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What is the origin of the word "Language"?		Answer: The word "Language" comes from the Latin lingua, meaning "tongue." Key Insight: This reflects the early understanding of language as a physical, speech-based system tied to the human tongue. Over time, the definition expanded to include written and symbolic communication.		How is language defined as a "symbolic system"?		Answer: Language uses arbitrary sounds or signs (symbols) to represent concepts, objects, or ideas (e.g., the word "tree" has no inherent connection to an actual tree). Key Insight: Symbols are culturally agreed upon, allowing shared meaning despite their arbitrary nature.	
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Why is language considered arbitrary?		Answer: There is no natural link between words and their meanings (e.g., "dog" in English vs. perro in Spanish). Key Insight: Arbitrariness allows for flexibility and diversity in languages worldwide.		How is language systematic?		Answer: It follows structured rules in phonology (sounds), syntax (sentence structure), and semantics (meaning). Key Insight: Without systematic rules, communication would be chaotic and unpredictable.	
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Why is language a social phenomenon?		Answer: It develops within communities, transmits culture, and enables collective identity (e.g., slang or dialects). Key Insight: Language both shapes and is shaped by societal interactions.		How is language "non-instinctive" and conventional?		Answer: Humans are not born knowing a language; it is learned through exposure and cultural transmission. Key Insight: This distinguishes human language from animal communication, which is often instinctive.	
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What makes human language "productive" and "creative"?		Answer: Speakers can generate infinite sentences (productivity) and invent new words (creativity). Key Insight: This property allows for literature, humor, and technological advancements.		How does Aristotle define language?		Answer: As "speech sounds produced by humans to express ideas, emotions, and desires." Key Insight: Focuses on language as a tool for mental representation and communication.	

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What is Saussure's contribution to linguistics?		Answer: He proposed that language is a system of arbitrary signs (signifier + signified). Key Insight: Foundation of structural linguistics, separating form (sound) from meaning.		What is the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis?		Answer: Language influences thought and perception (e.g., lacking a word for a concept may limit understanding). Key Insight: Controversial but influential in sociolinguistics and cognitive studies.	
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What is the difference between synchronic and diachronic linguistics?		Answer: Synchronic: Studies language at a fixed point in time (e.g., modern English grammar). Diachronic: Examines language evolution (e.g., Old English → Modern English). Key Insight: Saussure emphasized synchronic analysis for systematic study.		What are "langue" and "parole" in Saussure's theory?		Answer: Langue: The abstract system of rules (e.g., grammar). Parole: Individual speech acts (e.g., a conversation). Key Insight: Linguists study langue; parole varies by speaker.	
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What are the stages of child language acquisition?		Answer: Babbling (6–8 months) One-word stage (9–18 months) Two-word stage (1.5–2 years) Telegraphic speech (2–2.5 years) Complex sentences (2.5+ years). Key Insight: Shows innate biological preparedness for language learning.		What is Noam Chomsky's "Universal Grammar"?		Answer: An innate brain structure enabling children to learn language rapidly. Key Insight: Challenges behaviorist views (e.g., Skinner's conditioning theory).	
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How does second language acquisition (SLA) differ from first language acquisition?		Answer: FLA: Subconscious, effortless (e.g., children). SLA: Often conscious, effortful (e.g., classroom learning). Key Insight: Critical period hypothesis suggests SLA is harder after puberty.		What factors affect SLA success?		Answer: Age, motivation, aptitude, personality, and exposure. Key Insight: Younger learners typically achieve better pronunciation.	

