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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Back to: Adjectives Exercises Quiz with Answers Quiz on Participial adjective. In this quiz we will ask 15 questions on participial adjectives. Question Your answer: Correct answer: You got {{SCORE CORRECT}} out of {{SCORE TOTAL}} Back to: Adjectives Exercises Quiz with Answers Quiz on Participial adjective. In this quiz we will ask 15 questions on participial adjectives. Question Your answer: Correct answer: You got {{SCORE CORRECT}} out of {{SCORE TOTAL}} Printable Page: HEREUse the present participle (-ing) to describe how something is.Use the past participle(-ed) to describe how someone feels.Read the sentence, decide on the answer, then click the answer button to see the correct answer. The animals werewasfascinate fascinating to the children. The nature film wasfascinate fascinating. Susan wasfascinate fascinated by the nature film. Jennifer isinterest interested in computers. Computers areinterest interesting to Jennifer. Jason isaninterest interesting person. I'd like to meethim. Jason isinterest interested in history. Some movies are verypore boring. They make me sleepy. Sara wasbore bored at the movie. The professor's lecturewas a little bore boring.I almost felt asleep! Professor Samuel's classbore bored me yesterday. I am reallytired tired today. Trying to learn anotherlanguage can be tire tiringssometimes. Working for 12 hours withno break is tire tiringfor most people. Jonathon is veytired tired today because he worked all day. I am reallysurprise surprised by the news. The news is verysurprise surprising to me. Jack wasurprise surprised by his friends. They gavemhim a surprise birthday party. The birthday party wasurprise surprising to Jack. Speaking English all daycan be frustrate frustratingto students. I feel verystirrate frustrated by traffic. Traffic is verystirrate frustrating to me. Keiko wasfrustrate frustrated when she lost her keys. Copyright (C) Kaye Mastin Mallory / English-Zone.Com GRAMMAR REVIEW! Participale adjectives PRESENT PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES (-ing)Form: verb + -ingDescribe something or someone that causes a feeling or effect.Examples: The movie was boring. That joke is amusing. PAST PARTICIPLE ADJECTIVES (-ed or irregular forms)Form: verb + -ed (or irregular past participle)Describe how someone feels as a result of something.Examples: I was bored during the movie. She felt amused by the joke. Check out some of our other free exercises on adjectives and adverbs in English: Possessive adjectives 1 (B) Participale adjectives 1 (D) Participle adjectives 2 (D) ADVERB or ADJECTIVE? 1 (B) Change adjectives to adverbs 1 (B) Adverbs of frequency (position) 1 (I/A) Comparative adjectives 1 (B) Comparative adverbs 1 (D) Comparative or superlative 1 (D) Comparative or superlative (adj)? 1 (D) Conjunctive adverbs 1 (D) Adjective order in English 1 (D) Tired of ads? Sign up for our ad-free PREMIUM EDITION for lots of great content! Participale adjectivesQuiz Dense Quinteros Words Languages Professional Development 34 plays (M) 1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONThe news made her cry2. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONThe three-hour class put me to sleep.3. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONThe panda is an _____ species.4. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONYour decision is _____ . I was rather _____ by your choice5. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONI was so _____ I couldn't speak.6. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONShe has shown _____ resilience in the face of her difficulties7. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONAfter three hours in the _____ sun, the swimmers were terribly _____ .8. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONThe tourists were _____ when they saw the huge waterfall9. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONThe volcano made _____ noises as it expelled lava. Tobias Woelke 09.01.2018 German lessons by SkypeThe German language has a lot of participles and participial phrases. Participles are formed through the verb. Examples:Participle I (Partizip I in German): Kochend, laufend, weinend The participle I is constructed with: (infinitive of the verb) + d/Verb Participle I5ingen singendlaufen laufendkochen kochendException is the verb sein the participle here is seiend The participle II in German The participle II, is the so-called participle of the past that can be used in the past perfect, plus-perfect, the passive. Examples of the past participle:Participle II (Partizip II in German): gekocht, geschlossen, verletzt Both participles can be used as adjectives in the German language.When can participles be used as adjectives in German? We begin with the participle I: Formation of the