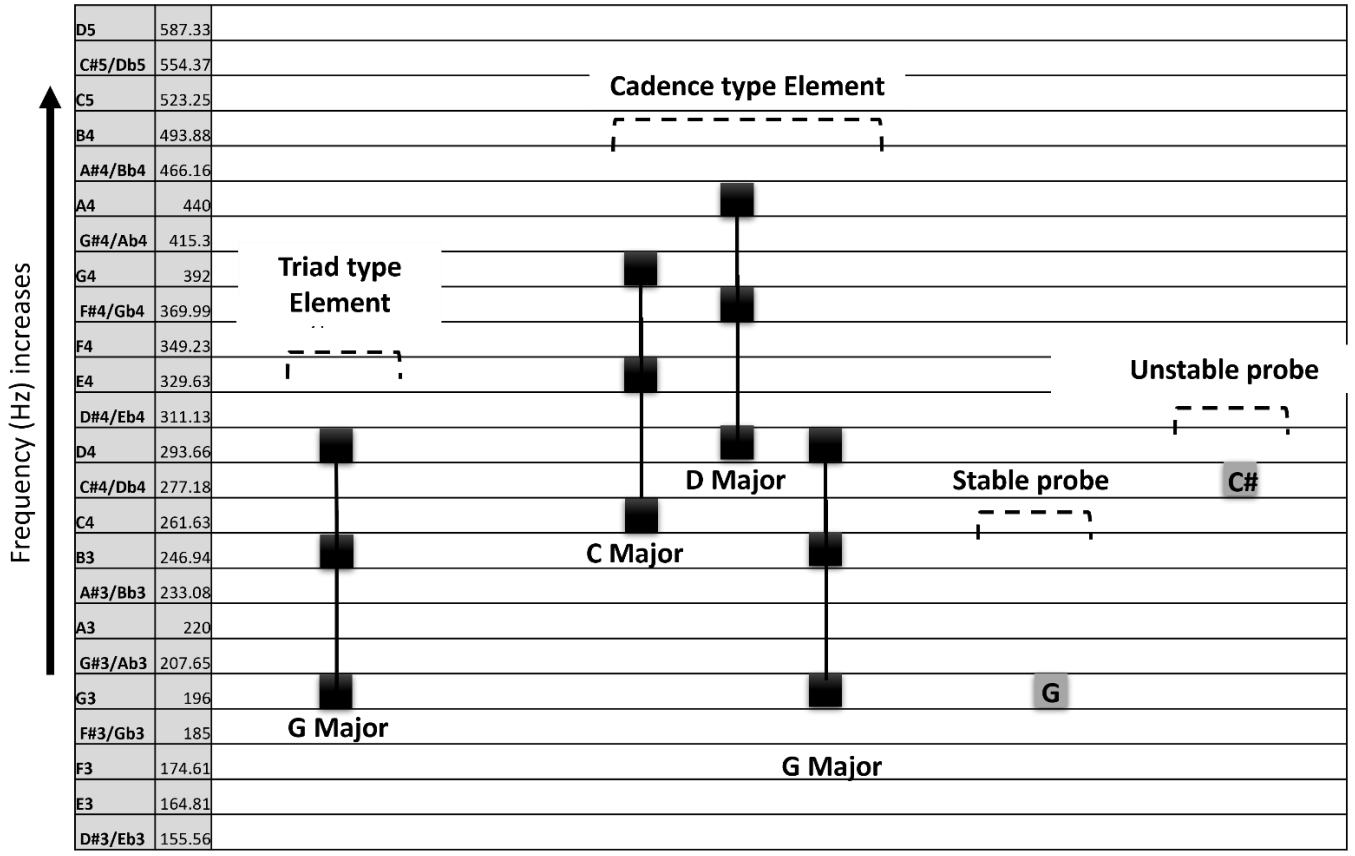
Supplementary materials B

Stimuli

Experiments 1a & 4b

Audio S1. Examples of a stable (A-link) and an unstable (B-link) auditory stimuli used in Experiments 1, 4 and 4A. Both examples consist of a cadence type context element (a sequence of three chords), followed by either a stable (A) or an unstable (B) probe.