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What is the Grammar-Translation Method?		Answer: Focuses on memorizing rules and translating texts (e.g., Latin classes). Key Insight: Emphasizes accuracy over fluency, common in traditional education.		What is the Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) approach?		Answer: Prioritizes real-world interaction (e.g., role-playing, debates). Key Insight: Developed in response to rigid methods like Grammar-Translation.	
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What is Krashen's "Input Hypothesis"?		Answer: Learners acquire language best through comprehensible input (i+1: slightly above their level). Key Insight: Supports immersive, context-rich learning environments.		What is a "phoneme"?		Answer: The smallest sound unit that changes meaning (e.g., /p/ vs. /b/ in "pat" vs. "bat"). Key Insight: Phonemes vary by language (e.g., Hindi has 46; English has 44).	
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What is the difference between a "morpheme" and a "phoneme"?		Answer: Morpheme: Smallest meaningful unit (e.g., "un-" + "happy"). Phoneme: Smallest sound unit (e.g., /k/ in "cat"). Key Insight: Morphemes build words; phonemes build sounds.		What is "pidgin" vs. "creole"?		Answer: Pidgin: Simplified hybrid language for trade (no native speakers). Creole: A pidgin that becomes a native language (e.g., Haitian Creole). Key Insight: Shows how languages evolve through contact.	
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What is the difference between "dialect" and "register"?		Answer: Dialect: Regional/social variety (e.g., Southern U.S. English). Register: Style shifts by context (e.g., formal vs. slang). Key Insight: Register reflects power dynamics (e.g., job interviews).		What is Chomsky's "deep structure" vs. "surface structure"?		Answer: Deep: Core meaning (e.g., "The cat chased the dog"). Surface: Actual phrasing (e.g., "The dog was chased by the cat"). Key Insight: Explains how different sentences can convey the same idea.	

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What is "code-switching"?		Answer: Alternating between languages/dialects in conversation. Key Insight: Reflects bilingual identity and social adaptability.		What is the "Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis"?		Answer: Language shapes thought (e.g., time perception in Hopi vs. English). Key Insight: Debated but influential in anthropology and psychology.	
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What are "homophones"?		Answer: Words with the same sound but different meanings/spellings (e.g., "lead" [metal] vs. "led"). Key Insight: Demonstrates the arbitrariness of language.		What is "morphology"?		Answer: Study of word formation (e.g., prefixes/suffixes: "un-" + "doable"). Key Insight: Explains how new words enter languages (e.g., "selfie").	
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What is "sociolinguistics"?		Answer: Examines language in social contexts (e.g., dialects, gender speech patterns). Key Insight: Reveals how language reflects power and identity.		What is the "Critical Period Hypothesis"?		Answer: Suggests a biological window (up to puberty) for optimal language learning. Key Insight: Explains why children acquire languages more easily than adults.	
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What is the primary goal of linguistics?		Answer: To scientifically study the nature, structure, and function of language. Key Insight: Ferdinand de Saussure established linguistics as an independent discipline, emphasizing systematic analysis of language as a structured system (Course in General Linguistics, 1916).		How does Saussure define a "sign"?		Answer: A sign combines the signifier (sound/image) and the signified (concept). Key Insight: This duality underpins structural linguistics, separating form from meaning.	
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What is the difference between "phonetics" and "phonology"?		Answer: Phonetics (studied by Henry Sweet): Physical speech sounds (e.g., articulation of /k/). Phonology (Nikolai Trubetzkoy): How sounds function systematically in a language (e.g., /p/ vs. /b/ in English). Key Insight: Phonetics is universal; phonology is language-specific.		What is "morphology" in linguistics?		Answer: The study of word structure (e.g., "unhappiness" = un + happy + ness). Key Insight: Leonard Bloomfield advanced morphological analysis in Language (1933), emphasizing morphemes as minimal meaning-bearing units.	
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What is "syntax"?		Answer: The study of sentence structure (e.g., word order rules). Key Insight: Noam Chomsky revolutionized syntax with Generative Grammar (1957), proposing innate rules for sentence formation.		What is "semantics"?		Answer: The study of meaning (e.g., why "bank" has multiple meanings). Key Insight: John Lyons and Alfred Tarski developed formal semantic theories to analyze meaning logically.	
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What is "pragmatics"?		Answer: How context shapes meaning (e.g., "Can you pass the salt?" as a request). Key Insight: John L. Austin (How to Do Things with Words, 1962) introduced speech act theory, showing language as action.		What is "sociolinguistics"?		Answer: The study of language variation by social factors (e.g., dialects). Key Insight: William Labov pioneered quantitative sociolinguistics, linking language change to social class (Martha's Vineyard Study, 1963).	
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What is "psycholinguistics"?		Answer: How the brain processes language (e.g., child acquisition). Key Insight: Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky explored cognitive development, while Chomsky argued for innate mechanisms.		What is "neurolinguistics"?		Answer: How language is encoded in the brain (e.g., Broca's area). Key Insight: Paul Broca and Carl Wernicke identified brain regions for speech production/comprehension (1860s).	

