross-task generalization** (119 tasks) and the other for **cross-lingual cross-task generalization** (35 tasks). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study in cross-lingual cross-task generalization (i.e., generalization to unseen tasks in different languages). Fig. 11 and Fig. 12 in the appendix contain the evaluation tasks for each track.

**Evaluation Metrics.** Due to the diversity of our tasks and the open-ended generation nature of our formulation,<sup>7</sup> we adopt *ROUGE-L* (Lin, 2004) for reporting aggregated performance results. This is a soft string overlap metric that can be applied to a wide range of text generation tasks. We show that the ranking from this metric correlates well with accuracy for classification tasks in Appendix E. We also conduct a human evaluation in §6.2.

<sup>6</sup>To avoid data leakage, we exclude tasks from the training set if they are sourced from the same dataset as any test task. This results in 757 training tasks for the English track and 1271 training tasks for the cross-lingual track.

<sup>7</sup>Unlike Sanh et al. (2022) and Wei et al. (2022), who evaluate their models on classification tasks via option ranking (i.e., scoring the correct answer(s) higher than other candidate answers), we evaluate our models in an *open-ended* generation setting with no task-specific assumptions. We believe this is a more realistic measure of generalization to unseen tasks.

## 5.2 Baselines and Existing Models

Here we discuss a variety of baselines and competitive models for our target application. See Appendix D for implementation details.

**Heuristic baselines.** We first evaluate the following heuristics to evaluate the possible shortcuts in the data. **Copying Demo Output** copies the output of a random demonstration example. Since we balance the labels for our test tasks, the performance of this baseline will roughly equal a random guess or a majority baseline for classification tasks. **Copying Instance Input** copies the given instance input. This strategy performs well on tasks where the target output largely overlaps with the input (e.g., question rewriting, grammar error correction).

**Off-the-shelf pretrained language models.** We evaluate existing LMs that are not fine-tuned with instruction-specific data. Specifically, we evaluate the 11B-parameter T5 (Raffel et al., 2020) as a direct counterpart of Tk-INSTRUCT. Due to the infilling pretraining objective of the original T5 model, it cannot continue text well. Therefore, we evaluate its “LM-adapted” version, which is further trained with a language modeling objective (Lester et al., 2021). Additionally, we evaluate GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020), a 175B-parameter autoregressive LM that has shown remarkable ability in following demonstrations provided in its prompt.

**Instruction-tuned models.** In addition to our Tk-INSTRUCT (§4), we evaluate existing models that are fine-tuned to follow language instructions. In particular, we evaluate InstructGPT (Ouyang et al., 2022) which uses reinforcement learning to incorporate human preferences into a GPT-3 pretrained model, and T0 (Sanh et al., 2022) which finetunes T5 on a collection of task prompts in PROMPT-SOURCE (Bach et al., 2022).

**Upper bound estimates.** We estimate an upper bound on models’ generalization to unseen tasks by fine-tuning an **oracle** model on the tasks’ labeled instances. Since this model observes the *hidden* instances of the evaluation tasks, it is, by definition, an estimated upper bound to our generalization-based models. Specifically, we fine-tune a T5-11B model on the 119 English evaluation tasks, and a mT5-13B model on the 35 non-English tasks, with 1K random training instances per task, without overlap with the evaluation instances.

	Methods ↓ / Evaluation →	En	X-lingual
Heuristic Baselines	Copying Instance Input	14.2	5.4
	Copying Demo Output	28.5	50.3
Pretrained LMs	T5-LM (11B)	30.2	–
	GPT3 (175B)	45.0	51.3
Instruction-tuned Models	T0 (11B)	32.3	–
	InstructGPT (175B)	52.1	52.8
	Tk-INSTRUCT (ours, 11B)	<b>62.0</b>	–
	mTk-INSTRUCT (ours, 13B)	57.1	<b>66.1</b>
Upper-bound (est.)	Supervised Training	74.3	94.0

Table 3: The overall performance of different methods on unseen tasks in the test set of SUP-NATINST (§6.1). We report ROUGE-L here as our aggregated metric. **Models that leverage instructions show stronger generalization to unseen tasks.** In particular, our model that is fine-tuned on a diverse set of tasks outperforms InstructGPT and T0 by a large margin.

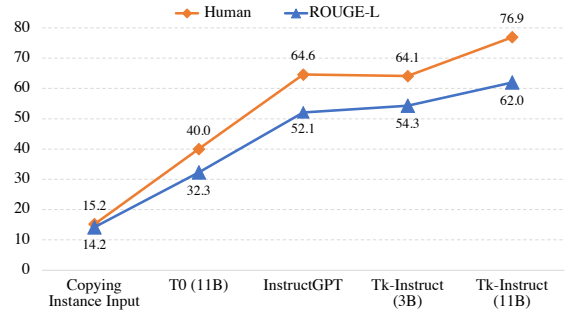


Figure 3: Human evaluation vs. ROUGE-L for several methods (§6.2). The trends of these two metrics are highly correlated with a Pearson coefficient of 0.998.

## 6 Experimental Results

### 6.1 Overall Results

Table 3 summarizes our overall benchmarking results. We use the same input encoding that contains the most effective instructional elements (task definition and two positive examples without the negative examples and explanations) for all the methods. To better understand models’ generalization to different tasks, we also break down the performance according to the task categories in Fig. 4. We refer the reader to Appendix H for more detailed analysis on each individual task.

**Instruction-tuning enables stronger generalization to unseen tasks.** Generally instruction-tuned models perform better compared to their untuned LM counterparts (Tk-INSTRUCT vs. T5-LM, InstructGPT vs. GPT-3) and heuristic baselines. This indicates models do learn to follow instructions by finetuning on instruction data, and this can generalize to new instructions for unseen tasks. T0 is an exception, which is only slightly better than

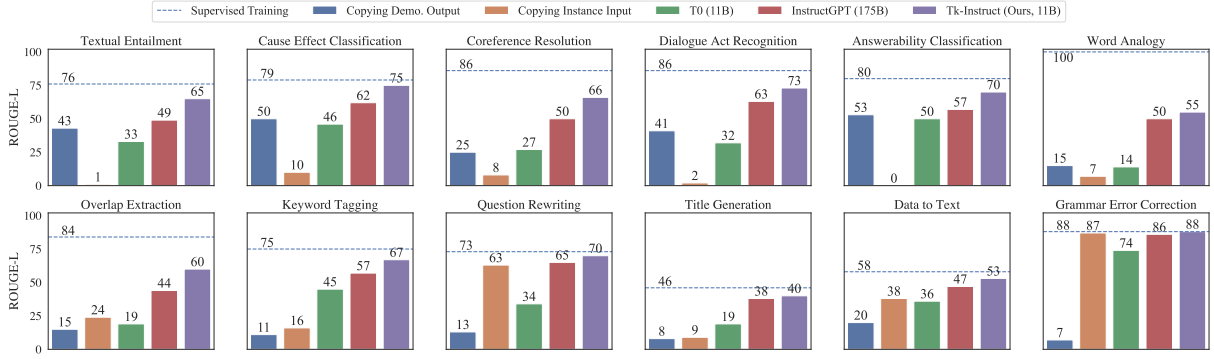


Figure 4: Performance per evaluation task type. *Tk*-INSTRUCT consistently performs better than other generalization-based methods on all task types, while there is still a sizable gap compared to supervised training.

T5-LM. We suspect this is because the style of prompting in T0’s training data is very different from our style of instructions.

**Our *Tk*-INSTRUCT outperforms InstructGPT.** Our *Tk*-INSTRUCT and *mTk*-INSTRUCT models, which are trained with a variety of tasks, generalize best to unseen tasks for both English and non-English tasks in all evaluation task categories. InstructGPT also shows a great extent of generalization to our evaluation tasks. However, we want to note it is not clear if InstructGPT’s training data overlaps with our evaluation tasks since their data is unavailable.

**There is a sizable gap for improvement.** Despite the impressive performance of current models, there is a sizable gap between the generalization of instruction-based models and the supervised training approach, leaving more room for improvement.

## 6.2 Human Evaluation

For language generation tasks, automatic metrics are only an approximation of human judgments; we conduct a human evaluation to confirm the findings so far. Specifically, we ask crowdworkers to indicate if they prefer the predicted answer by the model or the ground truth outputs for each instance with ties being allowed (see Appendix B for details). The resulting human evaluation metric indicates how often model predictions were rated as at least as good as our ground truth labels. The theoretical upper bound of this metric is 100% when the model is rated at least as good as the ground truth for all the instances. The results of human evaluation (shown in Fig. 3) align quite well with our automatic metrics and confirm the human-perceived quality of our models.

## 7 Further Analysis

We conduct further analysis to understand the important factors for models to generalize across tasks. Due to the computational cost, this analysis is done on the English track and using the T5-3B checkpoint, except for the experiments on model sizes.