participle I in German Article + participle I +declination of the adjective + Noun Der bellende HundDas fahrende Auto The participle I as an adjective is used to express that two events are happening at the same time in the present. Lets see an example: Der Hund geht in den Park und bellt. Here two actions occur at the same time: On the one hand the dog goes to the park and on the second action: the dog barks Now we convert this phrase into a phrase using participle I as an adjective: Der Hund geht bellend in den Park The dog is barking at the park. We realize that the participle I as an adjective is not declined because it does not go before the noun, it does not have function as an attribute. Now we decline the participle I as an adjective, the rules of adjectival declension apply: With definite article: Der bellende Hund geht in den Park With an indefinite article: Ein bellender Hund geht in den Park No article: Bellender Hund verhindert Einbruch (barking dog avoids a theft) In theory the participle I can be used with all the verbs, but with some verbs its use sounds very strange as for example in the case of sein or modal verbs. Participle II as an adjective in German: The participle II as an adjective is used for a finished action or in the passive Hound II formed as an adjective?An example:Die Suppe ist gekocht the soup is cookedSince the participle does not go before the noun, it is not declined. In the following example, if:Die gekochte Suppe the cooked soup article + Participle II + declination of adjectives + Noun Die geschlossene Tr Der verletzte Mann More examples of the use of the participle II as an adjective in the German language: Das gewonnene Spiel the won gameDas gestohlene Geld the stolen moneyDie verlassene Stadt the abandoned city This has been all about the participle I and the participle II as an adjective in the German language. If you have any doubt, you can comment on the Post, a greetingTobias WoelkeGerman lessons by Skype A verbal is a word formed from a verb but functioning as a different part of speech. A gerund is a verbal ending in -ing that functions as a noun. Like an ordinary single-word noun, a gerund may be used as a SUBJECT DIRECT OBJECT RETAINED OBJECT SUBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT OBJECT OF PREPOSITION APPOSITIVE DELAYED APPOSITIVE In the example below, the gerund phrase renames the subject, this. NOTE: Do not confuse gerunds with verbs (predicates) in the progressive tense. GERUND PREDICATE VERB Even though is cooking and was scratching end in -ing, they are not gerunds because they are used as predicate verbs, not as nouns. 2. Participles A verbal is a word formed from a verb but functioning as a different part of speech. An infinitive is a verbal formed by placing to in front of the simple present form of a verb. Examples: to swim to think to read to be to cut to turn Infinitives may function as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. A Adjectival infinitives just like a single-word adjective, an infinitive used as an adjective always describes a noun. An adjectival infinitive always follows the noun it describes. EXAMPLE Like gerunds and participles, infinitives may incorporate other words as part of their phrase. EXAMPLE B. Adverbial infinitives Just like a single-word adverb, an infinitive used as an adverb always describes a verb. An adverbial infinitive usually occurs at the beginning or at the end of a sentence and does not need to be near the verb it describes. EXAMPLE: Adverbial infinitive at sentence beginning EXAMPLE: Adverbial infinitive at sentence end HINT: You can always identify an adverbial infinitive by inserting the test words in order in front of infinitive. If the words in order make sense, the infinitive is adverbial. PUNCTUATION NOTE: 1. Use a comma after the adverbial infinitive when it starts a sentence. 2. Do not separate the adverbial infinitive from the rest of the sentence if the infinitive ends the sentence. C. Nominal infinitives Like a single-word noun, a nominal infinitive may function as a SUBJECT DIRECT OBJECT RETAINED OBJECT SUBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT OBJECT OF PREPOSITION APPOSITIVE DELAYED APPOSITIVE He only got a D.A. disappointedB. disappointingAfter the long drive from Al Ain to Muscat, the family were all _____ . A. tiredB. tiringI hate being late for meetings because I _____ when everyone looks at me.A. embarrassedB. embarrassingThe visitor was _____ when he saw the Burj Khalifa for the first time.A. amazedB. amazingI am really _____ by detective movies. I love watching them.A. fascinatedB. fascinatingI love watching detective movies. I find them really _____ .A. fascinatedB. fascinatingMy sister got 83% on her mid-term exam. She was quite _____ with that result.A. satisfiedB. satisfyingI really like action films. I think they are very _____ .A. excitedB. excitingZainab