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What is "historical linguistics"?		Answer: The study of language change over time (e.g., Latin → Romance languages). Key Insight: Jacob Grimm (Grimm's Law, 1822) systematized sound shifts in Indo-European languages.		What is "applied linguistics"?		Answer: Practical applications of linguistic theory (e.g., ESL teaching). Key Insight: Michael Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (1985) emphasized real-world language use.	
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What is the "direct method" of language teaching?		Answer: Immersive instruction using only the target language. Key Insight: Maximilian Berlitz (1880s) popularized this method, rejecting translation.		What is the "audio-lingual method"?		Answer: Repetition drills to reinforce habits (e.g., military programs). Key Insight: Based on B.F. Skinner's behaviorism (1957); criticized by Chomsky for neglecting creativity.	
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What is "total physical response" (TPR)?		Answer: Learners respond physically to commands (e.g., "Stand up!"). Key Insight: James Asher (1977) linked physical movement to language acquisition.		What is "suggestopedia"?		Answer: Teaching via relaxation, music, and drama. Key Insight: Georgi Lozanov (1978) claimed it accelerated learning by reducing anxiety.	
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What is "interlanguage"?		Answer: A learner's transitional language system (e.g., L1-influenced errors). Key Insight: Larry Selinker (1972) coined the term, showing SLA as a dynamic process.		What is "code-switching"?		Answer: Alternating between languages/dialects in conversation. Key Insight: John Gumperz (1982) analyzed its social and identity functions.	

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What is a "minimal pair"?		Answer: Two words differing by one phoneme (e.g., "ship" vs. "sheep"). Key Insight: Daniel Jones used this concept to define phonemes in The Phoneme (1950).		What is "linguistic relativity"?		Answer: The idea that language influences thought (e.g., color terms). Key Insight: Edward Sapir & Benjamin Lee Whorf proposed this, though modern research supports a weaker version.	
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What is a "register" in linguistics?		Answer: A variety of language used in a specific social context (e.g., formal vs. informal speech). Key Insight: Michael Halliday (1978) linked register to three factors: field (topic), tenor (relationship), and mode (medium). Example: A doctor uses a medical register with colleagues but switches to a casual register with friends.		How does "dialect" differ from "accent"?		Answer: Dialect: Includes vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation (e.g., Southern U.S. English). Accent: Only refers to pronunciation (e.g., British vs. American accent). Key Insight: William Labov showed dialects are systematic, not "incorrect" versions of a standard (Sociolinguistic Patterns, 1972).	
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What is "jargon"?		Answer: Specialized vocabulary used by a profession/group (e.g., "morpheme" in linguistics). Key Insight: Dwight Bolinger (Language: The Loaded Weapon, 1980) criticized jargon for creating barriers to public understanding.		Define "pidgin" and name a theorist who studied it.		Answer: A simplified hybrid language for trade (e.g., Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea). Key Insight: Robert A. Hall Jr. (Pidgin and Creole Languages, 1966) analyzed pidgins as adaptive communication tools with no native speakers.	
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What distinguishes a "creole" from a pidgin?		Answer: A creole becomes a native language (e.g., Haitian Creole), with complex grammar. Key Insight: Derek Bickerton (Language Bioprogram Hypothesis, 1984) argued creoles reveal innate linguistic structures.		What is an "idiolect"?		Answer: An individual's unique speech pattern (e.g., a person's catchphrases or pronunciation quirks). Key Insight: Coined by Bernard Bloch (1948), highlighting how personal identity shapes language use.	

