

PsychInquiry CD

Activity name:	Studying Bilingualism
Student's name:	

Instructions: Complete this worksheet and hand it in to your instructor.

Questions

1. Use this table to record the results of the simulated experiment in this activity.

Statement	Your Answer	Correct Answer
Immigrant families usually lose their ability to speak their original language by the third generation.		
Most bilinguals become equally fluent in both their languages.		
Learning a second language as a young child interferes with the development of the first language.		
Learning two languages confuses the child and lowers the child's intelligence.		
Bilingual individuals tend to demonstrate more elasticity in thinking.		
Bilingual individuals speak two languages but don't develop either language as well as a monolingual.		
Most bilingual individuals identify more strongly with one of their languages.		
Mixing languages in the same sentence is very typical in the early stages of bilingual development.		
In the early stages of bilingual development, the bilingual child will not have as large a vocabulary in either language as a monolingual child.		
The brain of a bilingual is organized differently than a monolingual's brain.		
Learning to read in a second language does not interfere with reading the first language.		
Bilinguals have to translate from their weaker language to their stronger language to think about something.		
The best time for a person to begin a second language is infancy or early childhood, so if a person begins learning a second language after the age of six that individual will never become bilingual.		
Children who can carry on a conversation in a second language may not be able to understand school lessons taught in that language.		
Of the six billion people on earth, the majority are bilingual; monolinguals are the minority.		

2. Did you get any of these questions wrong?

Yes

No

3. If so, what did you learn about bilingualism from the correct responses?
