TWE填空作文法－填空模板PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文
https／／www．100test．com／kao＿ti2020／118／2021＿2022＿TW E＿E5＿A1 ＿AB＿E7＿A9＿BA＿E4＿C81＿118914．htm TWE填空模板（一）对立观点式来源：www．examda．com1，给出两个对立的事物或者一个事物对立的两个方面，要求考生支持一方并进行说明。（A）具体表述如下：TOPIC：Some people like A．otherslikeB． Which one do you prefer－－A or B？Give specific reasonsand examplesto illustrate your answer．注：在这个命题形式的模板中有些大写字母代表如下：1，A和B表示选择的两种观点；2

CHOOSEA 和CHOOSEB表示对A，B的选择；3，DO C指题目中提及的某件事情，如：Some people prefer A in order to DO C 请考生在实际写作中根据题目将它们各自代表的内容填入。MODEL FORA：来源：www．examda．com1Some people hold the opinion that A issuperior to B in many ways． Others，however，contradict A．Personally，I would prefer（1）because I think A hasmore advantagesThere are numerousreasonswhy（2）， and I would in here explain afew of the most important ones The main reason isthat（3）．It can begiven aconcrete example（4） ．A nother reason why I advocate the attitude of A isthat（5）．Take the cæe of a thing that（6）．O ne very strong argument for A isthat（7）． Thisdemonstratesthe undeniable fact that（8）．Of course，choosing B also has advantrgesto some extent，©（But if all theeffactorsare contemplated，the advantrges of A carry more weight than thoæe of B．From what hasbeen discused above，we may finally draw the conclusion that（10）．（1）表明自己的观点：赞同A（2）此处填入赞

同A的句子（3）赞同A的原因之一（4）举例说明原因之一（5）赞同A的原因之二（6）举例说明原因之二（7）举例说明原因之三（8）表明 $A$ 的优势（9）列出B的1－2个优势（10）总结观点 2 Asstudentswe alwaysface the circumstances A or B．There are advantrges and disadvantageson both sides A ccording to my personality and fondness I would prefer A rather than B．A Ithough（1）．There isno evidence to sugges that $B$ isalwaysbetter than $A$ ．W hat ismore，if you see that（2），you can understand it more deeply．A nother reason for meto choosA isthat（3）．We can see that（4）．Furthermore，（5）． So，asl $\rightsquigarrow$ it，（6）．such experience will definitely behelpful in one＇s later life．（1）B的优势（2）举例说明选择A的第一个原因（3）选择A的第二个原因（4）举例说明选择A的第二个原因（5）选择A的第三个原因（6），总结观点 3 In my point of viev，$A$ isasimportant as，if not moreimportant than，B．So why not chooseA．The reasonsarequite clear．A bove all，（1）．Perhapsthe most important example of A isthat （2）．A further reason why I prefer A isthat（3）．There isgood evidence to show that（4）．The third and very important reason isthat （5）．Finally，（6）．So from what hasbeen discused，one can reach only thisconclusion（7）．（1）支持A的第一个原因（2）举例说明原因之一 （3）支持A的原因之二（4）举例说明原因之二（5）支持A的原因之三 （6）支持A的原因之四（7）重申观点 4 No doubt，I chooseA，because there are too many benefitsthat outnumber itsdisadvantagesnot to choose it．But B ，on the other hand，has advantrges no more than its disadvantagesT The most important benefit of $A$ isthat（1）．To achieve the same effect，$B$ will（2）．Another benefit of $A$ ，which $B$ almost cannot achieve，isthat（3）．Although B also hasitssemingly
profound advantages，it can only achieved conditionally because（4） ．A fter understanding the reasoning above，it isquite safe now to say： to choose A isawise action．（1）A 能带来的第一个好处（2）B带来的坏处比如：浪费很多东西，如时间，金钱等（3）A能带来的第二个好处（4）B的局限性 来源：www．examda．com5To chooseA or chooæ B issomething of adilemmato the public because they sometimes are confused by the seemingly good qualities of A，and neglect the genuinely good aspectsof B．For A ，people are often driven to believe that（1），and do not notice itsintrinsic harming characteristic that（2）．A nother disastrousfact is that the innate quality of B isunconsciousy overlooked．For B，（3）．In fact，（4）
．Furthermore，（5）．Now，after close examination，it isnot difficult to draw the conclusion that only choosing B issensible．（1）A 的表面好处（2）A的害处（3）B的好处不容易被人发现的原因（4）B的内在好处（5）B的另一个好处6U pon to thequestion that which isbetter，A or B，people have different opinion about it．A hasitsadvantages，but at the mean time，it hasmany disadvantrges，too．In my point of view， I would prefer B．There are many instancessupporting my view．First， we could take asexamples（1）．Clearly，（2）．In addition，（3）．For example，（4）．A sit turned out，（5）．Nowadays，（6）．It isafact that（7） ．Finally，the point I am trying to make isthat（8）．（1）举例说明第一个原因（2）支持B的第一个原因（3）支持B的第二个原因（4）举例说明原因之二（5）B的正面结果（6）举例说明原因之三（7）支持B的第三个原因（8）重申观点 100T est下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www．100test．com

