

# (B) Delphi has the Answers (I/I)

Given are Greek toponyms (place names), written in the Greek alphabet (without marking stress), as well as their ancient and modern pronunciations. Note: the middle columns are transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). <sup>h</sup> after a consonant denotes that it's aspirated (pronounced with additional breath). x is the ch sound in Bach. y is a voiced x; that is it is pronounced with the vocal cords vibrating (just like b is a voiced p). ç is the first consonant in the British pronunciation of hue; j is a voiced ç. θ is the th in cloth; ð is a voiced θ as in the th in then. : after a vowel denotes length. ɔ is the vowel in caught. ε is the vowel in bet.

**B1.** Your task is to fill in the blanks.

	Ancient Greek	Modern Greek	Toponym
Αθως	/at <sup>h</sup> ɔ:s/	/aθos/	Athos
Θουριοι	/t <sup>h</sup> ourioi/	/θurii/	Thurii
Αργος	/argos/	/aryos/	Argos
Φρεγελλα	/p <sup>h</sup> regella/	/frejella/	Fregellae
Χρυση	/k <sup>h</sup> ruse:/	/xrisi/	Chryse
Γολγοθα	/golgot <sup>h</sup> a/	/yolgoθa/	Golgotha
Δελφοι	/delp <sup>h</sup> oi/	/ðelfi/	Delphi
Εφεσος	/ep <sup>h</sup> esos/	/efesos/	Ephesus
Θεοδωσια	/t <sup>h</sup> eodɔ:sia/	/θeoðosia/	Theodosia
Αιγινα	/aigina/	/ejina/	Aegina
Καληδονια	/kale:donia/	/kaliðonia/	Caledonia
Καδμεια	/kadmeia/	/kaðmia/	Cadmea
Σαρδεις	/sardeis/	/sarðis/	Sardis
Φθια	/p <sup>h</sup> t <sup>h</sup> ia/	/fθia/	Phthia
Αχερων	/ak <sup>h</sup> erɔ:n/	/açeron/	Acheron
Χιος	/k <sup>h</sup> ios/	/çios/	Chios
Θυμαινα	/t <sup>h</sup> umaina/	/θimena/	Thymaina
Χαονια	/k <sup>h</sup> aonia/	/xaonia/	Chaonia
Μοσχα	/mosk <sup>h</sup> a/ <sup>1</sup>	/mosxa/	Moscow
Βλαχια			Romania <sup>2</sup>
Φλεγεθων			Phlegethon
Βηρυτος			Beirut
		/frijia/	Phrygia
Βαβυλωνια			

<sup>1</sup>There was no Ancient Greek word for Moscow, but if there had been, it'd've been this.

<sup>2</sup>Note: the toponym for Romania in Greek actually refers to a region that initially constituted the kingdom of Romania.

