**1st paragraph:**

The reading passage puts forward the issue/ raises the issue/proposal that …/ claims that…

However, this statement /proposal is questioned by the lecture which provides drastically different evidences and argues that…

**2nd paragraph: (1st reason)**

**The professor begins to reveal/ demonstrate/ verify/ manifest that....**(听力的点)**by pointing out...**(细节)

This evidence contradicts with the viewpoint that…(阅读的点), as stated/ demonstrated in the reading passage/ text/ article.

**3rd paragraph: (2nd reason)**

Then the professor goes on/continues to maintain that …（听力的点）

He thinks that （细节）

According to the reading passage, however，阅读的点

Therefore, the lecture goes against what is presented in the reading passage.

**4th paragraph: (3rd reason)**

Finally, the professor states that… 听力的点，since 细节。

This example/ point of view also casts doubt on the contents of the reading passage, which considers...阅读的点

（Flexible）Conclusion

In conclusion, the professor's points of view contradict with those in the passage. （感觉一句话足矣，也可以没有这段话）

On contemporary, With the advent of the technologically advanced society (the information explosive era),

1、XX（中心词)serves as a catalyst for our future success/

XX plays an essential/increasingly important role in…./

很简单的一句背景( 如so…that…/not only…but also).

2、However，when it comes to the choice between AA and BB/（加入一个疑问句）/When asked about whether改写题目people get into a dilemma.

3、Although it is well-known that 反方观点

4、According to my personality and experiences/As far as I am concerned/From my perspective, I cling to an unshakable belief that改写题目