

300字读后感怎么排素材：情节一段、经历一段、道理一段

三年级写300字读后感，最难的不是写，是安排素材。题目要求三个素材：三打白骨精里孙悟空被师父误解、自己被同学误会的一次经历、明白坚持做对的事。三个素材刚好排三段，一段一个，顺序不能乱。

第一段写情节，控制在八十到一百字。不要从石猴出世写起，直接进三打白骨精：白骨精变成村姑、老婆婆、老公公，孙悟空看穿它们，金箍棒打下去，师父却说他伤人，念紧箍咒，最后赶他走。结尾接一句自己的反应：读到这里我心里又急又气，真想钻进书里替悟空解释。

第二段写自己的经历，一百二十字左右，是全文最长的一段。挑一件真事：有同学丢了一支笔，非说是我拿的，我解释没人信，难过得饭都吃不下。写的时候保留一个细节，比如我把书包里的东西全倒在桌上自证。细节是这段的骨头，没有细节这段就软了。

第三段写道理，六十到八十字。把悟空和自己接在一起：他被赶走以后还是回来救师父，说明做对的事不怕被误会。再落回自己：下次再被误会，我不哭，我把事情说清楚，说清楚不信也不做亏心事。

三段排好，字数差不多刚好三百。检查一遍：情节有没有超过一百字？形容词多不多？把非常勇敢、十分厉害这类词删掉，换成他举起金箍棒就往下打，童真就出来了。

How to Arrange Materials in a 300-Word Reading Response: Plot, Experience, Lesson

For a third grader writing a three-hundred-word reading response, the hardest part is not writing but arranging the materials. The assignment asks for three materials: Sun Wukong being misunderstood by his master in the White Bone Demon episode, one time the writer was misjudged by a classmate, and the lesson of keeping doing right things. The three materials fit neatly into three paragraphs, one each, and the order must not change.

Paragraph one is the plot, kept between eighty and one hundred words. Do not start from the stone monkey's birth; go straight into the episode: the demon turns into a village girl, an old woman, and an old man, Wukong sees through it and swings his golden staff, yet his master says he hurt people, chants the headband spell, and finally drives him away. End the paragraph with one line of reaction: reading this part, my heart was anxious and angry, and I wished I could climb into the book and explain for Wukong.

Paragraph two is the personal experience, about one hundred twenty words, the longest part. Choose a true event: a classmate lost a pen and insisted I took it,

nobody believed my explanations, and I was so sad I could not eat dinner. Keep one detail while writing, such as dumping everything from my schoolbag onto the desk to prove myself. The detail is the bone of this paragraph; without it the paragraph goes soft.

Paragraph three is the lesson, sixty to eighty words. Connect Wukong with yourself: after being driven away he still came back to save his master, which shows that doing right is not scary even when misunderstood. Then return to yourself: next time I am misjudged, I will not cry; I will explain clearly, and if people still do not believe me, I will keep a clean heart anyway.

With three paragraphs arranged, the word count lands near three hundred. Check once more: did the plot pass one hundred words? Are there too many adjectives? Delete words like very brave and extremely powerful, and replace them with he raised the golden staff and struck, and the childlike voice appears by itself.

一篇范文逐段点评：《我佩服孙悟空》好在哪里

先看一篇三年级水平的范文，再逐段拆它好在哪里，孩子可以照着这个样子写自己的。

范文第一段：我最爱读三打白骨精。白骨精变成送饭的村姑、找女儿的老婆婆、找人的老公公，孙悟空一眼看穿，棒起棒落。师父肉眼凡胎，说他一路打死三个好人，念得他满地打滚，还把他赶回了花果山。读到这里我把书拍在桌上：他们都被骗了呀！点评：情节只用了四句话，村姑、老婆婆、老公公三个变化一笔带过，重点落在师父错怪上，正好接住题目的误解二字。拍书这个动作是自己的，不是抄的。

范文第二段：上学期，班里丢了班费，体育委员指着我说：你最后收过书包。我把书包翻了个底朝天，铅笔、橡皮、半块饼干倒了一桌，可还是没人信。我趴在桌上哭，眼泪把算术作业润湿了一个洞。点评：这一段是全篇最好的地方。翻书包、倒出一桌东西、眼泪润湿作业，三个细节全是看得见的，没有一句我很委屈，委屈却全在画面里。