### 7.1 Scaling Trends of Generalization

We study *Tk*-INSTRUCT’s generalization performance with respect to three scaling factors: the number of training tasks, the number of instances per task, and the model sizes. Fig. 5 presents the performance change by scaling each of them.

**More observed tasks improve the generalization.**

We fine-tune *Tk*-INSTRUCT with different numbers of tasks that are randomly sampled from the whole training set (Fig. 5a). The model generalization performance grows log-linearly<sup>8</sup> as we increase the set of tasks used for training. Previous work (Mishra et al., 2022b; Sanh et al., 2022; Wei et al., 2022) has made similar observations on a much smaller scale, while we show that this trend holds even with 757 diverse training tasks.

**A large number of training instances do not help generalization.**

We then vary the number of instances per task that are used for finetuning (Fig. 5b). While the conventional wisdom in supervised learning is that more training instances usually helps (Banko and Brill, 2001; Sun et al., 2017; Hestness et al., 2017), in our setup, the model’s performance saturates when only 64 instances per task are used for training. A large number of training instances would instead lead to longer training time and risk overfitting to the training tasks.

<sup>8</sup>A linear function of an exponential increase of parameters, i.e., growth at a constant multiplicative rate.

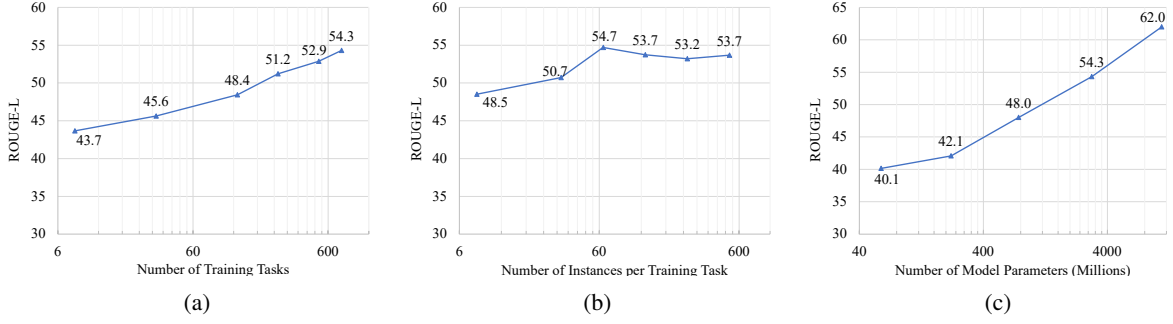


Figure 5: Scaling trends of models performance (§7.1) as a function of (a) the number of training tasks; (b) the number of instances per training task; (c) model sizes.  $x$ -axes are in log scale. The **linear growth of model performance with exponential increase in observed tasks and model size** is a promising trend. Evidently, the performance gain from more instances is limited.

Testing Encoding → Training Encoding ↓	Task ID	Def	Pos (1)	Def + Pos (1)	Pos (2)	Def + Pos (2)	Def + Pos (2) + Neg (2)	Def + Pos (2) + Neg (2) + Expl	Pos (4)	Def + Pos (4)	Average
Task ID	<u>21.2</u>	33.3	16.8	30.9	23.0	33.7	33.9	31.6	26.0	36.4	33.9
Def	17.3	<u>45.0</u>	31.1	43.8	36.4	46.4	44.2	44.3	38.0	46.0	39.9
Pos (1)	10.9	22.1	<u>43.9</u>	47.8	46.6	49.2	46.2	43.4	46.6	49.5	43.1
Def + Pos (1)	11.1	42.2	43.8	<u>52.4</u>	47.4	53.3	53.1	51.8	47.8	53.7	44.5
Pos (2)	12.7	22.4	47.1	50.2	<u>49.3</u>	52.3	50.6	46.7	49.8	52.4	45.0
Def + Pos (2)	12.4	42.1	44.5	52.4	49.0	<u>54.3</u>	53.5	52.7	50.3	54.8	46.4
Def + Pos (2) + Neg (2)	14.0	42.3	43.6	51.8	48.6	53.5	<u>54.3</u>	50.2	49.6	53.8	45.9
Def + Pos (2) + Neg (2) + Expl	15.4	42.0	43.8	50.7	47.6	51.9	52.5	<u>52.6</u>	48.6	52.2	44.3
Pos (4)	11.0	23.9	45.6	49.8	49.0	51.7	49.5	47.5	<u>49.8</u>	51.3	44.5
Definition + Pos (4)	11.0	42.4	44.3	51.9	48.7	53.7	53.4	50.6	50.5	<u>53.5</u>	46.0

Table 4: Performance (ROUGE-L) of models trained and evaluated with various encodings. Diagonal numbers (underlined) represent performances of models trained and evaluated with the same instruction encoding. Each encoding is a combination of the elements in the instructions (Fig. 1). **Task ID** is a short string composed of dataset name and task category; **Def** represents the task definition; **Pos (k)** represents  $k$  positive examples; **Neg (k)** represents  $k$  negative examples; **Expl** represents explanation. These results (a) **show the gains from various instructional elements**, and (b) indicate **surprising reliability of the models to various input encoding**. A model trained with definition and positive examples (i.e., the last row) remains robust for different encodings.

**Tuning larger models with instructions consistently lead to gains.** We study the effect of model scaling by initializing  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT from different sizes of pretrained T5 checkpoints, including the small, base, large, xl and xxl sizes (Fig. 5c). We found that increasing the model sizes consistently bring significant improvement (log-linearly with parameter size). This finding contradicts the claim in Xu et al. (2022) that “model size has little impact on performance with an extremely large number of tasks.” Combining Fig. 5(a) and Fig. 5(c), one can create a correspondence between model size and task size. For example, a T5-large model trained with 757 tasks can achieve comparable performance (48.0 ROUGE-L) to the T5-3B model trained with 128 tasks (48.4 ROUGE-L), indicating that increasing the diversity of training tasks is an alternative to scaling model sizes.

## 7.2 Instructing with Different Elements

We evaluate the performance of  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT under different instructional elements.

**Benefit of different instructional elements.** As shown in Fig. 1, SUP-NATINST provides multiple elements for instructing a task. We train multiple models with different combinations of these elements. The *diagonal* cells of Table 4 show the performance of our models when trained and evaluated on a particular instruction encoding. Based on the diagonal numbers, including the task definition consistently helps the model to generalize better. Moreover, combining the task definition with positive demonstration examples yields further improvement. However, adding more demonstration examples is negligible. Negative examples help a little bit; explanations decrease performance, which is consistent with the observations of Mishra et al. (2022b) and Lampinen et al. (2022) when



the model is not large enough. Future work can explore whether more powerful models can benefit from these elements.

**Generalization to different input encodings.** We further investigate whether a model trained on a particular encoding can generalize to other encodings. This can be read from the *non-diagonal* cells of Table 4. The negative result here is that definition-only models cannot generalize to example-only test encodings; and similarly, example-only models cannot generalize to definition-only test encodings. However, models trained on encodings that contain both definition and examples are surprisingly robust across different encoding variations.

## 8 Conclusion

We construct a large-scale benchmark consisting of a diverse set of NLP tasks and their instructions. This benchmark can serve as a rich playground for training or evaluation of models that can generalize to unseen tasks by following instructions. Furthermore, we train *Tk*-INSTRUCT using this data, and demonstrate its capability to perform unseen tasks to a surprising extent. We provide extensive analysis to understand the important factors for such generalization. We hope our data and model will facilitate future work towards more general-purpose models.

## 9 Limitations

While the presented data offers a notable variety (e.g., diverse task types), its underlying distributions suffer from skews which should be addressed in future work (see Appendix F). On language diversity, the proposed benchmark is biased toward English. On output diversity, the collected tasks are generally still skewed to short responses, which might reflect the distribution of the available tasks in the field. This under-representation of the long-tail of tasks poses a challenge for building general-purpose models in the future. We hope future work addresses such distributional imbalances. Moreover, we see natural extensions of the instruction-following setup here in the context of other modalities such as vision or speech.

Automatic evaluation of models’ performance is another challenge, considering the diverse set of tasks in our benchmark, and many of them being open-ended generation tasks. We use ROUGE-L as an aggregated metric in this paper and find it as a good proxy for the *overall* performance of the mod-

els, aligning well with human evaluation. However, there are specific tasks for which ROUGE-L might not serve as an effective proxy of quality (such as rewriting tasks or error correction tasks where copying the input can result in a high ROUGE-L score). We hope these issues will be addressed with the development of more powerful evaluation metrics for text generation.

In terms of computing power, we have experimented with models that were accessible to us and have made the resulting models publicly available. We also acknowledge that there are larger models that we were not able to train due to the limitations of our computational budget.

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## Supplemental Material

### A Crowdsourcing Human Feedback

We use Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT) to crowdsource feedback on the quality of the collected instructions. We limit our crowdworkers to predominantly English-speaking countries (USA, UK, Canada, and Australia), and to those who have finished over 1K HITs with an approval rating of over 99%.

