

Punctuation for Class 8

Hello, kid's Today We are going to Learn *English Grammar Punctuation* For *Class 8*. Punctuation *Definition*, *Example*, and *Exercise* and *Types of punctuation* and We'll do *punctuation* practice by the *Exercise/Worksheet of punctuation for Class 8*? Here we have given *CBSE English Grammar punctuation* for **class 8**.

What is punctuation for Class 8?

We can say, that *punctuation* is a collection of *symbols* that are used to make *writing more* apparent to *read* and *understand*. It is an *arrangement* of *symbols* that we use when *writing* a *language*.

Punctuation is utilized to Build Knowledge, Accuracy, and Pressure in sentences

1. CAPITAL LETTER
2. FULL STOP
3. COMMA
4. QUESTION MARK
5. EXCLAMATION MARK
6. INVERTED COMMAS
7. APOSTROPHE
8. SEMI-COLON
9. COLON
10. HYPHEN
11. DASH

1. CAPITAL LETTER

Every sentence commences with a *capital letter* and there is some situation when the letter should be *capital*.

Capital letters are applied in the following conditions;

1. the first word of every line of stanza
2. the first word of a new sentence
3. the first word of direct speech
4. names of proper nouns
5. abbreviations
6. the pronoun 'I' is perpetually written in capital letter
7. names of months, days, religions, sects, books, historic buildings, newspapers, abbreviations, festivals, institutions, and historic events

Examples:

1. Sakshi was born in June.
2. I saw this in Africa.
3. My friend Aarti is from Delhi.
4. Mr. Sunil Sharma is our Chief Guest of Republic Day.
5. I saw a hippopotamus and leopard at Mumbai Zoo.

2. FULL STOP (.)

All sentence ends with a full stop, *except* when a question mark or *exclamation mark* is necessitated.

The full stop (.) is used in the following circumstances:

1. at the end of a declarative sentence
2. to classify date and year.

Examples:

1. She joined the army on 3.07.2021.
2. I will wait for you on the campus.
3. Close the window.
4. Dr. Jha is coming to this hotel.
5. My D.O.B is 11.01.2011.

3. COMMA (,)

The comma is *utilized* to divide *phrases*, *words*, or *clauses* into *lists*. We may not apply a comma before and/or. The comma should appear before the *conjunction*.

The comma (,) is used in the following situations:

1. to indicate a division in a sentence that extends and combines information to the subject
2. to express a series
3. to indicate a break or pause within a sentence
4. with two or more adjectives describing the subject in a sentence
5. to divide the city and state from the sentence
6. to divide direct sentences
7. to classify the day of the week, month, and year.
8. to assign an original phrase from the sentence
9. to divide the dependent clause from the independent clause
10. to make a direct approach

Examples:

1. Ankit, the head boy of the school, has been absent for the last four days.



2. Richard is a loyal, intelligent, good-looking, and hardworking man.
3. Today is Wednesday, I've to meet him on Friday.
4. Muskaan, Tanu, and Riya are participating in the rangoli competition.
5. Anna is good at tennis, basketball, and soccer.

4. QUESTION MARK (?)

Question mark (?) is accepted in the following situations.

1. at the end of the questioning, sentence
2. to recommend an interrogatory remark or inquiry, such as in the case of question tags and direct questions.
3. complex questions do not complete with a question mark

Examples:

1. Did she get admission? Why didn't you tell me?
2. Are you crazy?
3. What? He's not talking to you? Why?
4. This food is delicious, isn't it?
5. Do you want some more novels like this?

5. EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

Exclamation mark is utilized in the following situations:

1. to suggest emotions like excitement, joy, wonder, sorrow, and emphasis in a sentence.
2. it is utilized to show strong or unexpected sensations.
3. it is utilized to emphasize a command or clear viewpoint.

Examples:

1. Stop! Wait!
2. Ah! I just saw a shooting star in the sky.
3. This cake is really good!
4. Ouch! it's hurting me.
5. Wow! This place is beautiful.

