LANGUAGE MODELS ARE MULTILINGUAL CHAIN-OF-THOUGHT REASONERS

Anonymous authors
Paper under double-blind review

ABSTRACT

We evaluate the reasoning abilities of large language models in multilingual settings. We introduce the Multilingual Grade School Math (MGSM) benchmark, by manually translating 250 grade-school math problems from the GSM8K dataset (Cobbe et al., 2021) into *ten* typologically diverse languages. We find that the ability to solve MGSM problems via chain-of-thought prompting emerges with increasing model scale, and that models have strikingly strong multilingual reasoning abilities, even in underrepresented languages such as Bengali and Swahili. Finally, we show that multilingual reasoning abilities of language models extend to other tasks such as commonsense reasoning and word-in-context semantic judgment. The MGSM benchmark is publicly available at `AnonymousLink` and the supplementary material.

1 INTRODUCTION

Recent work has shown that presenting explicit reasoning steps (i.e., chains of thought; CoT) in English elicits multi-step reasoning abilities of large language models such as GPT-3 and PaLM (Brown et al., 2020; Chowdhery et al., 2022; Wei et al., 2022b, *inter alia*). Pretrained multilingual language models have also achieved impressive performance on various NLP tasks across typologically distinct languages (Conneau et al., 2020; Xue et al., 2021; Chowdhery et al., 2022; Clark et al., 2020; Hu et al., 2020; Ruder et al., 2021, *inter alia*). Tasks in existing multilingual benchmarks usually require only simple reasoning steps, and so it is still unclear how well language models perform on tasks that require more complex reasoning in a multilingual setting.

In this work, we introduce the **MGSM** benchmark to bridge the gap between the progress on English-based chain-of-thought reasoning and multilingual NLP. We extend a subset of the English-language GSM8K dataset (Cobbe et al., 2021) to ten typologically diverse languages via manual translation of problems into target languages. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first multilingual benchmark to evaluate the arithmetic reasoning abilities of language models.

We evaluate two large language models, GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020; Ouyang et al., 2022) and a proprietary model which we refer to as *LLM*,[1] on this benchmark. While both models solve less than 20% of problems with standard prompting, the 540-billion-parameter *LLM* model in particular shows exceptional multilingual reasoning abilities with intermediate reasoning steps (Figure 1), solving more than 40% of the problems in any investigated language, including underrepresented languages such as Bengali and Swahili. In our best setting, *LLM* achieves an average solve rate of 55% across languages. We find that intermediate reasoning steps in English consistently lead to competitive or better results than those written in the native language of the question, suggesting that English chain-of-thought prompting may be a useful baseline for future multilingual reasoning work.

We further demonstrate that the multilingual reasoning abilities of pretrained models extend to common-sense reasoning (Ponti et al., 2020) and word-in-context semantic judgment (Raganato et al., 2020). By presenting the models with few-shot examples in different languages, *LLM* sets a new state-of-the-art performance (89.9%) on XCOPA (Ponti et al., 2020), outperforming the prior approaches that require thousands of training examples.

[1]Name of large language model anonymized for double-blind submission.

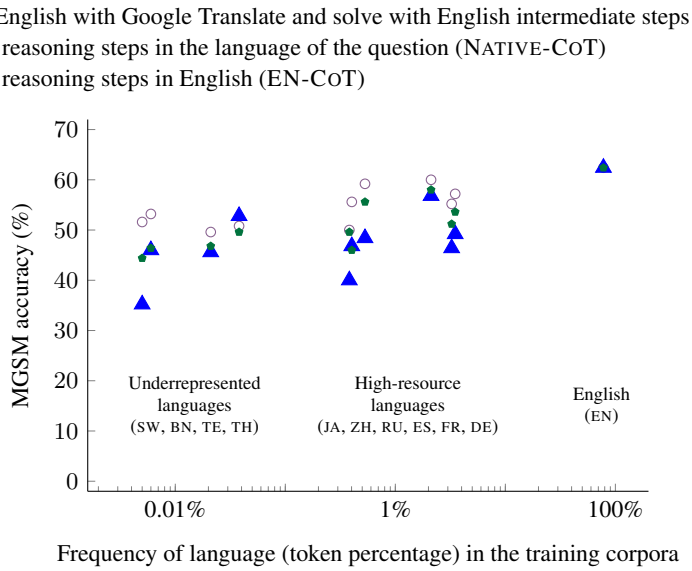

Figure 1: Correlation between language frequency and MGSM accuracy for *LLM*-540B.

2 THE MGSM BENCHMARK

In this section, we describe the collection process of Multilingual Grade School Math (MGSM), to our knowledge the first multilingual arithmetic reasoning benchmark.

Source data. We used GSM8K (Cobbe et al., 2021), an English-language human-created grade-school math problem dataset, as the base data source. For MGSM, we took the first 250 examples from the GSM8K official test example list. Each problem requires two to eight steps to solve according to the official solution (Figure 2). The answer for each question in GSM8K was written as an Arabic numeral, which we kept consistent across all languages to facilitate cross-lingual prediction.[2]

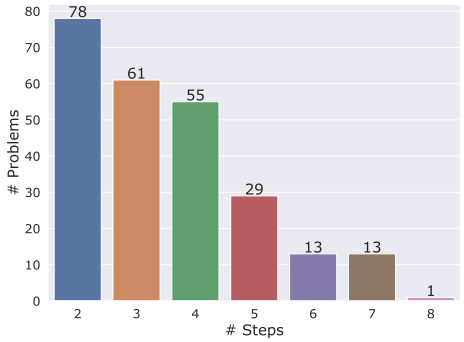

Figure 2: MGSM problem distribution with respect to the number of reasoning steps in the standard solution.

Target language selection. We selected a typologically diverse set of ten languages other than English (EN), spanning eight language families and different levels of representation in standard pretraining datasets such as mC4 (Xue et al., 2021): Bengali (BN), Chinese (ZH), French (FR), German (DE), Japanese (JA), Russian (RU), Spanish (ES), Swahili (SW), Telugu (TE), and Thai (TH).

Manual translation process. We enlisted the help of paid professional translators (two for Chinese and German, three for Russian, five for Thai, one for each remaining target language) for the manual translation of the 250 selected English-language examples from GSM8K. All translators involved were native speakers of the target language and had at least two years of professional experience in translating between English and the target language. All translators had signed a machine translation (MT) non-usage declaration before they started to work. To verify the quality of

[2]Certain scripts such as Devanagari employ different numerals. We restrict the data to Arabic numerals for consistency but future work may investigate cross-lingual numeracy by mapping Arabic numerals to those of the corresponding script (see Spithourakis & Riedel, 2018).

Original Question	Frage: Roger hat 5 Tennisbälle. Er kauft noch 2 Dosen Tennisbälle. In jeder Dose sind 3 Tennisbälle. Wie viele Tennisbälle hat er jetzt?
DIRECT	Antwort: 11
NATIVE-COT	Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Roger begann mit 5 Bällen. 2 Dosen von jeweils 3 Tennisbällen macht 6 Tennisbälle. 5 + 6 = 11. Die Antwort ist 11.
EN-COT	Step-by-Step Answer: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.
Translated English Question	Question: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
TRANSLATE-EN	Step-by-Step Answer: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Table 1: Example solution formats (§3) for a German exemplar problem, where German-specific components are underlined and are changed to the corresponding translations for other investigated languages. For DIRECT, NATIVE-COT and EN-COT, we provide the original German question as input to the model and expect an answer in the corresponding format; for TRANSLATE-EN, we input the translated question in English, and expect a step-by-step solution in English. To obtain the desirable output format, we prepend few-shot examples in the corresponding format.

the human translations, the vendor sent a random subset of translations to an additional translator to verify the quality, and checked for n-gram overlap with popular MT providers to ensure that no machine translation toolkit has been used. We employ the translation results as gold standard translations.

3 MULTILINGUAL CHAIN-OF-THOUGHT PROMPTING

We provide an overview of standard prompting and chain-of-thought prompting, as well as their extensions to the multilingual setting, which we illustrate in Table 1 and use in our experiments (§4).

In standard prompting, given a prompt in the source language, the model is asked to predict the answer (Brown et al., 2020; Schick & Schütze, 2021). This can be done in a zero-shot or few-shot setting by providing exemplars following the same template as additional input to the model. We refer to this setting as **direct answer prediction (DIRECT)** as the model directly predicts the answer to the problem. This setting measures the model's ability to solve problems without any intermediate reasoning steps.

Chain-of-thought (COT; Wei et al., 2022b) prompting helps improve many few-shot reasoning tasks, by augmenting few-shot examples with intermediate reasoning steps that should be predicted by the model. In the multilingual setting, we can apply CoT to **solve the problem in the native language (NATIVE-COT)** by predicting the reasoning steps in the original language of the problem. This measures the model's ability to both understand and solve the problem in a specific language.

Alternatively, we can ask the model to **predict the chain of thought in English (EN-COT)**, regardless of the problem language. Such an approach may be useful as English is often used as the source language for cross-lingual transfer (Hu et al., 2020) and has been found effective when used as the prompt language (Zhao & Schütze, 2021; Winata et al., 2021; Lin et al., 2021b).

