

Master Answer Sheet for Code Switching and Language Loss Quiz

CODE SWITCHING AND LANGUAGE LOSS Answer Sheet

Read each statement and designate a true or false answer	T/F
1. Code switching is a normal part of development for many bilingual children.	T
2. Code switching is NOT a common practice in bilingual families and communities.	F
3. As a teacher, it is best to offer side-by-side translations.	F
4. A teacher should serve as a language model in the language he or she knows well.	T
5. Careful use of code switching can be a way to make sure all your students understand what is being said.	T
6. Code switching can be defined as the use of two (or more) languages in the same stream of talk or as the ability to alternate between two language systems in a conversation.	T
7. Researchers have shown that code switching is not just an early strategy in the development of a second language; it can also serve multiple purposes for bilingual children.	T
8. Studies have shown that as early as three years of age children can switch languages to address individuals in the appropriate language to serve their own social goals.	T
9. Many preschool children CANNOT demonstrate competence in controlling when, where, and with whom they code switch.	F

**Master (continued)
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Read each statement and designate a true or false answer	T/F
10. Many bilingual children lose much of their first language as they go through the U.S school system and their exposure to English increases.	T
11. A language will be maintained only through exposure to speakers of that language and opportunities to use it.	T
12. Preschool teachers should work with parents, family members, and staff proficient in the child's home language to provide ample opportunities to foster the child's language development in the home language while the child is acquiring English.	T
13. It is not necessary for parents to provide sufficient opportunities for children to speak their home language so that it can be maintained.	F
14. For most children, a significant reduction in use of the home language has no impact on the retention of that home language.	F
15. If older children and adolescents cannot communicate well with their parents or grandparents, the cost to the family can be great.	T