

Abstract

The study reviews the magnocellular deficit hypothesis of children with dyslexia in Chinese reading. 26 children (16 children with dyslexia; 10 typically developing children) participated in the study. Iso- and different luminance conditions were used to investigate the role of magnocellular system, difference in spacing (normal vs. increase) was also included in paragraph reading task to examine the crowding effect on reading (2x2 design). No significant difference was found between conditions on reading fluency, however, a statistical trend in the effect of spacing on reading accuracy, suggesting that increase spacing may reduce crowding effect.

Keywords: dyslexia, magnocellular deficit, luminance, spacing, crowding effect