

## Guidance for students who wish to use a translation dictionary in on-campus exams

### AT A GLANCE:

#### Allowed

- Dictionaries that translate the word directly between English and another language or give brief examples of use

#### Not allowed

- Dictionaries that give definitions or contain additional information such as sample letters, scientific or historical information, etc
- English language dictionaries
- Subject-related dictionaries
- Notes or annotations of any kind
- Thesaurus
- Electronic dictionaries or translators

If your first language is not English, you are allowed to bring a **translation** dictionary to your exams. Please note the following information very carefully.

Depending which School you are studying in, you will either have to take your dictionary to the School Office for checking (the day before each exam), or you will have to complete a form (one form for each examination diet) that gives you permission to use a dictionary, explains the rules about dictionaries to you, and acts as a declaration that you have read and understood the rules. Please make early contact with your School office so they can advise you which method is to be used - do not assume, and do not wait until the examination day before asking. **You are not allowed to bring any dictionary with you to your exams unless it has been approved by one of these methods.**

**It is your responsibility to make sure you take the correct type of dictionary.**

Dictionaries must:

- Be **translation only** dictionaries (eg Chinese-English/English-Chinese, French-English/English-French, German-English/English-German).
- **Not contain anything other than the word in English and the translation of the word into the other language, or the word in your own language and the translation into English.** Brief examples of how to use the word are permitted but there must be no definitions (explanations about what the word means). Some dictionaries have a section that contains information separate to the dictionary such as examples of letters, the periodic table, historical dates, and so on. Your dictionary must not contain this information. These rules mean some popular dictionaries such as the Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, and some others, are not allowed. If you are not sure your dictionary is an allowed type, please check with your School Office. Do not guess, do not take advice from other students, and do not assume that because you have brought it to previous exams that it is allowed.
- **Not contain any notes or annotations of any kind.** If you have borrowed a dictionary, or bought one from someone else, check it very carefully, as you will be responsible for any notes or annotations found in it, even if you did not write them or know they were there.

You are **not allowed** to bring:

- An English dictionary.
- A Thesaurus.
- A Subject-related dictionary (for example, Dictionary of Economics, Dictionary of Finance, Dictionary of Psychology).
- An electronic dictionary/translator.

Dictionaries will be checked by the invigilators in exams and any that are not of an approved type will be removed from you and you will be reported under the Code of Student Conduct for not following examination instructions. The usual penalty for bringing a prohibited dictionary type is a grade of H for the exam with a capped resit opportunity. If your dictionary contains notes, you are likely to receive an H for the exam, with no resit opportunity.

How dictionaries look inside will help you know if they are allowed.

If it looks like the one below – it is allowed. Note only the word and a brief example of use in both languages is given – no other information explaining what the word means.

钻(鑽) zuān I (动) drill; bore  
II (名) diamond

see also zūn

钻床(床) zuānchuáng (名) drilling machine; driller

钻机(机) zuānjī (名) (drilling) rig

钻井 zuānjǐng (名) well drilling

钻石 zuānshí (名) diamond

钻头(头) zuāntóu (名) bit (of a drill)

嘴 zuǐ (名) mouth; 闭—! Shut up! 光—上没 pay lip service. 瓶—儿 the mouth of a bottle. 烟—儿 cigarette holder

嘴巴 zuǐba (名) mouth

嘴唇 zuǐchún (名) lip

嘴紧(紧) zuǐjǐn (形) tight-lipped

嘴快 zuǐkuài (形) have a loose tongue

嘴脸(脸) zuǐliǎn (名)(贬) look; features

嘴皮子 zuǐpízi (名)(口) lips (of a glib talker); 耍— talk glibly

嘴碎 zuǐsuì (形) garrulous

嘴甜 zuǐtián (形) fond of honeyed words

嘴硬 zuǐyǐng (形) reluctant or unwilling to admit error or defeat

醉 zuì (形) 1 drunk; inebriated; 烂— be dead drunk. 他有点儿—. He's tipsy. 2 (of certain food or fruits) liquor-saturated; 一枣 liquor-saturated dates

醉鬼 zuìguǐ (名) drunkard

醉汉(汉) zuìhàn (名) drunken man; drunkard

醉生梦(梦)死 zuìshēng-mèngsǐ lead an aimless and often dissipated life

醉翁之意不在酒 zuìwēng zhī yì bù zài jiǔ the drinker's mind is occupied with sth. other than wine — have ulterior motives

醉心 zuìxīn (动) be bent on; be engrossed in: 一于数学的研究 be engrossed in the study of mathematics

醉醺醺 zuìxūnxūn (形) tipsy; drunk

醉意 zuìyì (名) signs of getting drunk; 有几分— be a bit tipsy

最 zuì (副) [indicating the superlative degree]: 一好 the best. 一小的 smallest. 一美丽的 most beautiful. 一能说明问题 can best illustrate this problem

最初 zuìchū (名) initial; first: 一阶段 the initial stage. 一印象 first impressions

最低工资 zuìdī gōngzī minimum wage or salary

最多 zuìduō (副) at most: 我在那儿—能呆三天. I can stay there for at most three

days.

最好 zuìhǎo I (形) best; first-rate: 一的办法 the best way II (副) had better; it would be best: 你—先别告诉他. You'd better not tell him now.

最后(后) zuìhòu (名) last; final; at last; eventually: 一本 final text. 一的结论 the final conclusion. 作—挣扎 make a last-ditch struggle

最后(后)通牒 zuìhòu tōngdié ultimatum

最惠国(国) zuìhuìguó most-favoured-nation; MFN: 给以—待遇 accord (a country) most-favoured-nation treatment

最近 zuìjìn (名) 1 recently; lately; of late: 一几年 in the last few years. 一的消息 the latest news 2 soon; in the near future

最终 zuìzhōng (形) final; ultimate: 一目的 the ultimate aim. 一回答 the final answer

罪 zuì (名) 1 guilt; crime: 有— be guilty of a crime 2 fault; blame: 归—于某人 lay the blame on sb. 3 suffering; hardship: 受— suffer; have a hard time

罪大恶(恶)极(极) zuìdà-èjí be guilty of the most heinous crimes

罪恶(恶) zuì'è (名) crime; evil: 一滔天 be guilty of monstrous crimes

罪犯 zuìfàn (名) criminal; culprit

罪过(过) zuìguò (名) fault; offence; sin

罪魁祸首(头) zuìkuí tuóshǒu chief criminal; arch-criminal

罪名 zuìmíng (名) charge; accusation

罪孽 zuìniè (名) sin: 一深重 be steeped in iniquity

罪行 zuìxíng (名) crime; offence

罪责 zuìzè (名) responsibility for an offence: 一难逃 cannot get away with (the crime)

罪证 zuìzhèng (名) evidence of a crime

罪状(状) zuìzhuàng (名) criminal acts

尊 zūn (动) respect; esteem

尊称(称) zūnchēng (名) respectful form of address

尊敬 zūnjìng I (动) respect; esteem; reverse: 一父母 show respect to one's parents II (形) honourable; distinguished

尊严(嚴) zūnyán (名) dignity; honour: 法制的一 dignity of the legal system. 保持— maintain one's dignity

Z



If it looks like the one below – it is **not** allowed, because the meaning of the word is given.

**E**

**evolution** **AW** /i:və'lu:ʃn; ,ev-/ *noun* [U] **1** (biology 生) the gradual development of plants, animals, etc. over many years as they adapt to changes in their environment 进化: *the evolution of the human species* 人类的进化 ◊ *Darwin's theory of evolution* 达尔文的进化论 **2** the gradual development of sth 演变; 发展; 渐进: *In politics Britain has preferred evolution to revolution* (= gradual development to sudden violent change). 英国在政治上宁愿渐进而不愿革命。

**evolutionary** **AW** /i:və'lu:ʃənri; ,ev-; *NAmE* -neri/ *adj.* connected with evolution; connected with gradual development and change 进化的; 演变的; 逐渐发展的: *evolutionary theory* 进化论 ◊ *evolutionary change* 逐渐演变 ▶ **evolutionarily** *adv.*

**evolutionist** **AW** /i:və'lu:ʃnɪst; ,ev-/ *noun, adj.*  
**noun** a person who believes in the theories of EVOLUTION and NATURAL SELECTION 进化论者  
**adj.** relating to the theories of EVOLUTION and NATURAL SELECTION 进化论的 ▶ **evolutionism** /i:və'lu:ʃnɪzəm; ,ev-/ *noun* [U]

**evolve** **AW** /i'vɒlv; *NAmE* i'vɑ:lɪv/ *verb* **1** [I, T] to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form; to develop sth in this way (使) 逐渐形成, 逐步发展, 逐渐演变: ~ (from sth) (into sth) *The idea evolved from a drawing I discovered in the attic.* 这种想法是从我在阁楼里发现的一幅画得到启发的。 ◊ *The company has evolved into a major chemical manufacturer.* 这家公司已逐步发展成一家大型的化工厂。 ◊ ~ sth (from sth) *Each school must evolve its own way of working.* 每所学校必须发展出自己的办学方式。 **2** [I, T] (biology 生) (of plants, animals, etc. 动植物等) to develop over time, often many generations, into forms that are better adapted to survive changes in their environment 进化: ~ (from sth) *The three species evolved from a single ancestor.* 这三种生物从同一祖先进化而来。 ◊ ~ sth *The dolphin has evolved a highly developed jaw.* 海豚已经进化出高度发达的下颌。