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What is "code-mixing" vs. "code-switching"?		Answer: Code-mixing: Blending languages in a single sentence (e.g., Spanglish: "Vamos al mall"). Code-switching: Alternating languages contextually (e.g., Spanish at home, English at work). Key Insight: Carol Myers-Scotton (Matrix Language Frame Model, 1993) explained the grammatical rules behind mixing.		What is a "sociolect"?		Answer: A dialect tied to a social group (e.g., working-class vs. upper-class speech). Key Insight: Basil Bernstein (Class, Codes, and Control, 1971) linked sociolects to educational inequality.	
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Define "diglossia" and name a key theorist.		Answer: A society using two language varieties for different functions (e.g., Classical Arabic vs. colloquial Arabic). Key Insight: Charles A. Ferguson (Diglossia, 1959) identified "high" (formal) and "low" (everyday) varieties.		What is "linguistic imperialism"?		Answer: Dominance of one language over others (e.g., English globally), often through colonial legacy.	
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What was the primary motive behind the East India Company's promotion of English education in India?		Answer: Strategic workforce creation rather than humanitarianism. The 1813 Charter Act allocated funds for Western education to cultivate a class of English-speaking Indians for administrative roles. Key Insight: Thomas Babington Macaulay later institutionalized this through his Minute on Indian Education (1835), aiming to create "Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste and intellect."		How did the Charter Act of 1813 transform India's education system?		Answer: It mandated annual funding (₹100,000) for education and allowed missionary schools, marking the first state-sponsored push for English education. Key Insight: The Act's ambiguity in fund allocation led to the Orientalist-Anglicist debate, resolved later by Macaulay's Anglicist victory.	
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What was Macaulay's "Downward Filtration Theory"?		Answer: A colonial policy to educate elite Indians (upper classes), expecting them to "filter" knowledge to the masses. Key Insight: Criticized by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and others for exacerbating class divides; later countered by Gandhi's Wardha Scheme (1937) advocating mass education.		Why was Wood's Dispatch (1854) called the "Magna Carta of English Education in India"?		Answer: It systematized education into primary, middle, and high schools, established universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras), and promoted vernacular primary education with English for higher studies. Key Insight: Charles Wood's policy laid India's modern education framework, blending colonial and local needs.	

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How did the Hunter Commission (1882) address vernacular languages?		Answer: It mandated vernacular-medium primary education, introducing English only from middle school, while privatizing secondary education. Key Insight: Reflected William Hunter's pragmatism, balancing colonial goals with grassroots accessibility.		What was the significance of the Indian Universities Act (1904) under Lord Curzon?		Answer: It centralized university governance, increased funding for arts/liberal education, and stressed primary and secondary education reforms. Key Insight: Lord Curzon's Act aimed to curb nationalist dissent by controlling higher education—a move later challenged by Tagore and Gokhale.	
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How did Gandhi's Wardha Scheme (1937) challenge colonial education?		Answer: It proposed free, mother-tongue-based "Nai Talim" (Basic Education) integrating crafts, self-reliance, and collective learning for ages 6–14. Key Insight: Dr. Zakir Hussain's committee emphasized decolonizing pedagogy, contrasting Macaulay's elitism.		What was the three-language formula proposed by the Mudaliar Commission (1952)?		Answer: Mother tongue till primary school. Hindi and English introduced post-middle school. Regional + another language in higher education. Key Insight: Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar's formula sought to balance linguistic diversity, later refined by the Kothari Commission (1966).	
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How did the Kothari Commission (1966) address equity in education?		Answer: It advocated free education for ages 6–14, prioritized marginalized groups (girls, tribals), and promoted regional languages alongside Hindi/English. Key Insight: Dr. D.S. Kothari's report shaped India's National Education Policy (1968), emphasizing social justice and scientific temper.		Why did Macaulay's Minute face opposition from Orientalists?		Answer: It defunded Sanskrit/Persian education, dismissing Indian knowledge systems as "false history, absurd astronomy, and frivolous geometry." Key Insight: H.H. Wilson and Raja Ram Mohan Roy critiqued its cultural erasure, foreshadowing postcolonial debates on linguistic imperialism.	
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What role did Raja Ram Mohan Roy play in promoting English education in India?		Answer: He advocated for Western education, founding the Hindu College (1817) and urging Governor-General Amherst to prioritize English for "liberal development" in his 1824 letter. Key Insight: Roy's efforts bridged Orientalist and Anglicist views, emphasizing modernization without complete cultural erasure.		Why did the British replace Persian with English as India's official language in 1835?		Answer: To streamline administration and create a compliant English-speaking workforce, incentivized by government job eligibility for English-educated Indians. Key Insight: This shift, driven by Macaulay's Minute (1835), entrenched English as a tool of colonial control and social mobility.	

