

## **Developmental Dyslexia**

Definition:

Reading development lags behind other academic abilities despite absence of sensory deficits. Adequate opportunity for learning to read has been provided.

Sometimes require reading level to be 2 yrs below grade level while other skills may be at grade level

## “Jackie”

Case reported by Margaret Snowling (1992)

Age: 10 yrs, 10 mos

WISC IQ scale: 115, verbal 98, performance 131

Schonell Graded Word Reading Test: 8 yrs. 6 mos

Schonell Spelling test: 8 yrs. 0 mos

Subscales of WISC:

Superior performance on object assembly, block design

Impaired performance on digit span, arithmetic

## Language skills

Speech halting, hesitations (describing a picture of a picnic):

“So they set out... they went...they went... I mean... and... so they had their picnic, and about an hour...no a few minutes.....they....they packed up...and... got onto their bikes”

Phonological errors in picture naming:

Escalator -> exclavator

Stethoscope -> telescopic thing, st-stesesemator

## Cognitive Deficit Approach

Find out how dyslexic children differ from children without reading disorder

1. Visual perceptual deficit - b/p, was -> saw confusions  
Rapid visual processing deficit found in some studies, not others

Problem: often the tests involve working with orthographic materials, dyslexics may be poorer because they have less exposure to print.

E.g., studies that have compared copying of English vs. Hebrew characters at short exposure durations have found deficit for English, not Hebrew

## 2. Verbal deficit

A. Verbal stm deficit

B. Slow picture naming

C. Poor phonological skills - rhyme judgments

Phonemic awareness: Debate over the importance of this. Is deficit causal or result of reading difficulty

Morais showed that non-literate adults had difficulty with phonemic segmentation

D. “fast-for-word” approach (Tallal) rapid auditory processing deficit

## Individual Differences

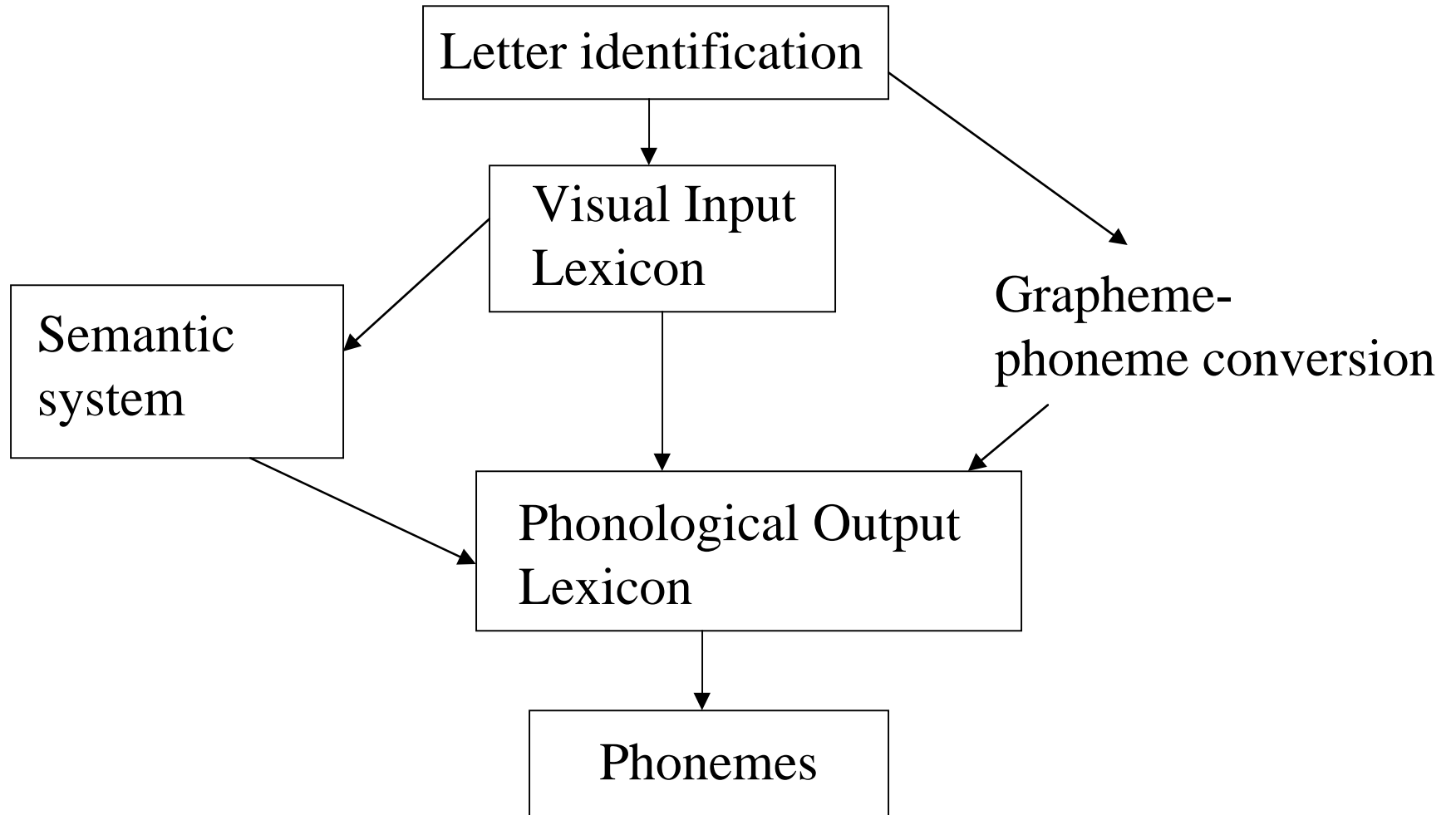
Reading a complex skill, any component of which might be impaired

