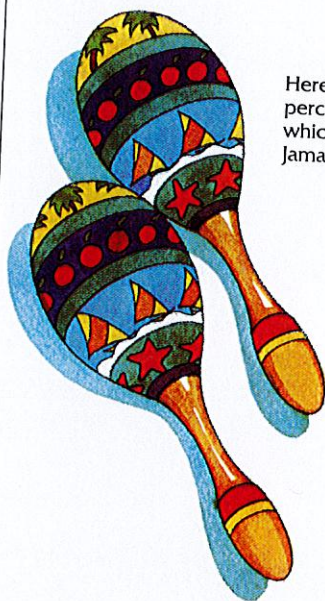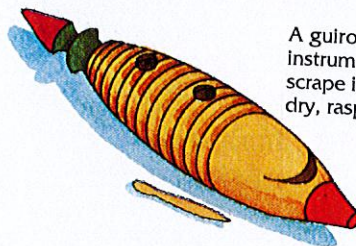# Jamaican music

This page is from a round-the-world songbook.

Here are some of the percussion instruments which are used in Jamaican music.

A guiro is a hollow wooden instrument with lots of ridges. You scrape it with a stick. This makes a dry, rasping sound.

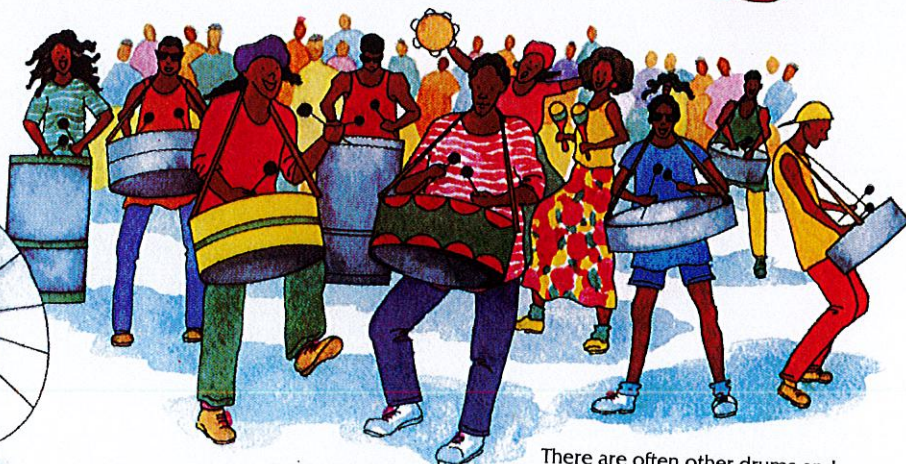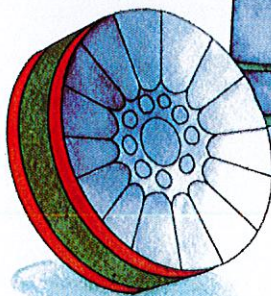Congas are tall drums which you usually play with your fingers or the palms of your hands.

Don't know why you went away,
Water come a me eye.
When you comin' home to stay?
Water come a me eye.
Come back, Liza, come back girl,
Water come a me eye.
Come back, Liza, come back girl,
Water come a me eye.

Maracas have a hollow case filled with seeds or beads which rattle when you shake them.

Steel pans are metal drums which are often played in bands. The tops are divided into separate sections. Each section makes a different note when you hit it.

Larger pans accompany the tunes. They play lower notes, and help to make a strong rhythm.

Soprano (or ping pong) pans are the smallest pans. They usually play 25 different notes, and are used to play the tunes in a band.

There are often other drums and percussion instruments in steel bands, as well as the pans.

A

1 What do you use to play a **guiro**?

2 What do you use to play the **congas**?

3 What makes the rattling noise inside **maracas**?

4 What are the **pans** made from?

5 Look carefully at the picture at the bottom of the page. Why do you think **ping pong pans** are good instruments to play in processions and carnivals?

B

1 Look carefully at the words of the song in the middle of the page. What do you think **water come a me eye** means?

2 a) How do you think the singer of the song is feeling?
   b) What has happened to make the singer feel like this?
   c) What does the singer say will make things better?

3 a) Look carefully at the picture at the bottom of the page. Do you think the band is playing the same song that appears in the middle of the page?
   b) Give a good reason to explain your answer.

4 a) Which **one** of the instruments on the opposite page would you like to play?
   b) Give a good reason to explain why you would choose this one.