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What were the key recommendations of the Hunter Commission (1882) for primary education?	Answer: Vernacular-medium instruction till middle school, local government management, and grants for rural schools. Key Insight: William Hunter's report decentralized education but maintained English's dominance in higher tiers.	What is the primary purpose of citations in academic research?	Answer: To acknowledge intellectual property, avoid plagiarism, and allow readers to verify sources. Key Insight: Citations uphold academic integrity, a principle emphasized across all major style guides (MLA, APA, Chicago).
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Name the four most common citation styles and their primary disciplines.	Answer: MLA (Modern Language Association): Humanities APA (American Psychological Association): Social Sciences Chicago/Turabian: History & Social Sciences IEEE: Engineering & Technology Key Insight: Style choice aligns with disciplinary norms for clarity and consistency.	How does an in-text citation differ from a full citation?	Answer: In-text: Brief reference within the paper (e.g., (Smith 45)). Full citation: Complete details in the Works Cited/References page. Key Insight: In-text citations act as signposts; full citations provide retrieval information.
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What are the core elements of an MLA book citation?	Answer: Author. Title. Publisher, Year. Example: Smith, John. The Art of Literature. Nature Press, 2020. Key Insight: MLA 9th edition (2021) simplifies citations using a "container" model.	Why did the MLA Handbook eliminate mandatory URLs in the 7th edition (2009)?	Answer: URLs often change; citations should prioritize stable identifiers (DOIs, permalinks). Key Insight: Reflects digital age challenges in source permanence.
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What is the "container" concept introduced in MLA 8th edition (2016)?	Answer: A framework to cite sources within larger contexts (e.g., a journal article in a database). Key Insight: Adapts to diverse formats (e-books, podcasts) without separate rules for each.	How does APA format differ from MLA in in-text citations?	Answer: APA uses author-date (Smith, 2020); MLA uses author-page (Smith 45). Key Insight: APA prioritizes timeliness in social sciences; MLA emphasizes textual analysis.

