

Frozen

Summaries

Fearless optimist Anna teams up with rugged mountain man Kristoff and his loyal reindeer Sven and sets off on an epic journey to find her sister Elsa, whose icy powers have **trapped** (陷入困境)¹ the kingdom of Arendelle in eternal winter. Encountering Everest-like conditions, mystical **trolls** (山上的精靈)² and a hilarious snowman named Olaf, Anna and Kristoff **brave the elements** (不畏懼惡劣的氣候)³ in a race to save the kingdom. From the outside Elsa looks **poised** (四平八穩)⁴, **regal** (有君主的威儀)⁵ and **reserved** (內斂)⁶, but in reality she lives in fear as she wrestles with a mighty secret: she was born with the power to create ice and snow. It's a beautiful ability, but also extremely dangerous. Haunted by the moment her magic nearly killed her younger sister Anna, Elsa has isolated herself, spending every waking minute trying to suppress her growing powers. Her **mounting** (漸增)⁷ emotions trigger the magic, accidentally **setting off** (引發)⁸ an eternal winter that she can't stop. She fears she's becoming a monster and that no one, not even her sister, can help her.

—DeAlan Wilson for ComedyE.com

¹ **trap**: 核心意義為「陷阱、圈套」，發展為動詞指像落入陷阱般「受困、陷於（困境/嚴寒）」。

² **troll**: 核心意義源自北歐神話中居住在山洞或森林中的精靈，體型可以大如巨人或小如侏儒。

³ **brave the elements**: 核心意義為 **brave**（勇敢面對）+ **elements**（自然風雨天候），發展表示「不畏風雨、勇敢冒著惡劣天氣前行」。

⁴ **poised**: 核心意義源自 **poise**（保持平衡、平穩），發展指態度「泰然自若的、沉著優雅的」。

⁵ **regal**: 核心意義源自拉丁文 **rex/regis**（國王、君主），加上形容詞字尾 **-al**，發展指「帝王般的、莊嚴高貴的」。

⁶ **reserved**: 核心意義源自 **reserve**（保留、儲備），發展形容人的性格或態度有所保留、「含蓄的、防備寡言的」。

⁷ **mounting**: 核心意義源自 **mount**（登上、攀升），加上 **-ing** 作形容詞，發展指「逐漸累積增加的、劇增的」。

⁸ **set off**: 核心意義為 **set**（放置/啟動）+ **off**（爆發離開），原指點燃引信啟動爆破，發展指「引發、觸發（事件/災難）」。

Anna, sister of the queen Elsa, **sets off** (啟程)⁹ on a dangerous, mysterious journey to bring back Elsa, who has **run off** (突然離開)¹⁰ after **imposing** (施加、加諸於)¹¹ an endless winter upon her hometown. Anna must overcome challenges and meet new friends, such as Olaf, an adorable talking snowman, and confront her charming-yet-deceitful boyfriend to save the kingdom from not only Hans, but also an eternal winter.

—Frozenfin

When their kingdom becomes trapped in perpetual winter, fearless Anna joins forces with mountaineer Kristoff and his reindeer **sidekick** (助手、隨從)¹² to find Anna's sister, Snow Queen Elsa, and break her icy spell. Although their epic journey leads them to encounters with mystical trolls, a comedic snowman, harsh conditions, and magic at every turn, Anna and Kristoff bravely push onward in a race to save their kingdom from winter's cold **grip** (掌控)¹³.

