

Entity-Based Knowledge Conflicts in Question Answering

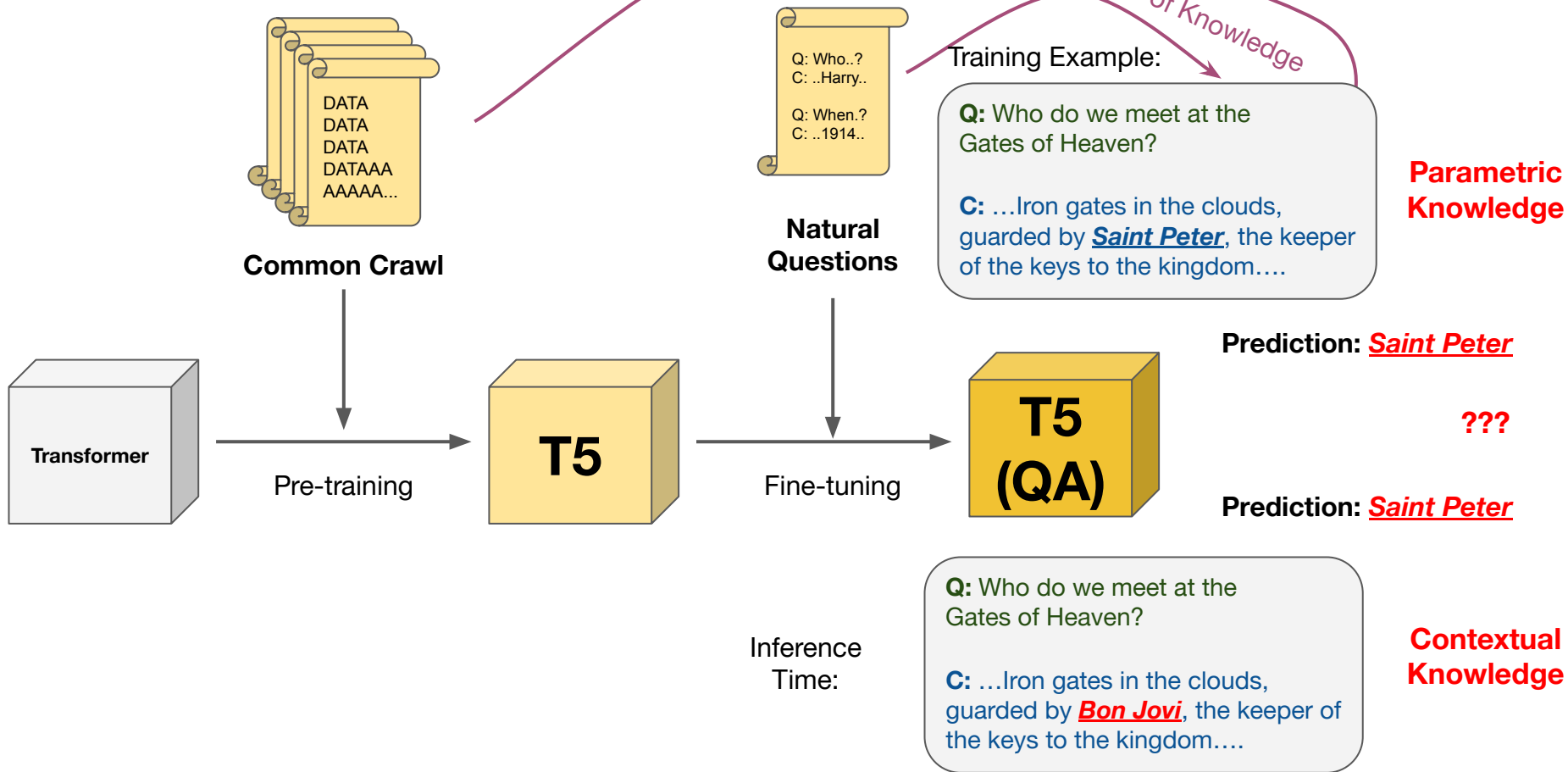
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(* = Equal contribution)



What is a **contextual-parametric**
knowledge conflict?

Knowledge Conflicts



Why do we care if models
ignore the context?

Why do we care which *knowledge* models use?

