

# Lecture Four

(10大类逻辑错误原理、逻辑、语言  
之I-“调查类错误”)

# 本节课授课要点

- 调查类错误的分类
- 调查类错误核心攻击原理
- 调查类错误标志词
- 调查类错误各子类错误剖析、题库代表性题目讲解、攻击体系讲解
- 调查类错误写作词汇归纳

# **I 调查类错误的分类**

## **(I) Procedure**

- A. Selective sample**
- B. Quantity of the sample**
- C. Are the respondents being forthright?**

## **(2) Result of the survey**

- A. Do the statistics make any meaningfulness?**
- B. Respondents**

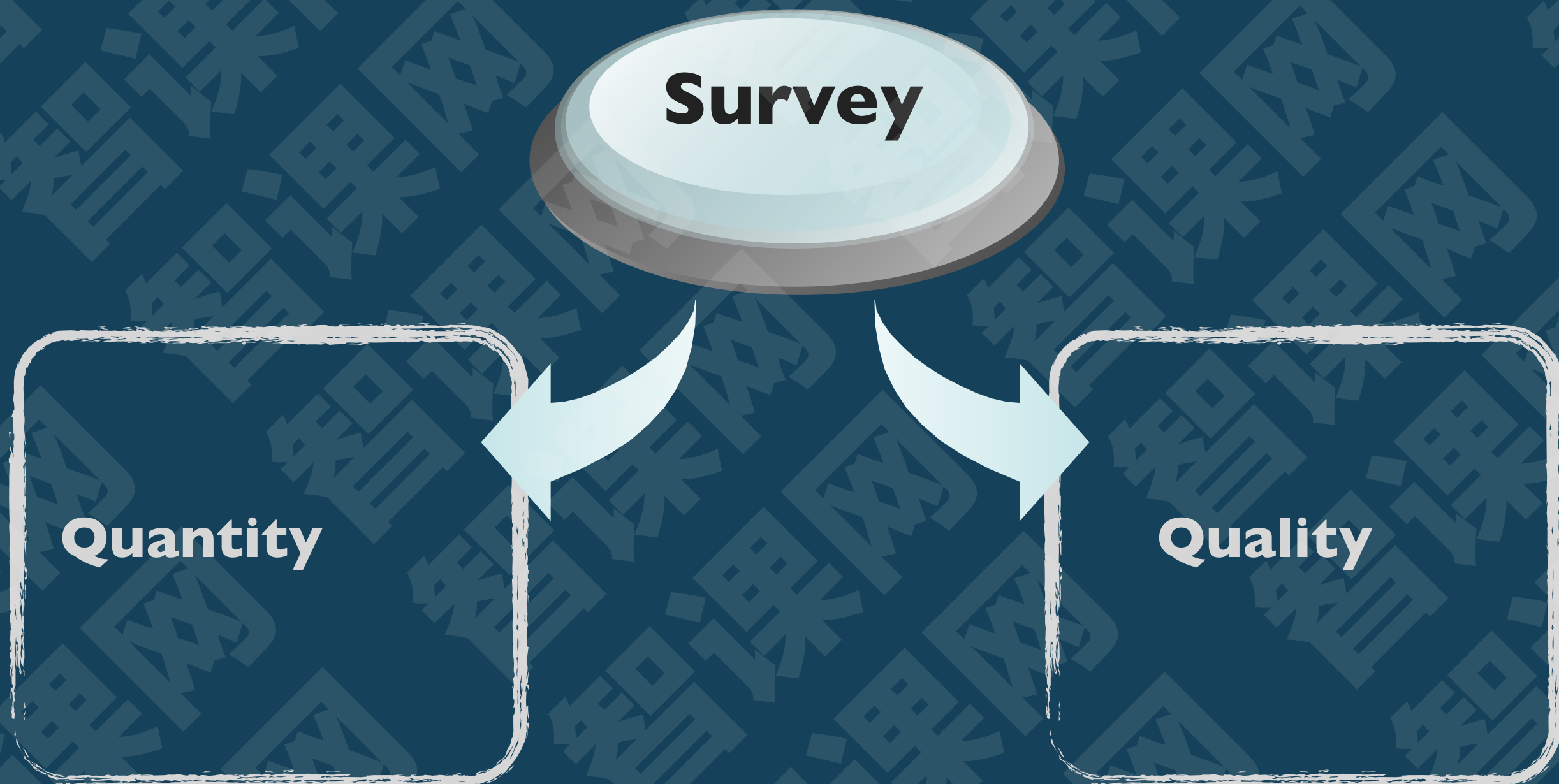
## **(3) Who conducted the survey?**

## **(4) When was the survey conducted?**

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# 调查类错误核心攻击原理：“2 Q”



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# 调查类错误标志词

- **survey**
- **study**
- **sample**
- **respondent**
- **response**
- **answer**
- **taste**
- **1500**
- **96%**
- **many most**

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## A. Selective sample

解析：样本选择随机性问题

例题：OG Argument 官方题库第8题

The following appeared in the editorial section of a corporate newsletter:  
“The common notion that workers are generally apathetic about management issues is false, or at least outdated: a recently published survey indicates that 79 percent of the nearly 1,200 workers who responded to survey questionnaires expressed a high level of interest in the topics of corporate restructuring and redesign of benefits programs.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.