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What change did the MLA 9th edition (2021) introduce for gender inclusivity?		Answer: Guidance on gender-neutral language (e.g., "they" for singular pronouns). Key Insight: Aligns with evolving social norms in academic writing.		How do you cite a journal article with three authors in MLA?		Answer: First Author, et al. "Title." Journal, vol., no., year, pages. Example: Doe, Jane, et al. "Climate Change Impacts." Environmental Studies, vol. 12, no. 3, 2020, pp. 45-60. Key Insight: "Et al." condenses citations for readability.	
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What is a hanging indent, and where is it used?		Answer: First line flush left, subsequent lines indented (0.5 inches). Used in MLA Works Cited pages. Key Insight: Enhances readability in bibliographies.		How does Chicago style differ between humanities and social sciences?		Answer: Humanities: Notes-Bibliography system (footnotes). Social Sciences: Author-Date system (parenthetical citations). Key Insight: Reflects disciplinary preferences for narrative (humanities) vs. conciseness (sciences).	
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What is the correct MLA format for a webpage without an author?		Answer: "Title." Website, Publisher, Date, URL. Example: "Climate Change Facts." National Geographic, 15 Jan. 2023, www.natgeo.org/climate. Key Insight: Title replaces author if unavailable.		Why is IEEE style numbered in-text?		Answer: Engineers prioritize brevity; numbers ([1]) link to references efficiently. Key Insight: Aligns with technical writing's focus on conciseness.	
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How do you cite a YouTube video in MLA 9th edition?		Answer: Creator. "Title." YouTube, Upload Date, URL. Example: Smith, John. "MLA Format Guide." YouTube, 5 Mar. 2022, www.youtube.com/mla. Key Insight: MLA adapts to new media formats.		What is plagiarism, and how do citations prevent it?		Answer: Using others' work without credit. Citations attribute ideas to original authors. Key Insight: Ethical scholarship requires transparency, as stressed by MLA and APA.	

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How do you format a block quote in MLA?		Answer: Indent 1 inch, no quotation marks, cite after the period. Example: Smith argues that nature is vital: [Quote here]. (45) Key Insight: Preserves readability for quotes over 4 lines.		What is the correct order for MLA Works Cited entries?		Answer: Alphabetical by author's last name (or title if no author). Key Insight: Standardization aids source retrieval.	
How does Turabian differ from Chicago style?		Answer: Turabian is a simplified version for student papers, with fewer source types. Key Insight: Designed for Kate L. Turabian's Manual for Writers.		What is the MLA rule for capitalizing titles?		Answer: Capitalize first/last words and principal words (nouns, verbs). Lowercase articles/prepositions. Example: The Art of Literature Key Insight: Consistency enhances professionalism.	
How do you cite a multivolume work in MLA?		Answer: Author. Title, vol. X, Publisher, Year. Example: Smith, John. History of Nature, vol. 3, Nature Press, 2020. Key Insight: Volume numbers clarify source location.		What is the Tanakh, and what are its three sections?		Answer: The Hebrew Bible, divided into Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings).	
What is the first complete Bible in English, and what was it called?		Answer: Myles Coverdale's Bible (1535), the first complete English Bible. Explanation: Coverdale's translation included the Old Testament, New Testament, and Apocrypha. Though not officially authorized by the Church, it paved the way for later English Bibles like the Great Bible (1539).		What was Thomas Hobbes' central argument in Leviathan (1651)?		Answer: Hobbes advocated for an absolute sovereign to prevent the "war of all against all" in the state of nature. Explanation: Hobbes argued humans are inherently selfish and need a strong ruler to maintain order. His social contract theory justified monarchy as necessary for peace.	

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How did Milton justify divorce in The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce (1643)?		Answer: He argued marriage should be dissolvable if it fails to provide companionship. Explanation: Milton claimed biblical interpretations were flawed - divorce should be allowed when couples are incompatible, reflecting his humanist views.		What was revolutionary about Francis Bacon's Novum Organum (1620)?		Answer: It proposed the scientific method of inductive reasoning. Explanation: Bacon rejected Aristotelian logic, advocating systematic observation and experimentation - foundational to modern science.	
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What are Bacon's "Four Idols" in Novum Organum?		Answer: Idols of the Tribe, Cave, Marketplace, and Theatre. Explanation: These describe human cognitive biases: tribal assumptions (Tribe), personal prejudices (Cave), language distortions (Marketplace), and dogmatic philosophies (Theatre).		Why was Areopagitica (1644) significant?		Answer: Milton's defense of free speech opposed government censorship. Explanation: Written against licensing laws, it argued truth emerges through open debate - influencing First Amendment principles.	
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What was the premise of Robert Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy (1621)?		Answer: A comprehensive study of depression's causes and cures. Explanation: Burton blended medicine, philosophy, and literature to analyze melancholy, reflecting Renaissance interdisciplinary thought.		How did Izaak Walton's The Compleat Angler (1653) blend genres?		Answer: It mixed fishing manual with pastoral poetry and philosophy. Explanation: Through dialogues between Piscator (angler) and Venator (hunter), Walton celebrated nature's spiritual benefits.	
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What made John Bunyan's Grace Abounding (1666) unique?		Answer: A Puritan spiritual autobiography written in prison. Explanation: Bunyan's account of his conversion experience pioneered confessional literature while imprisoned for unlicensed preaching.		Why is Pepys' Diary historically valuable?		Answer: It provides eyewitness accounts of events like the Great Fire (1666). Explanation: Written in shorthand, Pepys recorded daily life with unprecedented detail, offering insights into Restoration England.	

