Guitar make-up

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|  |  |  | 1  S | T | A | N | D | A | R | D | T | U | N | I | N | G |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3  H | E | E | L |  | 4  W | H | A | M | M | Y | B | A | R |  |  | 5  P |  |  |
|  |  | L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | I |  |  |
|  |  | F |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6  E |  |  |  |  | C |  |  |
|  |  | T |  |  |  |  | 7  T |  |  |  |  | L |  | 8  N | E | C | K |  | 9  B |
|  |  | U |  |  |  |  | R |  |  | 10  S |  | E |  |  |  |  | G |  | R |
|  |  | N |  |  | 11  N |  | U |  |  | T |  | C |  |  | 12  I |  | U |  | I |
|  | 13  P | I | C | K | U | P | S |  | 14  F | R | E | T | S |  | N |  | A |  | D |
|  |  | N |  |  | T |  | S |  |  | I |  | R |  |  | L |  | R |  | G |
|  |  | G |  |  |  |  | R |  |  | N |  | O |  | 15  S | A | D | D | L | E |
|  |  | G |  |  |  |  | O |  |  | G |  | N |  |  | Y |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | U |  |  | 16  B | O | D | Y |  | 17  S | L | I | D | E | S |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | T |  |  |  |  |  | 18  H | E | A | D | S | T | O | 19  C | K |  |  |  |
|  |  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | R |  |  | 20  G | U | I | T | A | R | S | T | R | A | P |  |  |  |  |
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| **Across**  **1.** the strings tuned from a low E, to a high E, traversing a two octave range—EADGBE.  **3.** the point at which the neck is either bolted or glued to the body of the guitar.  **4.** electric guitars are fitted with a vibrato and pitch bend device known as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  **8.** an extension of the body that hold the strings and frets in place so that you can push down the strings to make notes.  **13.**  transducers attached to a guitar that detect (or "pick up") string vibrations and convert the mechanical energy of the string into electrical energy.  **14.** metal strips embedded along the fretboard and located at exact points that divide the scale.  **15.** the part of the bridge that physically supports the strings.  **16.** string vibration is transmitted through the bridge and saddle to the body via sound board.  **17.** used in blues and rock to create a glissando or "Hawaiian" effect.  **18.** fitted with machine heads that adjust the tension of the strings, which in turn affects the pitch.  **20.** made to hold a guitar via the shoulders. | **Down**  **2.** computerized guitars programmed to tune themselves  **5.** a small piece of plastic that protects the guitar from getting weathered by the pick while strumming.  **6.**  allow the player to control some aspects of the sound like volume or tone using knobs, switches, or buttons.  **7.** a metal rod that runs along the inside of the neck. Used to correct changes to the neck's curvature caused by aging of the neck timbers, changes in humidity, or to compensate for changes in the tension of strings.  **9.** transfers the vibration from the strings to the soundboard  **10.** coil strung across the body, neck, and headstock. Typically 6 with different widths and different pitches.  **11.** a small strip of bone, plastic, brass, corian, graphite, stainless steel, or other medium-hard material, at the joint where the headstock meets the fretboard.  **12.** visual elements set into the exterior surface of a guitar.  **19.** clipped onto the fretboard and used to change the pitch of open strings. |