A



B

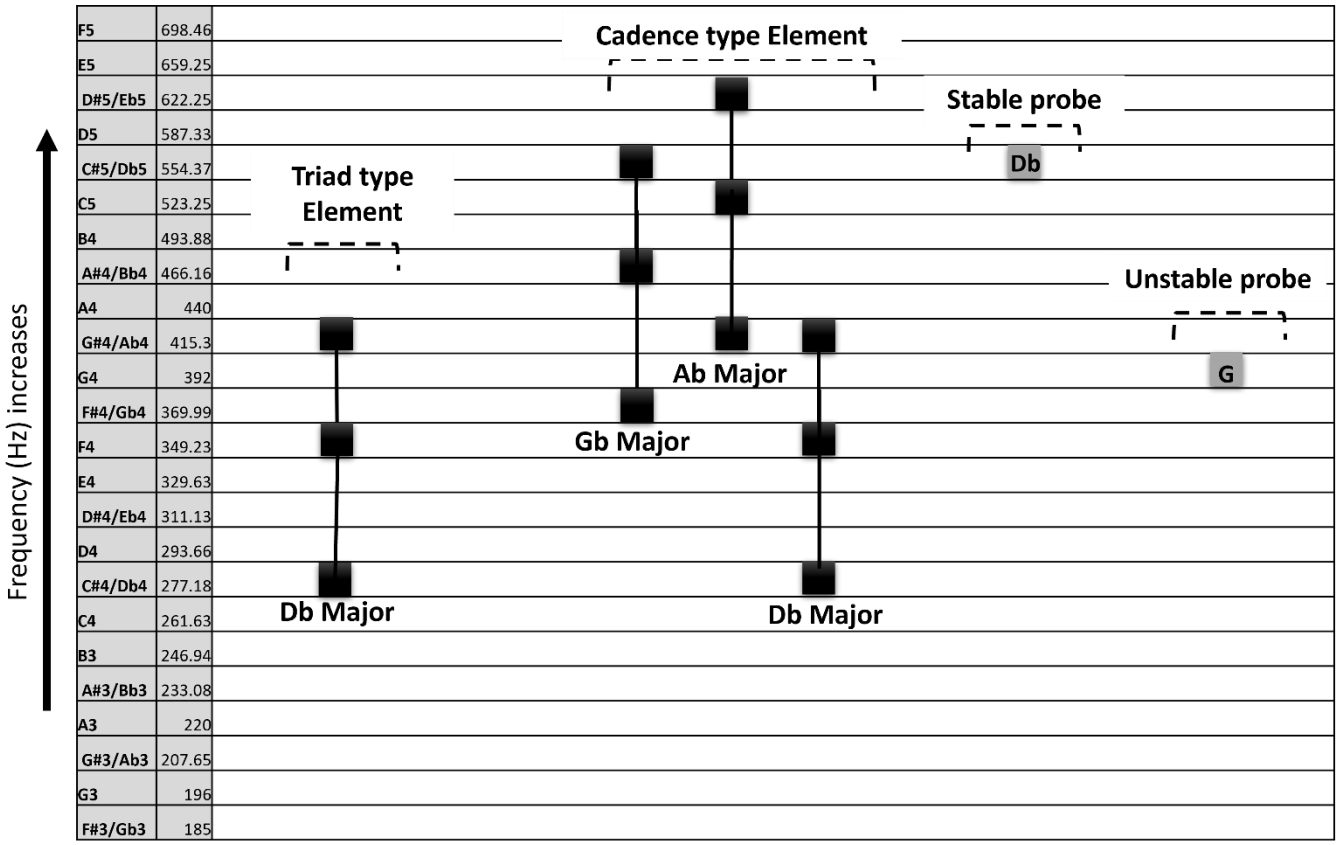


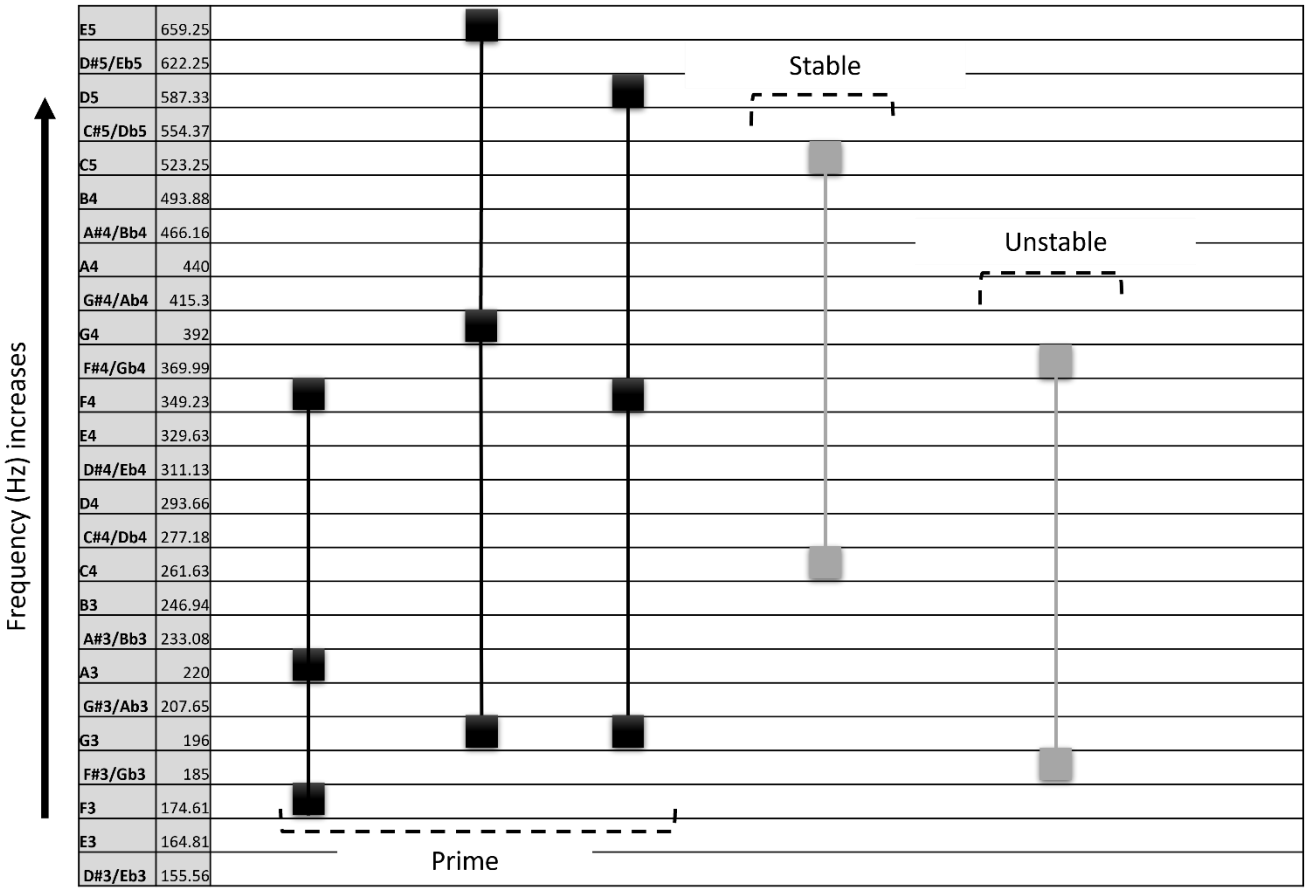
Figure S4. Schematic representation of the auditory stimuli used in Experiments 1, 4 & 4A (probe-tone method), in G Major (A) and in D flat Major (B). Each black box is a note, and the lines connecting the notes create a chord. The example shows a triad element and a cadence context element (a sequence of three chords), followed by an example of a stable and an unstable probe. In A, the elements are in G major key, the stable probe is the note G (the first scale degree, the most stable tone). The unstable probe is C# (the augmented forth degree, the triton, which does not belong to the key, and is thus unstable). In B, the elements are in D flat major key, the stable probe is the note D flat (the first scale degree, the most stable tone). The unstable probe is G (the augmented forth degree, the triton, which does not belong to the scale, the least stable). Note that for the sake of clarity, each note in this schematic representation is represented by a single frequency. The stimuli used in this experiment, however, were Shepard tones, in which each pitch-class is created by 5 sine-tones separated by octaves.

Experiment 2

A **B**

Audio S2. Examples of stable (A link) and unstable (B link) auditory stimuli used in Experiment 2, 3 & 5. Stimuli consisted of a sequence of three chords followed by either a stable (A) or an unstable (B) tone.

