

Employers should give staff at least four weeks holidays a year to make employees better at their jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

In order to improve productivity at work some people suggest workers should be given a months break from their jobs. In my opinion, taking **time off** is important but it might be the **case** where a long break for some key workers is not possible.

One of the features of the modern workplace is the provision of paid holidays. This leave allows employees to return to work refreshed ready to **face** what is often a monotonous work life. Furthermore, it is also beneficial to the employer. Firstly, it is important to have a happy workforce rather than dealing with the **grievances** of unhappy workers. Secondly, happy workers mean increased production and higher profits for the company. For example, a recent study revealed that workers job performance increases by almost 200% if they have a long holiday once a year.

However, some organizations, such as hospitals and government departments, are 365 days a year affairs. It is impossible to **shut** these workplaces **down** because there are people who play specific roles and cannot take a long continuous break. For example, surgeons, doctors lawyers and senior officials need to remain at their posts to ensure the **smooth running** of the business. In such cases, these employees should be able to take smaller breaks that **accrue** to the four weeks as is suggested.

In conclusion, I agree that four week holidays can be an advantage for employees and employer alike, but we also need to recognise that for some having one month off would not be **feasible**.

254 words

By Dr Rob Burton

## Vocabulary

**time off** (idiom) - Time away from work, school, or other responsibilities. *I'm looking forward for some time off from my studies over the break to catch up with family and friends. I'm taking some time off of work to look after my daughter while she recovers from her surgery.*

**case** (idiom) - The [current] instance; an actual situation. *I think Bill is a vegetarian, and if that is the case, we should not serve him meat. Susie believes trees can talk, but that is not the case.*

**face up to** (something) (idiom) - To deal with or tackle something that is troublesome and/or causes one trepidation. *Just face up to your role in the situation—I'm sure Maggie will forgive you if you're honest with her.*

**grievance** (noun) - An actual or supposed circumstance regarded as just cause for complaint. *I informed my manager about my grievance.*

**shut sth down** (idiom + phrasal verb) - To cease business operations for any length of time (often permanently). *I loved that restaurant, so I'm very disappointed that it shut down. That shop always shuts down for two weeks in the summer to accommodate the owner's vacation.*

**smooth running** (phrasal verb) - *An efficient transport system is vital to the smooth running of a country.*

**accrue** (verb + idiom) - To accumulate over time: **I have accrued 15 days of sick leave.**

**feasible** (adjective) - Capable of being accomplished or brought about. *It was a feasible plan.*

**范文解析：**

这是一篇社会类的观点型大作文，作者选择了中立的立场来表达自己的观点。文章中，作者首段为改写题目引出话题+表达观点引出下文。其次，作者在主体段部分用两段分别表达了对立的观点。在主体段一，作者在写支持句（**supporting idea**）的时候使用了 **firstly, secondly** 等序数词，正确的使用这类词汇，可以使文章的结构更加清晰，使考官一目了然。最后结尾段，作者重述观点总结上文。这种表达中立立场的写作结构比较容易模仿，结构简单。观点类大作文的写作结构在启德 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。社会生活类文章的写作技巧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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