

76. Compound adjectives. They may be written in one word (without hyphen) and follow the usual rule of agreement of the last component alone.

- Un fils *nouveau-né* (= a new-born son).
 Une fille *nouveau-née* (= a new-born daughter).
 Une laitière *courtrétue* (= a short-skirted milk-maid).
 Des laitières *courtrétues* (= short-skirted milk-maids).
 Des fruits *aigredoux* (= half-sweet, half-sour fruit).
 Des poires *aigredouces* (= " " " " pears).

77. Adjectives employed adverbially never agree, neither do those denoting colours.

Cette femme chante *faux* (= This woman sings out of tune.)
 La villageoise porte une robe *bleu clair* (= The village girl wears a pale-blue dress.)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. How do you form the plural of adj?
2. How do you write adj. in *al* in the plur?
3. How do you form the plur. of adj. in *eau* and *eu*?
4. What is the plur. of *bleu, feu, tout*?
5. Where are adjectives placed in French?
6. Name adjectives generally placed before the noun they qualify.
7. How does *fort* agree in the expression *se faire fort de*?
8. How does an adj. agree when qualifying several nouns?
9. What is to be said about *nu, demi, feu*?
10. What are the rules of agreement of *approuvé, vu, ci joint*, etc?
11. How does the adj. agree which goes with the expression *avoir l'air*?
12. What is to be said about the agreement and the formation of compound adjectives?
13. Do adjectives used adverbially vary? Examples.
14. Why are not the adjectives feminine in: *une robe bleu clair*?

RECITATION.

Le miroir.

La petite Laura s'admirait dans la glace.
 Sa mère dit: "Remets¹ ce miroir à sa place."
 "Je veux² me voir³!" répond l'enfant
 En pleurant,⁴ criant, trépignant.⁵
 "Tu le veux? Oh! alors,⁶ regarde⁷ ta grimace."
 Et Laura vit,⁸ dans le miroir,
 Un enfant en colère⁹ épouvantable¹⁰ à voir.

—*Ratisbonne.*

1. Put back. 2. want. 3. see. 4. weeping. 5. spring (foot) 6 then.
 7. look at. 8. saw. 9. anger. 10. frightful.