

**13.1** Answer the following questions about the first declension.

1) When you encounter a new vocabulary word, how will you know whether it is declined like **βουλή** or **θεά** or **θάλασσα**?

Nouns (and adjectives) that decline like **βουλή** end in **η** in the nominative with a genitive singular ending **-ης** (although accents may differ).

Nouns (and adjectives) that decline like **θεά** end in a long **α** with a genitive singular ending **-ας**.

Nouns (and adjectives) that decline like **θάλασσα** end in a short **α** in the nominative with a genitive singular ending **-ης**.

2) Compare the paradigm of **θεά** in the **singular** with the paradigm for **βουλή** in the **singular**. How would you describe the differences (if there are any)?

The most obvious way is to look at the genitive singular; those like **θάλασσα** will end in **ης**, while those like **θεά** will end in **ας**. Accents can sometimes help, too. A noun or adjective of the **θάλασσα**-type ends in a short **α** in the nominative, so it is possible for the accent to fall on the antepenult.

3) Compare the paradigm of **θεά** in the **plural** with the paradigm for **βουλή** in the **plural**. How would you describe the differences in case endings (if there are any)?

There are no differences.

4) Compare the paradigm of **θάλασσα** in the **singular** with the paradigm for **βουλή** in the **singular**. How would you describe the differences in case endings (if there are any)?

Nouns (or adjectives) that decline like **βουλή** end in an **-η**. Their genitive singular ends in **-ης**; in fact, throughout the singular there is an **η** in the case ending.

Nouns (or adjectives) like **θάλασσα** end in a short **α** in the nominative. Their genitive singular, however, ends in **-ης** and their dative ends in **η**. The accusative singular has a short **α** (like the nominative).

5) Compare the paradigm of **θεά** in the **plural** with the paradigm for **θάλασσα** in the **plural**. How would you describe the differences in case endings (if there are any)?

There are no differences.

6) Compare the paradigm of **θεά** in the **singular** with the paradigm for **θάλασσα** in the **singular**. How would you describe the differences in case endings (if there are any)?

Throughout the singular, **θεά** has a long **α** in its case endings, while **θάλασσα** has a short **α** in the nominative, accusative (and vocative) singular, but **η** in the genitive and dative.