When Does the Held Note Resolve?

In the Model, the first sound is bar 1 beat 1. Count one number per second, 1-2-3-4 | 1-2-3-4. The bass changes on bar 2 beat 1; the upper note moves on beat 3. Restart your count at the first sound of every A or B version.

1 · WHICH VERSION WAITS? ITEMS 1-4

Each item plays A, a four-beat pause, then B; the pair repeats after a pause. Write A or B: which version holds the upper pitch past the bass change? The other arrives on the third at beat 1.

1 · C major Bass F3 → C3 _____

2 · F major Bass B♭3 → F3 _____

3 · G major Bass C4 → G3 _____

4 · C major Bass F3 → C3 _____

2 · WHICH BEAT RESOLVES? ITEMS 5-8

Each two-bar example plays twice, with a four-beat pause before the repeat. Count 1-2-3-4 in each bar. Write 2 or 3 for the resolution beat in bar 2. The bass changes on beat 1.

5 · F major Bass B♭3 → F3 _____

6 · G major Bass C4 → G3 _____

7 · C major Bass F3 → C3 _____

8 · F major Bass B♭3 → F3 _____

3 · HELD OR NEWLY ATTACKED? ITEMS 9-12

Each version begins with the same octave preparation. A then B, twice: write which version holds continuously across the barline. The other reattacks that upper pitch on bar 2 beat 1; both resolve on beat 3.

9 · G major Bass C4 → G3 _____

10 · C major Bass F3 → C3 _____

11 · F major Bass B♭3 → F3 _____

12 · G major Bass C4 → G3 _____

Try it

Sing the held note through the bass change, then step down. Check: pitch, resolution beat, new attack.

Listen: tissimo.co/worksheets/ear-training-suspension-resolution

Dry tone models · 60 BPM · Listen first; then check.



Answer key · arrows give resolution beats in bar 2; letters identify A/B versions.

1: A · 2: B · 3: B · 4: B · 5: 2 · 6: 3 · 7: 2 · 8: 3 · 9: B · 10: A · 11: A · 12: A

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