AMEB rules about cadences:

- AMEB also doesn’t recognise the notion of using lowercase Roman numerals: they use capital Roman numerals when labelling all chords, despite their quality.

Perfect Cadence:
- A perfect cadence is when chord V goes to chord I
- Steps to writing a perfect cadence:
  1. Write in the bass line
  2. Write in the leading note (in chord V) and make sure it rises to the tonic (in chord I).
  3. Identify the common notes and write them in, keeping them in the same voice.
  4. Add the last notes.

![Perfect Cadence](image)

Plagal Cadence: IV – I
- A plagal cadence is when chord IV goes to chord I
- Steps to writing a plagal cadence:
  1. Write in the bass line.
  2. Identify the common notes and write them in, keeping them in the same voice.
  3. The remaining voices should step down.

![Plagal Cadence](image)

Interrupted Cadence: V – VI
- An interrupted cadence is when chord V goes to chord VI
- Steps to writing an interrupted cadence:
  1. Write in the bass line.
2. Double the 3rd in chord VI
3. Write in the leading note (in chord V) and make sure is rises to the tonic (in chord VI).
4. Two voices should go up, and two voices should go down.

Imperfect Cadence
- The following progressions are all imperfect cadences:
  - I – V
  - II – V
  - IV - V
- Steps to writing an interrupted cadence:
  1. Writing in the bass line.
  2. If there is a common note between both chords (I – V; and II – V) write them in, keeping them in the same voice.
  3. Fill in the remaining notes, making sure they move by step or a small leap.