

附錄一：主要實驗類目及項目

| 動物 Animal | 傢俱 Furniture | 水果 Fruit | 運動 Sport |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 狗 Dog | 椅子 Chair | 蘋果 Apple | 棒球 Baseball |
| 貓 Cat | 桌子 Table | 橙 Orange | 籃球 Basketball |
| 馬 Horse | 床 Bed | 梨子 Pear | 網球 Tennis |
| 牛 Cow | 沙發 Sofa | 香蕉 Banana | 游泳 Swimming |
| 獅子 Lion | 燈 Lamp | 桃子 Peach | 足球 Soccer |
| 老虎 Tiger | 電視 Television | 葡萄 Grape | 高球 Golf |
| 大象 Elephant | 地毯 Rug | 檸檬 Lemon | 羽球 Badminton |
| 豬 Pig | 書架 Bookcase | 菠蘿 Pineapple | 摔角 Wrestling |
| 老鼠 Mouse | 櫃子 Cabinet | 草莓 Strawberry | 排球 Volleyball |
| 鹿 Deer | 鋼琴 Piano | 西瓜 Watermelon | 滑雪 Skiing |

BETWEEN- AND WITHIN-LANGUAGE REPETITION EFFECTS IN BILINGUALS

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ABSTRACT

Chinese-English bilinguals were shown category and item names successively and were required to perform semantic category judgment. Some category-item pairs were never repeated in the experiment (the control condition), but others were repeated either in the same language (the within-language condition) or in the different languages (the between-language condition). The lag of repetition was varied from zero to three intervening trials. Within-language facilitation effects were demonstrated in different lag conditions, whereas between-language facilitation effects were only found in the lag-0 conditions. The results support the hypothesis of Kirsner, Smith, Lockhart, and King (1984), that lexical activation is relatively persistent, but activation among conceptual representations is very transient.