Finally, we can **translate the problem to English and solve it with English CoT (TRANSLATE-EN)**. In this setting, we use the Google Translate API to translate problems into English. This mirrors the translate-train setup (Hu et al., 2020; Xue et al., 2021; Ruder et al., 2021), the best-performing setting for fine-tuning multilingual models where the training data is translated to English.

Beyond the prompting methods, there are different ways to provide few-shot examples in context for multilingual prompting:

- **All native question exemplars (NATIVE-EXEMPLARS).** We use a few in-language questions together with their solutions as the few-shot prompt exemplars. This is the most natural setting when we have a few examples in each investigated language.

	DIRECT	NATIVE-COT	EN-COT	TRANSLATE-EN
NATIVE-EXEMPLARS	✓	✓	✓	✓
ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS	✓	N/A	✓	N/A
MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS	✓	✓	✓	N/A

Table 2: Possible combinations between few-shot exemplar selection and solution strategies.

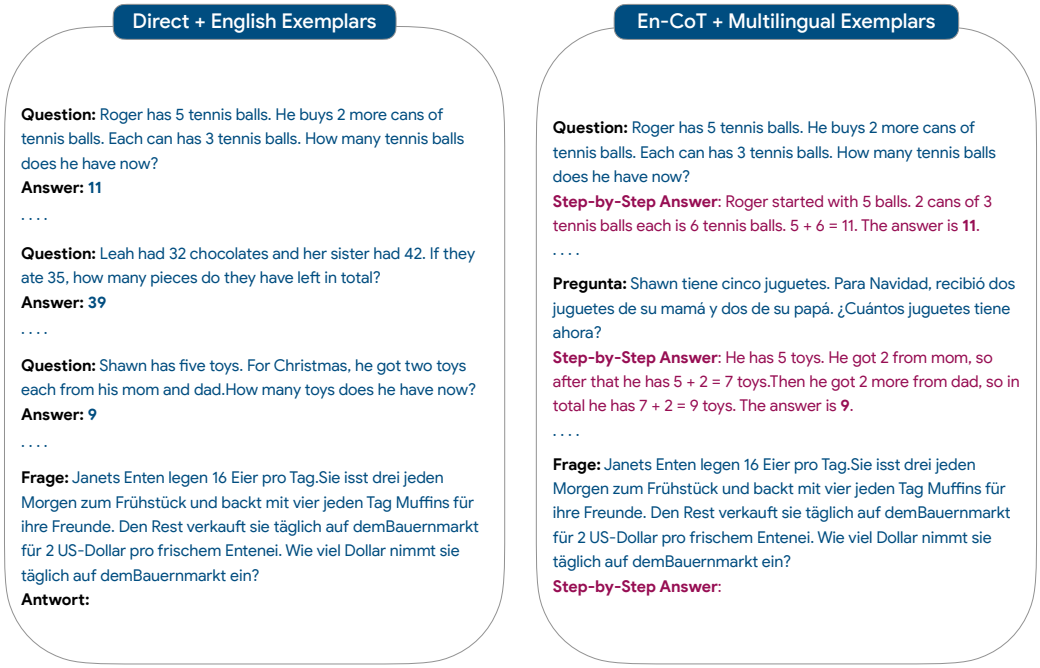

Figure 3: The multilingual chain-of-thought prompt used in the XL-WiC experiments.

- **All English question exemplars (ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS).** When we are unable to access any existing questions or solution examples in some languages, an intuitive way is to use English questions and solutions as exemplars to perform zero-shot cross-lingual transfer. Note that it is unrealistic to combine this exemplar selection setting with NATIVE-COT, since we assume no access to the native language for prompting.
- **Generic multilingual question exemplars (MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS).** Similar to ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS, we assume access to questions and solutions in a few languages, and test if multilingual exemplars better elicit the multilingual reasoning ability of models.

For TRANSLATE-EN, as all exemplar questions and solutions are in English, we only experiment with the translated native question exemplars and English CoT. We summarize the combinations of prompting and exemplar methods in Table 2, and present an illustration in 1. Detailed prompting input for each experimented combination can be found in Appendix A.2.

4 EXPERIMENTS ON MGSM

In this section, we evaluate the multilingual reasoning abilities of two representative state-of-the-art pretrained large language models—GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020) and *LLM*—on our MGSM benchmark in various prompting settings using exemplars in the source language (NATIVE-EXEMPLARS).[3]

[3]We focus on these two models due to their notable few-shot performance. In contrast, current multilingual models perform poorly in few-shot settings and are generally used for finetuning with more data (Winata et al., 2021).

	AVG	HRL	URL	EN	DE	FR	ES	RU	ZH	JA	TH	TE	BN	SW
Lang. Freq. (*LLM*, %)	–	–	–	78.0	3.5	3.3	2.1	.53	.40	.38	.04	.02	.006	.005
GPT-3 (`text-davinci-002`)														
• DIRECT	11.7	15.1	5.7	16.0	14.8	16.8	17.2	12.4	18.0	11.2	8.8	0.8	4.4	8.8
• NATIVE-COT	26.4	34.7	7.2	53.6	36.0	37.6	40.4	28.4	40.0	26.0	10.8	0.4	6.4	11.2
• EN-COT	31.6	39.4	13.9	53.6	44.0	46.0	44.8	28.4	40.8	32.4	19.6	5.6	9.6	20.8
• TRANSLATE-EN	45.6	47.5	40.7	53.6	46.4	46.4	51.6	48.8	47.2	44.8	41.2	42.8	41.2	37.6
LLM-540B														
• DIRECT	18.6	19.3	16.8	22.0	18.8	19.6	20.0	22.0	19.2	16.0	16.8	17.6	17.2	15.6
• NATIVE-COT	48.1	47.9	44.9	**62.4**	49.2	46.4	56.8	48.4	46.8	40.0	52.8	45.6	46.0	35.2
• EN-COT	51.3	52.3	46.8	**62.4**	53.6	51.2	58.0	55.6	46.0	49.6	49.6	46.8	46.4	44.4
• TRANSLATE-EN	**55.0**	**56.3**	**51.2**	**62.4**	**57.2**	**55.2**	**60.0**	**59.6**	**55.6**	**50.0**	**50.8**	**49.6**	**53.2**	**51.2**

Table 3: Accuracy (%) on MGSM of different models and languages with exemplar questions in native languages (NATIVE-EXEMPLARS). HRL: average performance across high-resource languages with larger than 0.1% frequency in the training corpora; URL: average performance across underrepresented languages. We use 6 questions and solutions as the few-shot exemplar whenever possible: while the token number for 6-shot prompts in some languages may exceed the token number limit of GPT-3, we use the maximum possible number of exemplars instead for these cases. Detailed numbers of exemplars for each language in GPT-3 experiments can be found in Appendix A.1. The best numbers in each column are in **boldface**.

Throughout this paper, we generate outputs using greedy decoding (i.e., sampling with temperature $\tau = 0$).

4.1 MAIN RESULTS

We first compare the few-shot NATIVE-EXEMPLARS performance with different solution strategies (Table 3). In line with the English results reported by Wei et al. (2022b), we find that intermediate reasoning steps (NATIVE-COT and EN-COT) help both models achieve substantial reasoning performance gains across all languages, outperforming direct answer prediction with no explicit reasoning steps (DIRECT) by a significant margin. *LLM* shows exceptional multilingual reasoning ability: while it outperforms GPT-3 on all languages with different settings, *LLM*-540B with intermediate reasoning steps (NATIVE-COT and EN-COT) achieves results similar to TRANSLATE-EN on all languages, even on underrepresented languages such as Bengali (BN) and Swahili (SW), which cover less than 0.01% of the training corpora.

In addition, reasoning in English (EN-COT) consistently achieves competitive or better performance than reasoning in the native language of the question (NATIVE-COT), suggesting that English intermediate steps can be considered as useful baseline in future work on multilingual reasoning.

4.2 FURTHER ANALYSIS

Effect of language frequency in training corpora. We illustrate the main results of NATIVE-COT, EN-COT and TRANSLATE-EN with respect to the language frequency in *LLM* training data (Figure 1). Surprisingly, there is no strong correlation between the performance and the language frequency in the training corpora: the average solving rate among the four underrepresented languages was only 3% lower than the that among the six high-resource languages (44.9% vs 47.9%). Moreover, the performance of reasoning in Thai, Telugu, and Bengali is on par with reasoning in French, Japanese, and Chinese, despite having significantly much less data in the training corpora.

In contrast to prior work that identifies language frequency as important for complex NLU tasks with relatively smaller models (Hu et al., 2020; Lauscher et al., 2020; Ahuja et al., 2022), these results thus indicate that the reasoning ability of large language models may not be primarily dependent on their presence in training data and that language models are able to transfer their knowledge from high-resource to under-represented languages to some extent.

