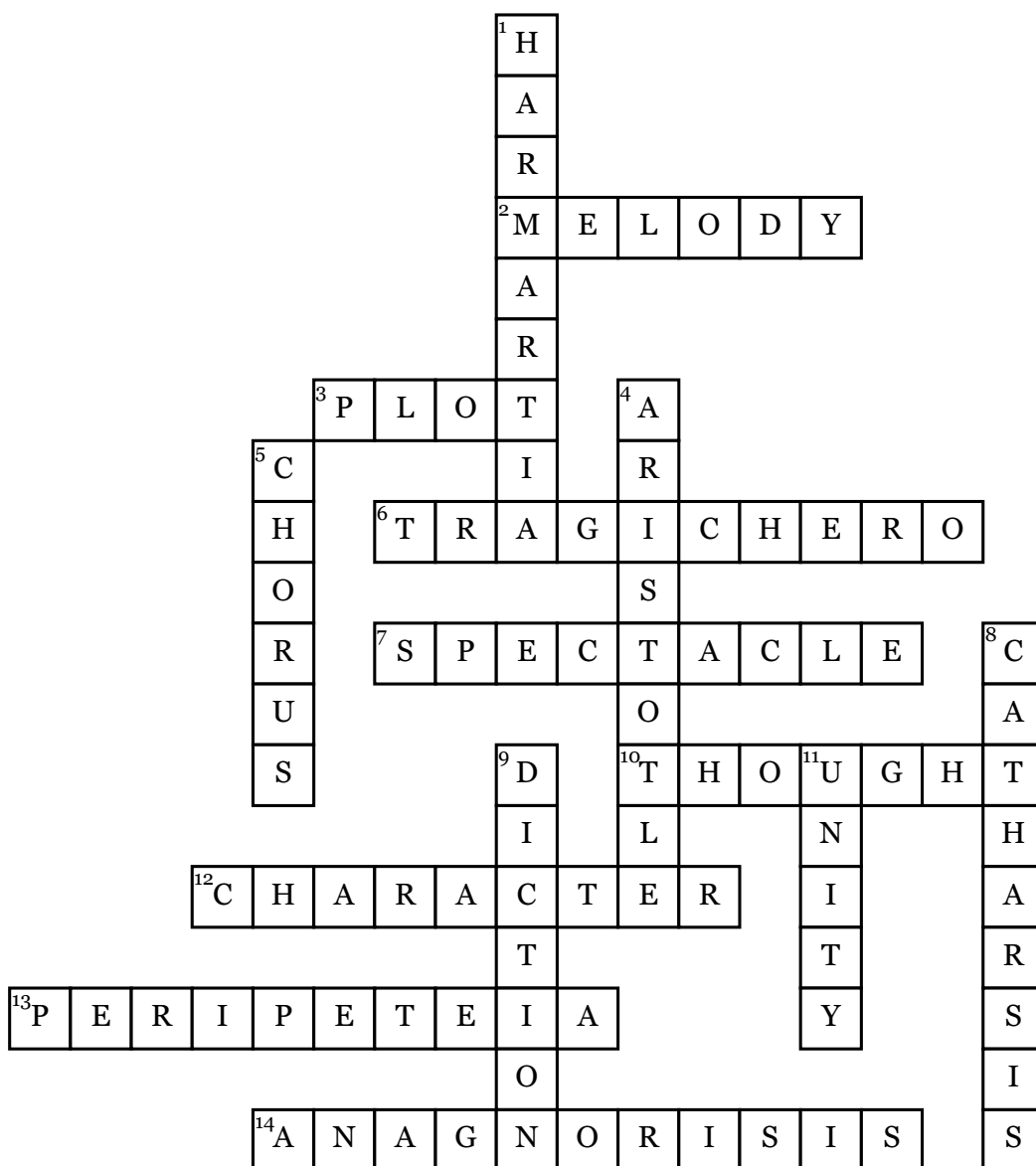


Aristotle's Tragedies



Across

- 2.** Musical accompaniment that blends in with the play appropriately (6)
3. The most important feature of an Aristotelean Tragedy, without the action from this there cannot be a tragedy (4)
6. A protagonist who enjoys high reputation and prosperity, but is cursed by fate for downfall, suffering or defeat, and possesses a tragic flaw (6,4)
7. The staging or scenic effect of the play (9)
10. A feature of Aristotelean tragedies that deals with what is said, it is the power of saying whatever can and should be said at each moment of the plot (7)

- 12.** The second most important feature of an Aristotelean Tragedy, which can be used to express qualities (9)
13. A reversal of fortune or turning point, such as the downfall of the protagonist (10)
14. The point where a character has a moment of insight and recognises the truth of a situation, uncovers another character's identity or comes to a realization about himself (11)

Down

- 1.** A frailty, error or act performed by the hero that inevitably causes his downfall, death or retribution. Also referred to as the hero's tragic flaw (9)
4. Greek philosopher who set out a famous definition of Tragedy in his work 'The Poetics' (9)

- 5.** A group of people who come onstage to interpret and narrate parts of the plot for the audience, in Greek tragedies they sang and danced (6)
8. Inciting feelings of pity and fear in an audience, and then purging these emotions to relieve emotional tensions (9)
9. The composition of the lines that are recited, it is a feature of Aristotelean tragedies that deals with how things are said (7)
11. There must be _____ of plot, and there also can be _____ of place and time. If there is, then one complete action takes place, there is one main focus, one location and the play happens in a limited timeframe (5)