ŻADEN: no, none czy neither?

klucz

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? **Neither** thanks. I've just had a coffee.
3. **Neither** of her parents likes* her boyfriend.
4. There are **no** classes until Monday.
5. Even an old bike is better than **none**.
6. I've got **no** time to waste.
7. She's got 3 kids. **None** of them has* blonde hair.
8. "Which one would you choose?" "**Neither**. They're both terrible."
9. This is a war which **neither / no** side can win.
10. He says he has **no** friends.
11. There were two dresses, but **neither** fitted her.
12. There were loads of birthday cards, but **none** was* suitable.
13. 'Which do you like?' '**Neither**. I think they're both ugly.'
14. They got 3 points, but we got **none**.
15. There's **no** food left in the fridge.
16. They have three sons but **none** of them lives* nearby.
17. Tickets for Friday? Sorry we've got **none** left.
18. She has **no** control over her children.
19. "Is there any more milk?" "I'm sorry, there's **none** left."
20. **Neither** 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).

© Copyright by LOIP Kinga Raatz, www.loip.pl