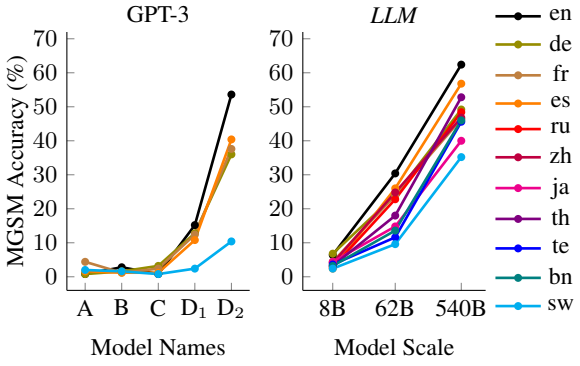

Figure 4: MGSM accuracy with different model scales. The letters A, B, C, D_1, and D_2 denote `text-ada-001`, `text-babbage-001`, `text-curie-001`, `text-davinci-001`, and `text-davinci-002` in the GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020; Ouyang et al., 2022) family, respectively. While the number of parameters in each GPT-3 model is not publicly available, we order them alphabetically. Detailed numbers can be found in Table 8.

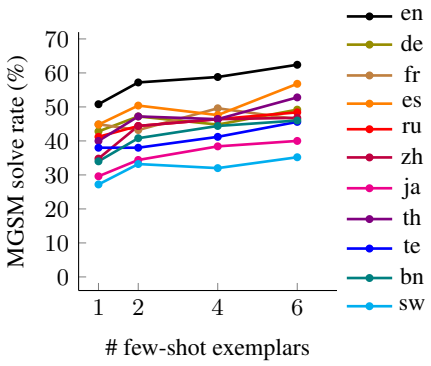

Figure 5: MGSM solve rate with different numbers of few-shot exemplars. Detailed numbers can be found in Table 8.

	AVG	HRL	URL	EN	DE	FR	ES	RU	ZH	JA	TH	TE	BN	SW
NATIVE-EXEMPLARS														
NATIVE-COT	48.1	47.9	44.9	**62.4**	49.2	46.4	56.8	48.4	46.8	40.0	52.8	45.6	46.0	35.2
EN-COT	**51.3**	**52.3**	**46.8**	**62.4**	**53.6**	**51.2**	**58.0**	**55.6**	46.0	**49.6**	**49.6**	**46.8**	46.4	**44.4**
MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS														
NATIVE-COT	29.8	31.8	26.3	52.0	41.6	7.2	10.4	36.0	42.8	32.8	18.0	33.6	26.8	26.8
EN-COT	48.7	50.0	46.3	57.6	53.2	43.2	53.2	48.0	**51.2**	43.6	46.8	46.4	**48.4**	43.6
ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS														
EN-COT	34.7	39.4	26.6	**62.4**	46.0	37.2	50.4	23.6	29.2	26.8	17.2	30.0	34.4	24.8

Table 4: Performance on MGSM with different prompt exemplar type choices: the first section is copied correspondingly from Table 3. The best numbers in each column are in **boldface**.

Effect of model scale. We analyze the effect of model scale (i.e., number of model parameters and computational resources used for training) on their multilingual arithmetic reasoning abilities (Figure 4). As the models scale up, the performance generally improves for both GPT-3 and *LLM* model series on all languages. Neither model achieves a substantial solve rate until a certain scale (`text-davinci-001` for GPT-3 and *LLM*-62B for *LLM*), hence multilingual reasoning can be considered an *emergent ability* of large language models (Wei et al., 2022a). It is worth noting that the amount of training data per language is constant across language model scales for *LLM*—the fact that scale facilitates reasoning implies that further scaling may continue to improve the multilingual reasoning ability of large language models.

Effect of exemplar amount. We analyze how the multilingual reasoning performance of *LLM*-540B, the overall best-performing model, is affected by the number of few-shot exemplars (Figure 5). Although not all trends are strictly increasing with the number of exemplars, *LLM*-540B benefits from having more examples in general for all languages.

Effect of exemplar type choice. We compare the multilingual reasoning performance of *LLM*-540B across languages with different exemplar choices (Table 4). For the MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS setting, we concatenate one example from each of the most frequent languages (English, German, French, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese) as the generic prompt for all languages. While

MODEL	AVG	ET	HT	ID	IT	QU	SW	TA	TH	TR	VI	ZH
HUMAN	97.6	98.2	96.4	100	97	94.8	99	98.6	98.2	96.4	98.4	96.6
MAD-X Base	61.0	61.3	53.7	65.8	63.0	52.5	56.3	61.9	61.8	60.3	66.1	67.6
XLM-R Large	68.7	71.4	(50)	79.8	72.6	(50)	59.2	73	72.8	74.4	73.8	78.6
mT5-XXL	74.9	77.5	72.1	81.1	75.9	54.5	74.1	75.9	78.3	78.1	76.9	79.5
RoBERTa Large (TT)	76.1	81.0	73.8	82.2	77.8	(50)	74.2	79.6	71.4	79.6	81.0	86.0
Codex (`code-davinci-002`)												
• DIRECT	73.3	73.8	55.6	88.8	95.4	51.2	56.0	54.6	70.2	88.6	80.4	91.4
• EN-COT	80.7	88.8	79.6	91.4	96.6	52.2	67.4	55.8	84.2	91.2	86.6	93.4
LLM-540B												
• DIRECT	83.7	77.4	78.0	92.6	96.0	61.0	69.4	85.4	87.2	92.8	89.8	91.6
• EN-COT	**89.9**	**91.0**	**89.6**	**94.0**	**97.4**	**66.8**	**85.4**	**90.8**	**90.2**	**94.6**	**94.6**	**94.8**

Table 5: Accuracy on the XCOPA languages compared to previous work. Human evaluation (HUMAN) on XCOPA was performed by Ponti et al. (2020). The MAD-X Base, XLM-R Large, and RoBERTa Large (*translate test*) results are from Ponti et al. (2020), whereas the mT5 results are from (Ruder et al., 2021). Applying multilingual CoT-prompting to *LLM*-540B has enabled us to achieve a new state-of-the-art performance on XCOPA. The best model result in each column is in **boldface**.

the best choice is almost always to use NATIVE-EXEMPLARS and EN-COT, MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS with EN-COT achieves competitive performance across the board, suggesting an effective approach when we do not have access to any existing example in some languages.

Most notably, with EN-COT, MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS significantly outperforms ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS on all non-English languages, including those not covered by the few-shot examples, suggesting that a multilingual few-shot prompt helps elicit a model's multilingual reasoning ability more effectively than a monolingual (English) one.

5 EXTENSION TO OTHER MULTILINGUAL REASONING BENCHMARKS

To better understand the multilingual reasoning abilities of large pretrained language models, we extend our experiments to two additional multilingual reasoning benchmarks, XCOPA (Ponti et al., 2020) and XL-WiC (Raganato et al., 2020). Throughout this section, we evaluate the Codex (`code-davinci-002`; Chen et al., 2021)[4] and *LLM*-540B models.

5.1 XCOPA

XCOPA is a multilingual evaluation dataset designed to assess the causal commonsense reasoning capabilities of language models across multiple languages.[5] It is an extension and re-annotation of the English COPA dataset (Gordon et al., 2012) where the validation and test set examples are carefully translated to and annotated in 11 typologically diverse languages. These languages are Estonian (ET), Indonesian (ID), Italian (IT), Cusco-Collao Quechua (QU), Swahili (SW), Tamil (TA), Thai (TH), Turkish (TR), Vietnamese (VO), and Mandarin Chinese (ZH). The task objective is to determine the causal relationship between the premise and two options based on a question (which is either "What was the *cause*?" or "What happened as a *result*?"). A successful model is, therefore, expected to not only perform commonsense reasoning but also generalize its reasoning capabilities to new languages. For each target language, XCOPA contains 100 annotated examples in the validation set and 500 examples in the test set. In our experiments, we focus on the examples in the test sets and use the ones in the validation set as few-shot exemplars whenever needed.

[4]For both investigated tasks, we find that `code-davinci-002` generally produces competitive or better results than `text-davinci-002` on a small set of samples. In consideration of budget, we choose to use `code-davinci-002` because it supports free access at the time of our experiment.

[5]https://github.com/cambridgeltl/xcopa

Model	AVG	BG	DA	DE	ET	FA	FR	HR	IT	JA	KO	NL	ZH
HUMAN	–	87.0	–	74.0	–	97.0	–	–	78.0	75.0	76.0	–	85.0
XLM-R Large	**68.9**	**66.5**	**71.1**	65.8	**68.7**	**75.3**	62.5	**72.3**	**64.9**	63.8	69.6	**72.8**	**73.2**
Codex (`code-davinci-002`)													
DIRECT	60.8	59.2	59.6	68.2	59.0	58.0	58.6	65.7	55.4	56.0	62.0	64.8	63.0
EN-COT	61.4	60.2	66.6	70.6	60.3	63.6	**64.6**	61.0	54.2	52.2	56.6	62.8	64.0
LLM-540B													
LLM-540B, DIRECT	66.7	62.6	67.4	**72.6**	62.3	75.0	**64.6**	65.0	59.4	**64.0**	**70.2**	72.0	64.8
LLM-540B, EN-COT	63.2	63.4	64.6	68.6	61.5	67.2	**64.6**	55.9	57.4	55.6	66.4	69.4	64.0

Table 6: Accuracy on the XL-WiC languages with MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS. XLM-R Large denotes the previous state-of-the-art results trained with 5.4K English examples **[CITE]**. The best model result in each column is in **boldface**.

