

# [Grounding magnitudes](https://assignbuster.com/grounding-magnitudes/)

[Health & Medicine](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/health-n-medicine/)

Over the last few decades, different studies have been directed toward a better understanding of how humans use perceptual information in order to estimate magnitudes. Converging data from different research domains indicate that the processing of time, space, and other quantities frequently unfold together in the human brain and cognition. The idea of a common metric that regulates the ability to extract and manipulate information about quantities is best described by A Theory Of Magnitude (ATOM; [Walsh, 2003](#B40) ; [Bueti and Walsh, 2009](#B9) ). ATOM considers space, time, and numbers as represented in a generalized magnitude system based on a common code that is essential to implement bodily actions. The underlying overlap in the neuro-cognitive processing of magnitudes is mediated by a brain system that primarily involves the parietal and the prefrontal cortex ( [Bueti and Walsh, 2009](#B9) ; [Vicario and Martino, 2010](#B36) ). On the behavioral level, evidence like the Spatial Numerical Association of Response Codes (SNARC effect; [Dehaene et al., 1993](#B11) ), show that numerical values are automatically mapped into space. Similarly to numerals, perceptual attributes like size and luminance are accessed faster when “ less” is on the left, and when “ more” is on the right ( [Ren et al., 2011](#B29) ). Exposure to numbers can bias visual line bisection ( [de Hevia et al., 2006](#B12) ), and shift attention in the space ( [Fischer et al., 2003](#B17) ). Short and long time intervals in the millisecond to seconds range are also represented spatially, respectively from left to right ( [Ishihara et al., 2008](#B20) ; [Vallesi et al., 2008](#B32) ; [Vicario et al., 2008](#B38) ; [Di Bono et al., 2012](#B13) ). In addition, a variety of findings has highlighted the commonality in the time-quantity dimension: The effect of dual task paradigms ( [Brown, 1997](#B7) ), the similarity between time and numerical sensitivity ( [Roitman et al., 2007](#B30) ), the time-number contrast in stroop-like tasks ( [Dormal et al., 2006](#B15) ), and the perceptual interference of quantity on temporal judgment ( [Oliveri et al., 2008](#B28) ; [Vicario et al., 2011](#B37) ), all suggest a tight link between temporal and numerical cognition.

More recently, researchers have begun to study the approximation of quantities considering resources that are distributed across the brain, the body, and the environment. This approach extends the notion of embodied cognition (e. g., [Barsalou, 1999](#B4) ; [Wilson, 2002](#B41) ) to the study of magnitude estimation. Like other forms of knowledge, human ability to ponder and weigh quantities may be grounded in sensorimotor representations and in their simulations. It has been shown, for example, that body posture can influence magnitude estimation ( [Eerland et al., 2011](#B16) ), and that lateral head ( [Loetscher et al., 2008](#B25) ) or eye turns ( [Loetscher et al., 2010](#B24) ) affects the generation of random numbers. Furthermore, tactile information interacts with numerical cognition showing cross-modal effects ( [Krause et al., 2013](#B22) ), and irrelevant magnitude information such as weight interferes with the SNARC ( [Holmes and Lourenco, 2013](#B18) ). Moreover, considerable evidence supports the notion that processing numerals involves the activation of motor representations ( [Sato et al., 2007](#B31) ). For example, perceiving numbers affects the planning of hand actions ( [Badets et al., 2007](#B3) ; [Lindemann et al., 2007](#B23) ; [Andres et al., 2008](#B1) ), and the execution of random finger movements ( [Daar and Pratt, 2008](#B10) ; [Vicario, 2012](#B35) ). Besides, time processing appears to be biased by the spatial position of the stimuli in the environment ( [Vicario et al., 2008](#B38) , [2009](#B39) ), by the manipulation of the observer's egocentric reference frame ( [Vicario et al., 2011](#B37) ), and by the perception of implied body actions ( [Nather et al., 2011](#B27) ).

