

## poll

I

1. [pɒl] *n*
  - 1) список избирателей
  - 2) лицо в списке; человек, голова
  2. регистрация избирателей
  3. 1) подсчёт голосов  
how does the poll stand? - кто лидирует?; как распределяются голоса?
  - 2) количество поданных голосов, результат голосования  
heavy [poor /light/] poll - высокий [низкий] процент участия в выборах  
to declare the poll - объявить результаты голосования  
to be at the head of the poll - получить наибольшее количество голосов
  4. голосование, баллотировка  
to go to the polls - выставлять свою кандидатуру /баллотироваться/ [см. тж. 5]  
exclusion of women from the poll - лишение женщин права голоса  
there will be a second poll - будет проведён второй тур голосования
  5. *обыкн. pl* избирательный пункт  
to go to the polls - идти на выборы /голосовать/ [см. тж. 4]  
polls will be open all day - избирательные участки /пункты/ будут открыты целый день
  6. опрос  
public-opinion poll - опрос общественного мнения; выяснение мнения населения путём выборочного опроса  
Gallup [Harris] poll - опрос общественного мнения, проводимый институтом Гэллага [Харриса]
  7. *сокр. от* poll tax
  8. *шутл.*
    - 1) голова  
grey [snow-white] poll - седая [белая как снег] голова
    - 2) макушка; затылок
    9. обух; обушок
    10. комолое, безрогое животное
2. [pɒl] *a*  
безрогий, комолый  
poll cow - комолая корова
3. [pɒl] *v*
  1. голосовать  
to poll for a candidate - голосовать за кандидата  
the town polls tomorrow - завтра в городе состоятся выборы
  2. *pass*
    - 1) проводить голосование  
the constituency was polled to the last man - избиратели проголосовали все до одного
    - 2) подсчитывать голоса
    - 3) включать в список избирателей налогоплательщиков *и т. п.*
  3. получать голоса  
to poll enough votes - собрать достаточное количество /число/ голосов  
this party only polled a quarter of the votes cast - эта партия получила только четвертую часть всех поданных голосов
  4. 1) проводить анкетный опрос населения (*для определения общественного мнения*)  
2) опрашивать каждого в отдельности  
to poll the assembly - опросить присутствующих
  5. подрезать верхушку (*деревя и т. п.*)
  6. срезать рога
  7. стричь волосы *или* шерсть
  8. *арх.* облагать непосильным налогом; заниматься вымогательством

II

[pɒl] = Poll<sup>2</sup>

## poll

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

poll [poll polls polled polling] noun, verb BrE [pəʊl] <sup>m</sup> NAmE [pou] <sup>m</sup>

noun

1. (*also* **o'pinion poll**) **countable** the process of questioning people who are representative of a larger group in order to get information about the general opinion  
**Syn:** ↑survey
  - to **carry out/conduct** a poll
  - A recent poll suggests some surprising changes in public opinion.
  - A nationwide poll revealed different food preferences in the North and the South.
2. **countable** (*also* **the polls plural**) the process of voting at an election; the process of counting the votes
  - The final result of the poll will be known tomorrow.
  - Their defeat **at the polls** came as a big shock.
  - Thursday is traditionally the day when Britain **goes to the polls** (= when elections are held) .
  - Polls close (= voting ends) at 9 p.m.
3. **singular** the number of votes given in an election

**Syn:** ↑ballot

- Labour is ahead in the poll.
- They gained 20% of the poll.

**see also** ↑deed poll, ↑exit poll, ↑straw poll

Word Origin:

Middle English (in the sense 'head'): perhaps of Low German origin. The original sense was 'head', and hence 'an individual person among a number', which led to the sense 'number of people ascertained by counting of heads' and then 'counting of heads or of votes' (17th cent.).