—Jwelch5742

After an **inadvertent** (無心、不是故意的)¹⁴ mistake, Princess Elsa of Arendelle and Anna, her younger sister, go their separate ways. As a result, Elsa, a powerful **conjuror** (魔術師)¹⁵ of snow and ice, **holes up** (躲、隱匿)¹⁶ in her ice palace to keep her ever-growing gift, or curse, **at bay** (遏止、抑制)¹⁷. However, conflicting emotions and **bottled-**

⁹ set off: 核心意義為 set (踏出步伐) + off (離開)，發展指「出發、動身踏上旅程」。

¹⁰ run off: 核心意義為 run (奔跑) + off (離開)，發展指「逃走、私自出走」。

¹¹ impose: 核心意義源自拉丁文 im- (在...之上) + ponere (放置)，指強行安置於他人之上，發展指「強加、施加 (負擔/災害)」。

¹² sidekick: 核心意義源自美國舊時俚語 (意指走路時緊貼在旁側踢腳同行的人)，發展指親密無間的「助手、隨從、搭檔」。

¹³ grip: 核心意義本指用手「緊緊抓握」，發展為比喻寒冷或力量對某地的「緊緊掌控、籠罩」。

¹⁴ inadvertent: 核心意義源自 in- (不) + advert (注意)，指因未加注意而發生的，發展指「無意的、非出於本意的、疏忽的」。

¹⁵ conjurer: 核心意義源自 conjure (念咒召喚)，加上名詞字尾 -er，發展指能施法召喚魔法要素的「魔咒師、變法術者」。

¹⁶ hole up: 核心意義本指野獸躲進獸穴 (hole) 避寒躲藏，發展指人「躲藏、窩在 (某處)」。

¹⁷ at bay: 核心意義源自獵犬吠叫 (baying) 圍困獵物的狀態，發展指將危險或問題「壓制於安全距離之外、牽制」。

up (悶著不說)¹⁸ feelings threaten to plunge (掉進)¹⁹ the enchanting realm into eternal winter. Now it's up to Anna to save the day (克服危機)²⁰ with a fearless team of unlikely allies: the kind Sámi (北歐原住民)²¹ ice-harvester Kristoff, his trusty reindeer companion Sven, and Olaf, the cheerful snowman. But love is fragile. Can things work out for the once close-knit (關係親密)²² sisters?

Synopsis (故事概要)²³

In a winter landscape, ice harvesters use saws and hooks to cut blocks of ice from a lake, chanting as they work about how ice is a powerful force that's both beautiful and dangerous. They load the ice blocks onto their sled and ride off. They follow the Northern Lights through the sky, before panning (平移鏡頭)²⁴ down on a stave (木柱構造的)²⁵ castle, located on the shores of a Scandinavian fjord (峽灣)²⁶, ringed (環繞)²⁷ in by cliffs.

¹⁸ bottled-up: 核心意義源自 bottle up (像裝進瓶子裡密封)，發展形容情感「長期壓抑的、壓聚未宣洩的」。

¹⁹ plunge: 核心意義為突然將物體「縱身投入/插入」水中，發展指使某人或地區驟然「陷入（險境/嚴寒）」。

²⁰ save the day: 核心意義原指在戰局即將敗北的最後關頭挽回勝局，發展表示「挽救危局、化險為夷」。

²¹ Sámi: 專指居住在斯堪地那維亞北部原住民薩米人 (Sámi people) 的文化或血統背景。

²² close-knit: 核心意義源自 close (緊密) + knit (編織)，像針織品般緊密交織，發展指關係「親密無間的、緊密團結的」。

²³ synopsis: 核心意義源自希臘文 syn- (一併、共同) + -opsis (觀看)，即「將全貌一併納入眼中」，發展為指書籍、劇本或文章的「大綱、概要、總覽」。

²⁴ panning: 核心意義源自 panoramic (全景的) 的縮寫 pan，原指攝影鏡頭橫向或縱向掃過全景，發展指「平移鏡頭拍攝」。此處指鏡頭向下平移聚焦於城堡。

²⁵ stave: 核心意義為「木板條、木柱」，專指斯堪地那維亞中世紀特有的立柱式木造建築 (stave church/castle)，發展指稱「木柱構造的」。

Elsa (Idina Menzel), princess of Arendelle, possesses the ability to create ice and snow. Elsa and her sister Anna (Kristen Bell) decide to play in the winter snow and create a snowman. At Anna's urging, Elsa waves her hands, conjuring up a snow crystal, which she then shoots into the air. It explodes, raining snow down on them. To enhance the winter playground, she then stomps (用力踩)²⁸ her foot, covering the entire floor with ice. They create a snowman that she nicknames Olaf, who likes warm hugs. The girls play gleefully (開心、歡樂)²⁹ with Olaf until Anna makes a leap Elsa wasn't prepared for and the blast of power meant to create a pile of snow hits Anna in the head, knocking her out and turning several strands of her hair white.