We test the Codex and *LLM* models under both DIRECT and EN-COT. In both settings, we include the same set of examples, randomly selected from the validation sets of TR, ZH, TA, and QU, but for EN-COT, we additionally write brief rationales (in English) before the final answers ourselves.

Results. Table 5 presents our main results, along with per-language breakdowns for each XCOPA language. The previous state-of-the-art performance was around 76%, obtained by RoBERTa Large in the translate-test setting where the English RoBERTa Large model was first trained on the English COPA (Gordon et al., 2012) and English SIQa (Sap et al., 2019) datasets and then applied to the XCOPA test data, which was translated to English (Ponti et al., 2020). With only four multilingual chain-of-thought examples (EN-COT), *LLM*-540B outperforms RoBERTa Large by a significant margin (14%), thereby setting a new high bar on XCOPA. While Codex performs better than RoBERTa Large, it still falls 9% behind *LLM*-540B. We also highlight that *LLM*-540B performs noticeably better than all the other models on under-represented languages such as ET, HT, and SW; this result suggests that *LLM*-540B might have some internal knowledge about these languages.

5.2 XL-WIC

XL-WiC is a multilingual word in-context semantic judgment benchmark covering thirteen languages:[6] Bulgarian (BG), Danish (DA), German (DE), Estonian (ET), Persian (FA), French (FR), Croatian (HR), Italian (IT), Japanese (JA), Korean (KO), Dutch (NL) and Chinese (ZH). Given two sentences in the same language and a word of interest which appears in both sentences, the model is asked whether the word is of the same sense in the sentences. In order to arrive at the correct answer, a model needs to be aware of the concept of word sense, and to infer the sense of a word based on its context. Despite its simplicity, this task is extremely challenging; *LLM*-540B only achieves a score of 64.6 on WiC (Pilehvar & Camacho-Collados, 2019), the English version of the task.

Results. We evaluate the cross-lingual word-in-context sense judgment performance of models (Table 6). With the supervision from only four examples, *LLM*-540B achieves competitive or better results that the state-of-the-art model (XLM-R Large) on 6 (German, Persian, French, Japanese, Korean and Dutch) of the 12 investigated languages. However, we do not observe an improvement over direct answer prediction when using chain-of-thought prompting on this task.[7]

6 RELATED WORK

Prompting. Existing work (Radford et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020; Schick & Schütze, 2021, *inter alia*) has shown that prompting pre-trained large language models can lead to strong performance

[6] https://pilehvar.github.io/xlwic/

[7] One potential reason is that our prompts are not necessarily optimal (Wang et al., 2022) and could benefit from a broader investigation of other prompt formats. On the other hand, rationales for this task are fairly straight-forward and example-specific. It is thus unclear whether the WiC task requires true reasoning that would benefit from the depiction of intermediate reasoning steps. We leave further investigation for future work.

on various tasks such as text classification (Shin et al., 2020; Gao et al., 2021), question answering (Khashabi et al., 2020), and program synthesis (Austin et al., 2021; Nye et al., 2021; Shi et al., 2022a): taking a few examples of the task in a certain pattern as the prompting input, models are often able to generate accurate output following the pattern. Wei et al. (2022b) have shown that chain-of-thought prompting significantly improves the reasoning performance of language models, by adding explicit reasoning steps before the final answer. Ahn et al. (2022) apply chain-of-thought prompting in robotics scenarios, including a multilingual setting. In this work, we systematically analyze multilingual few-shot chain-of-thought prompting on complicated reasoning benchmarks.

Multilingual pre-trained language models. Through masked language modeling (Devlin et al., 2019; Conneau et al., 2020), auto-regressive language modeling (Brown et al., 2020; Ouyang et al., 2022) or encoder-decoder training (Liu et al., 2020; Chen et al., 2021; Xue et al., 2021), pre-trained Transformer-based large language models have shown impressive performance on multiple NLP tasks across languages. Previous work (Zhao & Schütze, 2021; Winata et al., 2021; Lin et al., 2021b) investigated prompting in the multilingual setting and found that using English prompts with non-English examples led to strong few-shot performance. Evaluation of multilingual models has mostly focused on general information extraction tasks such as question answering (Clark et al., 2020; Hu et al., 2020; Kassner et al., 2021; Ruder & Sil, 2021) as well as specific types of reasoning such as commonsense reasoning (Ponti et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2021a) and temporal reasoning (Ruder et al., 2021). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate the multilingual multi-step reasoning abilities of large language models.

Cross-lingual transfer and generalization. Previous work has demonstrated that pre-trained multilingual models significantly help cross-lingual transfer on a wide range of NLP tasks such as cross-lingual named entity recognition (Pires et al., 2019; Mulcaire et al., 2019), zero-shot cross-lingual dependency parsing (Schuster et al., 2019; Shi et al., 2022b), and bilingual lexicon induction (Shi et al., 2021). In this work, we demonstrate strong cross-lingual generalization of *LLM* (§4.2, §5) and Codex (§5), on three tasks that require complicated reasoning.

Multilingual benchmarks. To test the multilingual NLP performance of existing models, there has been work introducing benchmarks on various multilingual tasks, including cross-lingual question answering (Liu et al., 2019; Clark et al., 2020), natural language inference (Conneau et al., 2018) and bilingual lexicon induction (Lample et al., 2018), as well as collections across tasks (Hu et al., 2020; Ruder et al., 2021). The tasks in these multilingual benchmarks, to the best of our knowledge, require relatively simple reasoning processes. In this paper, we present MGSM, a multilingual arithmetic reasoning benchmark, which can be used to test multilingual multi-step reasoning abilities of models.

7 Conclusion

In this paper, we introduce MGSM, the first multilingual benchmark to evaluate arithmetic reasoning abilities of language models. MGSM is an extension of the GSM8K dataset (Cobbe et al., 2021) and contains 250 examples written in *ten* typologically diverse languages. We also present a comprehensive analysis of the multilingual reasoning abilities of large language models such as GPT-3 and *LLM* on multiple multilingual benchmarks, including our own MGSM dataset. We find that large-scale language models appear to perform complex multi-step reasoning across multiple languages, including those underrepresented languages which are covered by less than 0.01% of training corpora. Finally, we demonstrate that multilingual chain-of-thought prompting is an empirically effective approach to multilingual commonsense reasoning, outperforming the previous best model on the challenging XCOPA dataset by 13% on average.

REFERENCES

Michael Ahn, Anthony Brohan, Noah Brown, Yevgen Chebotar, Omar Cortes, Byron David, Chelsea Finn, Keerthana Gopalakrishnan, Karol Hausman, Alex Herzog, et al. Do as I can, not as I say: Grounding language in robotic affordances. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.01691*, 2022. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.01691.

Kabir Ahuja, Shanu Kumar, Sandipan Dandapat, and Monojit Choudhury. Multi task learning for zero shot performance prediction of multilingual models. In *Proceedings of the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 5454–5467, Dublin, Ireland, May 2022. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2022.acl-long.374. URL https://aclanthology.org/2022.acl-long.374.

Jacob Austin, Augustus Odena, Maxwell Nye, Maarten Bosma, Henryk Michalewski, David Dohan, Ellen Jiang, Carrie Cai, Michael Terry, Quoc Le, et al. Program synthesis with large language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2108.07732*, 2021. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.07732.

Tom Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D. Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, et al. Language models are few-shot learners. *NeurIPS*, 2020. URL https://papers.nips.cc/paper/2020/hash/1457c0d6bfcb4967418bfb8ac142f64a-Abstract.html.

Mark Chen, Jerry Tworek, Heewoo Jun, Qiming Yuan, Henrique Ponde de Oliveira Pinto, Jared Kaplan, Harri Edwards, Yuri Burda, Nicholas Joseph, Greg Brockman, et al. Evaluating large language models trained on code. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.03374*, 2021. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.03374.

Aakanksha Chowdhery, Sharan Narang, Jacob Devlin, Maarten Bosma, Gaurav Mishra, Hyung Won Chung, Charles Sutton, Sebastian Gehrmann, Parker Schuh, et al. PaLM: Scaling language modeling with Pathways. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.02311*, 2022. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.02311.

Jonathan H. Clark, Eunsol Choi, Michael Collins, Dan Garrette, Tom Kwiatkowski, Vitaly Nikolaev, and Jennimaria Palomaki. TyDi QA: A benchmark for information-seeking question answering in typologically diverse languages. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 8:454–470, 2020. doi: 10.1162/tacl_a_00317. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.tacl-1.30.

