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 βουλά end in η in the nominative with a genitive singular ending –ης (although accents may differ).

Nouns (and adjectives) that decline 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 η, 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.