Fig. 6 shows the crowdsourcing template used for collecting crowdworker feedback on our instructions. We show the instructions (the task definition, along with positive and negative examples) followed by forms for their feedback. We allow the crowdworkers to give us a qualitative measure of their perceived quality as well as text boxes for more concrete items (such as typos or phrasings that may benefit from more clear articulation). For each task, we solicit the feedback of 3 crowdworkers and then use this feedback to improve the task definitions or the examples for each task.

### B Crowdsourcing Human Judgements of Generation Quality

We perform a crowdsourcing experiment on Amazon Mechanical Turk (AMT) to assess the quality of the generated responses of models. Specifically, we ask crowdworkers to indicate if they prefer the predicted answer by the model or the ground truth outputs for each instances. The annotation interface is shown in Fig. 7. It is essentially the same template used for the quality assessment of the dataset (§A), except that here the crowdworkers are shown a *pair* of responses for each instances—the reference text (from our benchmark) and the one generated by the model—turning the task into a *comparative* evaluation.

For each instance, we obtain annotations from an annotator as to whether they prefer either response over the other or they would rate them equally (“tie”). The model receives a credit of 1.0 if the worker favors the model’s prediction at least as well as the ground truth label (otherwise, the model would receive a credit of 0.0). The overall accuracy score for the model is computed by averaging instance-level scores. To reduce the costs, the human evaluation of our models is done on 60 randomly selected tasks (about half of our evaluation tasks), and on 10 random instances of each task.

Since it is non-trivial to find non-English speaking crowdworkers (Pavlick et al., 2014), this evaluation was restricted to English language tasks. Therefore, since our task is focused on English tasks, we required workers to be based in a country with a population predominantly of native English speakers (USA, Canada, UK, and Australia) and have completed at least 5000 HITs with  $\geq 99\%$  assignment approval rate.

The resulting human-evaluation metric indicates how often were model predictions equal or preferred to our ground truth labels. In this evaluation, the theoretical upper bound is 100% where the model is rated at least as well as the ground truth. The results of human evaluation are shown in the bottom row of Fig. 3.

### C Instruction Schema

Our instruction schema is based on that of NATINST (Mishra et al., 2022b), but we simplify it to make data collection easier. Our DEFINITION field serves as the union of Mishra et al. (2022b)’s DEFINITION, THINGS TO AVOID, and EMPHASIS & CAUTION. Additionally, we drop their TITLE and PROMPT as their content is most often covered by DEFINITION.

### D Model Implementation Details

**T5 experiments.** We use T5 for training our *Tk*-INSTRUCT, estimating the performance of the supervised approach and conducting analysis.

Our experiments that finetune the T5-11B model are conducted based on the Google’s T5 library<sup>9</sup> and we use their T5.1.1.xxl checkpoint<sup>10</sup> by default, which is pre-trained only on C4.<sup>11</sup> These experiments are run on Google V3-256 TPUs using a batch size of 1,048,576 tokens (1,024 examples), a constant learning rate of 1e-5 and a total of 1000 steps. Each training run takes 4 hours to complete.

Our analyses that use T5 models smaller than 11B parameters are conducted based on Huggingface’s transformers library and model checkpoints<sup>12</sup> (Wolf et al., 2020) on GPU machines.

<sup>9</sup><https://github.com/google-research/text-to-text-transfer-transformer>

<sup>10</sup>[https://console.cloud.google.com/storage/browser/t5-data/pretrained\\_models/t5.1.1.xxl](https://console.cloud.google.com/storage/browser/t5-data/pretrained_models/t5.1.1.xxl)

<sup>11</sup>We also tried to finetune *Tk*-INSTRUCT from the T5-LM checkpoint but the final performance is worse. Therefore, we decided to use the T5.1.1.xxl checkpoint.

<sup>12</sup><https://huggingface.co/models?sort=downloads&search=google%2Ft5>

## Instructions and Examples

The main purpose of this task is to get your feedback on the quality of the provided instructions below. We use this feedback to improve the quality of the provided instructions for the next round. Please read the instructions and tell us what you think. You can tell us about: (1) types (2) ambiguous or odd phrasings (3) what can be added/changed to make the task easier to understand. Feel free to be as critical as you want about the instructions.

**Instructions:** Given a statement and question, generate the answer to the question such that the answer is contained in the statement.

Click here to hide/show positive examples

### Positive (Desirable) Examples

Here are examples of desirable behaviors for this task:

---

**Example 1:**  
**Input:** statement: Two lenses to produce magnified images allow for detailed observation of stars., question: Two lenses to produce magnified images allow for what?  
**Output:** Detailed observation of stars

**Explanation of the example:** The answer generated is correct with respect to the question and the statement

---

**Example 2:**  
**Input:** statement: Neurons deliver electrical impulses to other cells, question: What do neurons deliver to other cells?  
**Output:** Electrical impulses

**Explanation of the example:** The answer generated is correct with respect to the question and the statement

Click here to hide/show negative examples

### Negative (Undesirable) Examples

Here are several negative examples (undesirable outputs) for this task:

---

**Example 1:**  
**Input:** statement: Sharks have sharp jaws to catch their prey, question: What do sharks have to catch their prey?  
**Output:** Sharp claws

**Explanation of the example:** The answer generated is incorrect with respect to the question and the statement

---

**Example 2:**  
**Input:** statement: Two lenses to produce magnified images allow for detailed observation of stars., question: Two lenses to produce magnified images allow for what?  
**Output:** Barack Obama

**Explanation of the example:** The example is incorrect, as the answer generated is not related to the statement or question

Great! You are now ready to start the following examples!

## Your Task

First, please tell us how we can improve the above instructions. **We expect you to provide suggestions to improve the instructions for every few HITs.** So, please do not leave them empty all the time. If the instructions are impeccable, leave the boxes empty (and avoid unconstructive feedback such as "It's good", "nothing", etc.)

**Instruction quality:**  
**Q1:** What did you think about the quality of the task definition?  
(Avoid putting random/garbage text here. Consistent random responses will result in being blocked. Better leave this box empty instead of writing something irrelevant. We bonus those workers with constructive feedback for improving the instructions.)  
☐ pretty good    ☐ okay    ☐ weak    ☐ confusing

**Q2:** What can be improved in the instructions, if any? (please indicate any typos, lack of clarities or any other issues)

**Positive examples quality:**  
**Q1:** What did you think about the quality of the provided positive examples?  
☐ pretty good    ☐ okay    ☐ weak    ☐ confusing

**Q2:** What can be improved about the positive examples, if any? (please indicate any typos, lack of clarities or any other issues)

**Negative examples quality:**  
**Q1:** What did you think about the quality of the provided negative examples?  
☐ pretty good    ☐ okay    ☐ weak    ☐ confusing

**Q2:** What can be improved about the negative examples, if any? (please indicate any typos, lack of clarities or any other issues)

**Now please answer the following inputs, according to the provided instructions above.**

**Input:** statement: Mice catch small creatures to eat, question: What species catch small creatures to eat?

Now, given the above input, write an appropriate **output**:

**Input:** statement: a cat requires vision for seeing food animals, question: What does a cat require vision for seeing?

Instructions and Examples

Please read the instructions and rate the candidate responses at the end of the page.

Instructions: Given an Amazon customer review, write a title for the review. The preferred titles are under fifteen words.

Click here to hide/show positive examples

Examples of Positive (Desirable) Outputs

Here are examples of desirable behaviors for this task:

Example 1:

Input: Bought cables in 3ft, 6ft and 9ft. NONE of them worked. NO FUNCTIONALITY WHATSOEVER. Tested many times, its as if the copper wires are just not connected to the terminations. Do these even go through Quality Control before they leave the factory? Waste of money and time.

Output: None of them worked. No functionality at all.

Explanation of the example: The user did not like the product as it was not having any functionality and the title also states that the product was not useful.

Example 2:

Input: I was very surprised at the high quality of the stitching, the sturdiness of the handles and the padding for my laptop. The price is amazingly low and the look is very good. I am quite happy with this purchase. It fit my MacBook Pro perfectly, with a little bit of room to spare.

Output: Pleasantly surprised

Explanation of the example: The review is positive and the user liked the product very much based on the given review, and the title correctly resembles to review.

Click here to hide/show negative examples

Examples of Negative (Undesirable) Outputs

Here are several negative examples (undesirable outputs) for this task:

Example 1:

Input: I was very surprised at the high quality of the stitching, the sturdiness of the handles and the padding for my laptop. The price is amazingly low and the look is very good. I am quite happy with this purchase. It fit my MacBook Pro perfectly, with a little bit of room to spare.

Output: One Star

Your Task

Now rate the following outputs to the instances, according to the provided instructions above.