King Agnarr of Arendelle (Maurice LaMarche) and Queen Iduna (Jennifer Lee) seek help from trolls led by Grand Pabbie (Ciaran Hinds). Agnarr and his wife hastily load both girls onto their horses and ride at full speed into the mountains.

The trolls heal Anna and remove her memories of her sister's magic. Grand Pabbie observes that Anna is lucky she was hit in the head, as a hit to the heart would have been fatal. He advises the family that it might be best if Elsa doesn't use her powers around Anna. Grand Pabbie warns Elsa that her powers will grow, and although they are beautiful, they will be a great risk to her if she cannot learn to control them, as fear will be her greatest enemy.

The royal couple then isolate the family in the castle and teach Elsa to suppress her powers. The palace is closed to most visitors. Staffing is reduced to a minimum. Traumatized Elsa spends most of her time in her room, afraid of hurting her sister again. Anna, meanwhile, can't understand why her sister is shutting her out. While Anna's life is dull but normal, Elsa's powers grow stronger as she matures. Her father cautions her to wear gloves to keep her icy magic in check, and to conceal her feelings, because strong emotions seem to cause her powers to manifest in unexpected ways. They grow up lonely

²⁶ fjord: 核心意義源自古諾斯語 fjörðr (供航行穿越的狹長水道)，指冰河侵蝕形成的山谷受海水倒灌所形成的狹長深海灣 (峽灣)。

²⁷ ring: 核心意義為「圓環」，發展為動詞指像圓環般「包圍、環繞」。

²⁸ stomp: 核心意義為用腳用力擊打地面 (與 stamp 同源)，發出響聲，發展指「頓足、重踩」。

²⁹ gleeful: 核心意義源自 glee (歡樂、高興)，加上形容詞字尾 -ful，發展指「歡欣的、滿心歡喜的」。

and **estranged** (疏遠)³⁰ from each other. The **rift** (裂痕)³¹ between the two sisters even deepens after their parents are lost at sea in a storm.

When Elsa comes of age (when she turns 21), the kingdom prepares for her **coronation** (加冕典禮)³² and the castle gates open to the public for the first time. Among the **dignitaries** (顯貴人士)³³ is the Duke of Weselton (Alan Tudyk), a tradesman who wants to exploit the kingdom for profit. Excited to be allowed out of the castle gates, Anna explores the town and meets Prince Hans (Santino Fontana) of the Southern Isles, and they immediately develop a mutual attraction. Elsa's coronation goes off without incident. Anna's first friendly interaction with Elsa in years brings quite the delightful feeling to Anna, **flustered** (不知所措)³⁴ at first, as well as seeing Elsa so happy instead of serious and **preserved** (拘謹)³⁵ boosts Anna's confidence, prompting her to continue on with the conversation. The Duke invites Elsa for a dance, but she asks Anna to accompany him instead.

