SUMMARIZE MAIN IDEAS OF "The benefits of a bilingual brain"

Language ability is measured by 2 active parts: speaking, writing and 2 passive parts: listening and reading

3 general types of bilingual:

* Compound bilingual: who develops 2 linguistic codes simultaneously when he process the world around him
* Coordinate bilingual: who works with 2 set of concepts of language
* Subordinate bilingual: who learns a second language through filtering it through their primary language

Specific aspects of learning language also affect the bilingual brain. Learning language involves both the functions of the left and right brain hemisphere and the lateralistion develops gradually with age. Therefore, children learn language more easily because the plasticity of their developing brains let them use both hemispheres in language acquisition and they can also have a more holistic grasp of its social and emotional contexts. On the other hand, in most adults, language is lateralized to the left hemisphere and the adults exhibit less emotional bias and more rational approach to a problem in the second language. Despite the age of learning a second language, being bilingual gives the brain some remarkable advantages both visible such as higher density of grey matter which contains most brain neurons and synapses and invisible ones such as delaying some diseases like Alzheimer’s and dementia by as much as five years

Major cognitive benefits to bilingualism: executive function, problem solving, switching between tasks, and focusing while filtering out irrelevant information.