Reconceptualising Object-based Correspondence Effects

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There is a persistent notion in the literature on sensorimotor processing that upon viewing an object, information about how to act upon the object (ie. motor affordances) will be automatically brought to mind, regardless of the observer's intentions. Although empirical support for this claim has been highly inconsistent, recent studies on object-based correspondence effects (aka alignment effects) have provided support for this claim. I will present a new framework that can account for the results of these studies, without including any notion of motor affordances. Then, I will discuss a series of our findings that support the claims made by this new framework.