Anna then takes to the floor with Hans. The two of them quickly sneak off to spend the evening together, quickly realizing the mutual attraction between them. The romantic dance eventually leads to an entire date, with the entire night of the young couple being spent **bonding** (建立感情)³⁶. Hans, during their time together, learns of Anna's longing of having someone special in her life, with her sister apparently developing a dislike of being around her by suddenly shutting Anna out one day when they were kids. Hans then promises to never shut Anna out unlike Elsa, **much to the princess' absolute joy**. (讓公主

³⁰ **estranged**: 核心意義源自拉丁文 *extraneus* (外人的、陌生的)，指原本親密的人變得像「陌生人」一樣，發展指感情「疏遠的、疏離的」。

³¹ **rift**: 核心意義本指地面或物件上的「裂縫、裂口」，發展為比喻人與人感情上的「裂痕、隔閡」。

³² **coronation**: 核心意義源自拉丁文 *corona* (皇冠、花冠)，加上 *-ation* (動作/儀式字尾)，指君主即位的「戴冠加冕典禮」。

³³ **dignitary**: 核心意義源自 *dignity* (尊嚴、高貴)，指具有高貴身分地位的人，發展為指官員或社交上的「高官、顯貴、貴賓」。

³⁴ **flustered**: 核心意義指心神受干擾而混亂，發展形容因緊張、驚喜或尷尬而「慌亂的、手足無措的」。

³⁵ **preserved**: 核心意義源自 *preserve* (保存、密封封存)，發展為形容人的態度像被封存包裹般「拘謹的、保持距離的、防備矜持的」。

³⁶ **bond**: 核心意義為「繩索、紐帶」，發展為動詞指透過互動建立緊密的「情感紐帶、建立深厚感情」。

無比開心)³⁷ During the reception, Prince Hans proposes marriage, and Anna joyfully accepts.

However, when they approach Elsa, the queen forbids such a hasty marriage. Elsa asks to speak to Anna alone in private, likely to finally confess her abilities and why it's not wise to marry someone she just met without causing a scene that would expose her powers, but Anna refuses any private conversation, stating whatever Elsa has to say can be said to both her and Hans.

The sisters argue, and Elsa is unable to control her emotions, **culminating** (最終導致)³⁸ in her abilities being exposed to the guests. Elsa makes a violent sweep with her left arm, causing a barrier of sharp icicles to suddenly appear around her.

The whole town is afraid of the sudden display of these awesome powers and tries to shield themselves from Elsa. Elsa pleads for people to step back, moments before another bolt of ice shoots from her hands, nearly hitting the Duke and his guards. She keeps running away, sprinting across the waters of the **fjord** (峽灣)³⁹, her feet forming an ice bridge, and vanishes into the forest on the other side of the fjord.

Panicked, Elsa flees the palace, inadvertently unleashing an eternal winter on the kingdom in her wake. Elsa is accused of witchcraft by the scheming Duke of Weselton. The Duke of Weselton declares they must take action and put an end to Elsa's curse. Anna, however, refuses and volunteers to seek out Elsa herself and make things right, feeling that it's her fault for pushing her.

Elsa flees to the North Mountain. High in the mountains far from Arendelle, Elsa **casts off** (擺脫)⁴⁰ restraint and creates a solitary ice palace, and unknowingly brings to life her and Anna's childhood snowman, Olaf (Josh Gad). It is here she realizes that far away from what she was taught, being on her own, she can begin to control her powers. Elsa

³⁷ much to one's absolute joy: 核心結構 to one's joy (達到某人感到歡欣的程度), 搭配 much (極大地) 與 absolute (絕對的), 發展表示「令某人感到無比歡欣開心」。

³⁸ culminate: 核心意義源自拉丁文 culmen (頂峰), 指事情發展累積到最高點, 發展指「最終達到...結果、以...告終」。

³⁹ fjord: 核心意義源自古諾斯語 fjörðr (供航行穿越的狹長水道), 指冰河侵蝕形成的山谷受海水倒灌所形成的狹長深海灣 (峽灣)。

⁴⁰ cast off: 核心意義為 cast (投擲) + off (離開/解開), 原指船隻解開纜繩開航或拋棄負擔, 發展指「擺脫、拋開 (束縛)」。

changes her **confining** (限制、束縛)⁴¹ **wardrobe** (服裝)⁴² into a shimmering dress, and vows to stay in seclusion, where she feels she can be herself, and harm no one else.

