Dyslexia is a well-recognized and prevalent learning disability. This neurodevelopmental disorder affects the ability to learn to read, write, and spell through traditional methods, as well as the ability to communicate. Despite being a recognized disability, individuals with dyslexia continue to struggle in a variety of academic areas due to the lack of specific interventions and strategies for those learners in schools. The purpose of this study is to provide educators and parents with numerous effective strategies for students with dyslexia. These strategies will focus on how to help those students with reading comprehension and fluency. Results showed that computerized accelerated reading comprehension training increased participants’ rate of letter processing which correlated to increased fluency. Results also showed that there was an improvement in fluency and reading comprehension with phonics and sight word training.