

Let's Get Back to Cadences

As you learned over the last few pages, melodies are often based on chords, and some of those chords form cadences. Can you identify the perfect, plagal and imperfect cadences in this music by Purcell? The key is.... well, you can work out the key. (Go back to page 43 to check out which chords make up which cadences)

Cadence X: _____

Cadence Y: _____ Cadence Z: _____

Good work! In your exam it's a little different... rather than actually naming or identifying cadences, you have to choose which chords will sound best under certain melody notes. For example, you'll get a melody with sets of bracketed notes, like this:

In your exam, the place to write your answers will be listed under two headings, 'First Cadence' and 'Second Cadence'. The last two chords in each set must form a perfect, imperfect or plagal cadence.

Write your answers here (after going through steps 1-3 on the previous page, of course), listing the chords that suit the example above:

FIRST CADENCE

Chord A: _____

Chord B: _____

Chord C: _____

SECOND CADENCE

Chord D: _____

Chord E: _____



HERE'S A THOUGHT... In a group of three chords, the first of the three chords is called the **approach chord** and the next two chords form the actual cadence.

Sometimes more than one chord will suit the note or notes under each bracket. You have to make a decision which is best, and this is where your knowledge of cadences really kicks in!

- ★ Remember there is no such thing as a cadence that ends on II or IV
- ★ If you have a choice between chords II and IV, it's a safe choice to go with chord IV. Remember there is no such cadence as II - I!

FIRST CADENCE

Chord A: _____

Chord B: _____

SECOND CADENCE

Chord C: _____

Chord D: _____

Chord E: _____