Anna sets out in search of her elder sister, leaving Hans in command. Anna is determined to return her to Arendelle, end the winter, and mend their relationship. Anna **staggers** (搖搖晃晃地走路)⁴³ through heavy snow to the cabin with the chimney, a place known as Wandering Oaken's Trading **Post** (所、站)⁴⁴ and **Sauna** (澡堂)⁴⁵, run by its **burly** (魁梧)⁴⁶ owner, Oaken (Chris Williams). Kristoff (Jonathan Groff) staggers in out of the storm, seeking to buy some rope, an ax, and carrots for Sven. Kristoff argues with Oaken over the **outrageous** (無恥、不可接受)⁴⁷ **price gouging** (哄抬物價)⁴⁸ on the items he needs (due to Oaken claiming that there's a supply and demand problem since Kristoff is buying from the almost-bare shelves of the winter department), which ends with Oaken roughly throwing Kristoff out into the snow after Kristoff makes the mistake of calling him a **crook** (心術不正)⁴⁹.

Kristoff and his reindeer Sven take refuge in a barn on Oaken's property, but are soon met by Anna, who has bought Kristoff's supplies for him, on condition he take her up the North Mountain immediately. Kristoff eventually agrees. On the way the group encounters a pack of wolves and Anna helps Kristoff to fight them off. Kristoff loses his

⁴¹ **confining**: 核心意義源自 **confine** (限制在界線內)，加上 -ing 作形容詞，發展指「限制自由的、束縛人的」。

⁴² **wardrobe**: 核心意義源自 **ward** (守護) + **robe** (長袍衣服)，本指保管衣服的衣櫃，發展為指一個人擁有的全部「衣著、服裝」。

⁴³ **stagger**: 核心意義為因體力不支或失去平衡而步伐不穩，發展指「踉蹌、搖搖晃晃地行走」。

⁴⁴ **post**: 核心意義源自拉丁文 **positum** (固定放置的地點)，本指哨站、驛站，在邊遠地區發展指「貿易站、交易所」。

⁴⁵ **sauna**: 核心意義源自芬蘭語 **sauna**，專指利用熱氣蒸騰讓人發汗的木屋蒸汽浴室（桑拿）。

⁴⁶ **burly**: 核心意義古英語原指高貴優秀，後發展為專門形容男子身材「魁梧的、粗壯結實的」。

⁴⁷ **outrage**: 本意是「憤慨、震怒」，衍生出「無恥、不可接受」

⁴⁸ **gouge**: 核心意義本指用圓鑿刨削挖出大洞，發展為比喻在價格上狠狠「鑿削」消費者，指「漫天要價、敲竹槓」。

⁴⁹ **crook**: 核心意義為「彎曲的鉤棒」，發展為比喻心術不直、行為彎曲不正的人，即「壞蛋、騙子、賊」。

sled when it falls off a cliff, and he is angry as he had just paid it off. Kristoff and the others are now forced to walk.

The group encounters Olaf. Anna doesn't recognize Olaf until he gives his name. This **jogs** (喚起)⁵⁰ Anna's memories and she remembers building him with Elsa when they were young. Anna and Kristoff mention that they're looking for Elsa so they can restore summertime, and Olaf suddenly grows excited as it's his dream to see what summer is like, and he fantasizes about what he wants to do in the summertime. Anna and Kristoff choose not to reveal that he will melt in the summer heat, but follow him as he leads them to Elsa's ice palace.

When they get to the front door of Elsa's palace, Anna tells Kristoff and Olaf to wait outside, warning them that the last time she introduced Elsa to a guy, she froze everything. Anna and Elsa are reunited, but Elsa still fears hurting her sister. Elsa is surprised to learn that her entire kingdom is frozen, and Anna is surprised in turn to learn that Elsa doesn't know how to stop it. But Anna insists her sister's powers are no reason why they should be so distant. However, having seen Olaf, Elsa flashes back to accidentally hitting Anna in the head with her snow abilities and grows scared, demanding Anna leave.

