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the subject or state of being in the sentence. The verb is one of the most significant parts of a sentence. Example: (To recognize the subject ask here who is acting? and to know the verb what the subject is doing? Question: What is Subject-verb agreement? Answer: It refers to English grammar rules for using correct verbs

Hello, In this blog we are going to learn the Subject-Verb Agreement for class 8. What is the Subject-Verb Agreement, Definition, Example, and Exercise For class 8? Here we have given CBSE English Grammar Subject-Verb Agreement for class 8.Question-related to Subject-Verb AgreementWhat Is the Subject and verb in the Sentence?How to Classify the subject and verb in the Sentences?What is a Subject-Verb agreement?What are the basic rules of the Subject-Verb agreement?Question: What is the subject? Answer: A subject is a member of a sentence that carries the person or thing that is showing the activity or doing something in a sentence.Question: What is a verb? Answer: A verb is an action made in the subject or state of being in the sentence. The verb is one of the most significant parts of a sentence. Example: (To recognize the subject ask here who is acting? and to know the verb what the subject is doing? Question: What is Subject-verb agreement? Answer: It refers to English grammar rules for using correct verbs according to singular or plural subjects in a sentence.Subject-verb Agreement rules Class 8Singular Subject = Singular VerbPlural Subject = Plural VerbWhen a subject is singular, must have a singular verbWhen a subject is a plural, must have a plural verbThe subject in the sentence matches the verb. They must accept in two ways:In number: Singular vs. PluralIn-person: First, Second, or Third PersonsSubject-Verb Agreement ExamplesHere we have 15 best examples of Subject-verb Agreement Examples for class 8, hope will help you to understand the concept behind Subject-verb agreement.The verb accords with the person of the subject. With first-person use 'am' while with second person use 'are' and with third-person singular use 'is'. Example: You are doing your project.The verb matches with the subject in number practice a singular verb with a singular subject. Example: They play football.When a sentence is made of two singular subjects combined by "and" the verb will be plural. Example: Subjects that are connected by 'either/or, neither/nor' apply a singular verb. Example: Either my father or my mother is coming to the meetingThe verb in a sentence holding 'or' 'either/or', 'neither/nor' coincides with the noun or pronoun resembling it. Example: When the subject is supported by terms such as 'along with', 'besides', 'as well as', etc. The verb is practiced according to the initial subject of the sentence. Example: Aarvi, along with her sister, is going to school.When sentences commence with 'here', 'there', the right subject usually supports the verb. Example: There is a famous mall in this city.'In sentences that include time intervals, distance, money, and weight as a unit take a singular verb. Example: 8 hours is needed to finish this project.Some nouns end with 's' and seem like a plural but are truly singular in meaning, use singular verbs. Such generally related nouns are: Economics, Wages, Politics, Physics, News. Example: Economics is hard to understand.Some nouns end with 's' and although they belong to a singular thing, they prefer a plural verb. Some such nouns are: Spectacles, Tweezers, Tonges, Trousers, Shorts, Scissors, Shoes, etc. Example: My spectacles are new.In sentences that express some imaginary wish request to the fact, the verb used is plural. Example: I wish I were a butterfly.Indefinite pronouns require singular verbs. Some indefinite pronouns are someone, anyone, anything, nothing, everything, something, each, every, much, no one, etc. Example: No one was willing to learn.Indefinite pronouns such as both, several, many, few take on a plural verb. Example: Several students are ready to help this cause.Titles of books, poems, movies, plays, and magazines take on a singular verb. Example: Salman Rushdie's Midnight's children is a famous novel.If the collective noun functions as a whole the verb is singular, but if the collective noun performs not in unison the verb is plural. Collective nouns like team, army, class, committee, fleet, jury, staff, family, etc. Example: The staff has got a raise.Subject-Verb Agreement Exercises for Class 820 questions on subject Verb Agreement for class 8 Choose the suitable form of the verb that accords with the subject:Everyone was/were present at the funeral service.Mumps is/are a sore