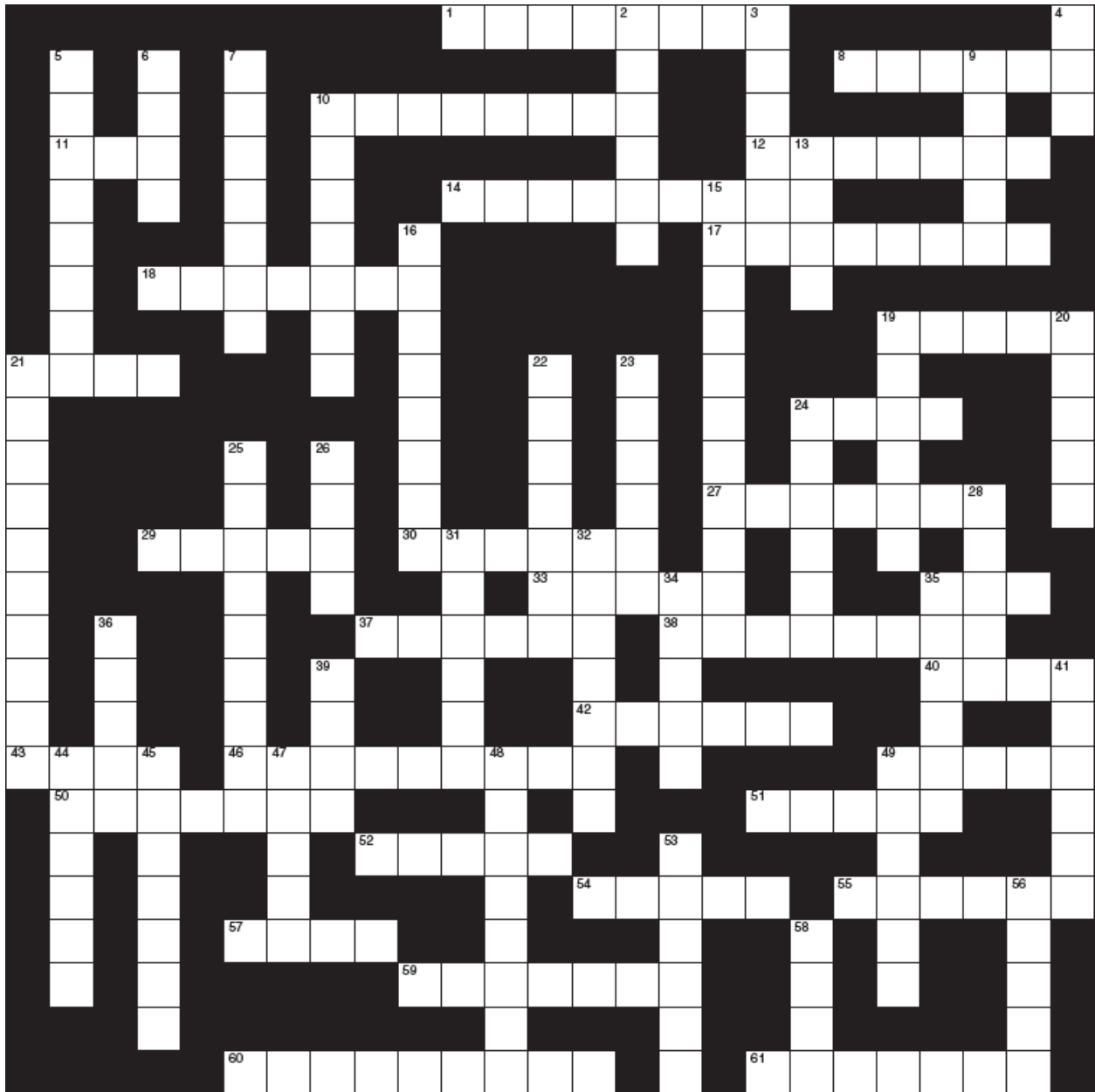


UNIT 1 CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 The first (accented) beat in a bar is called the _____ . (8)
- 8 The _____ clef is used mainly for notes above middle C. (6)
- 10 _____ refers to the length of a sound. (8)
- 11 A curved line joining two notes of the same pitch so that the first is held for the combined value of the two. (3)
- 12 Instrumental music that paints a picture or tells a story is called _____ music. (7)
- 14 Metre that has four beats to the bar is called _____. (9)
- 17 A short melodic idea sung or played by a soloist and answered by another soloist or group is called call-and-_____. (8)
- 18 Two or more different notes sounding together produce _____. (7)
- 19 Notes of different pitch played together produce a _____. (5)
- 21 Different rhythms heard together are called _____ rhythms. (4)
- 24 The two numbers written at the beginning of the music to indicate the number and value of beats to the bar are called the _____ signature. (4)
- 27 Letters and numbers written above the music to indicate the chords to play are called chord _____. (7)
- 29 A large instrumental work made up of several pieces of music grouped together. (5)
- 30 The contour of a melody involving movement mainly by step. (6)
- 33 The speed of a piece of music. (5)
- 35 A unit of time occupied by one group of accented and unaccented beats. (3)
- 37 A short line added above or below the staff for notes beyond the range of the staff is called a _____ line. (6)
- 38 The distance in pitch between two notes is called an _____. (8)
- 40 A _____ is any interval greater than a step. (4)
- 42 A stress placed on a note or beat. (6)
- 43 The tail piece or ending of a piece of music. (4)
- 46 The two vertical lines used to show the end of a piece of music are called a _____ line (two words). (9)
- 49 The series of 'white' notes that move stepwise from C to C an octave higher is called the C _____ scale. (5)
- 50 The shape of a melody. (7)
- 51 Constantly changing time signatures produce _____ metres. (5)
- 52 A musical stage drama in which all or most of the words are sung. (5)
- 54 A repeated section of a song, the melody of which remains the same but the words change on each repetition. (5)
- 55 The loudness or softness of a sound. (6)
- 57 The lowest note of a triad. (4)
- 59 A chord that seem to be at rest. (7)
- 60 A note, or group of 'pick-up' notes, which comes immediately before the first strong beat of a piece of music. (9)