When Anna tries to persuade her elder sister to return, Elsa becomes **agitated** (焦躁不安)⁵¹ and accidentally strikes Anna in the heart with her powers. She then creates a giant snow creature (that Olaf calls Marshmallow) to run the friends out of the ice castle. As they flee, Kristoff notices that Anna's hair is turning white. Kristoff takes her to his family, who happen to be a group of rock trolls and the same ones that saved Anna many years before. Kristoff explains that as he had no family at a young age, the trolls took him and Sven in. Grand Pabbie comes forward and examines Anna but concludes that this time her sister's powers struck her in the heart. They are told that Anna's heart has been frozen, and unless it's **thawed** (解凍、融化)⁵² by "an act of true love," she will become frozen solid forever. She weakly tells Kristoff that Hans can surely help, and they take off for Arendelle. Believing that only Hans can save her, Kristoff races back with her to Arendelle.

⁵⁰ jog: 核心意義為「輕推、輕撞」，在 jog one's memory 中發展指「輕推（記憶）」，即「喚起（記憶）」。

⁵¹ agitated: 核心意義源自拉丁文 agitare（劇烈搖晃、攪動），發展形容情緒受劇烈攪動而「焦躁不安的、激動的」。

⁵² thaw: 核心意義指冰雪受熱融化，發展指動詞「融化、解凍」。

Meanwhile, Hans had gone on a search for Anna. The Duke of Weselton volunteers his two bodyguards and secretly tells them to shoot Elsa if they should encounter her. Hans reaches Elsa's castle and is attacked by Marshmallow. Hans is a skilled warrior and manages to defeat Marshmallow. Meanwhile, Duke's men attack Elsa, who defends herself and prepares to kill them. Hans and his men show up just in time and Hans pleads for her to stop, so she doesn't become the monster people accuse her of being. Elsa settles down a bit at Hans' words, realizing what she's doing. The guy pinned to the wall, still complying with the orders of the Duke, aims his crossbow at Elsa's head and prepares to shoot her. Hans suddenly runs over and **deflects** (偏轉)⁵³ the bow. The arrow is released and hits the **bolt** (螺栓)⁵⁴ attaching an icy chandelier to the ceiling, which begins to fall straight for Elsa's head. Elsa tries to run, but the falling chandelier fragments and knocks her unconscious. Hans brings her back to Arendelle after she is knocked unconscious during a **skirmish** (小規模衝突)⁵⁵ with the Duke's men, **shackling** (戴上腳鐐)⁵⁶ her in the **dungeon** (地牢)⁵⁷.

When Anna is reunited with Hans and begs him to kiss her to break the curse, Hans refuses. Hans explains that as the youngest of 13 brothers, he had no chance at claiming his family's **throne** (王位)⁵⁸, so he went looking for a royal family he could marry into. Unable to get to Elsa, he made Anna's acquaintance and played on her **naivete** (天真)⁵⁹. He intended to marry her before causing some form of "accident" for Elsa that would clear his path to the throne. However, given Anna's current condition, he plans to simply let her frozen heart overcome her, then stab Elsa, ending the eternal winter.