Input: The replacement battery cost me 1/5 what local retailers wanted for my 4yr old Compaq Presario laptop. The battery is working perfectly. Thanks!!!

Output1: Compaq replacement battery

Output2: Pleasantly surprised

Among two given two outputs, indicate the one that you think best addresses the given input. Select "tie" only if the two outputs are equivalent, i.e., you think they are equally correct or incorrect. Similarly, if the two outputs are identical or synonymous, indicate with "tie".

Output1

Tie

Output2

Input: Even that it was a new model, my provider couldn't provisioned. Otherwise it would it be a perfect replacement for my old model than broke down

Output1: Pleasantly surprised

Output2: Otherwise it would it be a perfect replacement for my old model that broke

Among two given two outputs, indicate the one that you think best addresses the given input. Select "tie" only if the two outputs are equivalent, i.e., you think they are equally correct or incorrect. Similarly, if the two outputs are identical or synonymous, indicate with "tie".

Output1

Tie

Output2

Input: Bought two for a 5 and 7 year old. They love it!

Output1: They love it!

Output2: Pleasantly surprised

Among two given two outputs, indicate the one that you think best addresses the given input. Select "tie" only if the two outputs are equivalent, i.e., you think they are equally correct or incorrect. Similarly, if the two outputs are identical or synonymous, indicate with "tie".

Output1

Tie

Output2

Input: Overall, not very impressed. This is the 2nd ASUS monitor I have, I have the VE228 as well in a dual monitor display. The colors on this monitor suck, plain and simple. Every time I sit down I think it looks too red, too washed out, too green after I adjust the red, the colors aren't consistent at all, and the brightness suffers because of it. Meanwhile, the other ASUS monitor I have that's 3 years old is exactly what I wanted this one to be.Br ][Br ][The monitor wobbles while I'm typing. It's not secure to the base very well. I can tap the sides of both monitors, there is much more and #34;shake and #34; on this new monitor than the older one.Br ][Br ][It also seems to have a problem and #34;waking up and #34; when the computer has sat for a while. I have to turn the power off and back on to get it to recognize, while the old monitor (currently set as monitor #2) works fine.Br ][Br ][I'm not very impressed. I am thinking of upgrading my ASUS motherboard to a new one, but now have to exercise caution.

Output1: Look Elsewhere

Output2: Look Elsewhere

Among two given two outputs, indicate the one that you think best addresses the given input. Select "tie" only if the two outputs are equivalent, i.e., you think they are equally correct or incorrect. Similarly, if the two outputs are identical or synonymous, indicate with "tie".

Output1

Tie

Output2

When fine-tuning models, we train them for two epochs with a batch size of 16 and a constant learning rate of 1e-5. The maximum input length is set to 1024, and the maximum output length is set to 128. These experiments are conducted with 8 A100 GPUs with 48GB GPU memory per each. We use DeepSpeed<sup>13</sup> for model parallelization, with bfloat16 precision enabled to save the GPU mem-

**GPT-3 and InstructGPT experiments.** We use the OpenAI API<sup>14</sup> for conducting the GPT-3 experiments. We use their “davinci” engine for the GPT-3 language model experiments and their “text-davinci-001” engine for the InstructGPT experiments. When making the requests, we set the temperature as 0, top p as 1 and the maximum gen-

eration length as 128. Due to the high cost, we randomly sample 20 instances from each of our 119 test tasks to estimate the performance of GPT-3 and InstructGPT. All API requests were made on May 30, 2022.

**Encoding instruction with input** For every problem setup, we map a given instruction  $I_t$  and an input instance  $x$  into a textual format, obtaining  $enc(I_t, x)$ . Each instruction  $I_t$  consists of multiple elements as described in our instruction schema (§3). We map each element of the instruction to a textual format and prepend it to the input instance. Fig. 8 shows how we encode the full instruction. We study different combinations of these instruction elements in §7.2. The encoded instance is then fed to an encoder-decoder model to predict  $y$ :  $M : enc(I_t, x) \rightarrow y$ .

```

Definition : {{definition}}
Positive Example 1—
  input : {{p_ex1.input}}
  output : {{p_ex1.output}}
  explanation : {{p_ex1.exp}}
Positive Example 2—
  ...
Negative Example 1—
  input : {{n_ex1.input}}
  output : {{n_ex1.output}}
  explanation : {{n_ex1.exp}}
Negative Example 2—
  ...
Now complete the following example—
  input : {{x.input}}
  output :

```

Figure 8: Encoding task instruction with input.

## E Evaluation Metrics

We adopt ROUGE-L as our automatic evaluation metric in this work. However, it remains a question for how much ROUGE-L can reflect model’s performance on different tasks. Although we cannot test ROUGE-L’s correlation with each task-specific metric of the tasks included in our data, we do investigate whether ROUGE-L can be used for classification tasks. Fig. 9 plots the ROUGE-L scores and accuracy of several models on different types of tasks. These task types are usually regarded as classification tasks and have very short ground truth output. We can see that for all these task types, the trend of ROUGE-L correlates well with the trend of accuracy. For some task types, we do see some gap between these two metrics. The reason is because

there are some generation tasks categorized into these types. These results indicate that ROUGE-L is a good proxy for accuracy for classification tasks.

## F Distribution of Tasks

As is described in §3, SUP-NATINST provides the annotation for categorizing tasks along three different dimensions: task type, language, and domain. Fig. 10 shows the distribution of tasks among these three dimensions. This meta-information can be used to study model’s generalization ability in different senses. Despite the diversity of the data, we acknowledge the skew toward certain tasks and languages, which we leave to be addressed by future work.

## G Evaluation Tasks

Table 5 lists the 12 task categories used for our evaluation and all the tasks included in each category (introduced in §5.1). To provide a better sense of what those tasks look like, we also select one representative task from each category and list them in Tables 6–17. Due to the large number of tasks in our dataset, we cannot list all 1,616 tasks in this paper. We refer the reader to our dataset.

## H Performance Improvement per Evaluation Task

To provide more detailed analysis of  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT on each individual task, Fig. 11 presents the per-task improvement of our  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT (3B) model over the best of two heuristic baselines on the English evaluation tasks, and Fig. 12 presents the per-task improvement of the  $mTk$ -INSTRUCT model on the cross-lingual evaluation tasks. For most of the evaluation tasks, we see a notable extent of generalization by  $Tk$ -INSTRUCT.



Figure 9: Rouge-L v.s. Accuracy for task types that are usually regarded as classification tasks. The trends of these two metrics are highly correlated with a Pearson coefficient of 0.970.

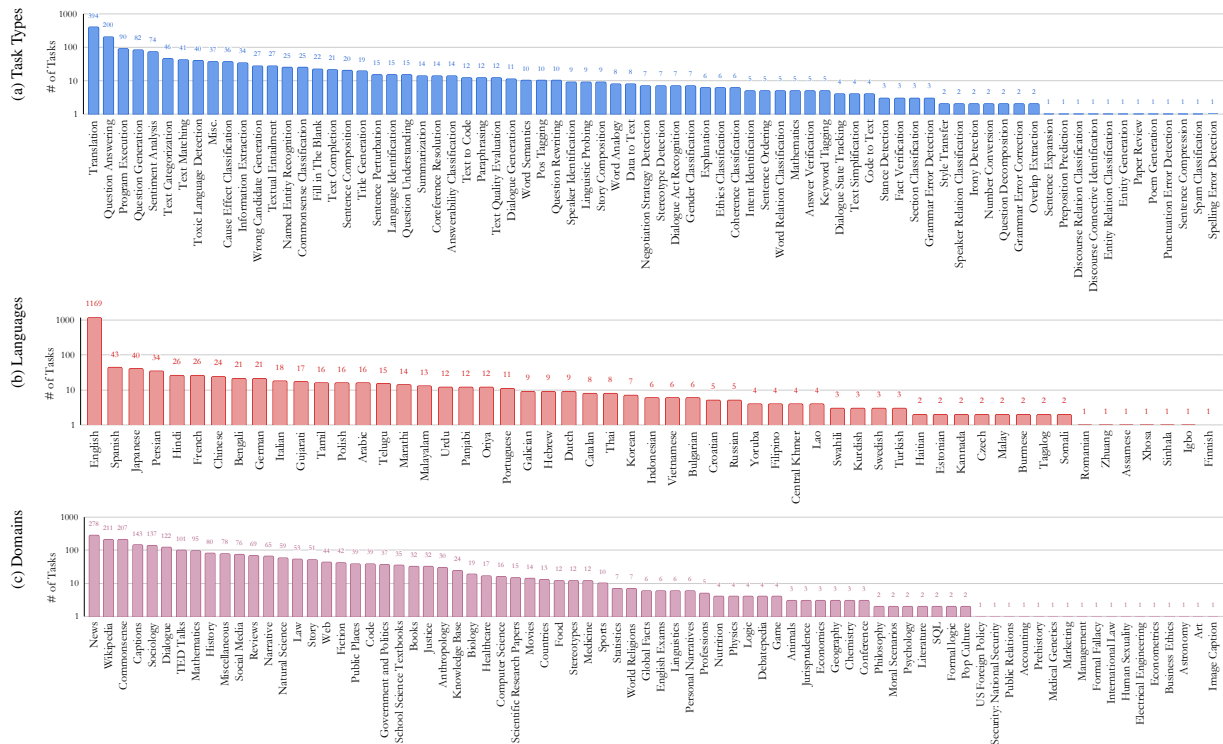


Figure 10: Distribution of SUP-NATINST tasks in terms of their (a) task types (b) languages (c) domains.  $y$ -axes are in log scale.



