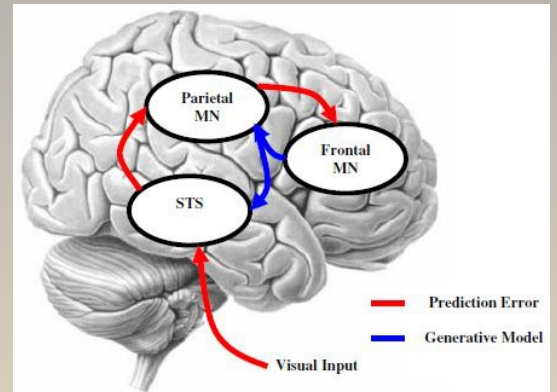
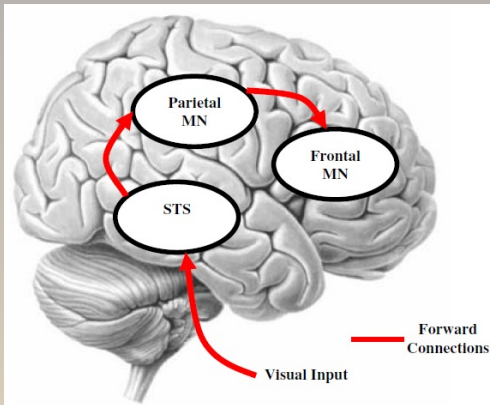


# It's Like Looking in a Mirror

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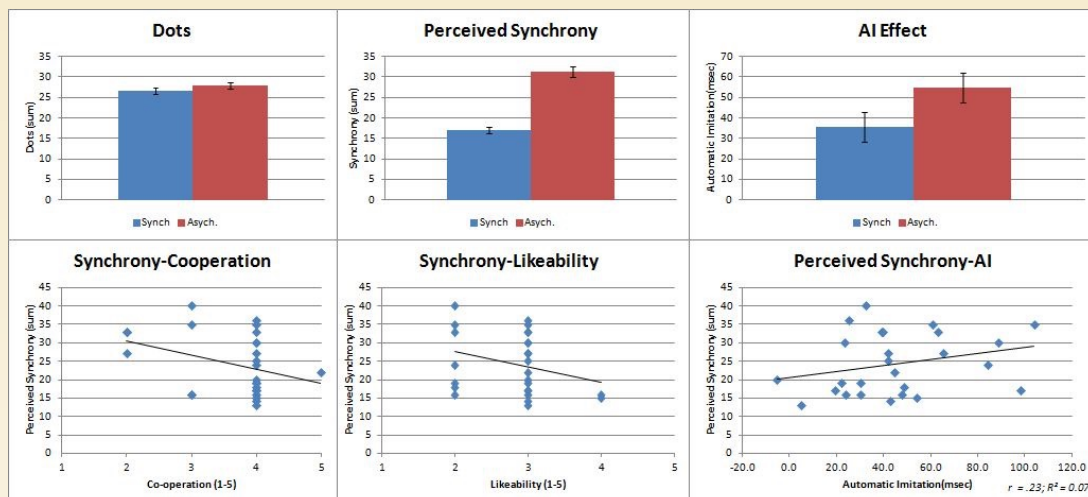


**Aim:** To investigate whether the putative human mirror neuron system (pMNS) is a mechanism through which motor synchrony leads to prosocial behaviour.

**Methods:** Compare automatic imitation (AI; a behavioural index of pMNS functioning [Heyes, 2011]) after a period of synchronous or asynchronous motor performance. To ensure equivalent attention to both stimuli types, participants are required to count dots appearing on the actor's hand.



**Preliminary Results:** Perceived synchrony is greater in the synchrony (2.5) than the asynchrony condition (4.7;  $t_{(18,2)} = -9.67$ ,  $p < .001$ ). There is no effect of synchrony on measures of prosociality, but AI seems to be greater following asynchronous movements ( $t_{(24)} = -1.9$ ,  $p = .07$ ).



## References

Kilner et al., (2007). *Cognitive Process.*, 8, 159  
 Heyes, C. (2011) *Psychological Bulletin*, 3 (137), 463



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