1. Some of the new features added in Python 3.8 version are:

- Assignment Expressions (the Walrus Operator)

- Positional-Only Parameters

- f-strings support = for self-documenting expressions and debugging

- Improved Typing module with support for Literal Types and TypedDicts

- Vectorcall: a fast calling protocol for CPython

- New and improved modules and libraries like the 'statistics' module, 'importlib.metadata' module, and 'math.isqrt' function.

2. Monkey patching in Python refers to the practice of dynamically modifying or replacing code at runtime, usually at the module or class level. It allows you to change the behavior of an existing function or class by modifying its attributes or methods, without having to change the original source code. While it can be a powerful tool, it can also introduce bugs and make your code harder to maintain and debug.

3. In Python, a shallow copy of a list or dictionary creates a new object that references the original elements, while a deep copy creates a new object with new copies of all the elements. This means that modifying an element in a shallow copy will also modify it in the original object, while modifying an element in a deep copy will not affect the original object.

4. The maximum possible length of an identifier in Python is implementation-dependent, but it is typically limited to a few thousand characters. In practice, it is recommended to keep identifier names reasonably short and descriptive to make the code more readable and maintainable.

5. Generator comprehension is a concise way to create a generator object in Python. It is similar to list comprehension, but instead of creating a list, it creates a generator object that generates the values on-the-fly as they are needed. It uses the same syntax as list comprehension, but with parentheses instead of square brackets. For example, `(x\*\*2 for x in range(10))` creates a generator that yields the squares of the first 10 integers when iterated over.