Task Category	Metric	List of Tasks	
Textual Entailment	Exact Match	task937_defeasible_nli_atomic_textual_entailment task202_multinli_textual_entailment task936_defeasible_nli_atomic_textual_entailment task641_e_snli_textual_entailment task1344_rte_textual_entailment task1615_sick_textual_entailment task1385_anli_textual_entailment task935_defeasible_nli_atomic_textual_entailment task199_multinli_textual_entailment task1388_cb_textual_entailment task1554_scitail_textual_entailment task640_e_snli_textual_entailment task534_farstail_textual_entailment task201_multinli_textual_entailment	task1386_anli_textual_entailment task463_pasinlu_textual_entailment task1387_anli_textual_entailment task738_perspectrum_textual_entailment task1529_scitailv1.1_textual_entailment task190_snli_textual_entailment task200_multinli_textual_entailment task1612_sick_textual_entailment task970_sherliic_textual_entailment task890_gwsd_textual_entailment task464_pasinlu_textual_entailment task1516_imppres_textual_entailment task642_e_snli_textual_entailment
Cause Effect Classification	Exact Match	task1178_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task391_cod3s_cause_effect_classification task939_indicnlp_cause_effect_classification task392_cod3s_cause_effect_classification task938_indicnlp_cause_effect_classification task1168_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task828_copa_cause_effect_classification task1628_copa_hr_cause_effect_classification task943_indicnlp_cause_effect_classification task1182_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1171_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task968_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task942_indicnlp_cause_effect_classification task1181_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1172_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1393_copa_cause_effect_classification task1174_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1627_copa_hr_cause_effect_classification task1177_xcopa_cause_effect_classification	task1184_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1185_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1176_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task614_glucose_cause_effect_classification task1629_copa_hr_cause_effect_classification task1175_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task827_copa_cause_effect_classification task1173_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1180_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1170_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1183_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task969_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task941_indicnlp_cause_effect_classification task1626_copa_hr_cause_effect_classification task940_indicnlp_cause_effect_classification task393_cod3s_cause_effect_classification task1169_xcopa_cause_effect_classification task1179_xcopa_cause_effect_classification
Coreference Resolution	Exact Match	task1391_winogrande_coreference_resolution task1664_wino_bias_coreference_resolution task304_numeric_fused_head_coreference_resolution task892_gap_coreference_resolution task891_gap_coreference_resolution task330_gap_coreference_resolution task401_numeric_fused_head_coreference_resolution	task033_winogrande_coreference_resolution task133_winowhy_coreference_resolution task329_gap_coreference_resolution task249_enhanced_wsc_coreference_resolution task648_winograd_wsc_coreference_resolution task1390_wsc_fixxed_coreference_resolution task893_gap_coreference_resolution
Dialogue Act Recognition	Exact Match	task879_schema_guided_dstc8_dialogue_act_recognition task362_spolin_dialogue_act_recognition task1533_dailydialog_dialogue_act_recognition task1534_dailydialog_dialogue_act_recognition	task880_schema_guided_dstc8_dialogue_act_recognition task1531_dailydialog_dialogue_act_recognition task1394_meta_woz_dialogue_act_recognition
Answerability Classification	Exact Match	task020_mctaco_answerability_classification task050_multirc_answerability_classification task1439_doqa_answerability_classification task233_iirc_answerability_classification task226_stack_overflow_answerability_classification task396_persianqa_answerability_classification task1640_adverserial_qa_answerability_classification	task232_iirc_answerability_classification task1442_doqa_answerability_classification task242_tweetqa_answerability_classification task1624_disfl_qa_answerability_classification task520_aquamuse_answerability_classification task290_tellmewhy_answerability_classification task349_squad2.0_answerability_classification
Word Analogy	Exact Match	task1155_bard_word_analogy task1152_bard_word_analogy task1158_bard_word_analogy task1156_bard_word_analogy task1157_bard_word_analogy	task1159_bard_word_analogy task1153_bard_word_analogy task1154_bard_word_analogy
Overlap Extraction	ROUGE-L	task039_qasc_overlap_extraction	task281_points_of_correspondence_overlap_extraction
Keyword Tagging	ROUGE-L	task613_liar_keyword_tagging task645_wiki_auto_all_data_keyword_tagging task620_ohsumed_keyword_tagging	task036_qasc_keyword_tagging task623_ohsumed_keyword_tagging
Question Rewriting	ROUGE-L	task670_ambigqa_question_rewriting task121_zest_question_rewriting task1195_disfl_qa_question_rewriting task442_com_qa_question_rewriting task1345_qqp_question_rewriting task035_winogrande_question_rewriting	task671_ambigqa_question_rewriting task1562_zest_question_rewriting task1622_disfl_qa_question_rewriting task034_winogrande_question_rewriting task402_grailqa_question_rewriting
Title Generation	ROUGE-L	task1356_xlsum_title_generation task1540_peer_read_title_generation task1659_billsum_title_generation task569_recipe_nlg_title_generation task1342_amazon_us_reviews_title_generation task220_rocstories_title_generation task1561_clickbait_news_bg_title_generation task418_persent_title_generation task1358_xlsum_title_generation task769_qed_title_generation	task219_rocstories_title_generation task602_wikitext_title_generation task1586_scifact_title_generation task743_eurlex_title_generation task500_scruples_title_generation task619_ohsumed_title_generation task510_reddit_tifu_dataset_title_generation task288_gigaword_title_generation task1161_coda_19_title_generation
Data to Text	ROUGE-L	task957_e2e_data_to_text task1631_open_pi_data_to_text task1598_nyc_data_to_text task1728_web_nlg_data_to_text task102_commonongen_data_to_text	task677_ollie_data_to_text task1407_dart_data_to_text task1409_dart_data_to_text task760_msr_sqa_data_to_text
Grammar Error Correction	ROUGE-L	task1557_jfleg_grammar_error_correction	

Table 5: 12 Evaluation categories (§5.1), their evaluation metrics (Exact Matching or ROUGE-L, §5.1), and all the tasks in each category.

Task Type	Textual Entailment
Task ID	task1344_rte_textual_entailment
Definition	In this task, you're given two sentences. Indicate if the first sentence clearly entails the second sentence (i.e., one can conclude the 2nd sentence by reading the 1st one). Indicate your answer with "1" if the first sentence entails the second sentence, otherwise answer with "0".
Positive Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> Sentence 1: No Weapons of Mass Destruction Found in Iraq Yet. Sentence 2: Weapons of Mass Destruction Found in Iraq. <b>Output:</b> 0 <b>Explanation:</b> In our first statement we clearly say that Iraq does not have any weapon of mass destruction but the second sentence says that weapon of mass destruction is found in Iraq which is a contradiction. Hence output will be 0 for non entailment.
Negative Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> Sentence 1: Valero Energy Corp., on Monday, said it found "extensive" additional damage at its 250,000-barrel-per-day Port Arthur refinery. Sentence 2: Valero Energy Corp. produces 250,000 barrels per day. <b>Output:</b> 0 <b>Explanation:</b> The first statement mentions that there was damage found in the 250,000 barrel-per-day Port Arthur refinery. Which means that they produce 250,000 barrels a day. Hence the output should have been 1 for entailment.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> Sentence 1: Like the United States, U.N. officials are also dismayed that Aristide killed a conference called by Prime Minister Robert Malval in Port-au-Prince in hopes of bringing all the feuding parties together. Sentence 2: Aristide had Prime Minister Robert Malval murdered in Port-au-Prince. <b>Valid Output:</b> ["0"]

Table 6: An example task in the Textual Entailment category of our dataset, adopted from RTE (Dagan et al., 2005; Bentivogli et al., 2008).

Task Type	Cause Effect Classification
Task ID	task828_copa_cause_effect_classification
Definition	In this task your given two statements. You must judge whether the second sentence is the cause or effect of the first one. Label the instances as "cause" or "effect" based on your judgment. The sentences are separated by a newline character.
Positive Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> The women met for coffee. They wanted to catch up with each other. <b>Output:</b> cause <b>Explanation:</b> The women met for coffee because they wanted to catch up with each other.
Negative Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> My body cast a shadow over the grass. The sun was rising. <b>Output:</b> effect <b>Explanation:</b> The rising of the sun isn't an effect of casting a shadow over the grass.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> The woman tolerated her friend's difficult behavior. The woman knew her friend was going through a hard time. <b>Valid Output:</b> ["cause"]

Table 7: An example task in the Cause Effect Classification category of our dataset, adopted from COPA (Roemmele et al., 2011).

