

70. **Adjectives used with several nouns.** If one adjective qualifies several nouns of different genders, it may always be made plural and masculine, whatever the gender of the last noun may be.

Appartements et chambres *meublés*

(= Furnished apartments and rooms.)

(= De la chair et du poisson *crus* (= raw flesh and fish.)

71. If all the nouns are of one gender, the adjective must be of the same gender: Des lézards et des serpents *endormis* (= Sleeping lizards and serpents.)

72. **Nu** (= bare) **demi** (= half) **feu** (= late) may agree with the nouns they precede, without hyphen.

Il va *nu* pieds or *nus* pieds et *nu* tête or *nu* tête (= he walks bare-footed and bare-headed.)

Une *demi* heure or *demie* heure d'arrêt (= half an hour stop.)

Feu or *feue* la Reine était *charitable* (= the late Queen was charitable.)

73. **Past participles once invariable** may agree with their nouns in whatever position they stand. These are:

approuvé	(= approved)	non compris	(= not including)
attendu	(= whereas)	y compris	(= including)
ci inclus	(= herein enclosed).	ôté	(= except)
ci joint	(= hereunto annexed).	passé	(= gone in, etc.)
excepté	(= except)	supposé	(= supposed)
		vu	(= examined)

Ci joint or *jointes*, les lettres demandées.

(= hereunto annexed the required letters).

Je vous envoie *ci inclus* or *incluse* copie du bail (= herein enclosed I send you a copy of the lease).

74. **Franc de port** (= post paid, carriage paid) may similarly agree or remain unchanged: Je vous envoie, *franc de port* or *franches de port*, les marchandises détaillées ci dessous. (= I am sending you, carriage paid, the goods detailed below).

75. **Avoir l'air.** The adjective may agree with the subject or with *air* (= look, expression) Elle a l'*air doux* or *douce* (= She has a mild expression).

Vous avez l'*air fâché* or *fâchée*, mademoiselle (= You look angry, miss).