Castles and Coltheart:

Some children show a phonological dyslexic pattern (word reading better than nonword reading)

A smaller group shows surface dyslexic pattern (regular words and nonwords read relatively well, irregular words read poorly)

## Dual (Triple?) Route Model

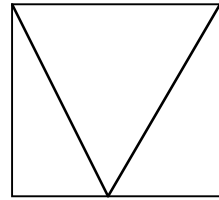


Case A. H.  
McCloskey & Rapp (2000)

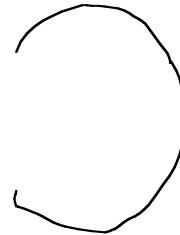
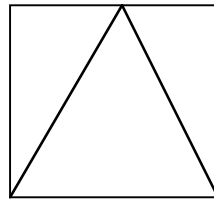
College student at prestigious university

Visual-spatial deficit:

Target



AH's copy



Reading simple words: 88% correct

Reading Errors:

dog

hog

pen

den

lamp

lamb

snail

nails

chain

cabin

hand

band

nose

noise

church

cherish

apple

appeal

## **Knowledge-based constraint (i.e., top-down effects in reading text)**

1. reading words in context much more accurate

2. reading aloud normal text, made sequencing errors much more often than controls - but where unimportant

speed and determination -> determination and speed

3. reading sequence altered text aloud

e.g., The horse had learned to him recognize

RH spontaneously corrects 85% of the time, controls 24% of the time

Effect of flicker on word reading:

Steady light

Flicker

23% errors

1% errors

Opposite of prediction from fast visual processing deficit hypothesis

Transient vs. steady-state visual systems

## **Eye Movements in Reading Text**

Foveal region: 1 - 2 degrees visual angle

Parafoveal region: 5 additional degrees

Peripheral: anything beyond

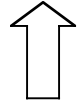
Typically readers fixate 200-300 ms, move eyes forward 8 characters

Perceptual span:

Moving window paradigm -

“A few things led me to mistakenly conclude that the candidate..”

X xxx xxxxx xxx xx to mistakenly concludx xxxx xxx xxxxxxxxx



X xxx xxxxx xxx xx xx xxxxxxxxx conclude that the canxxxxx



In English: 3-4 characters to left of fixations, 15 to right

In Hebrew: reverse

word identification span smaller - only 5-7 characters to right of fixation

boundary technique - change word after eye moves past boundary

first few letters of parafoveal word picked up

Selective Attentional Dyslexia  
Rayner, Murphy, Henderson & Pollatsek

40 yr old college professor, life-long reading problems

single word reading abilities normal

moving window paradigm

### Attentional dyslexia

