

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Cadences 5

Look at each cadence and play it on the computer or a keyboard. Write the Roman numerals to indicate the chords in it. Determine whether it is perfect (authentic), plagal (Amen), imperfect (half cadence), or interrupted (deceptive).

Three musical cadences in G minor (one sharp, two flats). Each cadence consists of two measures. The first cadence shows a tonic triad (G-Bb-D) in the bass and a dominant triad (Bb-D-F) in the treble. The second cadence shows a tonic triad (G-Bb-D) in the bass and a subdominant triad (Bb-D-F) in the treble. The third cadence shows a tonic triad (G-Bb-D) in the bass and a dominant triad (Bb-D-F) in the treble, with a sharp sign above the treble staff.

Three musical cadences in D major (two sharps). Each cadence consists of two measures. The first cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a dominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble. The second cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a subdominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble. The third cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a dominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble.

Three musical cadences in D major (two sharps). Each cadence consists of two measures. The first cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a dominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble. The second cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a subdominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble. The third cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a dominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble.

Three musical cadences in D major (two sharps). Each cadence consists of two measures. The first cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a dominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble. The second cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a subdominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble. The third cadence shows a tonic triad (D-F#-A) in the bass and a dominant triad (F#-A-C#) in the treble.