

Introduction

•Previous research has shown that constant management of two languages on a daily basis enhances executive control.

• For example, young bilingual children (4-9 years old) demonstrated more effective controlled processing than monolinguals on the flanker task and on the Simon task.

•We attempted to examine which *aspects* of executive functioning (cognitive control) develop precociously in bilingual children.

| Background Measures | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Groups | Age (years) | PPVT* (Receptive Vocabulary) | Sequencing Span Task (Working Memory) | Frog Matrix Span Task (Spatial Working Memory) |
| Monolingual | 6.8 | 102.3 | 16.0 | 44.7 |
| (n=23) | sd= 0.6 | sd=10.5 | sd= 9.2 | sd= 16.1 |
| Bilingual | 7.1 | 96.2 | 21.7 | 53.1 |
| (n=23) | sd= 0.7 | sd= 8.2 | sd= 7.3 | sd=16.2 |

*PPVI-Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test – III

PPVT standardized scores were better for the monolingual children. F(1,45) = 4.8, p < .003Sequencing Span scores were better for the bilingual children. $F(1,45) = 5.4, \quad p < .002$

Sequencing Span Task

•Repeat a list of single digit number in ascending order, starting from 2 numbers in a list

5-2-8

Correct response: 2-5-8

Frog Matrix Spatial Span Task

•Recall the locations of presentations of a cartoon frog in a 3 X 3 matrix in order, starting from 2 presentations in a series.



Development of Executive Functions in Monolingual and Bilingual Children: Separating Working Memory and Inhibitory Control

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