This line of research promises to reveal important features of human magnitude cognition especially if the brain, the body, and the environment are not considered to be linked in mechanistic terms. Therefore, it may be appropriate to study the agent, his body, and his environment as coupled in a dynamic system ( [Beer, 2000](#B6) ; [Juarrero, 2002](#B21) ). In this view, a promising avenue of investigation aims to highlight transcultural and individual differences in spatial, temporal, and numerical cognition. Indeed, if situated actions underlie cognitive processes ( [Varela et al., 1991](#B33) ; [Barsalou, 2009](#B5) ), exploring culturally-mediated and individual differences in magnitude estimation will be highly informative. For example, finger counting habits in different cultures have been found to be associated with different speed numerical values are accessed ( [Domahs et al., 2010](#B14) ), while individual learning abilities for temporal tasks in the millisecond range are correlated with functional and structural changes of the brain sensorimotor areas ( [Bueti et al., 2012](#B8) ). Notably, patients affected by specific sensorimotor deficits such as focal hand dystonia ( [Abbruzzese et al., 2001](#B1a) ), demonstrate impaired prediction of the temporal duration of body movements ( [Avanzino et al., 2013](#B2) ).

It should be noted, as also stated in ATOM, that the reciprocal mapping of space, time, and quantity is used for action. However, little is known about how the development of higher forms of motor control influences the common representation of magnitudes. Nine months old infants generalize learning about size, numerosity, and time bi-directionally ( [Lourenco and Longo, 2010](#B26) ), demonstrating an early co-representation of magnitudes during development. As proposed by [Hommel and Elsner (2009)](#B19) , infants learn to perform goal-directed actions through contingencies between self-performed movements and their expected effects. Thus, learning to represent the relevant actions to be performed may be critical also to generalizations about regularities of quantities in the physical world. Associations between actions and their sensory consequences may be used to map together quantitative aspects of space and time in sensorimotor representations.

## References

Abbruzzese, G., Marchese, R., Buccolieri, A., Gasparetto, B., and Trompetto, C. (2001). Abnormalities of sensorimotor integration in focal dystonia: a transcranial magnetic stimulation study. *Brain* 124(Pt 3), 537–545.

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=11222454) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=11222454)

Andres, M., Ostry, D. J., Nicol, F., and Paus, T. (2008). Time course of number magnitude interference during grasping. *Cortex* 44, 414–419. doi: 10. 1016/j. cortex. 2007. 08. 007

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18387573) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18387573) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2007.08.007)

Avanzino, L., Martino, D., Martino, I., Pelosin, E., Vicario, C. M., Bove, M., et al. (2013). Temporal expectation in focal hand dystonia. *Brain* 136(Pt 2), 444–454. doi: 10. 1093/brain/aws328

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=23361064) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=23361064) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/brain/aws328)

Badets, A., Andres, M., Luca, S. D., and Pesenti, M. (2007). Number magnitude potentiates action judgements. *Exp. Brain Res* . 180, 525–534.

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=17279382) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=17279382)

Barsalou, L. W. (1999). Perceptual symbol systems. *Behav. Brain Sci* . 22, 577–609.

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=11301525) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=11301525)

Barsalou, L. W. (2009). Simulation, situated conceptualization, and prediction. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci* . 364, 1281–1289. doi: 10. 1098/rstb. 2008. 0319

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=19528009) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=19528009) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2008.0319)

Beer, R. D. (2000). Dynamical approaches to cognitive science. *Trends Cogn. Sci* . 4, 91–99. doi: 10. 1016/S1364-661301440-0

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=10689343) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=10689343) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1364-661301440-0)

Brown, S. W. (1997). Attentional resources in timing: interference effects in concurrent temporal and nontemporal working memory tasks. *Percept. Psychophys* . 59, 1118–1140. doi: 10. 3758/BF03205526

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=9360484) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=9360484) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.3758/BF03205526)

Bueti, D., Lasaponara, S., Cercignani, M., and Macaluso, E. (2012). Learning about time: plastic changes and interindividual brain differences. *Neuron* 75, 725–737. doi: 10. 1016/j. neuron. 2012. 07. 019

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=22920262) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=22920262) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2012.07.019)

Bueti, D., and Walsh, V. (2009). The parietal cortex and the representation of time, space, number and other magnitudes. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci* . 364, 1831–1840. doi: 10. 1098/rstb. 2009. 0028

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=19487186) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=19487186) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2009.0028)

Daar, M., and Pratt, J. (2008). Digits affect actions: the SNARC effect and response selection. *Cortex* 44, 400–405. doi: 10. 1016/j. cortex. 2007. 12. 003