A



B

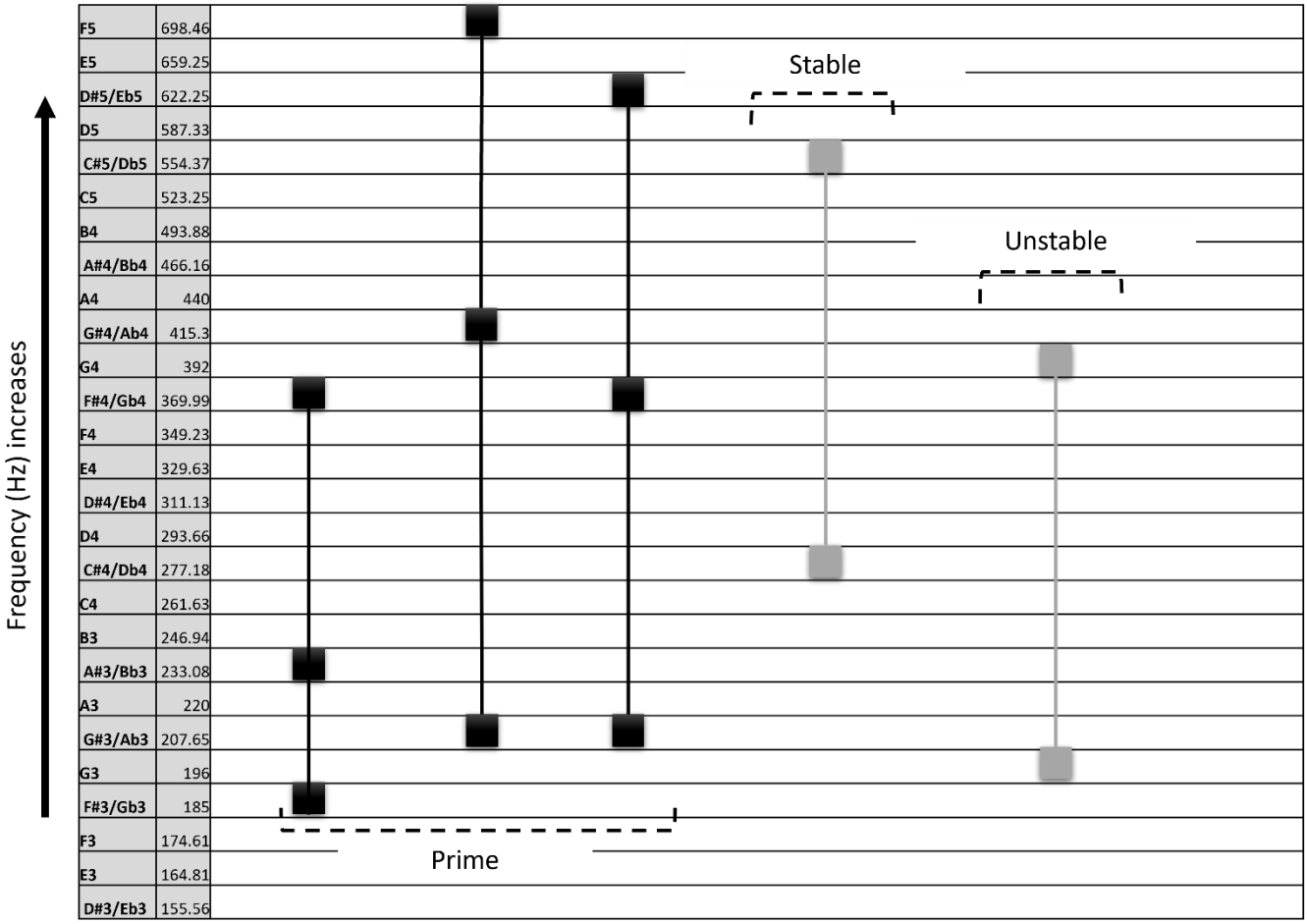


Figure S5. Schematic representation of the auditory stimuli used in Experiment 2, 3 and 5 (IAT method), in C Major (A) and in C sharp Major (B). Each black box is a note, and the lines connecting the notes create a chord. The key in example A is C Major and consists of prior a (prior) sequence of three chords, followed by a stable note (C, first degree of the scale, most stable) or an unstable note (F#, the raised 4th degree, least stable). The key in example B is C sharp Major and consists of a (prior) sequence of three chords, followed by a stable note (C sharp, first degree of the scale, most stable) and an unstable note (G, the raised 4th degree, least stable). Note that for the sake of clarity, each tone is represented here by its fundamental frequency (F0) only, but in the experiments, the stimuli consisted of harmonic tones (piano timbre).

IAT trial sequence: