

Vocabulary

Section A

I. For every word or phrase in Column A, find its explanation in Column B.

A	B
1. expect	a. to give somebody an advantage or help him
2. concern	b. the series of jobs that a person has in a particular area of work, usually involving more responsibility as time passes
3. decision	c. to be waiting for somebody/something to arrive, as this has been arranged
4. situation	d. all the circumstances and things that are happening at a particular time and in a particular place
5. master	e. lack of success in doing or achieving something
6. career	f. a desire to protect and help somebody/something
7. in one's favor	g. a choice or judgement that you make after thinking and talking about what is the best thing to do
8. failure	h. a person who is able to control something
9. make the most of	i. a new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill
10. challenge	j. make full use of

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. My car is in the _____ of repair.
A. procedure B. procession C. proceed D. process
2. Some unexpected difficulties _____.

- A. rose B. arose C. raised D. aroused
3. He _____ the climate very quickly.
A. adjusted to B. adapted C. adopted D. affected
4. He experienced his _____ during his whole life.
A. ups and downs B. up and down C. tops and downs D. out and down
5. Since you are an adult now, you should _____ yourself.
A. count down B. count out C. count on D. count up to
6. Some English adverbs _____ as adjectives.
A. take B. function C. treat D. seem
7. He should take full _____ for the accident.
A. duty B. responsibility C. right D. responsible
8. The police _____ each other by radio.
A. communicate with B. convey C. exchange D. get in touch
9. We _____ to get to the airport in time.
A. managed B. regretted C. considered D. devoted
10. I bought him a drink _____ for his help.
A. by return B. in return C. in turn D. by turns

Section B

I. For every change in Column A, find the corresponding word formation in Column B.

- | A | B |
|--|-----------|
| 1. middle + aged → middle-aged | a. 前缀法 |
| 2. refrigerator → fridge | b. 后缀法 |
| 3. possible → impossible | c. 转化法 |
| 4. care → careless | d. 合成法 |
| 5. smoke + fog → smog | e. 截短法 |
| 6. Voice of America → VOA | f. 混合法 |
| 7. drink water (n.) → water (v.) flowers | g. 反转法 |
| 8. editor → edit | h. 首字母缩略法 |

II. Match the words in column A with the words in column B to form new words (compounds).

A: kilo sun home south no moon week rain book loud hard take grand tooth get

B: work body cake coat seller light east end speaker off working children ache metre together

Grammar

I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- A group of _____ are talking with two _____ .
 A. Frenchmen, Germans
 B. Frenchmen, Germen
 C. German, Frenchmen
 D. Germans, Frenchmans
- The committee _____ been arguing about the problem among themselves for many hours.
 A. could have
 B. has
 C. have
 D. can have
- The girl talking to Mary is a friend of _____ .
 A. Mary's sister
 B. Mary sister's
 C. Mary's sister's
 D. sister of Mary's
- There are forty _____ in our school.
 A. women's teachers
 B. women teachers
 C. woman teachers
 D. women teacher
- My father has been in _____ for ten years.
 A. city Beijing
 B. Beijing city
 C. Beijing of city
 D. the city of Beijing
- Is that Mike's _____ car over there?
 A. sister's-in-law's
 B. sister's-in-law
 C. sister-in-law's
 D. sister-in-laws'
- The young couple bought _____ for their living room.
 A. many new furnitures
 B. some new furnitures
 C. many new furniture
 D. some new furniture
- My brother is always careless. He always makes _____ .
 A. mistake
 B. mistakes
 C. much mistake
 D. few mistakes
- He is very tired. He needs _____ .
 A. a night's rest
 B. rest of a night
 C. a rest night
 D. night rest
- Ann took two suitcases and a shoulder bag. She took a lot of _____ on her trip.
 A. luggages
 B. luggage
 C. the luggage
 D. the luggages

II. Decide which of the following sentences in each group is right. You should mark "√" in the brackets before the right sentence, and "×" otherwise.

- 我家里有五口人。
 () There are five people in my family.
 () There are five people in my families.

2. 这个盆子是铁做的。
() This basin is made of an iron.
() This basin is made of iron.
3. 数学很容易学。
() Mathematics is easy to learn.
() Mathematics are easy to learn.
4. 他在森林里看到很多鹿。
() He saw lots of deers in the forest.
() He saw lots of deer in the forest.
5. 地上覆盖着厚厚的雪。
() The earths' surface is covered with heavy snow.
() The earth's surface is covered with heavy snow.
6. 十年后, 这些少年都长大成人了。
() After ten years, all those youngsters became grown-ups.
() After ten years, all those youngsters became grown-up.
7. 那边那位女士是玛丽和露西的妈妈。
() The lady over there is Mary and Lucy's mother.
() The lady over there is Mary's and Lucy's mother.
8. 妈妈给了我一些很好的建议。
() My mother gave me some good advice.
() My mother gave me some good advices.
9. 他为我切了几块很好的鸡肉。
() He carves me some very nice piece of chickens.
() He carves me some very nice pieces of chicken.
10. 这两个学生现在在老师的办公室。
() The two students are in teachers' office now.
() The two students are in teacher's office now.

Reading Comprehension

1. After reading the following passage, you will find 5 unfinished statements numbered 1 through 5. You should make the best choice from the choices marked A, B, C and D.

建议用时: 9 mins

Why don't birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another? Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they are beginning to fill in the blanks.

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds depend on the sun to guide them during day-flight hours. But what about birds that fly at night? Tests with man-made stars have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights.

A dove spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under a man-made star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by its outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the make-believe stars caused a change in the direction of its flight.

Scientists think that doves, flying in daylight, use the sun for guidance. But the stars are obviously their most important means of navigation (or flying). What do they do when the stars are hidden by clouds? Obviously, they find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coastlines and river courses. But when it is too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to get their bearings.

1. The reason why birds don't get lost on long flights _____.
 - A. still remains a mystery
 - B. is known by everybody
 - C. has been discovered recently
 - D. has been known to scientists for years
2. Experiments showed that _____.
 - A. birds depend on the sun to guide them
 - B. day-flying birds depend on the sun while night-flying birds depend on the stars
 - C. birds are likely to get lost if there aren't man-made stars
 - D. birds depend on the stars to guide them
3. The experiment with the dove indicated that _____.
 - A. some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night
 - B. a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
 - C. birds can fly in the same direction as that taken by their cousins
 - D. a bird having spent its lifetime in a cage has to be taught how to navigate
4. Under man-made stars, the bird in the cage _____.
 - A. wouldn't fly well
 - B. changed direction when the position of the stars was changed
 - C. tried to fly in the opposite direction of birds not caged
 - D. stayed where it was
5. In total darkness, doves _____.
 - A. find their way by clouds
 - B. use landmarks
 - C. circle helplessly
 - D. fly back home

II. The following is an e-mail. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 1 through 5 in no more than 3 words in the table below.

建议用时：7 mins

Date: Mon, 6 May 2010, 14:30:28

From: Zhangyangyin1983@ hotmail. com

To: anna1977@ hotmail. com

Subject: Settlement of the Claim

Dear Miss Anna Brown,

As a result of the e-mails exchanged between us, we have pleasure in informing you that we have reached an agreement regarding your claim for late delivery.

We have advised you this morning by e-mail of our appreciation that this matter has been settled. You'll soon receive our check in the amount of \$5 000 as final and complete settlement of this claim.

It is our hope to express again our satisfaction that this mishap has been settled and look forward to promoting our business relationship with your company.

Sincerely,
Zhang Yangyin
General Manager

Information about the E-mail

Receiver of the e-mail: 1

Subject of the e-mail: 2 of the Claim

Reason for claim: 3

The value of the check sent as the settlement of the claim: 4

Position of the sender of the e-mail: 5

Translation

I. Choose the best translation for the sentences marked 1 through 4. And write your translation of the paragraph marked 5 in the corresponding space.

1. Entering college is like starting a new life where you have to learn to support yourself.

A. 走进大学就是开始了一段新的人生，而且你必须学会自己照顾自己。

B. 进入大学就像是开始了一段新的人生，在这个阶段中你必须学会自己照顾自己。

- C. 进入大学就像是开始了一段新的生活，你不得不学会支撑自己活下去。
D. 大学就像是开始了一段新的生活，你不得不学会支撑自己活下去。
2. You won't win every prize and you won't be popular with all your classmates all the time.
A. 你不会每次都获奖，你也不会一直受所有同学的欢迎。
B. 你不会赢得一次奖，你也不会一直受所有同学的欢迎。
C. 你不会每次都获奖，你也不会一直喜欢所有的同学。
D. 你不会赢得一次奖，你也不会一直喜欢所有的同学。
3. Don't count on others to make decisions or plans for you.
A. 不要计算能给你作决定或是制订计划的人的数量。
B. 不要指望别人给你作决定或是制订计划。
C. 不要指望其他人，让他们给你作决定或是制订计划。
D. 不要计算别人，让他们给你作决定或是制订计划。
4. Don't count on others to make decisions or plans for you.
A. 不要指望别人给你做决定和制订计划。
B. 不要指望别人给你做决定或是制订计划。
C. 不要指望别人，因为他们不会为你做决定或制订计划。
D. 不要算计别人，而是要为自己做决定或制订计划。
5. At college you will learn as much from the real world as you will from textbooks. If you pay attention, you will acquire precious knowledge, good sense, social experience and determination.

II. Translate the following phrases into English.

1. 与……交谈 _____
与……吵架 _____
与……合作 _____
2. 作为回报 _____
作为交换 _____
作为例外 _____
作为开始 _____
3. 充分利用时间 _____
充分利用这次机会 _____

- 充分利用这次访问 _____
4. 一直 _____
随时 _____
有时, 间或 _____
每次 _____
5. 依靠, 指望 _____
盼望 _____
依据 _____

Writing

Rearrange the order of the words to form simple sentences and tell which sentence patterns they belong to.

1. Mrs. Brown, healthy, looks, very

2. interesting story, told, an, grandma, me, last night

3. Alice, we, call, her

4. the plan, have carried out, they, successfully

5. Mr. Johnson, German, taught, us, last year

6. college students, my brothers, are

7. we, our school, make, more beautiful, will

8. every day, begin, classes, at eight

9. wrote, I, a letter, last night

10. should, you, hard, study

Hot Words and Phrases

◎ *indoorsman* (宅男)

indoorsman 是指把大部分时间花在网上、睡觉、看电视等室内活动的人。由此类推，“宅女”就可以用 *indoorswoman* 这个词来表达。

◎ *lookism* (容貌歧视)

lookism 是指因为外貌对别人产生歧视或偏见。在文化研究领域，容貌歧视与“美丽”固有的概念以及性别角色和期待等有关。

◎ *nano nap* (打盹儿)

nano nap 指持续时间在 15 ~ 30 秒之间的小睡状态。这种睡眠状态通常是无意识的，多数是在人们极度疲劳和无聊的时候出现的，比如在开会或上课的时候。

◎ *a slap on the wrist* (很轻的处罚)

我们常听说 *a slap on the face*，这可是盛怒之下的行为了；而打在 *wrist* (手腕) 上的巴掌就不那么疼了。该短语引申的意思就是“很轻的处罚”，即只是做做样子而已。

◎ *chip on one's shoulder* (好斗的情绪)

很早以前，美国的男人会在自己的肩头放一个 *chip* (小碎片)，向别人挑衅，看谁敢把这个小碎片碰掉。现在，如果我们说有人 *has a chip on his shoulder*，就表明这个人因为心中愤愤不平而喜欢到处找别人的麻烦。

Vocabulary

Section A

I. For every word or phrase in Column A, find its explanation in Column B.

A	B
1. create	a. fill with high spirits; fill with optimism
2. attitude	b. as a way of thanking somebody or paying them for something they have done
3. spirit	c. to cause it to happen or exist
4. lift up	d. the way that you think and feel about it, especially when this shows in the way you behave
5. improve	e. involving advantage or good
6. function	f. the part of you that is not physical and that consists of your character and feelings
7. positive	g. to center upon
8. spread	h. used to say that something gradually reaches or affects a larger and larger area or more and more people
9. in return	i. to make or get better
10. focus on	j. a special activity or purpose of a person or thing

