

2019 年 0504 工作类 (观点型)

The increasing use of technology in the workplace has made it easier for young people to get jobs and harder for old people. To what extent do you agree or disagree.

In the 21st century the nature of work has predominantly moved from being **manual labour** and manufacturing to a more **service based economy** based upon technological innovation. Consequently, IT skills are an important consideration for employers when they fill job vacancies. This create a **skills gap** which disadvantages the older generation while benefiting a younger workforce.

The main problem the older generation has in securing work is because younger people are more likely to have up-to-date qualifications and experience with modern technology. Firstly, young people have never known a time without computers and technological devices such as smartphones. Moreover, they will have developed their knowledge through university and using technology in their daily lives. Secondly, for many older people, the contemporary technological advances have passed them by, most will not engage with IT on a **regular basis** in the same way as young people do.

However, this is not to say that the older workforce should be discriminated against in the workforce. Some **enlightened** employers actively seek out older workers for the breadth of knowledge they bring to a company. For instance, many of the big DIY warehouses employ older, ex-skilled men and women to help their customers. Consequently, with the correct training and investment older people can find **gainful employment**.

In conclusion, I strongly agree it might well be harder for older people to find work in companies using new technologies, but with the correct training and investment they can still prove to be a valuable asset for any company.

252 words

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Vocabulary

manual labour (in British English, manual labor in American English) or manual work is physical work done by people, most especially in contrast to that done by machines, and to that done by working animals.

service economy can refer to one or both of two recent economic developments: The relative importance of service in a product offering. The service economy in developing countries is mostly concentrated in financial services, hospitality, retail, health, human services, information technology and education.

skills gap is the difference between skills that employers want or need, and skills their workforce offer.

on a regular basis (idiom) Quite often and/or in a consistent, regular manner. The general manager drops into the restaurant on a regular basis, so the staff members have to be on their toes at all times.

enlightened (transitive verb) - showing understanding and wisdom in dealing with others: This company is an enlightened and reasonable employer.

gainful employment refers to an employment situation where the employee receives steady work and payment from the employer.

范文解析：

这是一篇工作类的观点型大作文。这篇文章中，作者采用了让步结构，所谓让步结构，就是承认某种观点的好处，但是仍然持有另一方的观点。在首段，作者通过改写题目的方式介绍背景引入争论。第一个主体段，作者主要讲述年轻人在现如今科技发达的情况下，更快适应用现代科技来完成工作；其中，作者使用 **Firstly, secondly** 等序数词，将论点清晰的分开，使逻辑更加清晰，此段为文章中的让步段。另外，各位考生可以把“**firstly, secondly, finally**”作为一个结构来构建主体段，但是建议只在文章中使用一次。第二个主体段，作者用 **however** 这个转折词开头，各位考生可以学习这样的用法，转折词的使用可以使考官明确这里为另一方观点，快速找到文章中的逻辑关系。这一段作者使用了论点+解释+示例的结构来完成。最后结尾段，作者总结上文重申观点。范文中所呈现的写作结构在启德 2018 雅思标准化教材的强化段第六课有详细地介绍，并且文中标记了一些重点词汇可供各位同学学习积累。工作类文章的写作技巧和思路也会在标准化教材中有详细地讲解，如果大家想学习更多关于雅思写作的内容，欢迎大家来启德上课。