spent a very afternoon at the spa yesterday.A. relaxedB. relaxingMy brother was very _____ that he only got a D in his exam.A. disappointedB. disappointingCold, grey weather always makes me feel _____ .A. depressedB. depressingMy little sister was _____ after watching the horror film. She couldn't sleep!A. terrifiedB. terrifyingDoes the exam start at 11.00 or 12.00? Im _____ .A. confusedB. confusingDid you hear the _____ news? There was a bad road accident outside the college.A. shockedB. shockingMy little brother are always very _____ because they make too much noise!A. annoyedB. annoyingRandom Topics: Adjectives or AdverbsAdjective or AdverbAdverbs or AdjectivesTOEICCompound Nouns and Compound Adjectives QuestionsGrammar - either...or, neither...norGrammar Double Object VerbsGrammar - some / anyPresent Simple, Present Continuous or Present PerfectContinuousExercisesExplanationDownloadsPlease wait... Participial adjectives can be distinguished by their endings, either -ed or -ing. They come from verbs, and they are called participial adjectives because they have the same endings as verb participles.Original verbsMany verbs that we can use to express feelings or emotions can be turned into adjectives.Walking up the stairs tires me too much. Ill take the elevator.(from tire/tiring)You are boring me. Please stop talking.(from bore/boring)The announcement surprised everyone.(from surprise/surprising)-ed adjectives-ed adjectives are used to describe how people feel. They cannot be used with things because things have no emotions.Were tired. Can we stop running?Im bored. Lets play cards.I was surprised to see her.-Ing adjectives-ing adjectives are used to talk about the things or people that produce thosefeelings in people.Running is very tiring. We dont want to run.This film is very boring. Lets play cards.Her visit was very surprising. We werent expecting her. Note that a few of these adjectives dont have an -ing ending; they have an irregular form.offendedoffensive (NOToffending)stressedstressed (NOTstressing)delighteddelightfulimpressedimpressivescaredscaaryThe following are some of the most common verbs expressing feelings and emotions and their present and past participial forms. We're developing a NEW LEARNING PLATFORM with a subscription plan that includes additional features at an affordable price. One of those features will be PDF downloads.Learn more! We welcome your comments, questions, corrections, reporting typos and additional information relating to this content. English Exercises > adjectives exercises ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,591 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.Members of the victorious Blondie crewThe Boat Race 2018 took place on 24March. Held annually, The Boat Race is a side-by-side rowing race between crews from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge along a 4.2-mile (6.8km) tidal stretch of the River Thames in south-west London, England. For the third time in the history of the event, the men's, the women's and both reserves' races were all held on the Tideway on the same day. The women's race saw Cambridge lead from the start, eventually winning by a considerable margin to take the overall record to 4330 in their favour. In the women's reserve race, Cambridge's Blondie (crew pictured) defeated Oxford's Osiris by nine lengths. The men's reserve race was won by Cambridge's Goidie, who defeated Oxford's Isis by a margin of four lengths. The men's race was the final event of the day and completed a whitewash as Cambridge won, taking the overall record to 8380 in their favour. The races were watched by around 230,000 spectators live, and broadcast around the world. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Radar, Gun Laying, Mk I and Mk IIAndrea NavageroNosy KombArchivedBy emailMore featured articlesAboutKitty Marion... that Kitty Marion (pictured) was force-fed over 200 times during a hunger strike?... that the North Korean destroyer Choe Hyon is the largest ship constructed for the Korean People's Navy?... that after the release of High and Low, director Akira Kurosawa received telephone calls imitating his film that threatened to kidnap his daughter?... that May Bradford Shockley is why Silicon Valley is where it is?... that the conservation of a goat might endanger the survival of Aquilegia paui?... that Joy Laking predicted in a school writing assignment that within ten years she would be making a living as an artist?... that the Taiwanese restaurant chain Formosa Chang drew inspiration from McDonald's for its non-grey atmosphere and corporate practices?... that Haridas Mitra had his death sentence commuted after the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi?... that "Steve's Lava Chicken" recently became the shortest song to enter the UK Top 40?