1. *Static* knowledge v. *Temporal* knowledge → Generalization
2. *Interpretability* of a prediction
3. Context grounding mitigates **hallucination**, **bias**, **stochastic parroting**



Summary of Findings

1. QA Dataset → **Substitution Framework** → Knowledge Conflicts
2. **Benchmark behaviour** (parametric vs contextual) → lots of **hallucination!!!**
3. **Factors:** (1) model size, (2) quality of retriever at training, (3) popularity of entities
4. Mitigate this behaviour → improves **generalization**.

Substitution Framework

Original
Example

Q: Who do we meet at the Gates of Heaven?

C: ...Iron gates in the clouds, guarded by **Saint Peter**, the keeper of the keys to the kingdom....

Alias
Substitution

C: ...Iron gates in the clouds, guarded by **Peter the Apostle**, the keeper of the keys to the kingdom....

<> Policy: *Wikidata alias of original answer* <>

Corpus
Substitution

C: ...Iron gates in the clouds, guarded by **Bon Jovi**, the keeper of the keys to the kingdom....

<> Policy: *Sample PERSON from training set* <>

Types: [PER, LOC, ORG, DAT, NUM]

Human Assessment

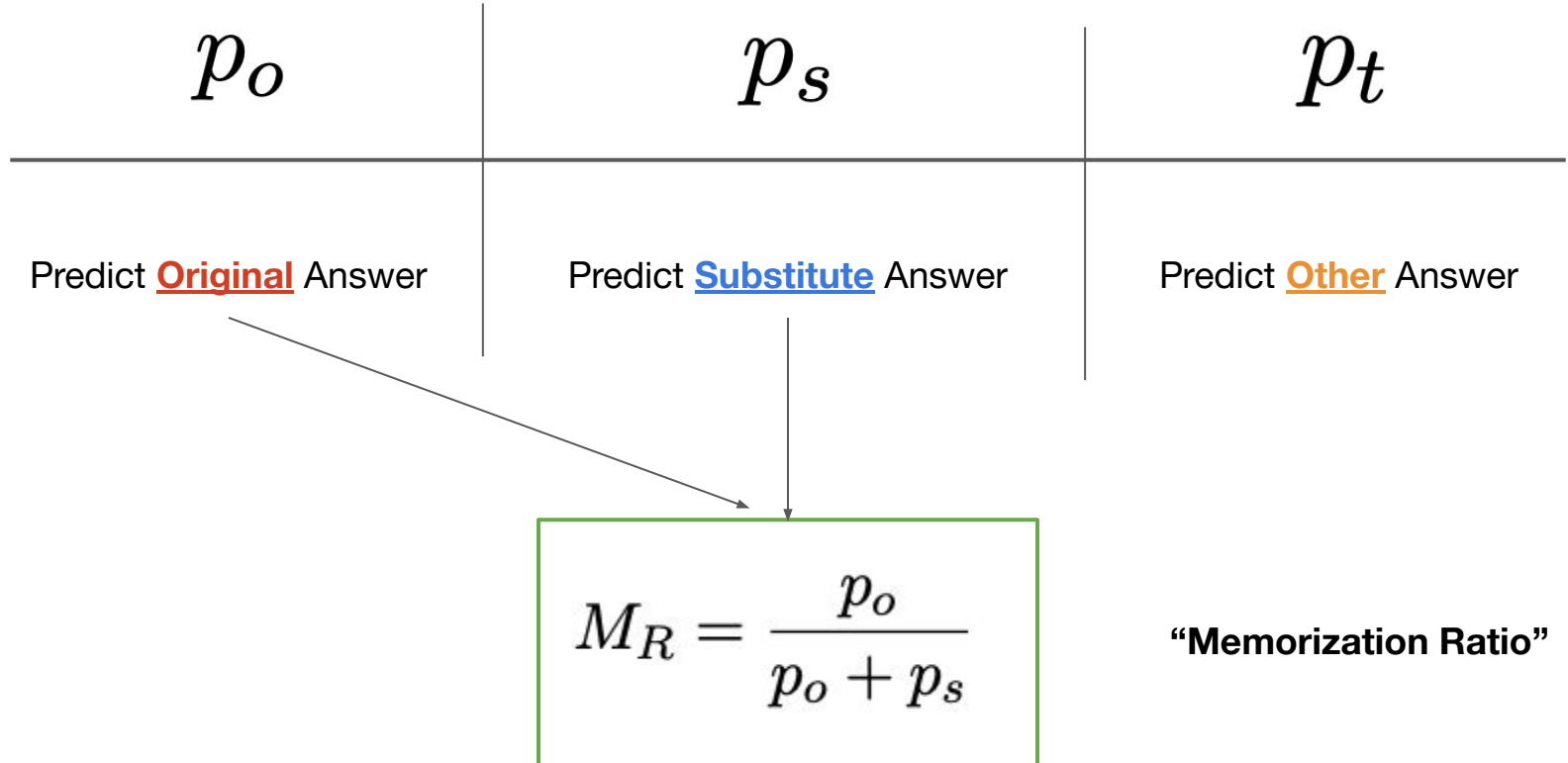
98%

Fluency of original Natural Questions
examples

84%

Fluency of *Corpus Substituted* Natural
Questions examples

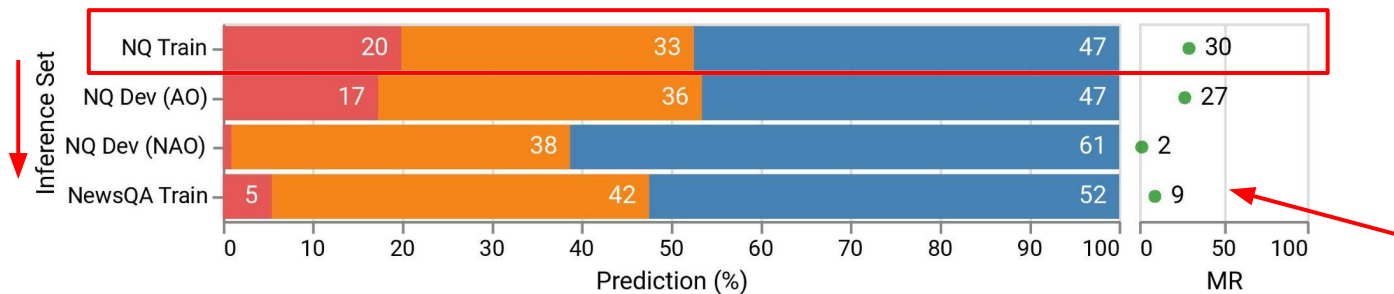
Model Behaviour



Model Behaviour

AO: Answer Overlap
 NAO: No Answer Overlap

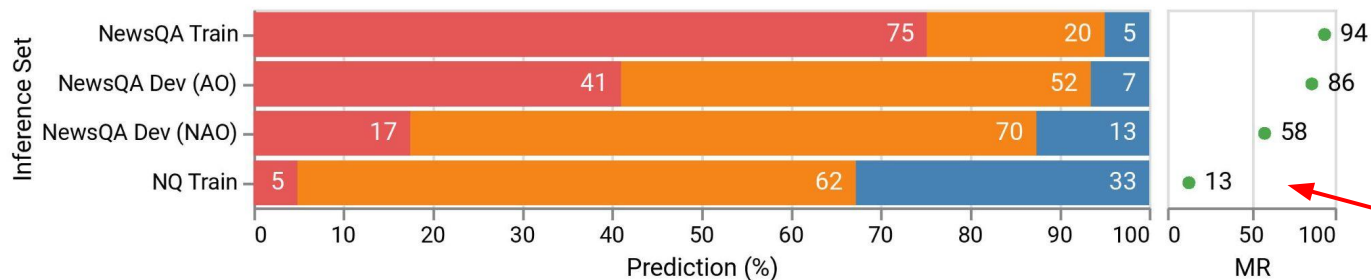
Train: Natural Questions
Test: Corpus Substitution