## A. Selective sample

解析：样本选择随机性问题

例题：OG Argument 官方题库第10题

The following appeared in the editorial section of a local newspaper:

“This past winter, 200 students from Waymarsh State College traveled to the state capitol building to protest against proposed cuts in funding for various state college programs. The other 12,000 Waymarsh students evidently weren’t so concerned about their education: they either stayed on campus or left for winter break. Since the group who did not protest is far more numerous, it is more representative of the state’s college students than are the protesters. Therefore the state legislature need not heed the appeals of the protesting students.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.

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## B. Quantity of the sample

解析：样本数量多是错，少是错，没说数量更是错

例题：OG Argument 官方题库第25题

The following appeared as part of an article in a magazine on lifestyles:

“Two years ago, City L was listed 14th in an annual survey that ranks cities according to the quality of life that can be enjoyed by those living in them. This information will enable people who are moving to the state in which City L is located to confidently identify one place, at least, where schools are good, housing is affordable, people are friendly, the environment is safe, and the arts flourish.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.

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# 调查类错误攻击体系

**Unless the surveyor sampled a sufficient number of \_\_\_\_\_ and did so randomly across the entire \_\_\_\_\_ spectrum, the survey results are not reliable to gauge \_\_\_\_\_ generally. The number of respondents/samples, in itself, does not ensure representativeness.**

**For example, if the samples included only\_\_\_\_, then the results would no doubt suggest \_\_\_\_\_. Or if the grosses are considerable, (1200) would account for only a little percentage, which would render the result of the survey meaningless.**

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A. Do the statistics make any meaningfulness?

解析：数据准确但是无法支持结论

例题：OG Argument 官方题库第43题

The following appeared in an article in the health section of a newspaper:

“There is a common misconception that university hospitals are better than community or private hospitals. This notion is unfounded, however: the university hospitals in our region employ 15 percent fewer doctors, have a 20 percent lower success rate in treating patients, make far less overall profit, and pay their medical staff considerably less than do private hospitals. Furthermore, many doctors at university hospitals typically divide their time among teaching, conducting research, and treating patients. From this it seems clear that the quality of care at university hospitals is lower than that at other kinds of hospitals.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.



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## B. Respondents

解析：回应者无法代表被调查对象全局

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Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.

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### (3) Who conducted the survey?

解析：调查者必须是第三方中立机构或者个体

例题：OG Argument 官方题库第13题

The following appeared as part of a campaign to sell advertising time on a local radio station to local businesses:

“The Cumquat Café began advertising on **our** local radio station this year and was delighted to see its business increase by 10 percent over last year’s totals. Their success shows you how you can use radio advertising to make your business more profitable.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.

### (3) Who conducted the survey?

- 写作关键信息表达：
  - **Cross-bencher**
  - **Non-aligned**

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(4) When was the survey conducted?

解析：调查采样时间需要和得出结论的时间足够近

例题：OG Argument 官方题库第25题

The following appeared as part of an article in a magazine on lifestyles:

“Two years ago, City L was listed 14th in an annual survey that ranks cities according to the quality of life that can be enjoyed by those living in them. This information will enable people who are moving to the state in which City L is located to confidently identify one place, at least, where schools are good, housing is affordable, people are friendly, the environment is safe, and the arts flourish.”

Discuss how well reasoned ... etc.



(4) When was the survey conducted?

写作需要的信息表达：

A threshold problem is that the newspaper neglects to indicate when the survey was actually conducted.

When samples are used to make general claims about a particular group, the samples should be close enough in time to the generalization.

All we know in this newspaper is that\_\_\_\_\_.

## C. 调查人是否说真话

We are not informed whether the survey responses are anonymous, even confidential. If they were not, .....

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# 调查类错误写作词汇归纳

- 名词类
- survey
- questionnaire
- statistical study
- sample
- specimen
- sampling
- accidental sampling
- class sampling
- randomness
- randomness

# 调查类错误写作词汇归纳

- **quantity**
- **quality**
- **statistic**
- **poll**
- **absolute value**
- **percentage**
- **proportion**
- **validity**
- **statistical validity**
- **range**
- **spectrum**
- **scope**

# 调查类错误写作词汇归纳

- 动词类
- select
- choose
- sample
- indagate
- comprise
- investigate
- examine
- scrutinize



# 调查类错误写作词汇归纳

- 形容词/副词类：

- valid
- authentic
- random
- quantitative
- statistical
- representative
- characteristic
- typical
- far-ranging
- comprehensive
- extensive
- generally
- universally
- rifely

# 回顾本节课授课要点

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# 预告下节课授课要点

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*The End*