disease.We ride/rode horses last Sunday.I have/has a clue to show to solve this question?Has everyone/anybody seen my purse?I wish I was/were the Chairman.There are various fish/fishes in the fishbowl.Half of the girls was/were present in the hall?More workman than one is/are not traceable.Neither Anil or/nor Sunil live/lives near the park.Either he or I is/am to represent the college.God save/saves our king.No woman and no man were/was allowed to enter without a mask.As pigeon other birds have/has wings to fly.The advice of his brother was/were indeed valuable.Both these boys is/are going to market.One month after another have/has passed.He ordered as if he is/were my elder brother.Most of the person/persons are reliable.his shoes is/are shining.Answers:wasisrodehaveanybodywererefishwereisnor, livesamsavewaswaswaswaswerepersonareSubject-Verb Agreement Quiz for Class 8Play QuizPDF If you want to download the Pdf of the Subject-Verb Agreement For Class 8 click on the link given below. Download pdf (1932 downloads) Summary The history of English Literature begins with the Germanic tradition of the Anglo-Saxon settlers. Beowulf is the earliest and most popular work in Old English Literature. As the Normans conquered England, Middle English replaced the Old English and was used by the father of English Literature, Geoffrey Chaucer in his famous work, The Canterbury Tales. William Shakespeare came to be considered as the most iconic and greatest writer in the history of English Literature as he is revered for his legendary plays and sonnets. Also, download the history of English Literature PDF to read about the exciting history and evolution of the greatest literary works. Old English (Anglo-Saxon Period) 450-1066 Middle English Period 1066-1500 The Renaissance 1500-1600 The Neoclassical Period 1600-1785 The Romantic Period 1785-1832 The Victorian Age 1832-1901 The Edwardian Period 1901-1914 The Georgian Period 1910-1936 The Modern Period Early 20th century The Postmodern Period Mid-20th century Periods of English Literature Chart Important Periods in the History of English Literature The oldest English literature was in Old English which is the earliest form of English and is a set of Anglo-Frisian dialects. The history of English Literature is spread over different eras including Old English or Anglo Saxon, The Renaissance, Victorian Era, Modern Era, Postmodern era, amongst others. What are the 8 Periods of English Literature? The most important 8 periods of English Literature are: Old English (Anglo-Saxon Period): 450-1066 Middle English Period: 1066-1500 Renaissance: 1500-1600 Neoclassical Period: 1600-1785 Romantic Period: 1785-1832 Victorian Age: 1832-1901 Edwardian Period: 1901-1914 Georgian Period: 1910-1936 Modern Period: 1910-1936 Postmodern Period: Mid-20th century Geoffrey Chaucer is considered the father of English Literature. Buy History of English Literature Book by Edward Albert An Outline History of English Literature Here is a detailed outline of the History of English Literature from its beginning from the Classical Period to the Post-Modern Age: Major Periods Highlights The Classical Period (1200 BCE-455 BCE) Homeric or Heroic Period (1200-800 BCE)Classical Greek Period (800-200 BCE)Classical Roman Period (200 BCE-455 BCE)Medieval Period (c.70 CE-1455 CE) The Medieval Period (455 CE-1455 CE) The Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Period (423-1066 CE) The Middle English Period (1066-1450 CE) The Renaissance and Reformation (1485-1660 CE) Early Tudor Period (1485-1558)Elizabethan Period (1558-1603)Jacobean Period(1603-1625)Caroline Age (1625-1649)Commonwealth Period/Puritan Interregnum(1649-1660) The Enlightenment (Neoclassical) Period (1660-1790 CE) Restoration Period (1660-1700)The Augustan Age (1700-1750)The Age of Johnson (1750-1790)The Romantic Period (1790-1830 CE) Romantic poets & Gothic writings The Victorian Period and the 19th Century (1832-1901 CE) Sentimental Novels & Intellectual Movements like Aestheticism and the Decadence. The Modern Period (1914-1945 CE) Modernist Writers, Realism, etc. The Postmodern Period (1945 – onward) Metacriticism, Multiculturalism, Magic Poetry, etc. Check Out: Poetic Devices History of English Literature Summary Looking for history of English Literature notes? We have summarized the long history of English Literature in its important 8 periods. Let's explore some of these major periods of the English Literature in further detail: Old English Literature: 5th – 14th Century Courtesy: Slideserve The history of English Literature starts with the Germanic tradition of Anglo-Saxon settlers which were around 5th to 11th century AD and the first long