

Sample Questions

Subject- English

Paper- 301

1. Short answer type questions.

- I. What is linguistics?
- II. How do languages differ from one another?
- III. What is the study of phonetics?
- IV. What is syntax?
- V. How do linguists classify languages?
- VI. What is the role of semantics in language?
- VII. How do we analyze language sounds?
- VIII. What is the importance of pragmatics in communication?
- IX. How do languages change over time?
- X. What is the relationship between language and culture?
- XI. What is the difference between a dialect and an accent?
- XII. What is the field of psycholinguistics?
- XIII. What is the role of morphology in language?
- XIV. How do linguists study language acquisition in infants?
- XV. What are the characteristics of a creole language?
- XVI. How do linguists analyze language typology?
- XVII. What is the purpose of discourse analysis?
- XVIII. How do linguists study historical linguistics?
- XIX. What is the concept of linguistic relativity?
- XX. How do linguists classify writing systems?

2. Long answer type questions.

- I. What is the field of sociolinguistics and how does it study the relationship between language and society?
- II. What are the major theories in linguistics that explain how language is acquired by children?
- III. How does the study of semantics contribute to our understanding of meaning in language and how it is represented?
- IV. What are the different levels of linguistic analysis (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics) and how do they interact with each other?
- V. How do linguists investigate language change and what are some factors that contribute to language evolution over time?

- VI. What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis and what evidence supports or challenges this concept of linguistic relativity?
- VII. How do linguists approach the study of endangered languages and what steps can be taken to preserve linguistic diversity?
- VIII. What role does pragmatics play in communication, and how does it bridge the gap between literal meaning and intended meaning in language?
- IX. How do different writing systems (such as alphabets, syllabaries, or logographic systems) represent language, and what factors influence their development and usage?
- X. How do linguistic differences manifest in translation and interpretation processes, and what challenges do translators face when conveying meaning across languages?
- XI. What are the major differences between a synthetic and an analytic language, and how do these differences affect the structure and complexity of grammar?
- XII. How do linguists use corpus linguistics to analyze large collections of texts and extract valuable insights about language usage and patterns?
- XIII. What is the role of pragmatics in understanding language beyond its literal meaning, and how does it encompass aspects such as implicature, presupposition, and speech acts?
- XIV. How do languages evolve and adapt to new contexts, such as in pidginization, creolization, or the emergence of new varieties like urban slang or internet language?
- XV. What are the main branches of applied linguistics, and how do they address practical issues such as language teaching, language planning, bilingualism, or language disorders?
- XVI. How does the study of psycholinguistics contribute to our understanding of how language is processed in the brain, including areas such as speech perception, sentence comprehension, and lexical access?
- XVII. How do linguists analyze discourse structure and coherence by examining features like cohesion, coherence relations, or rhetorical patterns in spoken or written texts?
- XVIII. What is the role of phonetics in studying speech sounds, including articulation, acoustic properties, and perception, and how does it help us understand cross-linguistic variation?

- XIX. How do linguistic typology and universals help us classify languages into different types based on shared features or structures found across diverse languages?
- XX. 10. What are the main theories in syntax (such as generative grammar or functional grammar), and how do they explain sentence structure and the underlying rules that govern grammaticality?