

2019 年 0518 工作类（观点型）

A four-week holiday can make employees do better at their job. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people **take the view that** workers **perform** better if they are compensated with an annual vacation of one month. I totally agree with this view and will explain below.

Firstly, a four-week holiday will motivate the workers when they are back at work. This is because employees will work better for an employer who supports them and provides good working conditions. For example, research done at a company concluded that providing a long leave from work **boosted** the employee's satisfaction with their employer. In contrast, workers reported if they felt undervalued and were not compensated with a good vacation they would feel dissatisfied and not do their best at work.

Secondly, an important benefit of a long holiday is the psychological value of reducing stress. Often employees face tremendous pressure to meet targets at work. Many will work overtime and weekends. Consequently, it becomes hard to **balance** work-life and home-life. For instance, if a worker is **under pressure** to hit a tight deadline, they might work all day and night, often neglecting families and friends. This pressure can impact upon their health too. However, if an employee is given the four-week vacation, as proposed, she/he will have enough time to relax. **Taking a break** from work can provide much needed relief and a release from the unremitting tension. Subsequently, the employee will re-discover their **mojo** and come back to work in a happy frame of mind.

In conclusion, considering the benefits offered by a long holiday, I strongly agree with the view of providing a four-week annual leave to all employees.

263 words

By Dr Rob Burton

Vocabulary

take the view that (idiom) To have the opinion or belief that something is the case.

Unfortunately, the president has taken the view that the national parks around the country are not worth protecting and maintaining.

I now take the view that religion is harmless so long as it does not compel its members to proselytize.

perform (something) on (someone or something) (idiom) To begin and bring to completion some kind of procedure or activity focused on someone or something.

I won't have anything to drink, thanks—I'm performing open-heart surgery on one of my patients tomorrow.

He was arrested for performing experiments on animals.

We've performed an exhaustive scan on your computer, but we couldn't find any malicious software.

boost (idiom) To praise or hype someone or something; to support someone or something. She is always boosting some cause.

balance (something) against (something else) (idiom) To compare two things, typically one that is positive and one that is negative, often in order to make a decision.

You need to balance the long commute against how much you like the job.

under pressure (idiom) (While) facing or enduring a great amount of stress caused by some compelling or constraining influence.

I can't talk now, I'm under pressure to get this done before the end of the day!
Sorry, I'm just under so much pressure at work that it's made me rather irritable.

take a break (idiom) To stop doing something for a short period of time, especially in order to rest or to focus one's energy elsewhere.

You've been looking after the kids all day—go take a break for a while.

OK, everyone, let's take a break for half an hour.

I'm taking a break from the law firm to try to focus on my acting career.

get (one's) mojo back (idiom) To regain one's confidence, energy, or enthusiasm, especially coinciding with a resurgence in one's success.

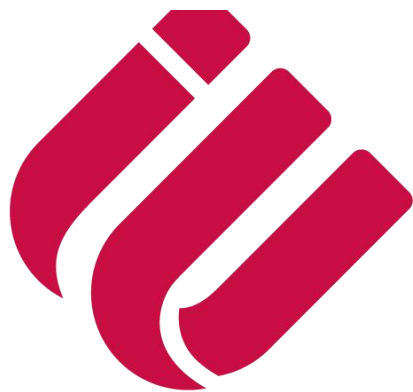
With his latest book, it's clear that the renowned author has finally gotten his mojo back.

It's been a couple of years since my divorce, and I'm ready to start getting my mojo back in the dating scene.

范文解析：

这是一篇典型的工作类话题的观点型大作文。通常，这类作文有两种写作结构，第一种是让步结构：虽然承认某行为、看法的可取（不足）之处，依然不同意（同

意)；第二种是一边倒结构：完全同意或者完全不同某观点。如本篇范文，作者采用了一边倒的结构，完全同意“如果员工可以每年休假一个月，会在工作中表现更好”的观点。在本篇范文中，作者开头用改写题目的方法引出话题，表达自己的观点并引出下文。主体段分段陈述了两个大观点，并在各自段内写出支持句。在第一个主体段中作者用举例子的方法论证观点。第二个主体段中，作者使用了一些 **discourse markers** (语篇标记)，例如 **consequently, subsequently, for example** 和 **in contrast** 等，使文章的逻辑层次更加清晰。这样的写作方法各位考生是很容易模仿学习的，在文章中使用 **discourse markers** (语篇标记) 可以使文章逻辑清晰，在文章逻辑方面获得高分，同时也可以像考官展示你的词汇量以及 **paraphrase** 的能力。作者结尾段总结上文，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。



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