Karl Cobbe, Vineet Kosaraju, Mohammad Bavarian, Jacob Hilton, Reiichiro Nakano, Christopher Hesse, and John Schulman. Training verifiers to solve math word problems. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.14168*, 2021. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.14168.

Alexis Conneau, Ruty Rinott, Guillaume Lample, Adina Williams, Samuel Bowman, Holger Schwenk, and Veselin Stoyanov. XNLI: Evaluating cross-lingual sentence representations. In *Proceedings of the 2018 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pp. 2475–2485, Brussels, Belgium, October-November 2018. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/D18-1269. URL https://aclanthology.org/D18-1269.

Alexis Conneau, Kartikay Khandelwal, Naman Goyal, Vishrav Chaudhary, Guillaume Wenzek, Francisco Guzmán, Edouard Grave, Myle Ott, Luke Zettlemoyer, and Veselin Stoyanov. Unsupervised cross-lingual representation learning at scale. In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pp. 8440–8451, Online, July 2020. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2020.acl-main.747. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.acl-main.747.

Jacob Devlin, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova. BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. *NAACL*, 2019. doi: 10.18653/v1/N19-1423. URL https://aclanthology.org/N19-1423.

Philip Gage. A new algorithm for data compression. *C Users Journal*, 12(2):23–38, 1994.

Tianyu Gao, Adam Fisch, and Danqi Chen. Making pre-trained language models better few-shot learners. *ACL*, 2021. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.acl-long.295. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.acl-long.295.

Andrew Gordon, Zornitsa Kozareva, and Melissa Roemmele. SemEval-2012 task 7: Choice of plausible alternatives: An evaluation of commonsense causal reasoning. In **SEM 2012: The First Joint Conference on Lexical and Computational Semantics – Volume 1: Proceedings of the main conference and the shared task, and Volume 2: Proceedings of the Sixth International Workshop on Semantic Evaluation (SemEval 2012)*, pp. 394–398, Montréal, Canada, 7-8 June 2012. Association for Computational Linguistics. URL https://aclanthology.org/S12-1052.

Junjie Hu, Sebastian Ruder, Aditya Siddhant, Graham Neubig, Orhan Firat, and Melvin Johnson. Xtreme: A massively multilingual multi-task benchmark for evaluating cross-lingual generalisation. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 4411–4421. PMLR, 2020.

Nora Kassner, Philipp Dufter, and Hinrich Schütze. Multilingual LAMA: Investigating Knowledge in Multilingual Pretrained Language Models. In *Proceedings of EACL 2021*, pp. 3250–3258, 2021. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/2102.00894.

Daniel Khashabi, Sewon Min, Tushar Khot, Ashish Sabharwal, Oyvind Tafjord, Peter Clark, and Hannaneh Hajishirzi. UNIFIEDQA: Crossing format boundaries with a single QA system. In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2020*, pp. 1896–1907, Online, November 2020. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2020.findings-emnlp.171. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.findings-emnlp.171.

Guillaume Lample, Alexis Conneau, Marc'Aurelio Ranzato, Ludovic Denoyer, and Hervé Jégou. Word translation without parallel data. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2018.

Anne Lauscher, Vinit Ravishankar, Ivan Vulić, and Goran Glavaš. From Zero to Hero: On the Limitations of Zero-Shot Cross-Lingual Transfer with Multilingual Transformers. In *Proceedings of EMNLP 2020*, 2020. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.00633.

Bill Yuchen Lin, Seyeon Lee, Xiaoyang Qiao, and Xiang Ren. Common sense beyond English: Evaluating and improving multilingual language models for commonsense reasoning. In *Proceedings of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 11th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 1274–1287, Online, August 2021a. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.acl-long.102. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.acl-long.102.

Xi Victoria Lin, Todor Mihaylov, Mikel Artetxe, Tianlu Wang, Shuohui Chen, Daniel Simig, Myle Ott, Naman Goyal, Shruti Bhosale, Jingfei Du, Ramakanth Pasunuru, Sam Shleifer, Punit Singh Koura, Vishrav Chaudhary, Brian O'Horo, Jeff Wang, Luke Zettlemoyer, Zornitsa Kozareva, Mona Diab, Veselin Stoyanov, and Xian Li. Few-shot Learning with Multilingual Language Models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2112.10668*, 2021b. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/2112.10668.

Jiahua Liu, Yankai Lin, Zhiyuan Liu, and Maosong Sun. XQA: A cross-lingual open-domain question answering dataset. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pp. 2358–2368, Florence, Italy, July 2019. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/P19-1227. URL https://aclanthology.org/P19-1227.

Yinhan Liu, Jiatao Gu, Naman Goyal, Xian Li, Sergey Edunov, Marjan Ghazvininejad, Mike Lewis, and Luke Zettlemoyer. Multilingual denoising pre-training for neural machine translation. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.08210*, 2020. URL https://arxiv.org/pdf/2001.08210.pdf.

Phoebe Mulcaire, Jungo Kasai, and Noah A. Smith. Polyglot contextual representations improve crosslingual transfer. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*, pp. 3912–3918, Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 2019. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/N19-1392. URL https://aclanthology.org/N19-1392.

Maxwell Nye, Anders Johan Andreassen, Guy Gur-Ari, Henryk Michalewski, Jacob Austin, David Bieber, David Dohan, Aitor Lewkowycz, Maarten Bosma, David Luan, et al. Show your work: Scratchpads for intermediate computation with language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2112.00114*, 2021. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=iedYJm92o0a.

Long Ouyang, Jeff Wu, Xu Jiang, Diogo Almeida, Carroll L. Wainwright, Pamela Mishkin, Chong Zhang, Sandhini Agarwal, Katarina Slama, Alex Ray, et al. Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2203.02155*, 2022. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.02155.

Mohammad Taher Pilehvar and Jose Camacho-Collados. WiC: the word-in-context dataset for evaluating context-sensitive meaning representations. *NAACL*, 2019. doi: 10.18653/v1/N19-1128. URL https://aclanthology.org/N19-1128.

Telmo Pires, Eva Schlinger, and Dan Garrette. How multilingual is multilingual BERT? In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pp. 4996–5001, Florence, Italy, July 2019. Association for Computational Linguistics. URL https://aclanthology.org/P19-1493.

Edoardo Maria Ponti, Goran Glavaš, Olga Majewska, Qianchu Liu, Ivan Vulić, and Anna Korhonen. XCOPA: A multilingual dataset for causal commonsense reasoning. In *Proceedings of the 2020 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, pp. 2362–2376, Online, November 2020. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2020.emnlp-main.185. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.emnlp-main.185.

Alec Radford, Jeffrey Wu, Rewon Child, David Luan, Dario Amodei, Ilya Sutskever, et al. Language models are unsupervised multitask learners. *OpenAI blog*, 1(8), 2019. URL https://d4mucfpksywv.cloudfront.net/better-language-models/language_models_are_unsupervised_multitask_learners.pdf.

Alessandro Raganato, Tommaso Pasini, Jose Camacho-Collados, and Mohammad Taher Pilehvar. XL-WiC: A multilingual benchmark for evaluating semantic contextualization. In *Proceedings of the 2020 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, pp. 7193–7206, Online, November 2020. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2020.emnlp-main.584. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.emnlp-main.584.

Sebastian Ruder and Avirup Sil. Multi-domain multilingual question answering. In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing: Tutorial Abstracts*, pp. 17–21, 2021.

Sebastian Ruder, Noah Constant, Jan Botha, Aditya Siddhant, Orhan Firat, Jinlan Fu, Pengfei Liu, Junjie Hu, Dan Garrette, Graham Neubig, and Melvin Johnson. XTREME-R: Towards more challenging and nuanced multilingual evaluation. In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pp. 10215–10245, Online and Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, November 2021. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.emnlp-main.802. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.emnlp-main.802.

Maarten Sap, Hannah Rashkin, Derek Chen, Ronan Le Bras, and Yejin Choi. Social IQa: Commonsense reasoning about social interactions. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and the 9th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (EMNLP-IJCNLP)*, pp. 4463–4473, Hong Kong, China, November 2019. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/D19-1454. URL https://aclanthology.org/D19-1454.

Timo Schick and Hinrich Schütze. It's not just size that matters: Small language models are also few-shot learners. *NAACL*, June 2021. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.naacl-main.185. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.naacl-main.185.

Tal Schuster, Ori Ram, Regina Barzilay, and Amir Globerson. Cross-lingual alignment of contextual word embeddings, with applications to zero-shot dependency parsing. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*, pp. 1599–1613, Minneapolis,

Minnesota, June 2019. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/N19-1162. URL https://aclanthology.org/N19-1162.

Freda Shi, Daniel Fried, Marjan Ghazvininejad, Luke Zettlemoyer, and Sida I Wang. Natural language to code translation with execution. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.11454*, 2022a.

Freda Shi, Kevin Gimpel, and Karen Livescu. Substructure distribution projection for zero-shot cross-lingual dependency parsing. In *Proceedings of the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 6547–6563, Dublin, Ireland, May 2022b. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2022.acl-long.452. URL https://aclanthology.org/2022.acl-long.452.

