

Abstract

The study investigated the luminance effect on the magnocellular system of children with dyslexia in Chinese reading. Children with dyslexia and typically developing children were given paragraph reading tasks in different luminance and spacing conditions. The results showed that typically developing children benefited from luminance effect on reading fluency, whereas opposite result was found for children with dyslexia. Children with dyslexia also made more reading errors especially mispronunciation and omission errors. The study also revealed a strong and significant negative relationship between luminance benefit gained and ability of rapid picture naming in Chinese.