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18387571) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18387571) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2007.12.003)

Dehaene, S., Bossini, S., and Giraux, P. (1993). The mental representation of parity and number magnitude. *J. Exp. Psychol. Gen* . 122, 371–396. doi: 10. 1037/0096-3445. 122. 3. 371

[CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.122.3.371)

de Hevia, M. D., Girelli, L., and Vallar, G. (2006). Numbers and space: a cognitive illusion? *Exp. Brain Res* . 168, 254–264. doi: 10. 1007/s00221-005-0084-0

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=16044296) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=16044296) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00221-005-0084-0)

Di Bono, M. G., Casarotti, M., Priftis, K., Gava, L., Umiltà, C., and Zorzi, M. (2012). Priming the mental time line. *J. Exp. Psychol. Hum. Percept. Perform* . 38, 838–842. doi: 10. 1037/a0028346

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=22564162) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=22564162) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0028346)

Domahs, F., Moeller, K., Huber, S., Willmes, K., and Nuerk, H. C. (2010). Embodied numerosity: implicit hand-based representations influence symbolic number processing across cultures. *Cognition* 116, 251–266. doi: 10. 1016/j. cognition. 2010. 05. 007

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=20513381) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=20513381) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2010.05.007)

Dormal, V., Seron, X., and Pesenti, M. (2006). Numerosity-duration interference: a Stroop experiment. *Acta Psychol* . 121, 109–124. doi: 10. 1016/j. actpsy. 2005. 06. 003

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=16095549) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=16095549) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2005.06.003)

Eerland, A., Guadalupe, T. M., and Zwaan, R. A. (2011). Leaning to the left makes the Eiffel Tower seem smaller: posture-modulated estimation. *Psychol. Sci* . 22, 1511–1514. doi: 10. 1177/0956797611420731

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=22123776) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=22123776) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956797611420731)

Fischer, M. H., Castel, A. D., Dodd, M. D., and Pratt, J. (2003). Perceiving numbers causes spatial shifts of attention. *Nat. Neurosci* . 6, 555–556. doi: 10. 1038/nn1066

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=12754517) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=12754517) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nn1066)

Holmes, K. J., and Lourenco, S. F. (2013). When numbers get heavy: is the mental number line exclusively numerical? *PLoS ONE* 8: e58381. doi: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0058381

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=23484023) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=23484023) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0058381)

Hommel, B., and Elsner, B. (2009). “ Acquisition, representation, and control of action,” in *Oxford Handbook of Human Action* , eds E. Morsella, J. A. Bargh, and P. M. Gollwitzer (New York, NY: Oxford University Press), 371–398.

Ishihara, M., Keller, P. E., Rossetti, Y., and Prinz, W. (2008). Horizontal spatial representations of time: evidence for the STEARC effect. *Cortex* 44, 454–461. doi: 10. 1016/j. cortex. 2007. 08. 010

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18387578) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18387578) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2007.08.010)

Juarrero, A. (2002). *Dynamics in Action: Intentional Behavior as a Complex System* . Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Krause, F., Bekkering, H., and Lindemann, O. (2013). A feeling for numbers: shared metric for symbolic and tactile numerosities. *Front. Psychol* . 4: 7. doi: 10. 3389/fpsyg. 2013. 00007

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=23355831) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=23355831) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2013.00007)

Lindemann, O., Abolafia, J. M., Girardi, G., and Bekkering, H. (2007). Getting a grip on numbers: numerical magnitude priming in object grasping. *J. Exp. Psychol. Hum. Percept. Perform* . 33, 1400–1409. doi: 10. 1037/0096-1523. 33. 6. 1400

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18085952) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18085952) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0096-1523.33.6.1400)

Loetscher, T., Bockisch, C. J., Nicholls, M. E. R., and Brugger, P. (2010). Eye position predicts what number you have in mind. *Curr. Biol* . 20, R264–R265.

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=20334829) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=20334829)

Loetscher, T., Schwarz, U., Schubiger, M., and Brugger, P. (2008). Head turns bias the brain's internal random generator. *Curr. Biol* . 18, R60–R62.