C
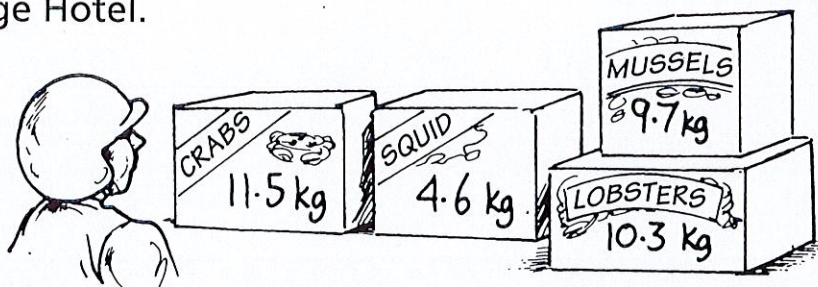
1 Think of a good **title** for the song that appears on the opposite page.

2 Think of a good **name** for the band that appears in the picture.

3 Now try writing a new song for a steel band, following the repeating style of the song opposite.

Stan delivers seafood to Bridge Hotel.

1 Find the total weight of
   (a) squid and mussels
   (b) lobsters and crabs
   (c) all four boxes.

CRABS 11·5 kg
SQUID 4·6 kg
MUSSELS 9·7 kg
LOBSTERS 10·3 kg

2 **(a)** $5·8$ **(b)** $4·2$ **(c)** $16·5$ **(d)** $20·2 - 14·3$ **(e)** $30·0 - 19·6$
       $- 2·3$ $- 0·6$ $- 8·8$

3 **(a)** $9·6 + 1·7$ **(b)** $15·6 + 37·4$ **(c)** $12·4 + 7·5 + 28$

4 Stan delivers 25 kg of prawns to Bridge Hotel.
   17·3 kg are used. How many kilograms are left?

5 Find the difference between 50 kg and 19·1 kg.

1 Multiply to find the total weight.
   (a)   **(b)**   **(c)**
   $4 \times 0·6$ kg $8 \times 0·9$ kg $6 \times 0·5$ kg

2 **(a)** $9 \times 3·4$ **(b)** $5 \times 6·5$ **(c)** $2·8 \times 7$

3 Check these examples mentally. Correct the answers which are wrong.
   (a) $3·7 \times 10 = 370$ **(b)** $138 \div 10 = 1·38$ **(c)** $11·8 \times 10 = 118$
   (d) $95 \div 10 = 950$ **(e)** $2·0 \times 10 = 0·2$ **(f)** $124 \div 10 = 12·4$

4 The fish are shared equally among the boxes.
   Find the weight of fish in each box.
   (a) 55·2 kg among 8 boxes
   (b) 99·4 kg among 7 boxes
   (c) 65·2 kg among 4 boxes
   (d) 94·5 kg among 9 boxes
   (e) 71·5 kg among 5 boxes

Verbs (2)
Past tense

A   Complete these sentences by using the **past tense** of the verb in brackets.

1   Tom felt proud when he _____ hands with the team captain. (shake)
2   Mary _____ on to the bank of the river until help came. (hold)
3   The cat _____ on to the bird table. (spring)
4   The town hall clock _____ seven and Jayne hadn't arrived. (strike)
5   Sonia _____ a letter of thanks to the librarian. (write)
6   The cars and buses _____ at the traffic lights. (stop)
7   I _____ swimming _____ the best of all sports. (think, is)
8   We _____ down to Tenby and _____ all the hotels _____ full. (drive, find, are)
9   I _____ to a football match and afterwards I _____ a meal. (go, have)
10 Mark's nose _____ a lot when he _____ off his bicycle. (bleed, fall)

Past participle

B   Use the **participle** of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

1   The old man was _____ to be a tramp. (know)
2   Martin had _____ for a long walk. (go)
3   Dick's ankle was _____ after the game. (swell)
4   The jewels were _____ under the floorboards. (hide)
5   Not many books have been _____ by children. (write)
6   After we had _____ our tea we went on the pond which was _____ over. (eat, freeze)
7   The nest had _____ to the ground but the young had _____ away. (fall, fly)
8   Our school was _____ by Leigh and Woodvale had _____ to Neston. (beat, lose)
9   Our kittens have _____ a lot since they were _____ on milk and fish. (grow, feed)
10 I have _____ the grass and Paul has _____ the edges of the lawn. (mow, trim)