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https／／www．100tes．com／kao＿ti2020／126／2021＿2022＿GMAT＿E8＿8 0＿83＿E8＿AF＿95＿c89＿126805．htm 82．In thiseditorial the author assertsthat opinion pollsare little better than random gueseesto predicting outcomes of presidential elections．The authorsbasisfor this assertion isthat opinion pollsmeasure only the preferences of votersat the time of the poll and that many voterschange their preferencesseveral time before votingsome remaining undecided until the moment they cast their vote．The authorsreasoning is unconvincing in two critical respects．First of alt the predictions based on random guessing are such that the greater the number of candidates，the lesslikely the prediction will be correct．The reason for thisisobvious random guessing requiresthat no outside information be allowed to influence theguess Predictionsbased on opinion polls，on the other hand，will differ considerably from those based on random guessessimply because outside information will influence the result．For example，in a four－person race，random guesing would yield the correct prediction 25 percent of the time， whereasthe percentage of correct predictionsbased on opinion polls would be much higher．The reason for thisdisparity issimple． O pinion pollsenable usto narrow the choices That is，opinion polls serve to reduce the number of viable candidates in the votersmind and thereby increase the likelihood that the prediction based on them will be correct．In addition，while it istrue that many voters change their mindsseveral timesbefore voting，and that some remain
undecided until entering the voting booth，thisisnot true of everyone．M oreover，people who do change their mindsfrequently or wait until the last moment to decide havetypically narrowed their choice to afew candidates In conclusion，the author ismistaken in believing that random guessing would be as reliable asopinion polls in predicting the outcomes of presidential elections． 100 T est 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问
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