Haoyue Shi, Luke Zettlemoyer, and Sida I. Wang. Bilingual lexicon induction via unsupervised bitext construction and word alignment. In *Proceedings of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 11th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 813–826, Online, August 2021. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.acl-long.67. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.acl-long.67.

Taylor Shin, Yasaman Razeghi, Robert L. Logan IV, Eric Wallace, and Sameer Singh. AutoPrompt: Eliciting Knowledge from Language Models with Automatically Generated Prompts. *EMNLP*, 2020. doi: 10.18653/v1/2020.emnlp-main.346. URL https://aclanthology.org/2020.emnlp-main.346.

Georgios Spithourakis and Sebastian Riedel. Numeracy for language models: Evaluating and improving their ability to predict numbers. In *Proceedings of the 56th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 2104–2115, Melbourne, Australia, July 2018. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/P18-1196. URL https://aclanthology.org/P18-1196.

Xuezhi Wang, Jason Wei, Dale Schuurmans, Quoc Le, Ed Chi, and Denny Zhou. Rationale-augmented ensembles in language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2207.00747*, 2022.

Jason Wei, Yi Tay, Rishi Bommasani, Colin Raffel, Barret Zoph, Sebastian Borgeaud, Dani Yogatama, Maarten Bosma, Denny Zhou, Donald Metzler, et al. Emergent abilities of large language models. *Transactions on Machine Learing Research (TMLR)*, 2022a. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.07682.

Jason Wei, Xuezhi Wang, Dale Schuurmans, Maarten Bosma, Brian Ichter, Fei Xia, Ed Chi, Quoc Le, and Denny Zhou. Chain of thought prompting elicits reasoning in large language models. *Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS)*, 2022b. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.11903.

Genta Indra Winata, Andrea Madotto, Zhaojiang Lin, Rosanne Liu, Jason Yosinski, and Pascale Fung. Language Models are Few-shot Multilingual Learners. In *Proceedings ofthe 1st Workshop on Multilingual Representation Learning*, 2021. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/2109.07684.

Linting Xue, Noah Constant, Adam Roberts, Mihir Kale, Rami Al-Rfou, Aditya Siddhant, Aditya Barua, and Colin Raffel. mT5: A massively multilingual pre-trained text-to-text transformer. In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, pp. 483–498, Online, June 2021. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2021.naacl-main.41. URL https://aclanthology.org/2021.naacl-main.41.

Mengjie Zhao and Hinrich Schütze. Discrete and Soft Prompting for Multilingual Models. In *Proceedings of EMNLP 2021*, pp. 8547–8555, 2021. URL http://arxiv.org/abs/2109.03630.

	en	de	fr	es	ru	zh	ja	th	te	bn	sw
# Exemplars	6	6	6	6	1	5	4	1	1	1	6

Table 7: Number of few-shot exemplars for GPT-3 experiments in Table 3.

Frage: Roger hat 5 Tennisbälle. Er kauft noch 2 Dosen Tennisbälle. In jeder Dose sind 3 Tennisbälle. Wie viele Tennisbälle hat er jetzt?
Antwort:11.

Frage: Es waren neun Computer im Serverraum. Von Montag bis Donnerstag wurden jeden Tag noch fünf Computer installiert. Wie viele Computer sind jetzt im Serverraum?
Antwort: 29

Frage: Leah hat 32 Pralinen und ihre Schwester hat 42. Wenn sie 35 essen, wie viele sind dann insgesamt noch übrig?
Antwort: 39

Frage: Shawn hat fünf Spielzeuge. Zu Weihnachten hat er von seiner Mama und seinem Papa jeweils zwei Spielzeuge bekommen. Wie viele Spielzeuge hat er jetzt?
Antwort: 9

Frage: Michael hat 58 Golfbälle. Am Dienstag hat er 23 Golfbälle verloren. Am Mittwoch hat er 2 weitere verloren. Wie viele Golfbälle hat er Mittwoch am Ende des Tages?
Antwort: 33

Frage: Olivia hat 23 US-Dollar. Sie hat fünf Bagels für 3 US-Dollar pro Stück gekauft. Wie viel Geld hat sie übrig?
Antwort: 8

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Antwort: **18**

Question: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
Answer: 11

Question: There were nine computers in the server room. Five more computers were installed each day, from monday to thursday. How many computers are now in the server room?
Answer: 29

Question: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?
Answer: 39

Question: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?
Answer: 9

Question: Michael had 58 golf balls. On tuesday, he lost 23 golf balls. On wednesday, he lost 2 more. How many golf balls did he have at the end of wednesday?
Answer: 33

Question: Olivia has $23. She bought five bagels for $3 each. How much money does she have left?
Answer: 8

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Antwort: **18**

Question: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
Answer: 11

Frage: Es waren neun Computer im Serverraum. Von Montag bis Donnerstag wurden jeden Tag noch fünf Computer installiert. Wie viele Computer sind jetzt im Serverraum?
Antwort: 29

Question : Léa avait 32 chocolats et sa sœur en avait 42. Si elles en ont mangé 35, combien de morceaux leur reste-t-il en tout ?
Réponse: 39

Pregunta: Shawn tiene cinco juguetes. Para Navidad, recibió dos juguetes de su mamá y dos de su papá. ¿Cuántos juguetes tiene ahora?
Respuesta: 9

Задача: у Майкла было 58 мячей для гольфа. Во вторник он потерял 23 мяча для гольфа. В среду он потерял еще 2. Сколько мячей для гольфа осталось у него к концу среды?
решение: 33

问题：奥利维亚有 23 美元。她买了五个单价 3 美元的百吉饼。她还剩多少钱？
解答：8

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Antwort: **18**

Figure 6: Prompt template in the direct answer prediction setting (DIRECT). Left to right: NATIVE-EXEMPLARS, ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS, MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS. We show the question of interest in *italic*, and the expected answer in **boldface**.

A DETAILS OF MGSM EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we present details of our experiments on MGSM, including the number of exemplars used for GPT-3 (§A.1) and the detailed prompts in each setting summarized in Table 2 (§A.2).

A.1 NUMBER OF EXEMPLARS FOR EACH LANGUAGE

Given the unbalanced representation of languages in the training corpora, the byte-pair encoding (BPE; Gage, 1994) algorithm tokenizes sentences in underrepresented languages, especially those in a different alphabet from English, into more tokens. Given that the GPT-3 API supports a maximum number of 2048 tokens as its input, it does not support 6-shot prompting in some languages, including Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Telugu and Bengali; therefore, we use the maximum possible number of exemplars (Table 7) instead for GPT-3, while using 6-shot for all languages in *LLM* experiments.

A.2 MGSM PROMPTS IN EACH SETTING

We present the prompts used in our MGSM experiments in Figures 6 to 8, where the TRANSLATE-EN experiments can be viewed as a English one with EN-COT and ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS.

B DETAILED MGSM PERFORMANCE

We report the detailed numbers in our analysis (Figures 4 and 5) in Table 8.

Frage: Roger hat 5 Tennisbälle. Er kauft noch 2 Dosen Tennisbälle. In jeder Dose sind 3 Tennisbälle. Wie viele Tennisbälle hat er jetzt?
Step-by-Step Answer: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Frage: Es waren neun Computer im Serverraum. Von Montag bis Donnerstag wurden jeden Tag noch fünf Computer installiert. Wie viele Computer sind jetzt im Serverraum?
Step-by-Step Answer: There are 4 days from monday to thursday. 5 computers were added each day. That means in total 4 * 5 = 20 computers were added. There were 9 computers in the beginning, so now there are 9 + 20 = 29 computers. The answer is 29.

Frage: Leah hat 32 Pralinen und ihre Schwester hat 42. Wenn sie 35 essen, wie viele sind dann insgesamt noch übrig?
Step-by-Step Answer: Leah had 32 chocolates and Leah's sister had 42. That means there were originally 32 + 42 = 74 chocolates. 35 have been eaten. So in total they still have 74 - 35 = 39 chocolates. The answer is 39.

Frage: Shawn hat fünf Spielzeuge. Zu Weihnachten hat er von seiner Mama und seinem Papa jeweils zwei Spielzeuge bekommen. Wie viele Spielzeuge hat er jetzt?
Step-by-Step Answer: He has 5 toys. He got 2 from mom, so after that he has 5 + 2 = 7 toys. Then he got 2 more from dad, so in total he has 7 + 2 = 9 toys. The answer is 9.

Frage: Michael hat 58 Golfbälle. Am Dienstag hat er 23 Golfbälle verloren. Am Mittwoch hat er 2 weitere verloren. Wie viele Golfbälle hat er Mittwoch am Ende des Tages?
Step-by-Step Answer: Michael started with 58 golf balls and lost 23, so he has 58 - 23 = 35. After he lost 2 more, he has 35 - 2 = 33 balls now. The answer is 33.

