Dyslexia and the anchoring-deficit hypothesis

By ahissar  
Created 1/19/2011  
By ahissar January 19, 2011


Abstract:

The ‘core deficit’ of dyslexia has been characterized by different researchers in terms of either phonological impairments or of difficulties in processing basic visual and auditory stimuli. Recent findings suggest that a single type of impairment in the dynamics of perception, which affects the efficiency of short-term memory, might underlie the broad range of difficulties of dyslexics. Experimental findings show that the general population quickly and automatically tunes around incoming stimuli, ‘anchors to them’ and performs faster and more accurately when these stimuli are subsequently repeated. Dyslexic individuals fail to benefit from stimulus-specific repetitions. This deficit can account for phonological, working memory, visual and auditory difficulties, in addition to the greater sensitivity of dyslexics to external noise.

Journal:  
Trends in Cognitive Sciences

Volume:  
11

Pagination:  
458?465

ATTACHMENTS

• ahissar_-_2007_-_dyslexia_and_the_anchoring-deficit_hypothesis._-_trends_in_cognitive_sciences.pdf  
(656.05 KB)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Learn more about our exciting upcoming events!

read more

Studying at ELSC
Our Int'l Ph.D. program provides outstanding students with top-notch courses in computational neuroscience.

read more

The Building

The Jerusalem Brain Sciences Building will provide a state-of-the-art research and teaching facility for the Edmond and Lily Safra Center for Brain Sciences.

read more

ELSC Media Channel

Get into our media channel and investigate ELSC's latest videos: seminars, public lectures, courses and video articles.

read more

Source URL: http://elsc.huji.ac.il/ahissar/publications/dyslexia-and-anchoring-deficit-hypothesis