# ŻADEN: no, none czy neither?

## NO

### NO + rzeczownik

| niepoliczalny | policzalny w l. pojedynczej | policzalny w l. mnogiej |
|---|---|---|
| *We have **no** **time** to waste.* | *He had **no** **wife**.* | *There are **no** **buses** on Sunday!* |

## NONE

| NONE OF + rzeczownik | NONE OF + zaimek | NONE |
|---|---|---|
| zwykle żaden z 3 i więcej | zwykle żaden z 3 i więcej | *"Is there any more orange juice?" "I'm sorry, there's **none** left."* |
| *__None__ of my **friends** came.* | *__None__ of **them** speaks Japanese.* | *"What reasons did he give?" "__None__."* |

## NEITHER

| NEITHER OF + rzeczownik | NEITHER OF + zaimek | NEITHER |
|---|---|---|
| żaden z 2 | żaden z 2 | żaden z 2 |
| *__Neither__ of my **parents** has a sibling.* | *__Neither__ of **them** has a sibling.* | *We've got two TVs, but __neither__ works properly.* |

Proszę wstawić właściwy zaimek - **no**, **none** lub **neither** - tak, aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania.

1. I thought Jack Savoretti was famous, but ___none___ of my friends has* ever heard of him.
2. Mum, which would you prefer, tea or coffee? _____ thanks. I've just had a coffee.
3. _____ of her parents likes* her boyfriend.
4. There are _____ classes until Monday.
5. Even an old bike is better than _____ .
6. I've got _____ time to waste.
7. She's got 3 kids. _____ of them has* blonde hair.
8. "Which one would you choose?" "_____. They're both terrible."
9. This is a war which _____side can win.
10. He says he has _____friends.
11. There were two dresses, but _____fitted her.
12. There were loads of birthday cards, but _____ was* suitable.
13. 'Which do you like?' '_____. I think they're both ugly.'
14. They got 3 points, but we got _____.
15. There's _____food left in the fridge.
16. They have three sons but _____of them lives* nearby.
17. Tickets for Friday? Sorry we've got _____left.
18. She has _____control over her children.
19. "Is there any more milk?" "I'm sorry, there's _____left."
20. _____of her two daughters can cook.

* W języku potocznym po rzeczowniku lub zaimku w liczbie mnogiej (np. friends / them) może wystąpić czasownik w liczbie mnogiej (np. have, are).

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