Prediction Behaviour

Original Other Substitute

Train: NewsQA
Test: Corpus Substitution

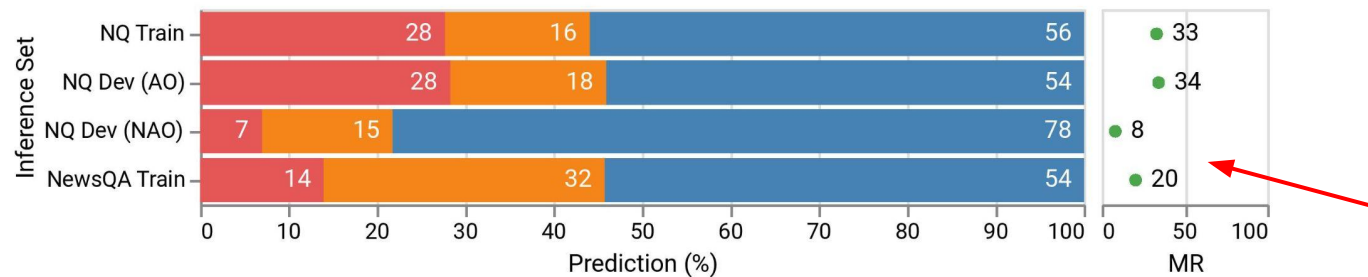


Prediction Behaviour

Original Other Substitute

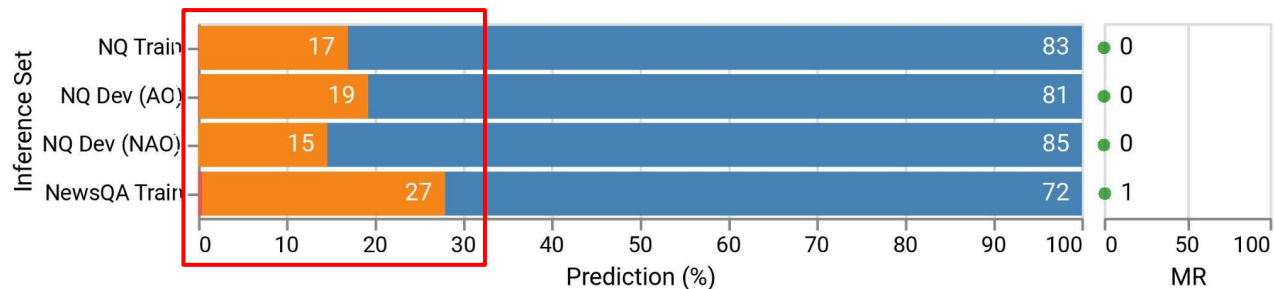
Model Behaviour

Train: NQ
Test: Alias Substitution



Prediction Behaviour
Original Other Substitute

Extractive QA Model
Train: NQ
Test: Corpus Substitution



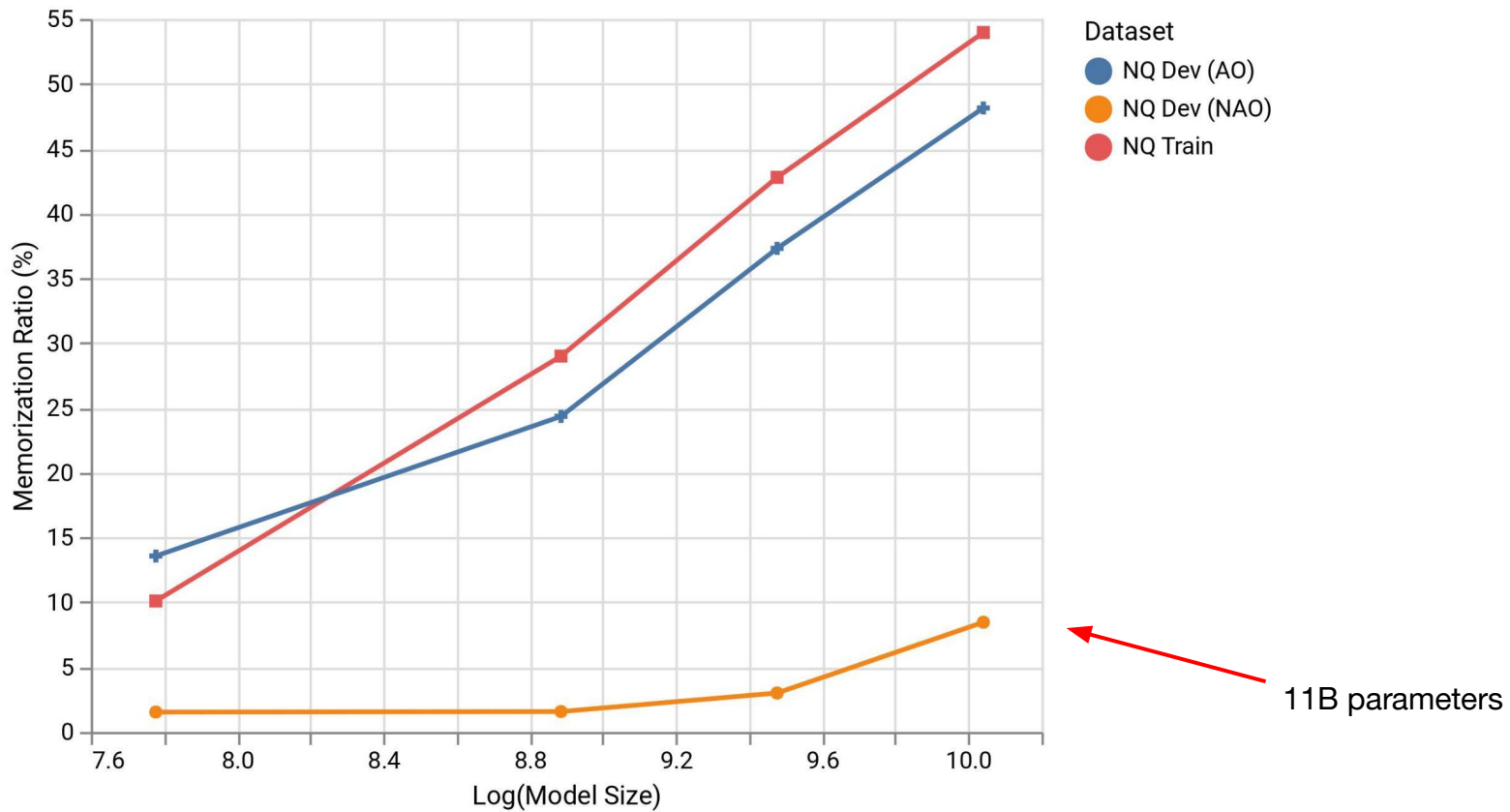
Prediction Behaviour
Original Other Substitute