Frage: Olivia hat 23 US-Dollar. Sie hat fünf Bagels für 3 US-Dollar pro Stück gekauft. Wie viel Geld hat sie übrig?
Step-by-Step Answer: 5 bagels for $3 each should cost 5 * 3 = 15 dollars. Olivia had $23 in the beginning, so now she has 23 - 15 = 8 dollars left. The answer is 8.

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Step-by-Step Answer: … **The answer is 18.**

Question: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
Step-by-Step Answer: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Question: There were nine computers in the server room. Five more computers were installed each day, from monday to thursday. How many computers are now in the server room?
Step-by-Step Answer: There are 4 days from monday to thursday. 5 computers were added each day. That means in total 4 * 5 = 20 computers were added. There were 9 computers in the beginning, so now there are 9 + 20 = 29 computers. The answer is 29.

Question: Leah had 32 chocolates and her sister had 42. If they ate 35, how many pieces do they have left in total?
Step-by-Step Answer: Leah had 32 chocolates and Leah's sister had 42. That means there were originally 32 + 42 = 74 chocolates. 35 have been eaten. So in total they still have 74 - 35 = 39 chocolates. The answer is 39.

Question: Shawn has five toys. For Christmas, he got two toys each from his mom and dad. How many toys does he have now?
Step-by-Step Answer: He has 5 toys. He got 2 from mom, so after that he has 5 + 2 = 7 toys. Then he got 2 more from dad, so in total he has 7 + 2 = 9 toys. The answer is 9.

Question: Michael had 58 golf balls. On tuesday, he lost 23 golf balls. On wednesday, he lost 2 more. How many golf balls did he have at the end of wednesday?
Step-by-Step Answer: Michael started with 58 golf balls and lost 23, so he has 58 - 23 = 35. After he lost 2 more, he has 35 - 2 = 33 balls now. The answer is 33.

Question: Olivia has $23. She bought five bagels for $3 each. How much money does she have left?
Step-by-Step Answer: 5 bagels for $3 each should cost 5 * 3 = 15 dollars. Olivia had $23 in the beginning, so now she has 23 - 15 = 8 dollars left. The answer is 8.

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Step-by-Step Answer: … **The answer is 18.**

Question: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
Step-by-Step Answer: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Frage: Es waren neun Computer im Serverraum. Von Montag bis Donnerstag wurden jeden Tag noch fünf Computer installiert. Wie viele Computer sind jetzt im Serverraum?
Step-by-Step Answer: There are 4 days from monday to thursday. 5 computers were added each day. That means in total 4 * 5 = 20 computers were added. There were 9 computers in the beginning, so now there are 9 + 20 = 29 computers. The answer is 29.

Question : Léa avait 32 chocolats et sa sœur en avait 42. Si elles en ont mangé 35, combien de morceaux leur reste-t-il en tout ?
Step-by-Step Answer: Leah had 32 chocolates and Leah's sister had 42. That means there were originally 32 + 42 = 74 chocolates. 35 have been eaten. So in total they still have 74 - 35 = 39 chocolates. The answer is 39.

Pregunta: Shawn tiene cinco juguetes. Para Navidad, recibió dos juguetes de su mamá y dos de su papá. ¿Cuántos juguetes tiene ahora?
Step-by-Step Answer: He has 5 toys. He got 2 from mom, so after that he has 5 + 2 = 7 toys. Then he got 2 more from dad, so in total he has 7 + 2 = 9 toys. The answer is 9.

Задача: у Майкла было 58 мячей для гольфа. Во вторник он потерял 23 мяча для гольфа. В среду он потерял еще 2. Сколько мячей для гольфа осталось у него к концу среды?
Step-by-Step Answer: Michael started with 58 golf balls and lost 23, so he has 58 - 23 = 35. After he lost 2 more, he has 35 - 2 = 33 balls now. The answer is 33.

问题：奥利维亚有 23 美元。她买了五个单价 3 美元的百吉饼。她还剩多少钱？
Step-by-Step Answer: 5 bagels for $3 each should cost 5 * 3 = 15 dollars. Olivia had $23 in the beginning, so now she has 23 - 15 = 8 dollars left. The answer is 8.

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Step-by-Step Answer: … **The answer is 18.**

Figure 7: Prompt template in the English CoT setting (EN-COT). Left to right: NATIVE-EXEMPLARS, ENGLISH-EXEMPLARS, MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS. We show the question of interest in *italic*, and the expected answer in **boldface**. We omit the expected CoT as it is not involved in our evaluation.

Frage: Roger hat 5 Tennisbälle. Er kauft noch 2 Dosen Tennisbälle. In jeder Dose sind 3 Tennisbälle. Wie viele Tennisbälle hat er jetzt?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Roger begann mit 5 Bällen. 2 Dosen von jeweils 3 Tennisbällen macht 6 Tennisbälle. 5 + 6 = 11. Die Antwort ist 11.

Frage: Es waren neun Computer im Serverraum. Von Montag bis Donnerstag wurden jeden Tag noch fünf Computer installiert. Wie viele Computer sind jetzt im Serverraum?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Von Montag bis Donnerstag sind es 4 Tage. Jeden Tag kamen 5 neue Computer hinzu. Das macht insgesamt 4 x 5 = 20 Computer, die hinzugefügt wurden. Am Anfang waren es 9 Computer, also sind es jetzt 9 + 20 =29 Computer. Die Antwort lautet 29.

Frage: Leah hat 32 Pralinen und ihre Schwester hat 42. Wenn sie 35 essen, wie viele sind dann insgesamt noch übrig?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Leah hat 32 Pralinen und Leahs Schwester 42. Das bedeutet, dass es ursprünglich 32 + 42 =74 Pralinen waren. 35 wurden gegessen. Also haben sie insgesamt noch 74 - 35 = 39 Pralinen übrig. Die Antwort lautet 39.

Frage: Shawn hat fünf Spielzeuge. Zu Weihnachten hat er von seiner Mama und seinem Papa jeweils zwei Spielzeuge bekommen. Wie viele Spielzeuge hat er jetzt?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Er hat 5 Spielzeuge. Er hat 2 von seiner Mama bekommen, sodass er nun 5 + 2 = 7 Spielzeuge hat. Dann hat er noch 2 von seinem Papa bekommen, also hat er insgesamt 7 + 2 = 9 Spielzeuge. Die Antwort lautet 9.

Frage: Michael hat 58 Golfbälle. Am Dienstag hat er 23 Golfbälle verloren. Am Mittwoch hat er 2 weitere verloren. Wie viele Golfbälle hat er Mittwoch am Ende des Tages?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Michael hatte anfangs 58 Golfbälle und hat 23 verloren, sodass er 58 - 23 = 35 hat. Nachdem er 2 weitere verloren hat, hat er jetzt 35 - 2 = 33 Bälle. Die Antwort lautet 33.

Frage: Olivia hat 23 US-Dollar. Sie hat fünf Bagels für 3 US-Dollar pro Stück gekauft. Wie viel Geld hat sie übrig?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: 5 Bagels für 3 US-Dollar pro Stück kosten 5 x 3 = 15 Dollar. Olivia hat anfangs 23 US-Dollar, also hat sie jetzt 23 - 15 = 8 Dollar übrig. Die Antwort lautet 8.

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Step-by-Step Answer: … **The answer is 18.**

Question: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
Step-by-Step Answer: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. 5 + 6 = 11. The answer is 11.

Frage: Es waren neun Computer im Serverraum. Von Montag bis Donnerstag wurden jeden Tag noch fünf Computer installiert. Wie viele Computer sind jetzt im Serverraum?
Schritt-für-Schritt-Antwort: Von Montag bis Donnerstag sind es 4 Tage. Jeden Tag kamen 5 neue Computer hinzu. Das macht insgesamt 4 x 5 = 20 Computer, die hinzugefügt wurden. Am Anfang waren es 9 Computer, also sind es jetzt 9 + 20 =29 Computer. Die Antwort lautet 29.

Question : Léa avait 32 chocolats et sa sœur en avait 42. Si elles en ont mangé 35, combien de morceaux leur reste-t-il en tout ?
Réponse étape par étape : Léa avait 32 chocolats et sa sœur en avait 42. Cela signifie qu'il y avait à l'origine 32 + 42 = 74 chocolats. 35 chocolats ont été mangés. Il leur en reste donc au total 74 - 35 = 39 chocolats. La réponse est 39.

Pregunta: Shawn tiene cinco juguetes. Para Navidad, recibió dos juguetes de su mamá y dos de su papá. ¿Cuántos juguetes tiene ahora?
Respuesta paso a paso: Tiene 5 juguetes. Recibió 2 de la mamá, por lo que después de eso tiene 5 + 2 = 7 juguetes. Luego, recibió 2 más del papá, así que en total tiene 7 + 2 = 9 juguetes. La respuesta es 9.

Задача: у Майкла было 58 мячей для гольфа. Во вторник он потерял 23 мяча для гольфа. В среду он потерял еще 2. Сколько мячей для гольфа осталось у него к концу среды?
Пошаговое решение: вначале у Майкла было 58 мячей для гольфа, 23 он потерял, и у него осталось 58 - 23 = 35. После этого он потерял еще 2, и теперь у него осталось 35 - 2 = 33 мяча. Ответ — 33.