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18211838) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18211838)

Lourenco, S. F., and Longo, M. R. (2010). General magnitude representation in human infants. *Psychol. Sci* . 21, 873–881. doi: 10. 1177/0956797610370158

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=20431048) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=20431048) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956797610370158)

Nather, F. C., Bueno, J. L. O., Bigand, E., and Droit-Volet, S. (2011). Time changes with the embodiment of another's body posture. *PLoS ONE* 6: e19818. doi: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0019818

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=21637759) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=21637759) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0019818)

Oliveri, M., Vicario, C. M., Salerno, S., Koch, G., Turriziani, P., Mangano, R., et al. (2008). Perceiving numbers alters time perception. *Neurosci. Lett* . 438, 308–311. doi: 10. 1016/j. neulet. 2008. 04. 051

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18486340) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18486340) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2008.04.051)

Ren, P., Nicholls, M. E., Ma, Y. Y., and Chen, L. (2011). Size matters: non-numerical magnitude affects the spatial coding of response. *PLoS ONE* 6: e23553. doi: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0023553

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=21853151) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=21853151) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0023553)

Roitman, J. D., Brannon, E. M., Andrews, J. R., and Platt, M. L. (2007). Nonverbal representation of time and number in adults. *Acta Psychol* . 124, 296–318. doi: 10. 1016/j. actpsy. 2006. 03. 008

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=16759623) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=16759623) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2006.03.008)

Sato, M., Cattaneo, L., Rizzolatti, G., and Gallese, V. (2007). Numbers within our hands: modulation of corticospinal excitability of hand muscles during numerical judgment. *J. Cogn. Neurosci* . 19, 684–693. doi: 10. 1162/jocn. 2007. xya19. 4. 684

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=17381258) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=17381258) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/jocn.2007.19.4.684)

Vallesi, A., Binns, M. A., and Shallice, T. (2008). An effect of spatial-temporal association of response codes: understanding the cognitive representations of time. *Cognition* 107, 501–527. doi: 10. 1016/j. cognition. 2007. 10. 011

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18076872) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18076872) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2007.10.011)

Varela, F. J., Thompson, E. T., and Rosch, E. (1991). *The Embodied Mind: Cognitive Science and Human Experience* . Cambridge, MA: MIT press.

Vicario, C. M. (2012). Perceiving numbers affects the internal random movements generator. *ScientificWorldJournal* 2012, 347068. doi: 10. 1100/2012/347068

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=22629133) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=22629133) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1100/2012/347068)

Vicario, C. M., and Martino, D. (2010). The neurophysiology of magnitude: one example of extraction analogies. *Cogn. Neurosci* . 1, 144–145. doi: 10. 1080/17588921003763969

[CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17588921003763969)

Vicario, C. M., Martino, D., Pavone, E. F., and Fuggetta, G. (2011). Lateral head turning affects temporal memory. *Percept. Motor Skills* 113, 3–10. doi: 10. 2466/04. 22. PMS. 113. 4. 3-10

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=21987905) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=21987905) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.2466/04.22.PMS.113.4.3-10)

Vicario, C. M., Pecoraro, P., Turriziani, P., Koch, G., Caltagirone, C., and Oliveri, M. (2008). Relativistic compression and expansion of experiential time in the left and right space. *PLoS ONE* 3: e1716. doi: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0001716

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=18320037) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=18320037) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0001716)

Vicario, C. M., Rappo, G., Pepi, A. M., and Oliveri, M. (2009). Timing flickers across sensory modalities. *Perception* 38, 1144–1151. doi: 10. 1068/p6362

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=19817148) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=19817148) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1068/p6362)

Walsh, V. (2003). A theory of magnitude: common cortical metrics of time, space and quantity. *Trends Cogn. Sci* . 7, 483–488. doi: 10. 1016/j. tics. 2003. 09. 002

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=14585444) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=14585444) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2003.09.002)

Wilson, M. (2002). Six views of embodied cognition. *Psychon. Bull. Rev* . 9, 625–636. doi: 10. 3758/BF03196322

[Pubmed Abstract](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=12613670) | [Pubmed Full Text](http://eutils.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?db=pubmed&cmd=prlinks&retmode=ref&id=12613670) | [CrossRef Full Text](http://dx.doi.org/10.3758/BF03196322)