narrative poems in the history of English Literature were Beowulf and Widsith. These two were highly narrative poems of this early period of the history of English Literature. Beowulf is considered as the first English Epic poem and some of the other famous works produced during the Old English Literature include, Genesis, Exodus, The Wanderer, Wife's lament, Husband's message, The battle of Maldon etc. Earlier, to understand the temperament of readers, writers would make use of alteration rather than a rhyming scheme. Moreover, some of the famous writers of old English literature were Cynewulf and Caedmon. Our Top Read: MA English Syllabus Medieval English Literature: 14th to 15th Century Courtesy: Binogi, Youtube Also referred to as the Later Middle English Literary Period, the Medieval English Literature comprises of a diverse range of works as the population of England during this time was literate and a considerable portion was also bilingual and trilingual. Geoffrey Chaucer is amongst the highly regarded poets within the period of 1342 to 1400 and was renowned for his poetry including the famous "Canterbury Tales" though it was left incomplete. "The House of Fame", "The Book of the Duchess", He became one of the core political servants in Britain's court. William Langland's famous religious works including "Piers Plowman" also deserves a crucial mention as it represents another popular genre of this period of English Literature which was secular and religious prose. During the era of Medieval English Literature, satire, the most esteemed works also include morality plays, miracle plays and interludes. 'Everyman' was a noted Morality play of the time and Miracle plays were taken from the Bible and were frequently performed in churches. Elizabethan Age a.k.a. The Golden Age of English Literature: 16th Century to Early 17th Century) Courtesy: Nolsay Bringing a distinctive paradigm shift in the history of English Literature, the Elizabethan Age represents the brilliant century of all the periods and is also known as the Golden Age. Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard (Earl of Surrey) has a massive contribution to this age. Thomas introduced Sonnets to Great Britain and the Earl of Surrey brought the use of blank verse which was later utilised by celebrated Elizabethan writers like Shakespeare, Christopher Marlow, John Milton, to name a few. 'Tottel's Miscellany' is considered as the first printed book amongst the different poetry works of this period. The Golden Age in the history of English Literature brought a gallery of authors of genius and literary masterpieces. It was a dynamic age filled with intellectual and religious revolutions and upheavals. As the new humanism surged, there were many significant works like Sir Thomas Hoby's Castiglione and Sir Thomas North's Plutarch. Edmund Spenser is another prolific names in Golden age who is also known as the poet's poet. His famous poem in 1579, 'The Shapheardes Calander' under 89 sonnets got highly popular. Sir Philip Sidney's 'Archadia', 'Michel Drayton', 'Sir Walter Raleigh', 'Ben Jonson' are some of the important names in the medieval English literature. There was a famous group in the Golden age which was known as the 'University Wits'. This group would include noted alumni writers from the University of Cambridge and University of Oxford. John Lily, Christopher Marlow, Thomas Nashe, George Peele were some of the celebrated names under this group. John Donne also played a greater role in metaphysical poetry and beautiful sonnets of the Elizabethan age. Sir Francis Bacon popularized the scientific method of analysis and wrote many intellectual and analytical essays in this period. Moreover, Literary Dramas have a crucial role to play in making this age Golden. The first comedy play under this age was 'Ralph Roister Doister' by Nicholas Udall. From 'Hamlet', 'King Lear', 'Othello' and 'Julius Caesar' to 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', 'As You Like It' and 'Romeo and Juliet', William Shakespeare contributed many historical dramas and tragedies as well as romantic plays and comedies to the Golden Age. Notable writers of the Elizabethan era also include John Milton, John Webster, Thomas Kyd, George Peele, Ben Jonson, amongst others. Also Read: MA English Literature Restoration Age (17th-18th Century) Courtesy: Heather Barton, YouTube Another revolutionary change in the history of English literature was brought forward by the Restoration Age which immensely reflected the political conflict of the late 17th century. John Dryden emerged as one of the prominent literary figures of this age. He wrote a famous heroic poem, 'Astra