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- I have seen the film two times, so I don't want to go there _____.
 A. again once B. any time C. once D. anymore
- It's my grandfather's habit to take a _____ at noon.
 A. nap B. sleep C. tap D. slap

3. It was once predicted that British and American English would become separate languages _____.
- A. next B. suddenly C. finally D. then
4. The boy's father bought him a large toy train _____.
- A. to play it B. to play with C. to play with it D. to play at
5. Birds become fewer than before because people _____ trees all the time.
- A. cut down B. cut off C. take off D. take away
6. I shall be _____ to show you around the place.
- A. exciting B. delighted C. interesting D. pleasure
7. The _____ were rushed to the hospital for rescue.
- A. death B. dead C. dying D. died
8. They knew her very well as they had seen her _____ from childhood.
- A. grow up B. grew up
C. was growing up D. to grow up
9. Just as Tim was about to _____ its head, he saw that the turtle was crying!
- A. chop and change B. chop off
C. chop out D. chop in
10. In evaluating applicants, some colleges _____ heavily _____ interviews.
- A. lean, to B. lean, towards
C. lean, on D. lean, over

Section B

I. For every word in Column A, find its meaning in Column B.

A	B
1. embitter	a. 从远处
2. befall	b. 使怨恨, 使难受
3. afar	c. 降临, 发生
4. embolden	d. 分离, 分开
5. enslave	e. 小心, 提防
6. apart	f. 使增加勇气
7. beware	g. 使丰富
8. enrich	h. 使成为奴隶

II. Complete each sentence with the correct derivative form of the root given in the box, changing the word form if necessary.

head	fit	danger	board	fool
body	able	side	power	little

- All passengers _____ fell into the river.
- The lawyer was _____ to pay all her bills.
- This idiom originally meant to _____ others with tricks.
- The new law _____ the ideals of freedom and equality.
- Don't _____ her piano playing just because you're jealous.
- A war _____ millions of lives.
- He moved _____ for her with a polite bow.
- The way she dresses doesn't _____ a woman of her position.
- We'll rely on our own efforts, learning from experience and pushing resolutely _____.
- I gave him full directions to _____ him to find the house.

Grammar

I. Fill in each blank with an appropriate pronoun given in the brackets.

- She admires _____ (her, that, those) who dance well.
- There are trees on _____ (both, each, all) side of the river.
- My father has many books, but he has _____ (few, a few, little) English books.
- We have known _____ (one other, each other, each) for many years.
- _____ (somebody, nobody, anybody) came to see you this morning.
—That's right. I had talked with him for a long time.
- We enjoyed _____ (our, ourselves, us) very much last night.
- After the earthquake, _____ (nothing, anything, everything) was left in this area.
- _____ (neither, either, each) of us knows English. You must speak Chinese.
- _____ (all, nobody, none) of the students could answer this question, which made the teacher disappointed.
- We are cleaning our classroom. They are cleaning _____ (them, their, theirs).

II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- The Parkers bought a new house but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move in.
A. they B. one C. it D. which
- The two girls are getting on very well and share _____ with each other.
A. little B. much C. some D. a little
- To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or _____.
A. neither B. either C. all D. both
- I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face _____ day like that.
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- Gary made a call to his parents yesterday. To his disappointment, _____ of them answered it.
A. either B. nobody C. neither D. none
- You have a good suggestion, but it's not as practical as _____.
A. her B. he C. him D. his
- I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. it B. those C. them D. one
- Is there _____ good on TV this evening?
A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
- What an amazing film! It's the most interesting film I've ever seen.
—But I'm sure it won't interest _____.
A. somebody B. anybody C. everybody D. nobody
- Nine in ten parents said there were significant differences in their approach to educating their children compared with _____ of their parents.
A. that B. which C. both D. those

Reading Comprehension

I. After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements numbered 1 through 5. You should make the best choice from the choices marked A, B, C and D.

建议用时: 7 mins

We've found that eating habits vary (变化) so much that it does not make sense to include meals in the price of our tours. We want to give you the freedom of choosing restaurants and ordering food that suits your taste and budget (预算).

