



PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION-SABARAGAMUWA

Western Music

3rd Week July

Grade 10

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Competency- Ability to apply theoretical and practical knowledge of the Rudiments of music.

Competency level - Cadences

Cadences in music is a chord progression of at least 2 chords that ends a musical - - piece. Cadences are like punctuation.

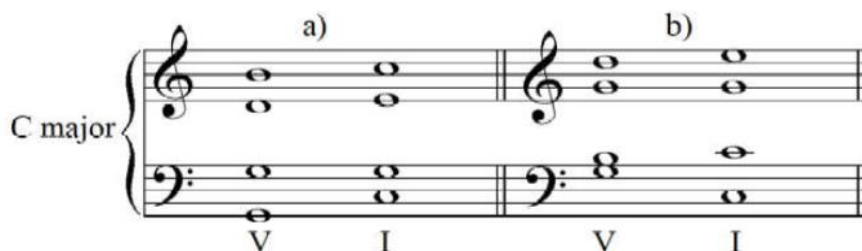
•There are 4 types of cadences in music...

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| - Perfect | } | both sound final/finished |
| - Plagal | | |
| - Imperfect | } | both sound like the music needs to continue, so 'non-final' |
| - interrupted | | |

1. The **Perfect Cadence**, which is equal to a full-stop.
2. The **Plagal Cadence**, which is also a full-stop, used mostly at the end of hymns. It is also called the Amen cadence.
3. The **Interrupted Cadence**, which gives the feeling of an ending until the last chord is heard, which interrupts the ending.
4. The **Imperfect Cadence**, which is equal to a comma in literary composition, giving the feeling there is more to come.

➤ Writing the Perfect and Imperfect Cadences

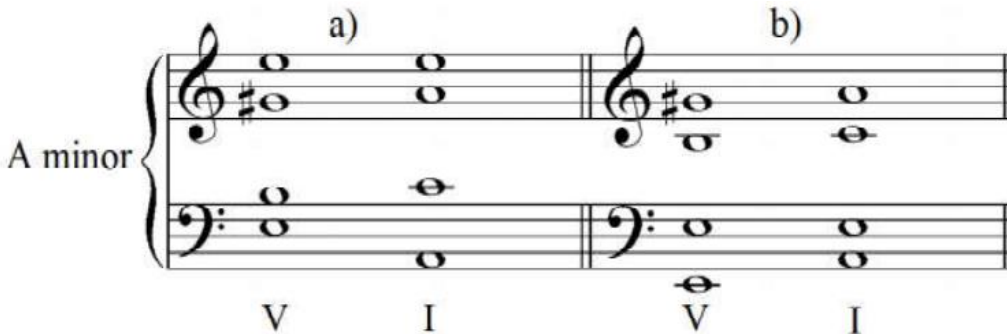
Perfect Cadence: The Perfect cadence or full-close consists of two chords[V] to [I] or Dominant to Tonic.



- In C major [V] chord is **G Major** & [I] is **C Major**.
- The bass ascends a 4th as at (a) or falls a 5th as at (b)
- The common note **G** appears in the **same part**. [In the Tenor part at (a) and in the Alto part at (b)]

Perfect Cadence in a minor key

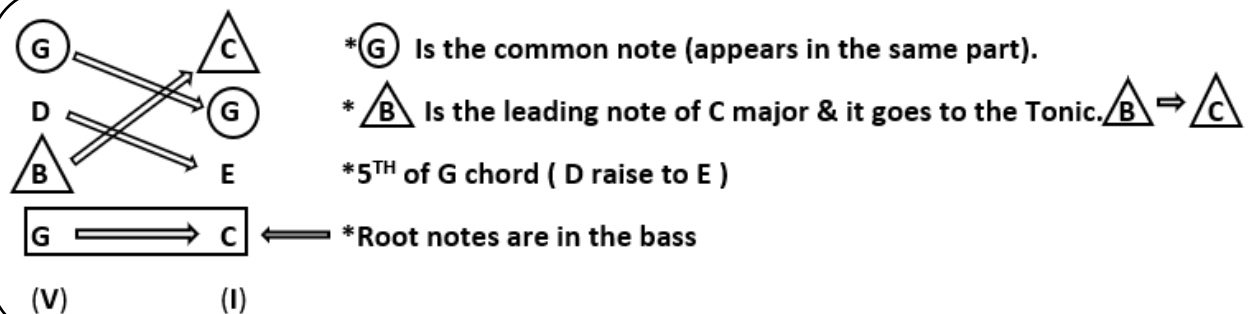
The same rules apply with the addition – raise the 7th note



- The common note (**E**) appears in the same part.

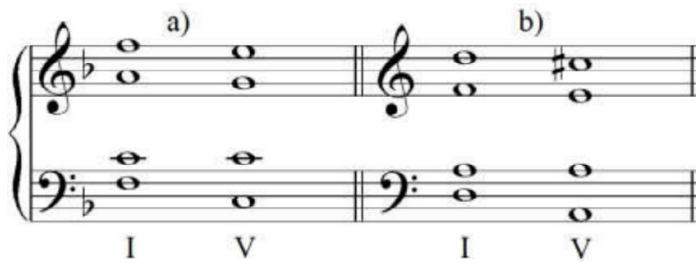
Here are some tips,

- Put down the bass notes
- Raise the leading note to the tonic
- Notes in common in the same part
- Both 3rd & 5th are raised in to the tonic key



- **Imperfect Cadence / (I – V)**

The Imperfect cadence or half-close which is like a comma, is not used at the end of a sentence.



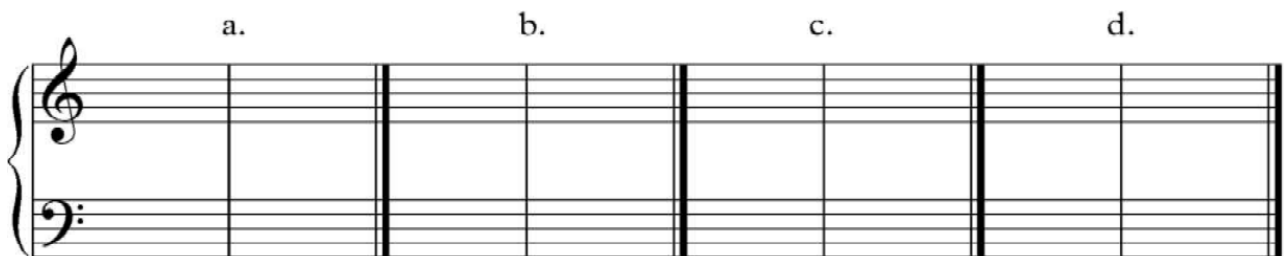
- At (a) the key is **F major**.
- The Roman figures used are **I – V**, (Tonic to Dominant chords).
- The common note is in the same part.
- At (b) the key is **D minor**.
- The 7th note is raised. (C#)
- The common note (A) appears in the same part.

*Play on a keyboard instrument, the examples of Perfect and Imperfect cadences to gain familiarity on how they sound.

Activity

Write cadences in four parts for S A T B.s

- ☐ Perfect cadences on **G major, B flat major, C minor and B minor**.



- ☐ Imperfect cadences on **F minor, E major, E flat major and E minor**.