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What was Locke's theory in An Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1689)?		Answer: The mind begins as a "blank slate" (tabula rasa) shaped by experience. Explanation: This empiricist view challenged innate ideas, influencing Enlightenment education and psychology.		How did The Tatler (1709-1711) shape social commentary?		Answer: It critiqued manners through fictional coffee-house reports. Explanation: Steele's persona "Isaac Bickerstaff" satirized society, blending gossip with moral instruction.	
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What was innovative about The Spectator (1711-1712)?		Answer: It popularized the essay form for middle-class readers. Explanation: Addison and Steele's character "Mr. Spectator" discussed art and morals accessibly, reaching 60,000 readers daily.		How did Johnson's Rambler (1750-1752) differ from The Spectator?		Answer: It had a more serious, moralistic tone. Explanation: Johnson's essays focused on human folly with Latinate prose, reflecting neoclassical didacticism.	
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What was Goldsmith's Citizen of the World (1760-1761)?		Answer: Letters from a fictional Chinese philosopher critiquing England. Explanation: Through "Lien Chi Altangi," Goldsmith satirized British culture via an outsider's perspective, pioneering cross-cultural commentary.		Why was Johnson's Dictionary (1755) groundbreaking?		Answer: It standardized English with 42,773 words and literary quotations. Explanation: Unlike French dictionaries prescribing usage, Johnson described living language, citing Shakespeare and Milton.	
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How did the Edinburgh Review (1802) promote liberalism?		Answer: It advocated Whig reforms and criticized Wordsworth's conservatism. Explanation: Editor Francis Jeffrey used rigorous criticism to advance progressive politics and Romantic ideals.		What was Ruskin's "truth to nature" principle in Modern Painters (1843)?		Answer: Art should depict nature accurately, rejecting idealized conventions. Explanation: This idea influenced the Pre-Raphaelites to paint detailed landscapes and ordinary people.	

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How did Unto This Last (1862) critique capitalism?		Answer: It argued economics should value human welfare over profit. Explanation: Ruskin's essays inspired Gandhi and the British Labour Party by condemning industrial exploitation.		What was Carlyle's "Great Man Theory" in On Heroes (1841)?		Answer: History is shaped by exceptional individuals like Shakespeare and Napoleon. Explanation: This Romantic historiography countered impersonal social forces, emphasizing leadership's moral impact.	

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How did Darwin's Origin of Species (1859) challenge Victorian beliefs?		Answer: It replaced divine creation with natural selection. Explanation: Darwin's evidence for evolution destabilized religious certainty, sparking debates about science vs. faith.		What made Punch (1841) culturally significant?		Answer: It coined the term "cartoon" for satirical illustrations. Explanation: Its political humor shaped public opinion, with John Tenniel's art critiquing Victorian society.	

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How did The Examiner (1808) support Romantic writers?		Answer: It published Shelley, Keats, and Hazlitt despite censorship risks. Explanation: The Hunts' radical paper championed free speech and artistic innovation during repressive Tory rule.	