Task Type	Coreference Resolution
Task ID	task1391_winogrande_coreference_resolution
Definition	In this task, you are given a question containing a blank (__) and two options. You should pick the best option to answer the question. Please answer with "A" or "B".
Positive Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> Katrina gave Christine a stuffed animal for their birthday, but __ already had this one. (A) Katrina (B) Christine <b>Output:</b> B <b>Explanation:</b> Since the blank is someone who received the gift and already had a stuffed animal, the answer must be "Christine".
Negative Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> Kevin had to use less sunscreen when at the beach tanning than Justin because __ had less sensitive skin. (A) Kevin (B) Justin <b>Output:</b> (A) <b>Explanation:</b> Here, an additional parentheses has been added to the answer. Note that, a valid answer must be "A" or "B".
Instance	<b>Input:</b> Benjamin hated being in the sand and just watched Nelson make castle since __ hated to be messy. (A) Benjamin (B) Nelson <b>Valid Output:</b> ["A"]

Table 8: An example task in the Cause Effect Classification category of our dataset, adopted from WinoGrande (Sakaguchi et al., 2020).

Task Type	Dialogue Act Recognition
Task ID	task1394_meta_woz_dialogue_act_recognition
Definition	In this task, you are given four sentences: a bot task sentence, a bot role sentence, a user task sentence and a user role sentence. Your job is to classify given sentences into one of the 47 different domains. The domains are: "UPDATE_CALENDAR", "PRESENT_IDEAS", "MOVIE_LISTINGS", "AUTO_SORT", "GAME_RULES", "CONTACT_MANAGER", "BANK_BOT", "MUSIC_SUGGESTER", "CHECK_STATUS", "PET_ADVICE", "HOW_TO_BASIC", "NAME_SUGGESTER", "QUOTE_OF_THE_DAY_BOT", "GUINNESS_CHECK", "INSURANCE", "RESTAURANT_PICKER", "MAKE_RESTAURANT_RESERVATIONS", "WEDDING_PLANNER", "SKI_BOT", "HOME_BOT", "PLAY_TIMES", "BUS_SCHEDULE_BOT", "WHAT_IS_IT", "PHONE_PLAN_BOT", "DECIDER_BOT", "PHONE_SETTINGS", "TIME_ZONE", "LIBRARY_REQUEST", "UPDATE_CONTACT", "CATALOGUE_BOT", "PROMPT_GENERATOR", "SCAM_LOOKUP", "SPORTS_INFO", "POLICY_BOT", "CITY_INFO", "APARTMENT_FINDER", "EVENT_RESERVE", "SHOPPING", "EDIT_PLAYLIST", "LOOK_UP_INFO", "ORDER_PIZZA", "WEATHER_CHECK", "APPOINTMENT_REMINDER", "GEOGRAPHY", "STORE_DETAILS", "AGREEMENT_BOT", "ALARM_SET".
Positive Example	<b>Input:</b> Bot's task: Inform the user that the topping they are asking for is unavailable. Bot's role: You are a bot designed to help customers order pizza. User's task: Ask if a certain pizza topping is available. User's role: You are interacting with a pizza restaurant bot. <b>Output:</b> ORDER_PIZZA <b>Explanation:</b> According to the descriptions of the four sentences, we know that the type of task is ORDER_PIZZA.
Negative Example	<b>Input:</b> Bot's task: Help the user with their pizza order. Bot's role: You are a bot designed to help customers order pizza. User's task: Ask the bot for three different pizzas. User's role: You are interacting with a pizza restaurant bot. <b>Output:</b> UPDATE_CALENDAR <b>Explanation:</b> According to the descriptions of the tasks and roles, we know that the type of task is ORDER_PIZZA, but the output is UPDATE_CALENDAR, so it is incorrect.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> Bot's task: Tell the user when the movie is playing on Friday night. Bot's role: You are a bot designed to provide movie listings. User's task: Ask the bot for the movie times for a movie on Friday night. User's role: You are interacting with a bot designed to provide movie listings. <b>Valid Output:</b> ["MOVIE_LISTINGS"]

Table 9: An example task in the Dialogue Act Recognition category of our dataset, adopted from MetaLWOz (Shalyminov et al., 2020).

Task Type	Answerability Classification
Task ID	task1640_adverserial_qa_answerability_classification
Definition	Given a paragraph from a wikipedia article about some topic, and a question related to the topic, determine whether the question is answerable from the paragraph. If the question is answerable, answer "True", otherwise, answer "False".
Positive Example	<b>Input:</b> Another approach to brain function is to examine the consequences of damage to specific brain areas. Even though it is protected by the skull and meninges, surrounded by cerebrospinal fluid, and isolated from the bloodstream by the blood 2013 brain barrier, the delicate nature of the brain makes it vulnerable to numerous diseases and several types of damage. In humans, the effects of strokes and other types of brain damage have been a key source of information about brain function. Because there is no ability to experimentally control the nature of the damage, however, this information is often difficult to interpret. In animal studies, most commonly involving rats, it is possible to use electrodes or locally injected chemicals to produce precise patterns of damage and then examine the consequences for behavior. Question: What is surrounded by cerebrospinal fluid? <b>Output:</b> True <b>Explanation:</b> The paragraph comes from the wikipedia page on the brain. The answer to the question is the brain which can be found in the paragraph.
Negative Example	<b>Input:</b> NASCAR (headquartered in Daytona Beach) begins all three of its major auto racing series in Florida at Daytona International Speedway in February, featuring the Daytona 500, and ends all three Series in November at Homestead-Miami Speedway. Daytona also has the Coke Zero 400 NASCAR race weekend around Independence Day in July. The 24 Hours of Daytona is one of the world's most prestigious endurance auto races. The Grand Prix of St. Petersburg and Grand Prix of Miami have held IndyCar races as well. Question: What is the starting time of NASCAR's big events? <b>Output:</b> False <b>Explanation:</b> This paragraph comes from the wikipedia article on Florida. The answer to the given question is February which can be found in the paragraph, however the output is given as False.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> Another approach to brain function is to examine the consequences of damage to specific brain areas. Even though it is protected by the skull and meninges, surrounded by cerebrospinal fluid, and isolated from the bloodstream by the blood 2013 brain barrier, the delicate nature of the brain makes it vulnerable to numerous diseases and several types of damage. In humans, the effects of strokes and other types of brain damage have been a key source of information about brain function. Because there is no ability to experimentally control the nature of the damage, however, this information is often difficult to interpret. In animal studies, most commonly involving rats, it is possible to use electrodes or locally injected chemicals to produce precise patterns of damage and then examine the consequences for behavior. Question: What are the benefits of the blood brain barrier? <b>Valid Output:</b> ["True"]

Table 10: An example task in the Answerability Classification category of our dataset, adopted from AdversarialQA (Bartolo et al., 2020).

Task Type	Word Analogy
Task ID	task1156_bard_word_analogy
Definition	Two analogies that relate actions to the tools used to perform the action is given in the form “A : B. C : ?”. “A : B” relates action A to tool B. Your task is to replace the question mark (?) with the appropriate tool for the given action C, following the “A : B” relation.
Positive Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> eat : fork. cook : ? <b>Output:</b> pan <b>Explanation:</b> The given analogy relates actions to the tools used to perform them. A fork can be used to eat. To cook, a pan can be used.
Negative Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> dig : shovel. wash : ? <b>Output:</b> sink <b>Explanation:</b> The given analogy relates actions to the tools used to perform them. A knife can be used to cut. To wash, a sink CANNOT be used.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> cut : knife. wash : ? <b>Valid Output:</b> [“soap”, “washcloth”, “detergent”, “rag”]

Table 11: An example task in the Word Analogy category of our dataset, adopted from BARD (Fulda et al., 2017).