Culture:**elections**

In Britain, a **general election** takes place at least every five years, when the **electorate** (= all the people in the country who can vote) vote for the **Members of Parliament** or **MPs** in the ↑**House of Commons**. Each MP represents a **constituency**, which is an area of the country with a roughly equal number of people (about 90 000 people) and is expected to be interested in the affairs of the constituency and to represent the interests of local people. If an MP dies or **resigns**, a ↑**by-election** is held in the constituency he or she represented. Before an election one person is chosen by each of the main political parties to be their **candidate**. **Independent candidates**, who do not belong to a political party, can also **stand for election**. Each candidate has to leave a **deposit** with the ↑**returning officer**, the person responsible for managing the election, which is returned to them if they win more than 5% of the votes, otherwise they **lose their deposit**. Before an election, candidates **campaign** for support in their constituency and local **party workers** spend their time **canvassing**, going from house to house to ask people about how they intend to vote. At the national level the parties spend a lot of money on advertising and **media coverage**. They cannot buy television time, but each party is allowed a number of strictly timed ↑**party political broadcasts**.

Anyone over the age of 18 has the right to vote at elections, provided they are on the **electoral register** (= list of adults in a constituency). Voting is not **compulsory**. The **turnout** (= number of people who vote) in recent general elections has been about 60%, although in the past 75% was more usual. On the day of the election, called **polling day**, voters go to a **polling station**, often in a local school or church hall, and are given a **ballot paper**. The ballot paper lists all the candidates for that constituency and the parties they represent. The voter goes into a **polling booth**, where nobody can see what he or she is writing, and puts a cross next to the name of one candidate only. After **the polls** close, the ballot papers are taken to a central place to be counted. **Counting** usually takes place on the same day as the election, continuing late into the night if necessary. If the number of votes for two candidates is very close, they can demand a **recount**. Only the candidate who gets the most votes in each constituency is elected. This system is called **first past the post**. The winning party, which forms the next **government**, is the one that wins most **seats** in Parliament (= has the most MPs).

In the US, elections are held regularly for **President of the US**, for both houses of ↑**Congress** and for state and local government offices. Candidates usually **run for office** with the support of one of the two main political parties, the **Republicans** or the **Democrats**, although anyone wanting to run as an **independent** can organize a **petition** and ask people to sign it. Some people also run as ↑**write-in candidates**: they ask voters to add their name to the ballot when they vote. A large amount of money is spent on election **campaigning**, where candidates try to achieve **name recognition** (= making their names widely known) by advertising on television, in newspapers and on **posters**. They take part in **debates** and hold **rallies** where they give speeches and go round '**pressing the flesh**', shaking hands with as many voters as possible.

Only a person over 35 who was born in the US can **run for President**. Presidential elections are held every four years and early in election year, the political parties choose their candidates through a series of ↑**primary** elections held in each state. As these **rac**es take place it gradually becomes clear which candidates are the strongest and in the summer each party holds a **convention** to make the final choice of candidates for President and Vice-President. In November, the people go to vote and although the President is said to be directly elected, the official vote is made by an ↑**electoral college**. Each state has a certain number of **electors** in the college based on the state's population. All the electors from a state must vote for the candidate who got the most votes in the state, and the candidate with at least 270 votes out of 538 becomes President. After the election, the new President goes to Washington for the **inauguration** on 20 January, and takes the **oath of office**.

Americans over the age of 18 have the right to vote, but only about half of them take part in presidential elections and **voter turnout** for other elections is even lower. On election day, voters go to polling stations where they first have to sign their name in a book that lists all the voters in the **precinct** (= area) and then **cast a vote**. Some states use **computerized** voting systems and in others voters pull down a metal **lever** beside the name of the person they want to vote for which operates a mechanical counter. It is possible to select all the candidates from one party, which is called **voting a straight ticket**, but many voters choose candidates from both parties and **vote a split ticket**. Journalists and **pollsters** are allowed to ask people how they voted and these **exit polls** help to predict election results. However, the results of exit polls may not be announced until polling stations everywhere have closed, in case they influence the result.

