Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH **0500/21**

Paper 2 Directed Writing and Composition **May/June 2022**

INSERT **2 hours**

2046952535–I

INFORMATION

- This insert contains the reading texts.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.

DC (PQ) 302319/1
© UCLES 2022

Read **both** texts, and then answer **Question 1** on the question paper.

Text A: The joys of bilingualism

The following text, written by a parent, is about being able to speak more than one language.

Everyone knows that it's intriguing to watch your children change over the years. But to hear them alter their language, over the course of a few weeks, is almost surreal. Until we moved to their mother's country, Italy, my children had always lived in England and their English was what you would expect: fluent and full of pre-teen playground slang.

What's breathtaking since we moved isn't just their language acquisition, it's the way their personalities subtly shift. Our eldest daughter, abrupt at the best of times, is strangely sweet in Italian; the middle child, our funny girl in English, is precise and serious; and the youngest is even more boisterous in Italian.

I, too, feel altered. If you're a writer, and words are your currency, hopefully you're eloquent. But when you live in a language not your own, however fluent you are, your accent is ever obvious and you lack the nuances. Humour is hard. In a language as melodious as Italian, you will always be blunt. The children, though, will hopefully become what I can never be: truly bilingual.

Until recently, bilingualism was considered damaging to a child's development. If, for example, immigrants maintained a mother tongue at home, it would impede integration at school and probably lead to academic regression. These ideas changed with growing research on the brains and behaviour of bilingual children leading some to believe that bilingualism may offer some advantages.

Research also suggests that being bilingual increases your ability to empathise, to see a situation from another's perspective and there's some evidence that bilingual people develop dementia later than monolinguals. A flexibility of mind makes multi-tasking less problematic for bilinguals, apparently.

It would be very easy to become smug, but there are clear drawbacks as well as advantages. The verbal aptitude of bilinguals in each language is generally less than that of monolingual speakers; the vocabulary size is smaller and there is a slower response time for understanding and producing words.

It's as if some bilinguals can speak, say, 95 per cent of two languages, rather than a 100 per cent of one. If children are to be articulate and sophisticated language users, that missing 5 per cent is a major hole, especially if you want them fully to appreciate the culture of both. And people lose old languages, or don't gain new ones, for reasons that have nothing to do with a careful measurement of potential benefits.

In another language, you don't just learn new words, or sounds, but new notions. It's like putting on different spectacles and seeing the world with different eyes. You gain a different perspective and sometimes, if you're lucky, you become more, rather than less, eloquent.

© UCLES 2022

Text B

The following text is about being bilingual.

Being able to switch between two or more languages in conversation is pretty cool. This week a study from the University of Washington found that bilingual babies will have developed 'better' brains before they even utter a first word. But it's not all brain development and top grades.

It's true people will find you cultured, worldly and intelligent, even though you probably didn't have a choice about learning an extra language. You either picked it up as a baby or you were forced to learn it when you moved to another country. But bilingual people are rarely equally proficient in both languages and it's easy to make mistakes in one language or the other. It takes real effort to keep both if you don't use them equally. Many people lose one of their languages over time.

An extra language makes you more marketable for employers since the 21st century world is a globalised economy. If employees can speak another language they can interact with more of the world, provided they have the range of vocabulary and fluency for a professional setting. Some bilinguals have been educated in a language they don't speak outside of school or college. They might be fluent there but not so much in the big, wide world.

Your first language can keep you in touch with your roots wherever you go, through books or through music. Although I moved to the UK when I was 10 and absorbed much of the surrounding culture, I'll never forget where I'm from since my mother frequently likes to remind me of proverbs that really don't make much sense in English.

Apparently, those who speak different languages can experience personality changes when switching from one to another. That explains why my friends say I sound angry when I'm on the phone to my parents!

© UCLES 2022

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2022