⁵³ **deflect**: 核心意義源自 **de-** (偏離) + **flectere** (彎曲), 指使物體「偏離原本軌跡/偏轉」。

⁵⁴ **bolt**: 核心意義本指堅固的金屬棒/釘, 發展專指固定構造用的「金屬螺栓、插銷」。

⁵⁵ **skirmish**: 核心意義原指主力部隊交戰前的小型戰鬥, 發展指任何「小規模衝突、爭執」。

⁵⁶ **shackle**: 核心意義為金屬枷鎖、腳鐐, 發展為動詞指「上鎖鏈、戴上枷鎖束縛」。

⁵⁷ **dungeon**: 核心意義源自拉丁文 **dominium** (領主主塔), 因主塔地下室常用於關押囚犯, 發展專指「地牢、暗獄」。

⁵⁸ **throne**: 核心意義源自希臘文 **thronos** (高大座椅), 專指君主寶座, 延伸代表「王位、君權」。

⁵⁹ **naivete**: 核心意義源自法文 **naïf** (自然的、剛出生的), 指保有未受世俗影響的自然狀態, 發展指「天真、單純」。

Leaving Anna to die, Hans goes to speak with the duke of Weselton and several other **dignitaries** (顯貴人士)⁶⁰. He claims that Elsa has caused Anna to freeze to death, but before she died, he and Anna **recited** (背誦)⁶¹ their wedding vows. This apparently is enough to give him full authority to declare Elsa guilty of treason and sentence her to death.

Elsa freezes her shackles to the point that they shatter, then breaks through the wall to the outside and heads out into the blizzard on the fjord. Meanwhile, far from Arendelle, Kristoff and Sven are **trekking** (長途跋涉)⁶² away when Sven urges Kristoff to go back. Kristoff claims he has no need to, but as they look back at Arendelle, a mysterious swirling cloud of snow begins to **engulf** (吞沒)⁶³ the kingdom. The two then take off towards the growing danger.

Olaf finds Anna and reveals Kristoff is in love with her. Olaf recalls how Kristoff did so much to get her back to save her, when the wind blows a window open. Olaf goes to close it, but in the distance, he sees Kristoff and Sven **charging** (猛衝)⁶⁴ towards them.

The two then travel together onto the fjord to find Kristoff. Hans confronts Elsa and tells her Anna is dead because of her actions. In Elsa's despair, the storm suddenly stops, giving Kristoff and Anna the chance to reach each other. However, Anna, seeing that Hans is about to kill Elsa, throws herself between the two and subsequently freezes solid, blocking the blow.

As Elsa grieves for her sister, Anna begins to thaw as her decision to sacrifice herself to save her sister constitutes "an act of true love." It is then that Elsa realizes what can end the winter: love. And with this realization, she **dissipates** (消散)⁶⁵ the ice and snow, and

⁶⁰ **dignitary**: 核心意義源自 **dignity** (尊嚴、高貴)，指具有高貴身分地位的人，發展為指官員或社交上的「高官、顯貴、貴賓」。

⁶¹ **recite**: 核心意義源自 **re-** (再次) + **cite** (召喚/朗讀)，指複述朗誦，發展指「背誦、宣讀 (誓詞)」。

⁶² **trek**: 核心意義源自南非荷蘭語 **trekker** (騎牛車長途遷移)，發展指「艱苦徒步健行、長途跋涉」。

⁶³ **engulf**: 核心意義源自 **en-** (進入) + **gulf** (深淵)，指使陷入深淵之中，發展指「吞沒、完全包圍/覆蓋」。

⁶⁴ **charge**: 核心意義原指裝載重量，發展為向前「全力猛衝、衝鋒」。

⁶⁵ **dissipate**: 核心意義源自 **dis-** (分散) + **supare** (驅散)，指向四周散射，發展指「使 (冰雪、霧氣) 消散、驅散」。

summer returns to the kingdom. Olaf is found, and before he can melt, Elsa creates a perpetual (永不休止)⁶⁶ snow flurry (飄雪)⁶⁷ above his head, which lets him survive the summer heat.

Hans is sent back to the Southern Isles to face punishment for his crimes against the royal family of Arendelle, and the Duke is told that Elsa has cut off trade with Weselton. Elsa appoints Kristoff the royal ice deliverer. Anna and Kristoff share a kiss, and the two sisters reconcile, with Elsa promising never to shut the castle gates again.

⁶⁶ perpetual: often repeated

⁶⁷ flurry: 核心意義本指突然吹起的一陣狂風，發展指隨風飄舞的「陣雪、小雪花」。