Radix' and was also known for 'Mac Flecknoe'. To attack his contemporaries, he wrote mock poems and wrote 'essay on criticism' Oliver Goldsmith's 'The traveller and the deserted village was highly popular in this era. Another prominent writer for the Restoration Literature was John Milton, a well-known controversialist who wrote the famous Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes. Thomas Gray, William Blake, Robert Burns are unavoidable names whose literary work has been highly acclaimed. The eminent philosopher of this era was John Locke who wrote many essays like 'The Essay Concerning Human Understanding' and most of his works delved deeper into the unravelling the workings of the civil society as well as debate and explorations on the human intelligence. We challenge you to test your knowledge of English Literature with this English Quiz! The 18th Century English Literature Courtesy: Alex Backlund, YouTube Concluding the Restoration period of the history of English Literature, the 18th century witnessed the publication of political literature as well as the advent of novels. Robert Harley, Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift were amongst the major political writers of this era. During the mid 18th and late 18th century, novels were introduced in the world. Daniel Defoe experimented with the prose narrative and wrote a novel called 'Robinson Crusoe'. He was one of the esteemed and prominent writers to introduce novel writing to the literary world. In prose writing, Richard Steel and Jonathan Swift are also some of the popular names in prose writing as they were renowned for their satirical style of writing. Quick Read: How to Learn Spoken English? The Romantic Period: From 19th Century Courtesy: Pubstarr, YouTube The Romantic age of the history of English literature experimented with the earlier forms of poetry and brought many interesting genres of prose fiction. The key feature of the poetry of this period was the emphasis laid on individual thought and personal feeling. William Blake, William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were the brilliant poetry geniuses of this era as they curated glorious works rooted in nature, love, romance as well as contemporary thought. The later Romantics were Shelley, Keats and Byron who carried on the legacy in the 20th century. The novels of this era were written as a form of entertainment to the now literate public and were a stern commentary on many prominent events such as the French Revolution. The Gothic novel is an important invention in prose fiction and some of its prominent writers were Horace Walpole, Matthew Lewis, Ann Radcliffe and Mary Shelley. On the other hand, Jane Austen stood by the conservation form of prose fiction through popular romantic novels like Pride and Prejudice, Emma, Persuasion, Northanger Abbey, to name a few. Recommended Read: Famous Books and Authors 20th Century Literature After the end of the Victorian age, the modern history of English literature began with the beginning of the 20th century. Rudyard Kipling is considered as one of the greatest writers in this century. He was born in India and then moved to Lahore and was a supporter of colonization. His main works include Kim, Life's handicap, apart from the significant book 'The Jungle Book'. Some prominent contributions to the 20th-century literature were EM Foster's 'A Passage to India', H.G Wells, 'The Time Machine, The Invisible Man, First Man on the Moon' etc. Courtesy: Teach Matters D.H Lawrence has the greatest contribution to this century. James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, George Orwell, William Golding, John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw, Harold Pinter, T.S Eliot are some of the prolific names which were popular for their 20th-century dramas. In poetry literature of the 20th century, William Butler Yeats, T.S Eliot, W.H Auden, Thomas Hardy, G.M Hopkins, Dylan Thomas, are some of the re-sounding names of poetry landscape in this era of the history of English literature. Some of the prolific war poets include Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon & Wilfred Owen. Also Read: English Literature Courses Courtesy: dami des, Youtube History of English Literature Books There are many prominent texts to study the history of English Literature and understand its different literary periods and historical timeline. Here are some of the best History of English Literature Books: Download the History of English Literature PDF to Enjoy it from Anywhere! Download The History of English Literature PDF FREEDownload History of Indian English Literature The history of Indian English