

Abstract

Poor readers are inferior to normal-reading peers in aspects of speech perception, and one proposed account is that they have a general deficit in auditory temporal processing. To test the hypothesis, the Stop Reaction Time paradigm was adopted. Three groups of third-grade children (19 "good readers", 20 "average readers" and 20 "poor readers") were tested with three SOA durations, namely 250ms, 650ms and 1000ms. Stop RTs for Good readers were significantly faster than those for Poor readers, but the average readers did not differ from the Good or Poor readers. This result supports a general auditory temporal processing deficit in poor readers.