As your hotels offer anything from coffee and toast to a full American breakfast at very

reasonable prices, it will never be a problem for you to start the day in the way you like best. At lunch stops, your tour guide will show you where you can find salads, soups, and sandwiches.

Dinner time is your chance to try some local food. Sometimes the tour guide will let you have dinner at a restaurant of your own choice. At other times he or she will recommend a restaurant at your hotel. Years of research have taught us which restaurants reliably serve a good choice of delightful dishes at down-to-earth prices.

In Mexico, Alaska, and the Yukon, where your restaurant choice may be limited, we include some meals. The meals provided are clearly stated on the tour pages.

1. According to the passage, most meals are not included in the price of tours mainly because _____.
 A. meals make up a large part of the tour budget
 B. meal prices vary a lot from place to place
 C. people dislike menus offered by tour guides
 D. people have different eating habits
2. We can learn from the passage that _____.
 A. the hotels where you stay will offer you free breakfast
 B. dining information can be obtained from your tour guides
 C. you can have a complete choice of local dishes at the hotel
 D. a full list of local restaurants can be found on the tour pages
3. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Tour guides are supposed to arrange dinner outside the hotel.
 B. Tour guides' recommendations on food are unreliable.
 C. Tourists must have lunch in the hotels they stay in.
 D. Tourists may taste local dishes during dinner time.
4. The word "down-to-earth" (Line 4, Para. 3) most probably means _____.
 A. changeable B. expensive C. reasonable D. fixed
5. Meals are included in the tour price in some places where _____.
 A. restaurant choice may be limited B. there are many restaurants nearby
 C. delightful dishes are not served D. food may be too expensive

II. The following is a fax. After reading it, you are required to answer the questions marked 1 through 5 in no more than 3 words.

建议用时: 6 mins

Dear Mr. Smith,

As mentioned in my letter of April 15, I am planning to spend a few days in Beijing next month. I shall arrive at Beijing on Monday, May 9, and leave on Friday night. I shall be staying at

the Grant Hotel, Changan Street, Beijing.

On May 10, I already have a few appointments but could come to your office on Thursday, May 11. Would you kindly leave a message at my hotel letting me know what time would be convenient for you?

One of the most important matters to be discussed is that you are trying to get a qualified teacher. I would be glad to recommend to you Miss Wang Yun, my colleague. Miss Wang, 30, graduated from Beijing Normal University 8 years ago, majoring in English. She has been a college English teacher for eight years. She is a diligent, reliable, and intelligent person. Her colleagues and students have a high opinion of her. Therefore, I believe she is the right person for the teaching position in your college.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

Yours faithfully,
Robert Lee

1. When will Robert arrive at Beijing?

2. Where does he stay when he is in Beijing?

3. What does Robert wish Mr. Smith to do?

4. What is Robert trying to do in the letter?

5. What does Robert think of Miss Wang Yun?

Translation

I. Choose the best translation for the sentences marked 1 through 4. And write your translation of the paragraph marked 5 in the corresponding space.

1. Saying “thank you” is the most basic and well-known way to show appreciation.

- A. 说声“谢谢你”是表达感激的最基本和最众所周知的方式。
- B. 说声“谢谢你”是表现重视的最基本和最众所周知的方式。
- C. 说声“谢谢你”是最基本的礼貌，也是表达感激的最众所周知的方式。
- D. 说声“谢谢你”是最基本的礼貌，也是表现重视的最众所周知的方式。