**ewe** /ju:/ *noun* a female sheep 母羊; 雌羊; 牝羊 ◊ COMPARE RAM *n.* (1)

**ewer** /'ju:ə(r)/ *noun* a large JUG used in the past for carrying water (旧时提水用的) 大口水壶, 大口水罐

**eww** (also ew) /'i:u:/ *exclamation* the way of writing the sound /'i:u:/ that people make when they think that sth is disgusting or unpleasant 唔, 呃, 噢呀 (书写形式, 表示恶心或厌恶时发出的声音): *Eww! There's a fly in my lemonade!* 呃! 我的柠檬水里有只苍蝇! ◊ MORE LIKE THIS 2, page R25

**ex** /eks/ *noun, prep.*  
**noun** (pl. *exes*) (informal) a person's former wife, husband or partner 前妻; 前夫; 以前的性伴侣: *The children are spending the weekend with my ex and his new wife.* 孩子们与我的前夫及其新夫人在一起度周末。  
**prep.** (BrE) not including sth 不包括; 除...之外: *The price is £1 500 ex VAT.* 价格为 1 500 英镑, 不含增值税。

**ex-** /eks/ *prefix* (in nouns 构成名词) former 前任: *ex-wife* 前妻 ◊ *ex-president* 前总裁 ◊ MORE LIKE THIS 6, page R25

**exacerbate** /ɪg'zæsəbeɪt; *NAmE* ɪg'zæsərb-/ *verb* ~ sth (formal) to make sth worse, especially a disease or problem 使恶化; 使加剧; 使加重 **SYN** aggravate: *The symptoms may be exacerbated by certain drugs.* 这些症状可能会因为某些药物而加重。 ▶ **exacerbation** *noun* [U, C]

**exact** /ɪg'zækt/ *verb* [I, T] to demand or require sth from sb 要求; 索取: *She was determined to exact a promise from him.* 她决意要他作出许诺。 **2** to make sth bad happen to sb 迫使; 强迫: ~ sth *He exacted a terrible revenge for their treatment of him.* 他因受他们的虐待而痛加报复。 ◊ ~ sth from sb *He exacted a high price from workers* (= can affect them badly). 压力可能迫使工人付出昂贵的代价。 ▶ **exactness** *noun* [U] (formal)

**exact-ing** /ɪg'zæktɪŋ/ *adj.* needing or demanding a lot of effort and care about details 严谨细致的; 要求小心仔细的工作 ◊ **SYN** demanding: *exacting work* 艰巨的工作 ◊ *products designed to meet the exacting standards of today's marketplace* 为符合当今市场严格的标准而设计的产品 ◊ *He was an exacting man to work for.* 他对手下的人要求极为严格。

**exact-itude** /ɪg'zæktɪtju:d; *NAmE* -tʊd/ *noun* [U] (formal) the quality of being very accurate and exact 精确性; 准确性

**exactly** /ɪg'zæktli/ *adv.* **1** used to emphasize that sth is correct in every way or in every detail 精确地; 准确地; 确切地 **SYN** precisely: *I know exactly how she felt.* 我完全清楚她的感受。 ◊ *Do exactly as I tell you.* 严格按照我说的办。 ◊ *It happened almost exactly a year ago.* 这件事情发生差不多正好一年了。 ◊ *It's exactly nine o'clock.* 现在是九点整。 ◊ *You haven't changed at all—you still look exactly the same.* 你一点没变, 看上去依然是老样子。 ◊ *His words had exactly the opposite effect.* 他的话产生了截然相反的效果。 ◊ *Your answer is exactly right.* 你的回答完全正确。 ◊ *It was a warm day, if not exactly hot.* 这一天即使算不上热, 也是一个暖和的日子。 **2** (informal) used to ask for more information about sth (要求得到更多信息) 究竟, 到底: *Where exactly did you stay in France?* 你究竟待在法国什么地方? ◊ (disapproving) *Exactly what are you trying to tell me?* 你到底想对我说什么? **3** used as a reply, agreeing with what sb has just said, or emphasizing that it is correct (答语, 表示赞同或强调正确) 一点不错, 正是如此, 完全正确: *'You mean somebody in this room must be the murderer?'* 'Exactly.' "你的意思是这屋子里肯定有人是凶手?" "正是。"

**IDM** **not exactly** (informal) **1** used when you are saying the opposite of what you really mean (说反话时用) 根本不, 决不, 一点也不: *He wasn't exactly pleased to see us—in fact he refused to open the door.* 他根本不愿意我们, 事实上他连门都不开。 ◊ *It's not exactly beautiful, is it? (= it's ugly)* 这一点也不美, 是吗? **2** used when you are correcting sth that sb has said (纠正对方刚说过的话) 不完全: *'So he told you you'd got the job?'* 'Not exactly, but he said they were impressed with me.' "如此说来, 他对你说你们得到了这份工作了?" "不完全是这样, 不过他说明他们留下了深刻的印象。"

**ex-ag-gerate** /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/ *verb* [I, T] to make sth seem larger than it is 夸大; 夸张; 使显得比实际更重要 than

