

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341252465>

The moderating effect of bilingualism on lifespan cognitive development (2020)

Article in Cognitive Development · May 2020

DOI: 10.1016/j.cogdev.2020.100890

CITATIONS

10

READS

385

4 authors:



[Ana B Vivas](#)

The University of Sheffield International Faculty, City college, Greece

92 PUBLICATIONS 2,555 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



[Elisavet Chrysochoou](#)

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

41 PUBLICATIONS 198 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



[Aristeia Ladas](#)

The International Faculty of Sheffield University City College; South-East Europea...

28 PUBLICATIONS 423 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



[Vasiliki Salvari](#)

University of Münster

10 PUBLICATIONS 80 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Vivas, A.B., Chrysochoou, E., Ladas, A.I., Salvati, V. (2020). The moderating effect of bilingualism on lifespan cognitive development. *Cognitive Development*

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0885201420300447?dgcid=coauthor>

A growing amount of studies have explored the possible effects of bilingual experience on cognitive processes such executive functions; the early positive findings were followed by recent studies that have failed to replicate the so-called bilingual advantage. So far, evidence remains scarce with regard to developmental cognitive trajectories through the lifespan, as a function of bilingual experience. In the present work, we analyse a relatively large ($N = 326$) and comprehensive set of data from Albanian-Greek bilingual and Greek monolingual children ($N = 119$) and adults ($N = 207$), who were matched on SES level, intelligence and gender. Participants were assessed with the ANT and the Simon task. Results suggest that bilingual experience moderates age-related changes in monitoring in childhood, with overall RTs negatively related to age in both language groups, yet this relationship is weaker among bilingual children. Similar findings were also observed among adults, with age and monitoring correlated among monolinguals, but not in the bilinguals. Finally, only the monolingual participants showed a significant correlation between age and resistance to interference capacity (Simon effect). In conclusion, bilingualism seems to exert a differential influence on the relationship between age, attentional monitoring and resistance to interference capacity depending on the developmental phase studied and the measures obtained.