Synonyms:**election**

vote • poll • referendum • ballot

These are all words for an event in which people choose a representative or decide sth by voting.

**election** • an occasion on which people officially choose a political representative or government by voting: ▪ Who did you vote for in the last election?

**vote** • an occasion on which a group of people vote for sb/sth: ▪ They took a vote on who should go first.

**poll** • (journalism) the process of voting in an election: ▪ They suffered a defeat ▪ at the polls ▪

**referendum** • an occasion on which all the adults in a country can vote on a particular issue

**ballot** • the system of voting by marking an election paper, especially in secret; an occasion on which a vote is held: ▪ The leader will be chosen by secret ballot.

**Ballot** is usually used about a vote within an organization rather than an occasion on which the public vote.  
 a **national/local** election/vote/poll/referendum/ballot  
 to **have/hold/conduct** a(n) election/vote/poll/referendum/ballot

Example Bank:

- Clearer policies might have widened our lead in the polls.
- Counting will begin as soon as the polls close.
- Exit polls suggest a big Labour majority, but the true picture will only be known after the count.
- Exit polls suggest a big majority for the party.
- Have you seen the latest poll?
- I don't read opinion polls.
- I took a straw poll among my colleagues to find out how many can use chopsticks.
- In five days, the nation goes to the polls to elect the next president.
- Missouri requires the parties to register poll watchers before election day.
- Only 22% of poll respondents say they have a positive opinion of him.
- She was defeated at the polls.
- The country goes to the polls on May 7th to elect local councillors.
- The latest tracking poll shows the Democrats leading by four percentage points.
- The party is leading in the polls.
- The poll asked voters what was the most important moral issue that affected their vote.
- The president's poll numbers are sinking fast in the West.
- With a week to go until polling day, the Conservatives are still behind in the polls.
- poll data on consumer attitudes
- success in the polls
- the results generated by the poll question
- A nationwide poll revealed differences in food preferences between the North and South.
- Nelson has a clear lead in the opinion polls.
- The polls close at 10 pm.
- They suffered a resounding defeat at the polls.
- Thursday is traditionally the day when Britain goes to the polls.

verb

1. **transitive, intransitive** to receive a particular number of votes in an election
  - ~ **sth** They polled 39% of the vote in the last election.
  - + **adv./prep.** The Republicans have polled well (= received many votes) in recent elections.
2. **transitive, usually passive** ~ **sb** to ask a large number of members of the public what they think about sth

**Syn:** ↑survey

- Over 50% of those polled were against the proposed military action.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	poll
	BrE /pɔ:l/
	NAme /pɔ:l/
he / she / it	polls
	BrE /pɔ:lz/
	NAme /pɔ:lz/
past simple, past participle	polled
	BrE /pɔ:ld/
	NAme /pɔ:ld/
-ing form	polling
	BrE /pɔ:lɪŋ/
	NAme /pɔ:lɪŋ/

Word Origin:

Middle English (in the sense 'head'): perhaps of Low German origin. The original sense was 'head', and hence 'an individual person among a number', which led to the sense 'number of people ascertained by counting of heads' and then 'counting of heads or of votes' (17th cent.).

Example Bank:

- The film was voted top by critics polled by 'Movie' magazine.

See also: ↑opinion poll

**poll**

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

1. **poll**<sup>1</sup> **W3** /pɔ:l \$ pɔ:l/ **BrE** <sup>ˈ</sup> **AmE** <sup>ˈ</sup> **noun**

[Date: 1600-1700; Origin: poll 'head' (13-19 centuries), from Middle Low German; from the idea of counting heads]

1. [countable] the process of finding out what people think about something by asking many people the same question, or the record of the result **SYN** opinion poll, survey:

- A recent poll found that 80% of Californians support the governor.
- Polls indicate that education is the top issue with voters.
- Labour is ahead in the polls.