问题：奥利维亚有 23 美元。她买了五个单价 3 美元的百吉饼。她还剩多少钱？
逐步解答：5 个单价 3 美元的百吉饼应该花费 5 * 3 = 15 美元。奥利维亚一开始有 23 美元，所以现在她还剩 23 - 15 = 8 美元。答案是 8。

Frage: Janets Enten legen 16 Eier pro Tag. Sie isst drei jeden Morgen zum Frühstück und backt mit vier jeden Tag Muffins für ihre Freunde. Den Rest verkauft sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt für 2 US-Dollar pro frischem Entenei. Wie viel Dollar nimmt sie täglich auf dem Bauernmarkt ein?
Step-by-Step Answer: … **The answer is 18.**

Figure 8: Prompt template with CoT in the question language (NATIVE-COT). Left to right: NATIVE-EXEMPLARS, MULTILINGUAL-EXEMPLARS. We show the question of interest in *italic*, and the expected answer in **boldface**. We omit the expected CoT as it is not involved in our evaluation.

	AVG	HRL	LRL	en	de	fr	es	ru	zh	ja	th	te	bn	sw
Lang, freq. (%)	-	-	-	78.0	3.5	3.3	2.1	0.53	0.40	0.38	0.04	0.02	0.006	0.005
LLM														
• Exemplar token length (avg.)				95	108	119	105	113	118	118	193	199	173	130
• NATIVE-COT														
- 8B 6-shot	4.0	4.1	3.1	6.4	6.8	4.4	2.4	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.4
- 62B 6-shot	20.0	22.7	13.2	30.4	24.0	24.0	26.0	22.8	24.8	14.8	18.0	11.6	13.6	9.6
- 540B 1-shot	38.9	39.7	34.8	50.8	42.8	44.8	44.8	41.2	34.8	29.6	40.0	38.0	34.0	27.2
- 540B 2-shot	43.7	44.0	39.8	57.2	47.2	43.2	50.4	44.4	44.4	34.4	47.2	38.0	40.8	33.2
- 540B 4-shot	45.1	45.5	41.0	58.8	44.8	49.6	47.6	46.4	46.4	38.4	46.4	41.2	44.4	32.0
- 540B 6-shot	48.1	47.9	44.9	62.4	49.2	46.4	56.8	48.4	46.8	40.0	52.8	45.6	46.0	35.2

Table 8: Detailed performances corresponding to Figures 4 and 5.

C THE CHAIN-OF-THOUGHT PROMPTS USED IN THE PAPER

In this section, we present the details of the chain-of-thought prompts used in our paper for the XCOPA (Figure 11) and the XL-WiC (Figure 9) tasks.

C.1 XL-WIC

XL-WiC

Sentence 1: *Approach* a task.
Sentence 2: To *approach* the city.
Question: Is the word "approach" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "approach" means to deal with something; in Sentence 2, "approach" means to come near to something in distance. They are different, thus the answer is **"No"**.

Sentence 1: Der *Hausmeister* kam und er sah nichts als die Schatten unserer fleißigen Körper, die putzten und wischten.
Sentence 2: Der *Hausmeister* war hinzugekommen.
Question: Is the word "éclater" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "Hausmeister" means caretaker; in Sentence 2, "Hausmeister" means caretaker. They are the same, thus the answer is **"Yes"**.

Sentence 1: L'intelligence *éclate* dans ses yeux.
Sentence 2: L'or et les pierreries *éclataient* de toutes parts.
Question: Is the word "approach" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "éclate" means shining in someone's eyes; in Sentence 2, "éclataient" means things are physically shining. They are different, thus the answer is **"No"**.

Sentence 1: *difettare* di denaro, di coraggio, di empatia.
Sentence 2: la statua è così realistica, *difetta* solo della parola.
Question: Is the word "difettare" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "difettare" means being lack of something; in Sentence 2, "difetta" means be lack of something. They are the same, thus the answer is **"Yes"**.

Figure 9: The multilingual chain-of-thought prompt used in the XL-WiC experiments.

XL-WiC

Sentence 1: *Approach* a task.
Sentence 2: To *approach* the city.
Question: Is the word "approach" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "approach" means to deal with something; in Sentence 2, "approach" means to come near to something in distance. They are different, thus the answer is **"No"**.

Sentence 1: Der *Hausmeister* kam und er sah nichts als die Schatten unserer fleißigen Körper, die putzten und wischten.
Sentence 2: Der *Hausmeister* war hinzugekommen.
Question: Is the word "éclater" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "Hausmeister" means caretaker; in Sentence 2, "Hausmeister" means caretaker. They are the same, thus the answer is **"Yes"**.

Sentence 1: L'intelligence *éclate* dans ses yeux.
Sentence 2: L'or et les pierreries *éclataient* de toutes parts.
Question: Is the word "approach" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "éclate" means shining in someone's eyes; in Sentence 2, "éclataient" means things are physically shining. They are different, thus the answer is **"No"**.

Sentence 1: *difettare* di denaro, di coraggio, di empatia.
Sentence 2: la statua è così realistica, *difetta* solo della parola.
Question: Is the word "difettare" (marked with *) used in the same sense in both sentences above?
Options:
- Yes
- No
Answer: In Sentence 1, "difettare" means being lack of something; in Sentence 2, "difetta" means be lack of something. They are the same, thus the answer is **"Yes"**.

Figure 10: The English-language chain-of-thought prompt used in the XL-WiC experiments.

C.2 XCOPA

XCOPA

Given a premise and a prompt, select the more meaningful of the two choices.

Q: What might have happened as a result of "Adam piyangoyu kazandı."?
Options:
- "Borçlandı."
- "Zengin oldu."
A: Let's think step by step.
The premise "Adam piyangoyu kazandı." can be translated from Turkish into English as "The man won the lottery."
The first option "Borçlandı." can be translated as "He owes money.", whereas the second option "Zengin oldu." can be translated as "He became rich."
If the man won the lottery, then it makes sense that he became rich as a result.
Therefore, the answer is **"Zengin oldu."**

Q: What might be the cause of "厨师的眼睛流泪了。"?
Options:
- "他切了洋葱。"
- "他没有洋葱了。"
A: Let's think step by step.
The premise "厨师的眼睛流泪了。" can be translated from Mandarin Chinese into English as "The chef's eyes filled with tears."
The first option "他切了洋葱。" can be translated as "He chopped onions.", whereas the second option "他没有洋葱了。" can be translated as "He had run out of onions."
It makes sense that the chef's eyes filled with tears because he chopped onions.
Therefore, the answer is **"他切了洋葱。"**

Q: What might be the cause of "அந்த மனிதன் நிகழ்ச்சிக்குச் செல்ல கடன்பட்டிருப்பதாக உணர்ந்தான்"?
Options:
- "அவன் தன் நண்பனின் அழைப்பை நிராகரித்தான்"
- "அவன் தன் நண்பனிடம் தான் வருவதாக வாக்கு கொடுத்தான்"
A: Let's think step by step.
The premise "அந்த மனிதன் நிகழ்ச்சிக்குச் செல்ல கடன்பட்டிருப்பதாக உணர்ந்தான்" can be translated from Tamil into English as "The man felt obliged to attend the event."
The first option "அவன் தன் நண்பனின் அழைப்பை நிராகரித்தான்" can be translated as "He refused his friend's invitation to leave.", whereas the second option "அவன் தன் நண்பனிடம் தான் வருவதாக வாக்கு கொடுத்தான்"" can be translated as "He had promised his friend to go."
It makes sense that the man felt obliged to attend the event because he had promised his friend to go.
Therefore, the answer is **"அவன் தன் நண்பனிடம் தான் வருவதாக வாக்கு கொடுத்தான்"**

Q: What might have happened as a result of "Warmiqa wasi qhatuqwan huñukurqan."?
Options:
- "Warmiqa wasita rantinanpaqmi yuyaychakurqan."
- "Warmiqa wasintam pichayta munarqan."
A: Let's think step by step.
The premise "Warmiqa wasi qhatuqwan huñukurqan." can be translated from Cusco-Collao Quechua into English as "The woman called a real estate agent."
The first option "Warmiqa wasita rantinanpaqmi yuyaychakurqan." can be translated as "The woman plans to buy a condo.", whereas the second option "Warmiqa wasintam pichayta munarqan." can be translated as "The woman needs to clean her house."
If the woman called a real estate agent, then it makes sense that the woman plans to buy a condo as a result.
Therefore, the answer is **"Warmiqa wasita rantinanpaqmi yuyaychakurqan."**

Figure 11: The chain-of-thought prompt used in the XCOPA experiments. The four examples are randomly selected from the validation sets of Turkish (TR), Mandarin Chinese (ZH), Tamil (TA), and Cusco-Collao Quechua (QU). The rationales are written by the authors, and the task description is taken directly from (Ponti et al., 2020). Under the direct prompting setup, the answers (**bolded**) are given directly and rationales are entirely omitted.