Task Type	Overlap Extraction
Task ID	task281_points_of_correspondence_overlap_extraction
Definition	You will be given three sentences. Read them, then identify a noun phrase (person, place, or thing) or event that is shared between all three sentences. As the output, write the span of the text corresponding to that phrase in each sentence. Keep the order of the sentences, that is, your answer should look like: 1: *a phrase from sentence 1* 2: *a phrase from sentence 2* 3: *a phrase from sentence 3*
Positive Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> 1: Four employees of the store have been arrested , but its manager – herself a woman – was still at large Saturday , said Goa police superintendent Kartik Kashyap . 2: If convicted , they could spend up to three years in jail , Kashyap said . 3: The four store workers arrested could spend 3 years each in prison if convicted . <b>Output:</b> 1: Four employees of the store 2: they 3: The four store workers <b>Explanation:</b> All three mentioned parts refer to the same entity, the four employees. “of the store” in first sentence must be included, since it is part of the same noun phrase describing the employees.
Negative Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> 1: But an Arizona official told CNN Bates never trained with the agency . 2: He didn’t come to Arizona , the official from the Maricopa County Sheriff ’s Office said , and he certainly didn’t train with us . 3: Maricopa County Sheriff ’s Office in Arizona says Robert Bates never trained with them . <b>Output:</b> 1: the agency 3: Maricopa County Sheriff ’s Office in Arizona <b>Explanation:</b> The two noun phrases given in this example are correct, but there’s no noun phrase from sentence 2. You should include all three sentences in your response.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> 1: The President is headed to Panama for a regional summit , and Julie Pace of The Associated Press reports one of the big questions is whether he ’ll make history and have a face-to-face meeting with Cuban leader Raul Castro . 2: And so what the White House is going to be weighing is whether this meeting would be a way to generate more progress or whether it would be a premature reward for the Castros . 3: White House weighing whether Obama should meet with Raul Castro . <b>Valid Output:</b> [“1: Cuban leader Raul Castro 2: the Castros 3: Raul Castro”, “1: face-to-face meeting 2: this meeting 3: meet”]

Table 12: An example task in the Overlap Extraction category of our dataset, adopted from PointsOfCorrespondence (Lebanoff et al., 2020).



Task Type	Keyword Tagging
Task ID	task620_ohsumed_keyword_tagging
Definition	Given an abstract, generate a keyword (a noun phrase) that best describes the focus or contribution of the paper. Such keywords can be directly from the given abstract or outside it.
Positive Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> Abstract: Our results suggest that ethylene oxide retention after sterilization is increased in cuprammonium cellulose plate dialyzers containing potting compound. In contrast, cuprammonium cellulose plate dialyzers without potting compound were characterized by a rapid disappearance of retained ethylene oxide after sterilization. Whether these findings explain the low incidence of SARD with cuprammonium cellulose plate dialyzers that do not contain potting material is a matter for continued study and experimentation.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Sterilization</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This term is directly present in the abstract and it is one of the main topic in it. So can be chosen as the medical subject heading.</p>
Negative Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> Abstract: Our results suggest that ethylene oxide retention after sterilization is increased in cuprammonium cellulose plate dialyzers containing potting compound. In contrast, cuprammonium cellulose plate dialyzers without potting compound were characterized by a rapid disappearance of retained ethylene oxide after sterilization. Whether these findings explain the low incidence of SARD with cuprammonium cellulose plate dialyzers that do not contain potting material is a matter for continued study and experimentation.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Plasma Volume</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This term is not directly present in the abstract and it is no way related to the abstract. So can not be chosen as the medical subject heading. "Cellulose" can be become a mesh term</p>
Instance	<p><b>Input:</b> Abstract: There is controversy regarding the appropriate utilization of health care resources in the management of tricyclic antidepressant overdosage. Antidepressant overdose patients presenting to the emergency department (ED) are routinely admitted to intensive care units, but only a small proportion develop cardiac arrhythmias or other complications requiring such an environment. The authors reviewed the findings in 165 patients presenting to an ED with antidepressant overdose. They found that major manifestations of toxicity on ED evaluation (altered mental status, seizures, arrhythmias, and conduction defects) were commonly associated with a complicated hospital course. Patients with the isolated findings of sinus tachycardia or QTc prolongation had no complications. No patient experienced a serious toxic event without major evidence of toxicity on ED evaluation and continued evidence of toxicity during the hospital course. These data support the concept that proper ED evaluation can identify a large body of patients with trivial ingestions who may not require hospital observation.</p> <p><b>Valid Output:</b> ["Antidepressive Agents, Tricyclic", "Arrhythmia", "California", "Electrocardiography", "Emergencies", "Emergency Service, Hospital", "Female", "Human", "Length of Stay", "Male", "Prognosis", "Retrospective Studies", "Tachycardia, Sinus"]</p>

Table 13: An example task in the Keyword Tagging category of our dataset, adopted from OHSUMED (Hersh et al., 1994).

Task Type	Question Rewriting
Task ID	task1622_disfl_qa_question_rewriting
Definition	Convert a disfluent question to a proper question. A disfluent question is a question that has some interruptions in it while framing. A proper question is the correct form of the question without any disfluency.
Positive Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> Why was uh where was the Rhine regulated with an upper canal?</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Where was the Rhine regulated with an upper canal?</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The above disfluent question is correctly converted to a proper question. The 'uh' and the 'why' before the correction should be removed to make it fluent.</p>
Negative Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> When did Maududi exert the least impact no where did he exert?</p> <p><b>Output:</b> When did Maududi exert the least impact?</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The above disfluent question is not correctly converted to a proper question since the original meaning in the disfluent question is where did Maudidi exert the least impact but the output asks when did Maudidi exert the least impact.</p>
Instance	<p><b>Input:</b> What kind of, no hold up, what describes the proportionality of acceleration to force and mass?</p> <p><b>Valid Output:</b> ["What describes the proportionality of acceleration to force and mass?"]</p>

Table 14: An example task in the Question Rewriting category of our dataset, adopted from Disfl-QA (Gupta et al., 2021).

Task Type	Title Generation
Task ID	task418_persent_title_generation
Definition	Given a document, generate a short title of the document. The title should convey the main idea/event/topic about which the document is being written. Note that URLs in the text have been replaced with [Link].
Positive Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> In a letter posted on the White House web site Tuesday John Brennan assistant to President Barack Obama for homeland security and counterterrorism said Schmidt will have regular access to the president and play a vital role in the country's security. Schmidt's selection comes more than 10 months after Obama declared cyber security a priority and ordered a broad administration review. A senior White House official said Obama was personally involved in the selection process and chose Schmidt because of his unique background and skills. Schmidt will have regular and direct access to the president for cyber security issues the official said. The official spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss the selection process. At the same time cyber experts and potential job candidates have complained that the position lacks the budgetary and policy-making authority needed to be successful. Schmidt will report to the National Security Council and closely support the National Economic Council on cyber issues. Schmidt's selection suggests that economic and business interests in the White House held more sway in the selection process. Schmidt president and CEO of the Information Security Forum a nonprofit international consortium that conducts research in information security has served as chief security officer for Microsoft and as cyber security chief for online auction giant eBay. He was reportedly preferred by Lawrence Summers director of the economic council. A good format for the titel can be the simple subject + object + verb.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> White House picks new cyber coordinator</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The title is relevant to the main topic of document, that is, the selection of Schmidt as the cybersecuti chief.</p>
Negative Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> Lauren Cohan's Walking Dead fate may be written in the Whiskey Cavalier. While the show hasn't been picked up yet Cohan hasn't yet signed on for season 9 of Walking Dead and rumors have circulated for months about her possible exit from the zombie show. Just two days ago show runner Scott Gimple told TV Line that he is incredibly hopeful about working out a new deal with Cohan who has played Maggie since the second season. "These things do happen in TV" he said. But we are talking.</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Scott Gimple signed Lauren Cohan for season 9</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Though the topic is relevant and have correct names from the document, this is incorrect fact, as it is mentioned that Cohan hasn't yet signed.</p>
Instance	<p><b>Input:</b> Days after at least 58 people were killed in a Las Vegas mass shooting , Hillary Clinton called for better gun control . Clinton also had some words for President Trump , particularly of his handling of Hurricane Maria and the devastation in Puerto Rico . Clinton , on her book tour for "What Happened," called her memoir "a story of resilience ." Fallon also had female staff writers write thank you notes to Clinton . "Thank you , Miley , tonight 's show writers and all of the women and young girls out there who are smart , strong and deserving of every opportunity ," Clinton said . As for election night , Clinton said she was disappointed both that she lost and that President Trump won .</p> <p><b>Valid Output:</b> ["Hillary Clinton calls for gun control after Las Vegas shooting"]</p>

Table 15: An example task in the Title Generation category of our dataset, adopted from PerSenT (Bastan et al., 2020).

Task Type	Data to Text
Task ID	task957_e2e_data_to_text
Definition	In this task, we ask you convert a data table of restaurant descriptions into fluent natural-sounding English sentences. The input is a string of key-value pairs; the output should be a natural and grammatical English sentence containing all the information from the input.
Positive Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> name[Aromi], eatType[restaurant], food[English], area[city centre]</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Aromi is an English restaurant in the city centre.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The output sentence faithfully converts the data in the input into a natural-sounding sentence.</p>
Negative Ex-ample	<p><b>Input:</b> name[Blue Spice], eatType[coffee shop], priceRange[more than 00a330], customer rating[5 out of 5], area[riverside], familyFriendly[yes], near[Avalon]</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Blue Spice is a Colombian coffee shop located by the riverside, near Avalon in Boston. Its prices are over 00a330. Its customer ratings are 5 out of 5.</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> While the output contains most of the information from the input, it hallucinates by adding ungrounded information such as "Colombian" and "Boston".</p>
Instance	<p><b>Input:</b> name[The Mill], eatType[restaurant], area[riverside], near[The Rice Boat]</p> <p><b>Valid Output:</b> ["A restaurant called The Mill, can be found near the riverside next to The Rice Boat."]</p>

Table 16: An example task in the Data to Text category of our dataset, adopted from E2E (Novikova et al., 2017).