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate a new articleNgg was Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sum, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahce winning the Final Four Playoff.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerri ConnollyNominate an articleMay 31: Dragon Boat Festival in China and Taiwan (2025); World No Tobacco DayBessarion455 Petronius Maximus, the ruler of the Western Roman Empire, was stoned to death by a mob as he fled Rome ahead of the arrival of a Vandal force that sacked the city.1223 Mongol invasion of Kievan Rus'; Mongol forces defeat a Kievan Rus' army at the Battle of the Kalka River in present-day Ukraine.1468 Cardinal Bessarion (pictured) announced his donation of 746 Greek and Latin codices to the Republic of Venice, forming the Biblioteca Marciana.1935 A magnitude-7.7 earthquake struck Balochistan in British India, now part of Pakistan, killing between 30,000 and 60,000 people.2013 A tornado struck Central Oklahoma, killing eight people and injuring more than 150 others.Alberto Mussato (d.1329)Joseph Grimaldi (d.1837)Dina Boluarte (b.1962)Mbaye Diagne (d.1994)More anniversaries: May 30May 31June 1ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutCucumis metuliferus, the African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family, Cucurbitaceae. Its fruit has horn-like spines, hence the name "horned melon". The ripe fruit has orange skin and lime-green, jelly-like flesh. It is native to Southern Africa, where it is a traditional food. Along with the gembok cucumber and the citron melon, it is one of the few sources of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. This photograph, which was focus-stacked from 25 separate images, shows two C.metuliferus fruits, one whole and the other in cross-section.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Ignace TönenAustralian white ibisHell Gate BridgeArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teachouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available, some of the largest are listed below.1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspañolFrançaisItalianoNederlandsPolskPortuguêsSvenskaTürkçe250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-In-gCatalàtnaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmålRomânăSimple EnglishSlovenianSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomi>Türk>Ozbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzərbaycancaBosanskiKurdîLatviešuLietuviNorsk nynorskKShqipSlovenčina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 455. For other uses, see 455 (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "455"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (April 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies4thcentury5thcentury6thcenturyDecades430s440s450s 460s470sYears452453454455 456457458459460 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsDisestablishmentsvte455 in various calendarsGregorian calendar455CDLIVAb urbe condita1208Assyrian calendar5205Babinese saka calendar376377Bengali calendar139 138Berber calendar1405Buddhist calendar999Burmese calendar183Byzantine calendar59635964Holocene calendar10455Iranian calendar167 BP 166 BPIslamic calendar172 BH 171 BHJavanese calendar340341Juliian calendar455CDLVKorean calendar2788Mingguo calendar1457 before ROC1457Nanakshahi calendar10135Seleucid era766/767 AGThai solar calendar99799812betan calendarMale Wood-HorseJ581 or 200 or 572to(female Wood-Goat)582 or 201 or 571King Genserik sacks Rome (455)Year 455 (CDLV) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Valentinianus and Antheus (or, less frequently, year 1208 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 455 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years. March 16 Emperor Valentinian III, age 35, is assassinated by two Hunnic retainers of the late Flavius Aetius, while training with the bow on the Campus Martius in Rome), ending the Theodosian dynasty. His primicerius sacri cubiculi, Heraclius, is also murdered.March 17 Petronius Maximus, former domesticus ("elite bodyguard") of Aetius, becomes, with support of the Roman Senate) emperor of the Western Roman Empire. He secures the throne by bribing officials of the imperial palace. Maximus consolidates his power by a forced marriage with Lucia Eudocia, widow of Valentinian III.Maximus appoints Avitus, most trusted general, to the rank of magister militum and sends him on an embassy to Toulouse, to gain the support of the Visigoths. He elevates his son Palladius to Caesar and has him marry Eudocia, eldest daughter of Valentinian III.May 31 Maximus is stoned to death by an angry mob while fleeing Rome. A widespread panic occurs when many citizens hear the news that the Vandals are plundering the Italian mainland.Return 2 Sack of Rome: King Genserik leads the Vandals into Rome, after he has promised Pope Leo I not to burn and plunder the city. Genserik