The latest **public opinion poll** showed that 25% of us consider ourselves superstitious.

**conduct/carry out/do a poll**

" a poll conducted by 'USA Today'

**poll on**

" a poll on eating habits

**poll of**

" a poll of 1,000 people

2. **go to the polls** to vote in an election:

" Ten million voters went to the polls.

3. [**singular**] **British English** the process of voting in an election, or the number of votes recorded:

" Labour won the election with 40% of the poll.

" The result of the poll won't be known until around midnight.

4. **the polls** the place where you can go to vote in an election:

" The polls will close in an hour.

• • •

**COLLOCATIONS**

■ **verbs**

- **carry out/take/do a poll** A similar poll was carried out among academics in the United States. | A poll taken last month gave the Democrats a seven-point lead.
- **conduct a poll** *formal* (=carry out a poll) The poll was conducted with a sample of 1,023 adults.
- **a poll shows/indicates/suggests something** Polls show that older voters are most concerned about economic issues.
- **a poll finds something** Our poll found that 29 percent rated his performance as good.

■ **poll + NOUN**

- **poll results/findings** The poll results are very encouraging.
- **a poll rating** (=showing how popular someone is) His poll ratings keep slipping.

■ **ADJECTIVES/NOUN + poll**

- **an opinion poll** (=that measures what people think about something) A recent opinion poll showed strong support for the government.
- **an exit poll** (=when people are asked how they have just voted) The exit polls said that 46 percent of women had voted for Obama.
- **a popularity poll** (=measuring how popular someone is) In most popularity polls, he is in fourth or fifth place.
- **a local/national/statewide etc poll** Local polls show him leading by only two or three points.

■ **phrases**

- **sb's lead in the polls** Labour soon regained its lead in the polls.
- **sb's standing in the polls** (=how popular a poll shows them to be) The President's standing in the polls declined sharply.
- **be ahead/leading in the polls** The good news is that we are ahead in the polls.
- **be behind/trailing in the polls** At the moment the Democrats are trailing in the polls.

II. **poll**<sup>2</sup> *BrE* <sup>+</sup> *AmE* <sup>+</sup> *verb* [transitive]

1. to ask a lot of people the same questions in order to find out what they think about a subject:

" 18% of the women we polled said their husbands had a drinking problem.

2. to get a particular number of votes in an election:

" Labour polled just 4% of the vote.

• • •

**THESAURUS**

■ **ask a question**

- **ask** to speak or write to someone to get an answer: Did you ask about the price? | They asked me a lot of questions.
- **inquire/enquire** /ɪn'kwaɪə \$ -'kwaɪr/ *formal* to ask someone for information about something: I'm writing to inquire about the job that was advertised in yesterday's 'Times'.
- **demand** *especially written* to ask a question in a firm or angry way: 'Why didn't you call me?', she demanded.
- **interview** to ask someone questions, to find out if they are suitable for a job, or as part of a television or radio interview: When they interviewed me for the job, they didn't mention the salary. | David Letterman has interviewed all the stars.
- **poll** to officially ask a lot of people in order to find out their opinion on something: Over 1,000 people were polled for the report. | 64% of the people we polled said that they approved of the way the government had handled the crisis.

**poll**

Freakuency Pack

12500 **2290**<sup>MCW</sup>

15000 **1440**<sup>COCA</sup>

RANGE: **2k** POLL <sup>29126</sup>

poll <sup>13052</sup>

polls <sup>12139</sup>

polled <sup>1200</sup>

polling <sup>2731</sup>

pollings <sup>4</sup>

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

6579 **3221**<sup>12944</sup> *nn1*

72 **88725**<sup>74</sup> *vv0*

<sup>21</sup>171706<sup>21</sup> *vvi*  
<sup>8</sup>277723<sup>9</sup> *nnu*  
<sup>4</sup>430752<sup>4</sup> *jj*

---