

1. "Type Coercion" is the changing of one kind of object to a new, different kind of object that is made of content that is similar to the original object. What this means in JavaScript, specifically, is when data types are converted behind the scenes. An example of this is the string '55' can be changed to the number 55 in an expression like ('55' > 13).

2. A strongly typed language is going to be more likely to return an error or it will even refuse to compile if whatever argument(s) passed do not match the expected type. A weakly typed language does not require the same precision that a strongly typed language requires, but the results might be less predictable than those of a strongly typed language. Javascript is a weakly but also dynamically typed language.

3. Truthy and falsy values in javascript are values that coerce to true or false when evaluated in a Boolean context.

4. Truthy values include but are not limited to, `logTruthiness(true);`, `logTruthiness("string goes here");`, `logTruthiness(3.14);` and `logTruthiness(new Date());`. In contrast, the following six falsy values are the only falsy values: `logTruthiness(false);`, `logTruthiness(null);`, `logTruthiness(undefiend);`, `logTruthiness(NaN);`, `logTruthiness(0);` and `logTruthiness("");`. Using truthy and falsy values can make your code more to the point, but there are some considerations that should be kept in mind when using them, such as, the code will only work if all of the falsy values are to be included or excluded. It's also important to consider that `truthiness` is not the equivalent of `== true`. The algorithm for `truthiness` is not nearly as complicated as that of the `== true`.

5. Short circuit operators in javascript are `||` and `&&`. These return the value of the second operand based on the value of the first operand. An example of a short circuit value with the or operator is:

```
var animal = 'cat';  
var animalA = (animal || 'Unknown');
```

In the above example, `animalA` will return the same value as `animal` because the value of the variable `animal` is 'cat' and that comes before 'Unknown.'

I didn't find an example of an example with the and operator in the book, but I found this example online:

```
a7 = 'Cat' && false // t && f returns false
```