sacks the city for a period of two weeks. Eudocia and her daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, are taken prisoner. The loot is sent to the harbour of Ostia and loaded into ships, from whence the Vandals depart and return to Carthage.July 9 Avitus is proclaimed Roman emperor at Toulouse, and later recognised by the Gallic chiefs in Viernum (near Arles).September 21 Avitus enters Rome with a Gallic army. He restores the imperial authority in Noricum (modern Austria) and leaves a Gothic force under Remistus, Visigoth general (magister militum), at Ravenna.The Ostrogoths conquer Pannonia and Dalmatia.Battle of Aylesford: Prince Vortimer rebels against the pro-Anglo-Saxon policies of his father, Vortigern. He is defeated in the battle at Aylesford (Kent). Hengist and his son Osic become king of Kent. Horsa and Catigern, brother of Vortimer, are killed. The Britons withdraw to London (according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).Skandagupta succeeds Kumargupta I as ruler of the Gupta Empire (India). During his reign he crushes the Hun invasion; however, the expense of the wars drains the empire's resources and contributes to its decline.Gaero becomes king of the Korean kingdom of Baekje.1JanuaryEarliest recorded date at Chichen Itza on the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico) (approximate date).Barter economy replaces organized trade as Romans and other cities desert their towns for the countryside, where they will be less vulnerable to barbarian raids (approximate date).The city of Vindobona (Vienna) is struck by an epidemic that spreads through the Roman provinces. The disease is probably streptococcus or a form of scarlet fever with streptococcus pneumoniae (approximate date).Rusticus, archbishop of Lyon (approximate date)Wang Baojing, empress of the Southern Qi (d. 512)March 16Valentinian III, emperor of the Western Roman Empire (b. 419)Heraclius, Roman courtier (primicerius sacri cubiculi)May 31 Petronius Maximus, emperor of the Western Roman EmpireBiuy of Baekje, king of Baekje11Catigern, prince and son of Vortigern (approximate date)Horsa, leader of the Anglo-Saxons (approximate date)Kumargupta I, ruler of the Gupta Empire (India)Niall Noigiallach, High King of Ireland (approximate date)Palladius, son of Petronius Maximus (approximate date)Prosper of Aquitaine, disciple and Christian writer (approximate date)^ a b "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 20, 2019.Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 301 to 400Millennia1stmillenniumCenturies3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyTimeline3rdcentury4thcentury5thcenturyDecades300s310s320s330s340s350s360s370s380s390sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 4th century CE.Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 4th century CE.The 4th century was the time period from 301 CE (represented by the Roman numerals CCCI) to 400 CE (CD) in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the West, the early part of the century was shaped by Constantine the Great, who became the first Roman emperor to adopt Christianity. Gaining sole reign of the empire, he is also noted for re-establishing a single imperial capital, choosing the site of ancient Byzantium in 330 (over the current capitals, which had effectively been changed by Diocletian's reforms to Milan in the West, and Nicomedia in the East) to build the city soon called Nova Roma (New Rome); it was later renamed Constantinople in his honor.The last emperor to control both the eastern and western halves of the empire was Theodosius I. As the century progressed after his death, it became increasingly apparent that the empire had changed in many ways since the time of Augustus. The two-emperor system originally established by Diocletian in the previous century fell into regular practice, and the east continued to grow in importance as a centre of trade and imperial power, while Rome itself diminished greatly in importance due to its location far from potential trouble spots, like Central Europe and the East. Late in the century Christianity became the official state religion, and the empire's old pagan culture began to disappear.