Task Type	Grammar Error Correction
Task ID	task1557_jfleg_grammar_error_correction
Definition	In this task, you will be shown an incorrect English sentence. You need to generate a corrected form of the input sentence.
Positive Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> The car's wheel are loose. <b>Output:</b> The car's wheel is loose. <b>Explanation:</b> The instance of are is replaced by the word is. This makes the sentence grammatically correct.
Negative Ex-ample	<b>Input:</b> This way is the way to go. <b>Output:</b> This way may be the way to go. <b>Explanation:</b> The example does not correct the misuse of the word way. Instead, it should shorten the sentence to: this is the way to go.
Instance	<b>Input:</b> I think it 's harder for successful preson to risk somethnig , thay coluld lost much more then others . <b>Valid Output:</b> ["I think it 's harder for a successful person to risk something becuase they could lose much more than others ."]

Table 17: An example task in the Grammar Error Correction category of our dataset, adopted from JFLEG (Napoles et al., 2017).

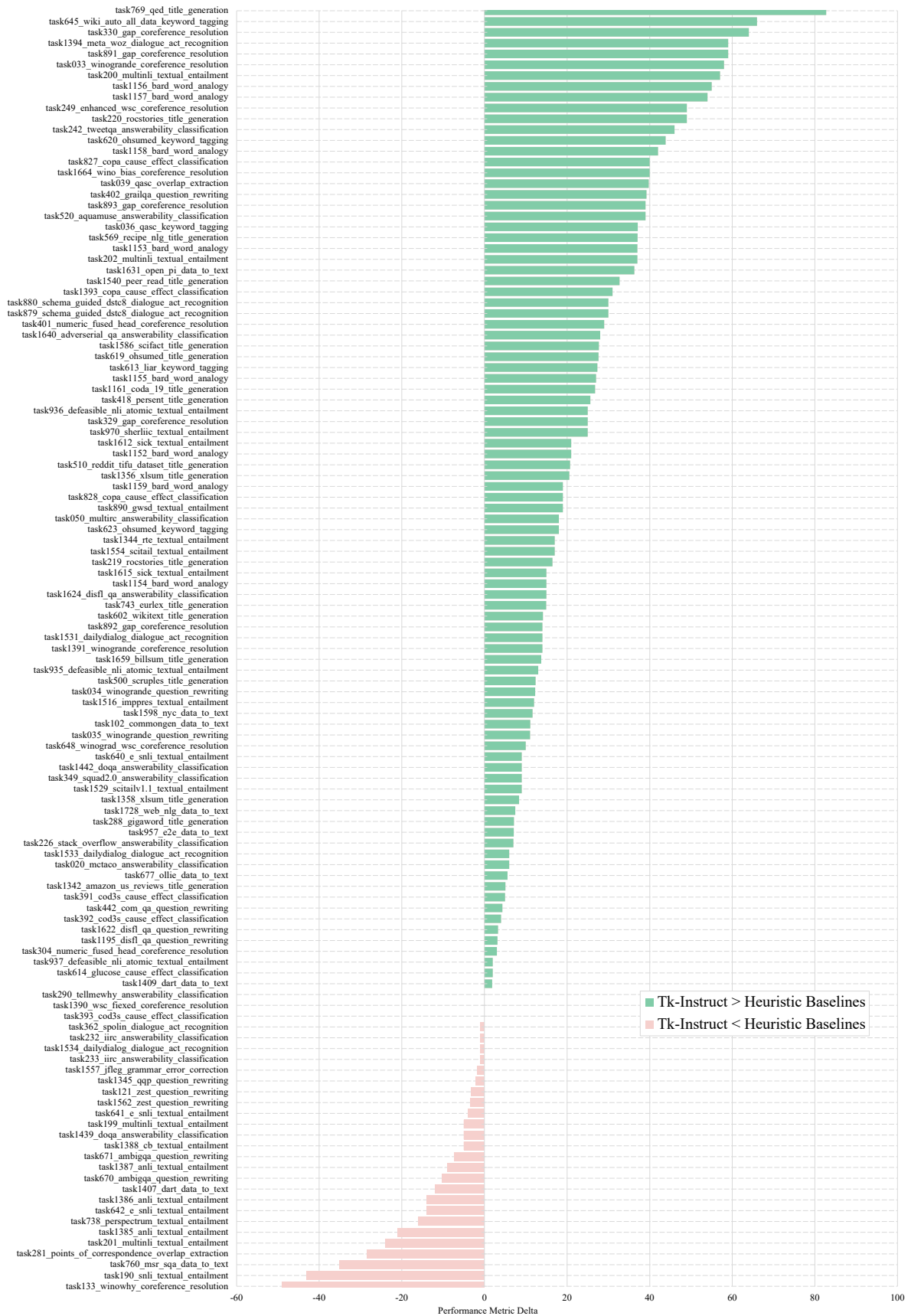


Figure 11: *Tk*-INSTRUCT’s per-task performance improvement over the best of two heuristic baselines on the 119 evaluation tasks of the English track.



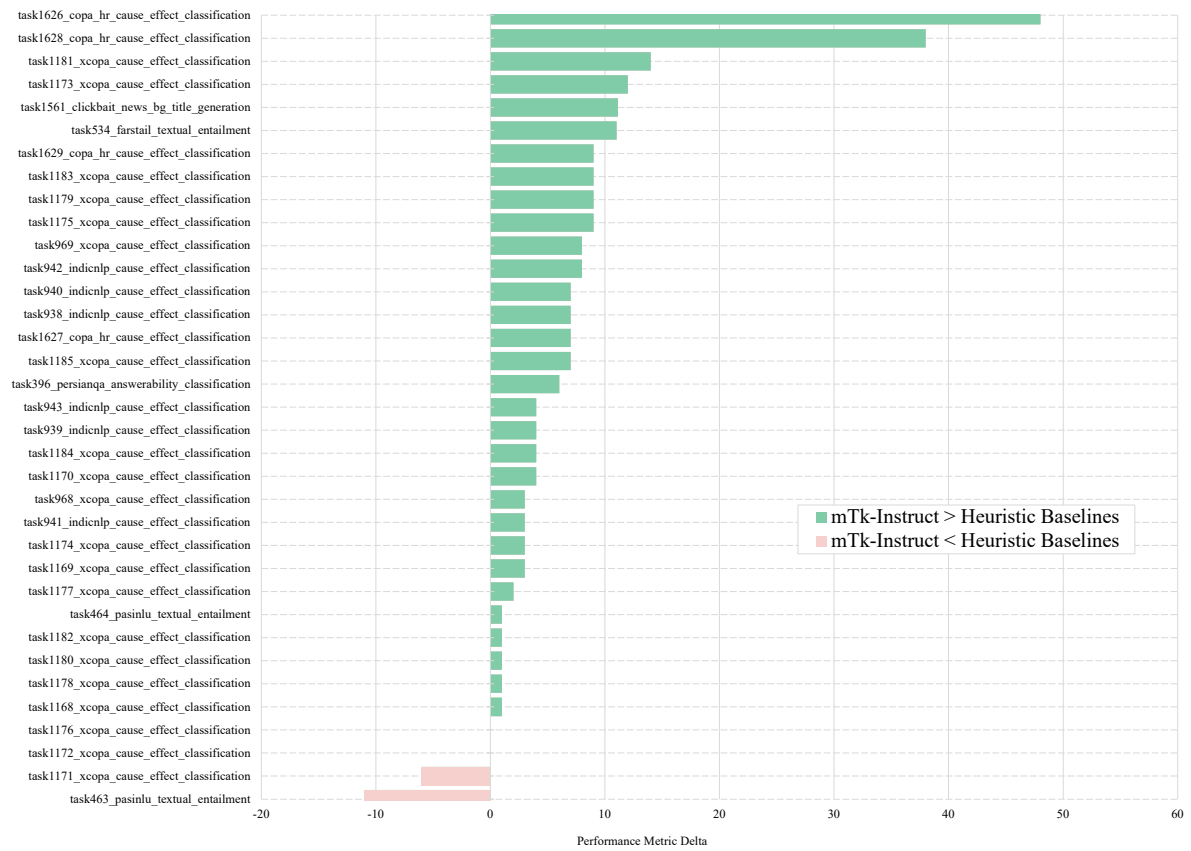


Figure 12: Tk-INSTRUCT’s per-task performance improvement over the best of two heuristic baselines on the 35 evaluation tasks of the cross-lingual track.