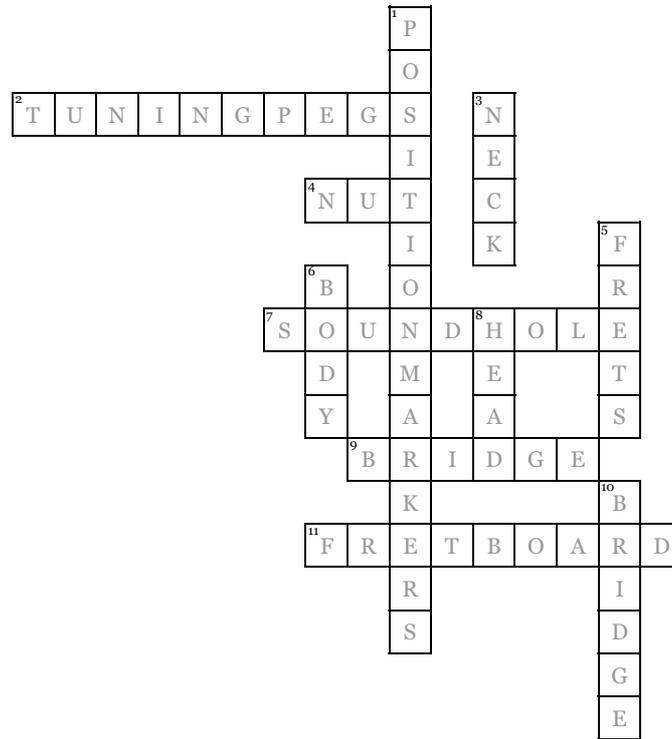


Name: _____

Ukelele Vocab



Across

2. _____ are attached to the head and hold the strings of the ukulele. You change the tuning of your strings by turning them.
4. The _____ marks the end of the fretboard. The strings sit on it as they go from the fretboard to the head. It forms the end of the section of the strings that you play.
7. This round hole on the front of your ukulele lets the sound out. The _____ is usually placed under the strings, but not always. The placement of the _____ doesn't particularly impact on the sound.
9. The _____ is attached to the front of the ukulele and holds the strings at the bottom end. Two main types of _____ exist: one where you tie the strings to the _____, and one where you knot the end of the string and thread it through a slit.
11. The _____ is the strip of wood that runs along the neck just behind the strings. When you're playing your ukulele, you press the strings down against the _____ to produce notes.

Down

1. _____ are the dots on the fret board. They make it easier for you to spot which fret is which farther up the neck. Ukuleles have fret markers on the 5th, 7th and 10th frets (and also at the 12th and 15th if the fret board extends that far).
3. The _____ is the long bit that sticks out of the body. Ukulele necks are lighter and weaker than similar instruments, such as guitars and mandolins, because they're designed for nylon strings.
5. The _____ are strips of metal that go vertically across the _____ board. They mark out the different pitches of the notes. The higher up the _____ board, the higher the note is musically.
6. The _____ is the main part and where the sound is produced.
8. The _____ is located at the end of the fretboard and is there to hold the tuners.
10. The _____ is attached to the front of the ukulele and holds the strings at the bottom end. Two main types of _____ exist: one where you tie the strings to the _____, and one where you knot the end of the string and thread it through a slit.