[citation needed] General prosperity was felt throughout this period, but recurring invasions by Germanic tribes plagued the empire from 3761112] CE onward. These early invasions marked the beginning of the end for the Western Roman Empire.In China, the Jin dynasty, which had united the nation prior in 280, began rapidly facing trouble by the start of the century due to political infighting, which led to the insurrections of the northern barbarian tribes (starting the Sixteen Kingdoms period), which quickly overwhelmed the empire, forcing the Jin court to retreat and entrench itself in the south past the Yangtze river, starting what is known as the Eastern Jin dynasty around 317. Towards the end of the century, Emperor of the Former Qin, Fu Jin, united the north under his banner, and planned to conquer the Jin dynasty in the south, so as to finally reunite the land, but was decisively defeated at the Battle of Fei River in 383, causing massive unrest and civil war in his empire, thereby leading to the fall of the Former Qin, and the continued existence of the Eastern Jin dynasty.According to archaeologists, sufficient archaeological evidence correlates of state-level societies coalesced in the 4th century to show the existence in Korea of the Three Kingdoms (300/400668 CE) of Baekje, Goguryeo, and Silla.Historians of the Roman Empire refer to the "Long Fourth Century" to the period spanning the fourth century proper but starting earlier with the accession of the Emperor Diocletian in 284 and ending later with the death of Honorius in 423 or of Theodosius II in 450.[3]See also: Christianity in the 4th centuryGregory the Illuminator mosaic, converted Armenia from Zoroastrianism to ChristianityContemporary bronze head of Constantine I (c. 306337 AD)Early 4th century Former audience hall now known as the Basilica, Trier, Germany, is built.Early 4th century The Gupta Empire is established.301 Armenia first to adopt Christianity as state religion.30439 The Sixteen Kingdoms in China begins.306337 Constantine the Great, ends persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (see also Constantinian shift) and Constantinople becomes new seat of government (New Rome).Tikal had a population of about 100,000 when it was conquered by Teotihuacan, less than a fourth of its peak population14320: Butuan Boat One, the oldest known Balangay, a multi-purpose ship native to the Philippines is built.325328: The Kingdom of Aksum adopts Christianity.325: Constantine the Great calls the First Council of Nicaea to pacify Christianity in the grip of the Arian controversy.335380: Samudragupta expands the Gupta Empire.337: Constantine the Great is baptized a Christian on his death bed.350: About this time the Kingdom of Aksum conquers the Kingdom of Kush.350400: At some time during this period, the Huns began to attack the Sassanid Empire.[2]350: The Kutai Martadipura kingdom in eastern Borneo produced the earliest known stone inscriptions in Indonesia known as the Mulawarman inscription written in the Sanskrit language using Pallava scripture.[5]Mid-4th century Dish, from Mildenhall, England, is made. It is now kept at the British Museum, London.Mid-4th century Wang Xizhi makes a portion of a letter from the Feng Ju album. Six Dynasties period. It is now kept at National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.365: An earthquake with a magnitude of at least eight strikes the Eastern Mediterranean. The following tsunami causes widespread destruction in Crete, Greece, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, and Sicily.376: Visigoths appear on the Danube and are allowed entry into the Roman Empire in their flight from the Huns.378: Battle of Adrianople: Roman army is defeated by the Visigoth cavalry. Emperor Valens is killed.378395: Theodosius I, Roman emperor, bans pagan worship. Christianity is made the official religion of the Empire.378: Siyaj Kak' conquers Waka on (January 8). Tikal (January 16) and Uxactun.Wall painting of the Council of Constantinople (381) in the Stavropoleos monastery, Romania1381: First Council of Constantinople reaffirms the Christian doctrine of the Trinity by adding to the creed of Nicaea.383: Battle of Fei River in China.395: The Battle of Canie Slope occurs.395: Roman emperor Theodosius I dies, causing the Roman Empire to split permanently.Late 4th century: Cubiculum of Leonis, Catacomb of Commodilla, near Rome, is made.Late 4th century: Atrium added in the Old St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.For a more comprehensive list, see Timeline of historic inventions 4th century.The Stirrup was invented in China, no later than 322.[6][1]Kama Sutra, dated between c.400 BC to c. 300 AD.[7][8]Iron pillar of Delhi, India is the world's first Iron Pillar.[citation needed]Trigonometric functions: sine and versine originated in Indian astronomy.[9]Codex Sinaiticus and the Codex Vaticanus Graecus 1209, are the earliest Christian bibles.[10][11]Book of Steps, Syriac religious discourses.[citation needed]^ a b "The invention and influences of stirrup". 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Tolkien's novels. a) fascinate b) fascinated c) fascinating 7) John was by the news report. a) disgust b) disgusted c) disgusting 8) The news report was so..... a) disgust b) disgusted c) disgusting 9) The instructions were..... a) confused b) confusing c) confuse 10) Do you feel.....about it? a) worry b) worrying c) worried Visual style Show all More formats will appear as you play the activity.

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