Takeaway:

Parametric preference over context is prevalent, and contradictions cause confusion/instability in predictions.

What *Factors* affect the
Memorization Ratio?

Factor 1: Model Size

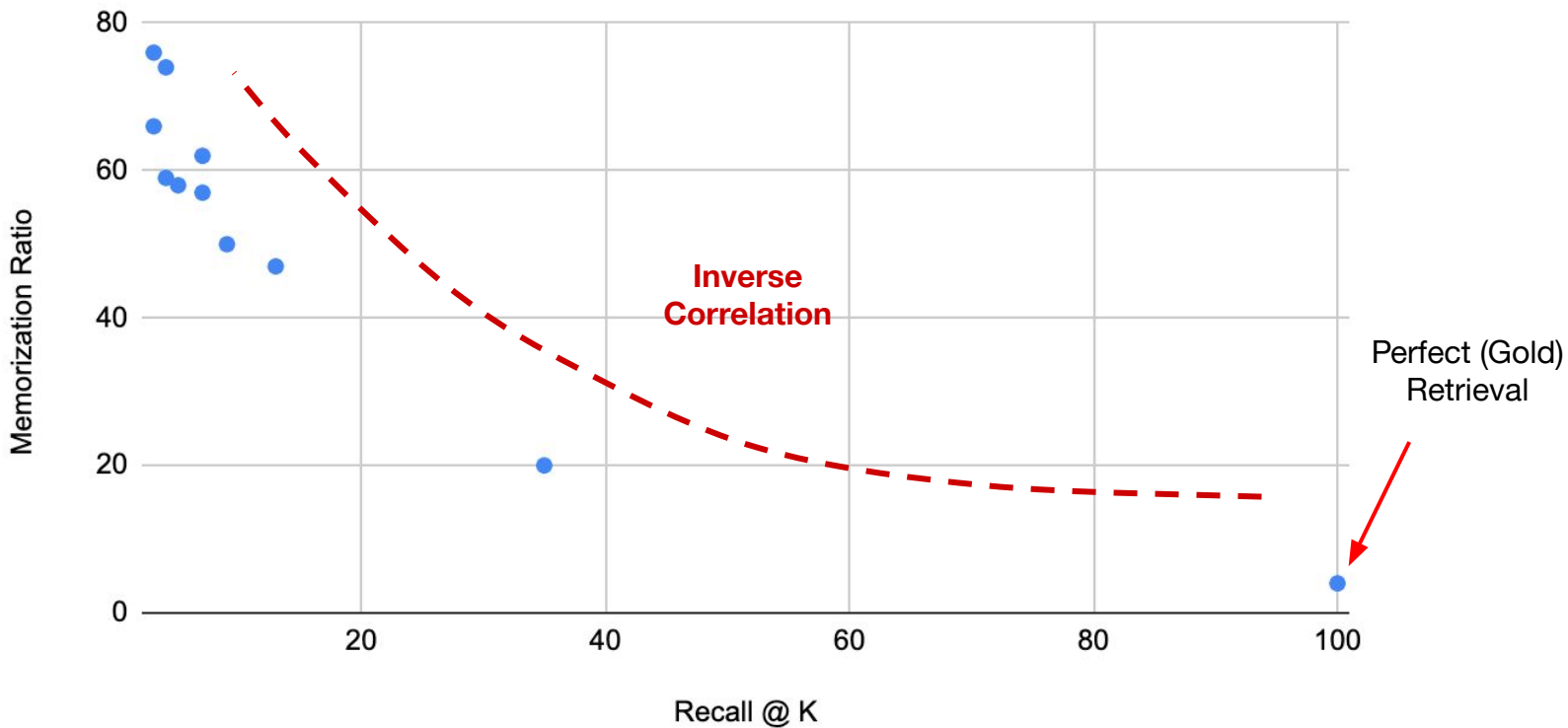


Takeaway:

As model capacity grows, it relies more heavily on memorized information (even from pre-training).

Factor 2: Retriever Quality during Training

Recall@K vs. Memorization Ratio



Takeaways:

Reader models ignore context when retrievers are poor.

Only trust context when retrievers are near-perfect.

How can we mitigate
memorization/hallucination?

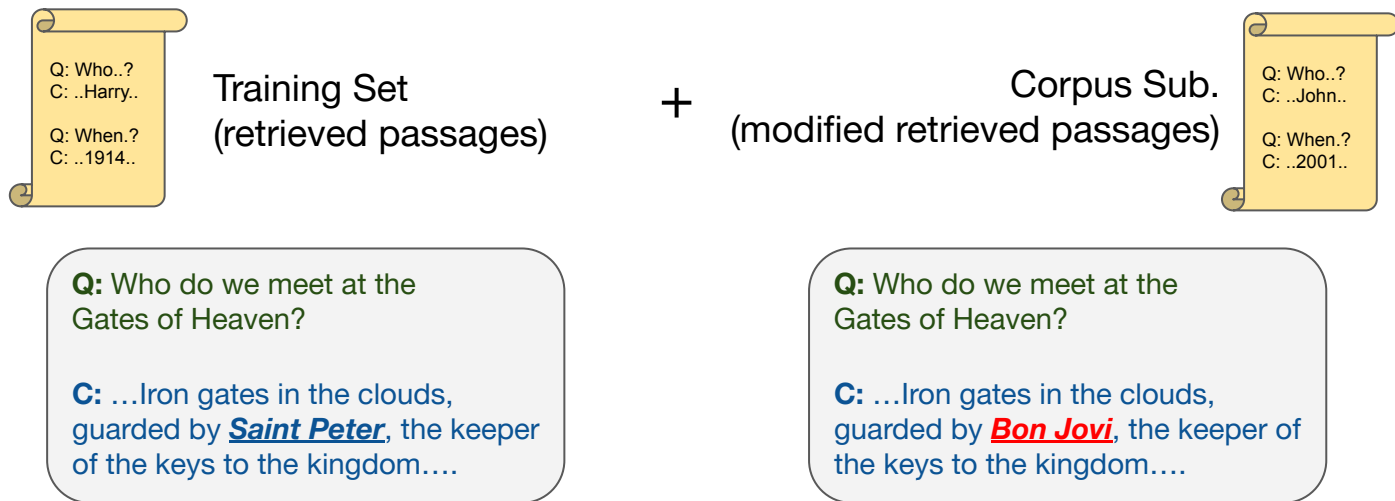
Mitigating Memorization

Recall Key Insight: training with perfect retrieval → low Memorization Ratio





But...

- We don't have unlimited gold passage labels to train on
- And SOTA QA models need to train on the same retriever they will use at test time...

Solution: Train on: [1] (fallible) model-retrieved passages + [2] corpus-substitution version.



Mitigating Memorization

Inference Set	M_R	$EM (\Delta)$
NQ TRAIN	29.5 \rightarrow 2.6	70.9 \rightarrow 64.9 (-5.0)
NQ DEV (AO)	27.1 \rightarrow 1.9	62.7 \rightarrow 64.2 (+1.5)
 NQ DEV (NAO)	1.5 \rightarrow 0.0	32.9 \rightarrow 40.0 (+7.1) 
 NEWSQA	9.3 \rightarrow 0.6	21.4 \rightarrow 25.8 (+4.4) 

Thank you!

Please don't hesitate to reach out!

- Email: slongpre@mit.edu
- Repository: <https://github.com/apple/ml-knowledge-conflicts>
- Paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.05052>