- 61 The thickness of sound, resulting from the number of instruments playing. (7)

DOWN

- 2 The form involving two sections: AB. (6)
- 3 Metre that has three beats to the bar is called _____. (6)
- 4 The name of the scale on which a piece of music is based is the _____ of the music. (3)
- 5 A repeated rhythmic or melodic idea. (8)
- 6 The sign placed at the beginning of a staff to set the exact pitch of the lines and spaces. (4)
- 7 The triads built on the first, fourth and fifth notes of the major scale are called the _____ triads. (7)
- 9 The regular, repeated pulses underlying a piece of music. (5)
- 10 A chord that is not at rest and that seem to jar on the ear. (7)
- 13 A written symbol used to represent a silence. (4)
- 15 The chords used in a piece of music and arranged in a particular order produce a chord _____. (11)
- 16 The varying degrees of softness and loudness indicated by the terms or signs in a score. (8)
- 19 _____ time is another name for quadruple metre (four beats to the bar). (6)
- 20 Metre that has two beats to the bar is called _____. (5)
- 21 The notes CDEGAC¹ produce a _____ scale. (10)
- 22 The first note of the scale on which a piece of music is based (two words). (7)
- 23 A general term for the flow of music in time. (6)
- 24 The tone colour of a sound. (6)
- 25 A sliding pitch effect. (9)
- 26 The interval between two neighbouring notes, for example C and D. (4)
- 28 An arrangement of notes in ascending pitch order. (5)
- 31 _____ C is the special name given to the note written on the first ledger line below the treble staff. (6)
- 32 The form involving three sections: ABA. (7)
- 34 The highness or lowness of a sound. (5)
- 35 A tuneful song, usually romantic, with a slow to moderate tempo. (6)
- 36 The formal structure involving at least five sections: ABACA. (5)
- 39 A curved line over or under notes of different pitch indicating that the notes are to be played smoothly. (4)
- 41 A unit of melody, usually two, four or eight bars long. (6)
- 44 The interval between two notes with the same letter name. (6)
- 45 The contour of a melody involving movement mainly by leap. (7)
- 47 Another name for the coda of a rock song. (5)
- 48 Vertical lines used to show the metrical organisation of a piece of music (two words). (8)
- 49 Notes of different pitch arranged one after another produce a _____. (6)
- 53 The contrasting middle eight section of a song. (6)
- 56 _____ refers to the number of beats to the bar. (5)
- 58 A written symbol used to represent a sound. (4)