

Sources

-  [Silent reading produces measurable laryngeal muscle activity](#)
-  [Ancient Mesopotamian reading practices emphasized listening and recitation](#)
-  [Reading words aloud improves later explicit memory](#)
-  [Reading aloud improves children's word recognition](#)
-  [The production effect persists in older adulthood](#)
-  [Vocalizing words produces the strongest recall advantage](#)
-  [Reading every item aloud reduces the production advantage](#)
-  [Vocalization can reduce recall for early list items](#)
-  [Alternating spoken and silent items enhances memory contrast](#)
-  [Listening to one's own voice supports recognition memory](#)
-  [Self-referential information receives preferential memory processing](#)
-  [Reading aloud improves detail recall more than comprehension](#)
-  [Silent and oral reading recruit overlapping brain networks](#)
-  [Reading aloud adds auditory and motor-system engagement](#)
-  [Speed-reading strategies trade comprehension for pace](#)
-  [Reading aloud to children supports early literacy skills](#)
-  [Group reading may support memory in people with dementia](#)