



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 86 – No, none, any /  
nothing, nobody



*tienganh*

# No, none, any / nothing, nobody

## NO AND NONE

A

❖ We use **no** + **noun** (no bus, no shops etc.)

**no** = **not a** or **not any**

- EX1: We had to walk home. There was **no bus**. (= *There wasn't a bus.*)
- EX2: Sarah will have **no trouble** finding a job. (= *Sarah won't have any trouble ...*)
- EX3: There were **no shops** open. (= *There weren't any shops open.*)

❖ You can use **no** + **noun** at the beginning of a sentence:

- EX4: **No reason** was given for the change of plan.

❖ We use **none** without a noun:

- EX5: 'How much money do you have?' '**None.**' (= no money)
- EX6: All the tickets have been sold. There are **none** left. (= no tickets left)

❖ Or we use **none of ...** :

- EX7: This money is all yours. **None of it** is mine.

❖ Compare **no**, **none** and **any**:

- EX8: I have **no** luggage.
- EX9: 'How much luggage do you have?' '**None.**' or 'I don't have **any.**'

❖ After **none of + plural** (none of the students, none of them etc.) the verb can be **singular or plural**:

- EX10: **None of the students were** happy. or **None of the students was** happy.

# No, none, any / nothing, nobody

## NOTHING, NOBODY/NO-ONE, NOWHERE

B

- ❖ You can use these words at the beginning of a sentence or alone (as answers to questions):
  - EX11: ‘What’s going to happen?’ ‘**Nobody** knows. / No-one knows.’
  - EX12: ‘What happened?’ ‘**Nothing.**’
  - EX13: ‘Where are you going?’ ‘**Nowhere.** I’m staying here.’
- ❖ You can also use these words after a verb, especially after **be** and **have**:
  - EX14: The house is empty. There’s **nobody** living there.
  - EX15: We **had nothing** to eat.
- ❖ **nothing/nobody etc.** = *not + anything/anybody etc.* :
  - EX16: I said **nothing** = I didn’t say anything.
  - EX17: Janet told **nobody** about her plans. = *Janet didn’t tell anybody about her plans.*
  - EX18: They have **nowhere** to live = *They don’t have anywhere to live.*
- ❖ With **nothing/nobody etc.**, we do not use a negative verb (isn’t, didn’t etc.):
  - I said **nothing.** (*not I didn’t say nothing*)

# No, none, any / nothing, nobody

## NOBODY IS PERFECT, ARE THEY?

C

- ❖ After **nobody/no-one** you can use **they/them/their** (see also Unit 85E):
  - EX19: **Nobody** is perfect, are they? (=is he or she perfect?)
  - EX20: **No-one** did what I asked them to do. (= him or her)
  - EX21: **Nobody** in the class did their homework. (=his or her homework)

# No, none, any / nothing, nobody

## IT DOESN'T MATTER WHICH

### D

- ❖ Sometimes **any/anything/anybody** etc. means 'it doesn't matter which/what/who' (see Unit 85D).

Compare **no-** and **any-**:

- EX22: There was **no bus**, so we walked home.

You can take **any bus**. They all go to the center. (= it doesn't matter which bus).

- EX23: 'What do you want to eat?' '**Nothing**. I'm not hungry.'

I'm so hungry. I could eat **anything**. (= it doesn't matter what)

- EX24: It's a difficult job. **Nobody** wants to do it.

It's a very easy job. **Anybody** can do it. (= it doesn't matter who)

# No, none, any / nothing, nobody



## TÓM TẮT

1. **No** (không) là 1 từ xác định (determiner) thường được dùng trước các danh từ trong câu - *We had to walk home. There was **no** bus.*
2. **None** (không cái nào, không ai) là một đại từ, chúng ta không cần phải dùng kèm với một danh từ - *All the tickets have been sold. There are **none** left.* Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng None of + danh từ xác định hoặc 1 đại từ. Trong trường hợp này, động từ có thể ở dạng số ít hay số nhiều. ***None of the students were** happy. or **None of the students was** happy.*
3. **Nothing** (không thứ gì,) **nobody/no one** (không ai,) là các đại từ, và **nowhere** (không nơi nào) là trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn có thể được dùng ở đầu câu - *'What's going to happen?' '**Nobody** knows. / **No-one** knows.'* - hoặc sau các động từ, đặc biệt là động từ **"to be"** và **"to have"** - *We had **nothing** to eat.*
4. Sau **nobody, no-one** chúng ta dùng động từ số ít, nhưng khi được thay thế bằng các đại từ hoặc tính từ sở hữu, chúng ta dùng ngôi thứ ba số nhiều (*they, them, their ...*) - ***Nobody is** perfect, are **they**?*
5. Any, anything, anybody nghĩa là bất kỳ, bất kỳ cái gì, bất kỳ ai - *You can take **any** bus. They all go to the center.*