2. Focusing on the positive aspects will lift you up.

- A. 积极关注生活各个方面能使你振作。

- B. 积极关注生活各个方面能使你骄傲。
 - C. 关注生活的积极面能使你骄傲。
 - D. 关注生活的积极面能使你振作。
3. It takes very little effort to show someone you appreciate them but will mean so much to them.
- A. 我们无需付出努力就能展示给他人你对他们的欣赏,但这对他人却意味着很多。
 - B. 我们只需很少的努力就能展示给他人你对他们的欣赏,但这对他人却意味着很多。
 - C. 我们虽要付出一些努力来展示给他人你对他们的欣赏,但这对他人却意味着很多。
 - D. 展示给他人你对他们的欣赏没有什么影响力,但这对他人却意味着很多。
4. The happiness created by showing our appreciation has far-reaching effects, both for ourselves and for others.
- A. 幸福可以通过表达我们的感激而获得,这无论对我们自己还是他人,都有着重要的影响。
 - B. 幸福可以通过表达我们的感激而获得,这无论对我们自己还是他人,都有着深远的影响。
 - C. 通过表达我们的感激而带来的快乐无论对我们自己,还是对他人都有着深远的影响。
 - D. 通过表达我们的感激而带来的快乐无论对我们自己,还是对他人都有着重要的影响。
5. Give to someone else. This is the best way to spread your gratitude. For example, you could volunteer your time to help those less lucky. This could make their day without you even knowing it. If they in turn give it to someone else, the cycle could continue without end.

II. Translate the following phrases into English.

- 1. 认真的态度 _____
 人民的态度 _____
 团队协作的精神 _____
- 2. 解决问题的方法 _____
 筹钱的方法 _____
 人机交互的方法 _____
- 3. 停止呼吸 _____
 停止抱怨 _____
 停止上网 _____
- 4. 余下的饼干 _____
 余下的钱 _____
 余下的时间 _____

5. 没有幽默感 _____
 没有浴室 _____
 无畏 _____

Writing

I. Rearrange the order of the words to form simple sentences according to the Chinese instructions in the brackets.

1. will, their, next Thursday, send in, reports, all the members (陈述句)

2. we, have a break, go on with, like to, or, shall, the work, would you (选择疑问句)

3. understand you, slowly, so that, may, speak to him, better, he (祈使句)

4. terrible, these days, we've been, what, having, weather (感叹句)

5. news items, this morning, there, any, in the paper, interesting, are (一般疑问句)

II. Which type of sentence does each of the following sentences belong to? Please write the corresponding letters in the brackets.

- A. 并列句 B. 同位语从句 C. 简单句 D. 定语从句
 E. 主语从句 F. 让步状语从句 G. 原因状语从句

- () 1. You must go early, otherwise you will miss the bus.
 () 2. The news that they had won the game soon spread over the whole school.
 () 3. Tony is listening to the music and doing his homework.
 () 4. The Great Wall is the last place Mr. Smith is going to visit before he leaves Beijing.
 () 5. He not only invited me into his house, but he actually offered me a drink.
 () 6. That the boy didn't take medicine made his mother angry.
 () 7. He gave me not only money but also advice.
 () 8. Although it's raining, they are still working in the field.
 () 9. He couldn't answer the question, since he hadn't made up his mind.
 () 10. The food was not good, but at least it was cheap.

Hot Words and Phrases

◎ *screen ager* (屏幕一代)

screen ager 指迷恋电视、电脑的一代，即整天泡在荧光屏前看电视或玩电脑游戏的孩子。

◎ *copycatting* (山寨)

“山寨”原义代表那些占山为王而不受管辖的势力范围。如今，该词已经成为一个最常用、最大众的流行名词。它因“山寨手机”而闻名，并迅速成为模仿、翻版、仿真的代名词。由此引发的“山寨文化”现象被深深地打上了创新、恶搞和非主流的烙印。

◎ *swine flu* (猪流感)

swine flu 就是“猪流感”，全称为 *swine influenza*，是一种由 A 类流感病毒引起并在猪与猪之间传播的呼吸系统疾病。至今，影响到人类的动物类流感有 *bird flu* (禽流感) 和 *swine flu*。普通的 *human flu* (人类流感) 还会因季节的变化而出现 *seasonal flu* (季节性流感)。

◎ *earworm* (耳朵虫)

某天早晨起床，满脑子都是一首歌的旋律，刷牙洗脸的时候，嘴里不由自主哼出来的也是这首歌，走在上班的路上，耳边还是它的旋律。难道是晚上睡觉梦到这首歌了？别着急，这样的事情很多人都经历过，研究人员把这种现象叫做 *earworm*。

◎ *cold feet* (丧失勇气)

如果你的脚被冻僵了，那你就寸步难行。*cold feet* 的引申义就是“失去勇气，感到害怕”，以至于不敢采取任何行动，或者干脆打退堂鼓。