literature originally started with poets and writers like Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Rabindranath Tagore and Sri Aurobindo. While most of the Indian writers continued to write in their native languages, these authors adopted English and marked a beginning to what we can now call the history of Indian English literature. Here are some of the key features of the history of Indian English literature: The history of Indian English literature gets a bit complicated, especially during the period which marked the freedom struggle for independence and the period following independence. English being the language of colonisers, the Indian writers who adopted English were highly criticised for their choice. During these conflicts, many writers came forth to justify the use of English. One such writer was Sujit Mukherjee who said that English acts as a "link language" in the Indian subcontinent. What he meant by this is that India is a linguistically diverse land not many people understood the regional languages. Like Hindi was not understood by the majority of people from the southern and northeastern parts of India. In such a scenario, a language was needed which could connect the masses and English became that language. As a result, Indian English literature started gaining the prominence that it has today. Writers like R.K. Narayan and Salman Rushdie brought out their own version of English by incorporating certain Indian words into their otherwise English texts. Later this came to be known as "chutnification". And this is how Indian writers made a foreign language into their own. With time, Indian English literature became the lens through which the outside world looked at India. They became carriers of a collective history. For instance, in 'Malgudi days', R.K. Narayan paints the picture of the Indian rural community with all their beliefs and traditions. Writers like Salman Rushdie and Khushwant Singh tried to capture the horrors of partition in their writings. In a sense, with time Indian English writing became the common ground on which various histories were inscribed. And this process continues even today. One other significant part of the history of English Literature in India is the period when writers started translating their works. For example, Rabindranath Tagore decided to translate 'Gitanjali' which was written in Bengali into English. And this translation process leads to the creation of a separate branch called Indian writing in translation. When we look at contemporary Indian English fiction like those of authors like Arundhati Roy, Aravind Adiga, to name a few, we realise that Indian writing in English still remains as a cultural artefact that tells compelling stories about the various cultures of India. It still is a medium through which we could get a better understanding of the cultures and beliefs of the people of India. Love English Lit? Prove it by Acing this Basic English Test! World Literature Quiz Question Your answer: Correct answer: You got {{SCORE_CORRECT}} out of {{SCORE_TOTAL}} FAQs What is the history of English Literature? The history of English Literature starts with the Anglo-Saxons and Germanic settlers in Anglo-Saxon England in the 5th century, c.450. The oldest English literature was in Old English which is the earliest form of English and is a set of Anglo-Frisian dialects. Beowulf is the earliest and most popular work in Old English Literature. What are the 8 periods of English literature? The most important 8 periods of English Literature are:1. Old English (Anglo-Saxon Period): 450-10662. Middle English Period: 1066-15003. The Renaissance: 1500-16004. The Neoclassical Period: 1600-17855. The Romantic Period: 1785-18326. The Victorian Age: 1832-19017. The Edwardian Period: 1901-19148. The Georgian Period: 1910-19369. The Modern Period: Early 20th century10. The Postmodern Period: Mid-20th century Who is the founder of English literature? Geoffrey Chaucer is referred to as the father of English Literature and was renowned for his courtly love poetry including the famous "Canterbury Tales" though it was left incomplete; "The House of Fame", and 'The Book of the Duchess'. Which period of English literature came first? The first historical period of English Literature is the Old English Period or The Anglo-Saxon Period (450-1066). Hope you have a comprehensive understanding of the history of English literature through this blog. Interested in studying a degree in English Literature? Sign up for an e-meeting with our Leverage Edu experts and let us help you in finding the best course and university that aligns with your interests, aspirations and career goals!