6. INVERTED COMMAS (" ")

Inverted commas (" ") are practiced in the following conditions:

1. to connect to nicknames and wrong titles
2. to lead to a word itself rather than its meaning
3. to include a direct quotation

Examples:

1. "What's the matter, Tom?" He asked.
2. Her father said, "come hospital by 7 p.m."
3. Have you read "Invisible Man."
4. Indian cricket team captain is "Virat Kohli."
5. Jenny said her favorite shake is "Blueberry shake."

7. APOSTROPHE (')

Apostrophes are used to *determine* that some letters have been left *out of words* such words are known as *contractions*.

Apostrophes are applied in the following conditions:

1. Apostrophes are used to indicate possession
2. if the owner ends in 's' already, you can the apostrophe without the 's'
3. if a word ends in 's' because it's plural, then you don't need another 's' when you add an apostrophe.
4. it is more comfortable when a plural doesn't end in 's', then you move behind to standard and attach an apostrophe.
5. some terms don't need an apostrophe when they're showing ownership.

Examples:

1. you are - you're
2. they have - they've
3. could not - couldn't
4. he will - he'll
5. I would - I'd

There are many examples like - mustn't, there's, you've, it's, weren't, hasn't, let's, he's, I've, I'm, aren't, we've, hasn't, etc.

8. SEMI-COLON (;)

The *semicolon* is *effective* than a comma but not as strong as a full stop, it *divides* two groups of words which could be two *sentences*, but which are strictly connected in the subject material that a full stop would be too stiff.

A semicolon is used in the following situation;

1. to form a longer pause than a comma, though it shows a shorter pause than a full stop.
2. to classify two similar independent clauses.
3. to divide a complex list of items, especially those that include commas

Examples:

1. The train was late; we decided to wait in the cafe.
2. Let's go to the study room; it's the only place where I can study properly.
3. I have a maths test tomorrow; I can't go shopping today.
4. John, aged 25; Alex, aged 20; Jonny, aged 30
5. We went shopping; we brought new dresses.

9. COLON (:)

*Colon (:) shows a larger gap than a **semi-colon**. It is used in the following situations:*

1. separate divergent parts of a sentence
2. introduce a title or quotations
3. introduce a list
4. separate hours from minutes
5. introduce the relevant consequence of an action
6. separate chapter and verse in writing
7. show ratios

Examples:

1. Three things that make me happy: food, music, and car.
2. Pour in the milk and sugar at a 2:1 ratio
3. There is one way he could pass: he has to work hard.
4. Our match starts at 5:30 p.m.
5. Tourist spots in Mumbai: Hanging Gardens, Juhu Beach, and Gateway of India.

10. HYPHEN (-)

A **hyphen** is a **punctuation** mark that combines two **similar words** or two parts of words, together that make more sense when connected.

Hyphen is used in the following situations:

1. write cardinal and ordinal numbers as words
2. add a prefix to some words
3. divide two words of any number under one hundred with a hyphen

Examples:

1. Stay up-to-date
2. There are fifty-two people in this auditorium.
3. Rohit is a quite good-looking player.
4. Do you know about twentieth-century literature?
5. He is a well-known doctor in this city.

11. DASH (—)

Dash (—) is a punctuation mark is practiced in the following situation:

1. indicate a pause
2. to separate additional information in a sentence

Examples:

1. This is the end of our decision—or so we assumed.
2. Rajni needs three items at the store—bread, fruit juice, and milk.
3. I'm learning two languages—Spanish and Hindi.
4. Come with—John Wick—on Sunday.
5. I love small monkeys—my brother big cats.

Punctuation Worksheet for class 8

Name the punctuation mark used here.

1. Oh yes!
2. 5:35
3. With best wishes,
4. Why?
5. Pick-me-up

Answers:

1. EXCLAMATION MARK
2. COLON
3. COMMA
4. QUESTION MARK
5. HYPHEN

Punctuate the following sentences:

1. these clothes are dirty arent they
2. how awful
3. which is your favorite book
4. I like vegetable soup
5. kajal is clever fox said rummy

Answers:

1. These clothes are dirty, aren't they?
2. How awful!
3. Which is your favorite book?
4. I like vegetable soup.

5. "Kajal is a clever fox," said Rimmy.