范文第三段：后来班费在讲台抽屉里找到了，老师向我道歉。可我总想起被赶走的孙悟空，他听说师父遇难，立刻从花果山赶回来。我想：做对的事，被误会也不要紧，真相会自己走路。点评：道理从故事和自己的事里长出来，不是贴上去的口号。真相会自己走路，这种句子三年级孩子写出来就是好句子。

全文三百二十字左右，情节、经历、道理各占一段，比例和语言都可以直接模仿。

A Model Essay Reviewed Paragraph by Paragraph: Why I Admire Sun Wukong Works

First read a model essay at third-grade level, then take it apart paragraph by paragraph to see why it works, so children can write their own following this shape.

Model paragraph one: My favorite chapter is the Three Strikes on the White Bone Demon. The demon becomes a village girl bringing food, an old woman looking for her daughter, an old man looking for people, and Sun Wukong sees through it at a glance, staff rising and falling. His master, with ordinary mortal eyes, says he killed three good people, chants the spell until Wukong rolls on the ground, and sends him back to Flower Fruit Mountain. Reading this part I slapped the book shut on the desk: they were all fooled! Review: the plot takes only four sentences, the three transformations pass quickly, and the weight lands on the master's wrong judgment, which catches the word misunderstanding in the title. The gesture of slapping the book is the writer's own, not copied.

Model paragraph two: Last term our class fund went missing, and the sports monitor pointed at me and said you were the last one to collect schoolbags. I turned my bag inside out, pouring pencils, erasers, and half a cookie all over the desk, yet still nobody believed me. I cried face-down on the desk, and my tears soaked a hole through the math homework. Review: this is the best part of the essay. Turning the bag, dumping the desk, soaking the homework, three details you can all see, and not one line says I was wronged, yet the wrongness lives entirely in the pictures.

Model paragraph three: Later the fund was found in the teacher's desk drawer, and the teacher apologized to me. But I keep thinking of the driven-away Wukong, who rushed back from Flower Fruit Mountain the moment he heard his master was in danger. I think: when you do right, being misunderstood does not break you, because the truth can walk on its own. Review: the lesson grows out of the story and the real event instead of being pasted on as a slogan, and a line like the truth can walk on its own is a good line from a third grader.

The whole essay runs about three hundred twenty words, one paragraph each for plot, experience, and lesson, and both the ratio and the language can be imitated directly.

三年级读后感的三个毛病：堆形容词、只复述、道理贴口号

三年级孩子写我佩服孙悟空，最容易犯三个毛病。每个毛病都拿真实作文里的句子做样子，改法也写在旁边。

毛病一：形容词堆满。孙悟空非常勇敢、十分厉害、特别了不起，他真是一个无比伟大的英雄。四句话里六个形容词，读起来空。改法：形容词换成动作和后果。改成白骨精变了几次，他就打几次，师父念咒疼得他打滚，他也不还手。勇敢两个字没出现，勇敢却站起来了。

毛病二：通篇复述。从大闹天宫写到取经回来，孙悟空的每个故事讲一遍，自己的事一句没有。改法：圈出题目要求的三个素材，每个素材一段，其余情节全部删掉。复述的冲动可以这样疏导：想讲别的故事，就留到下一篇读后感去讲。

毛病三：道理贴口号。结尾写我们要学习孙悟空坚持不懈、降妖除魔的精神，做新时代好少年。口号离孩子太远，他自己都不信。改法：道理必须从第二段那件自己的事里长出来。被同学误会的经历长出来的道理是：被误会先别哭，把证据摆出来；证据摆完还不信，就不做亏心事就行。

交稿前用三句话自查：数一数形容词，超过五个就删到五个以内；看一看自己的事，有没有占到全文一半；读一读最后一句，是不是只有你自己写得出来。三句都过，这篇读后感就不会差。改作文时一次只改一个毛病，孩子不累，进步也快。

Three Faults in Third-Grade Responses: Stacked Adjectives, Pure Retelling, Pasted Slogans

Third graders writing essays titled I Admire Sun Wukong most often fall into three faults. Each fault comes with real sentences from real student essays as samples, and the repair is written right beside it.

Fault one: adjectives stacked on adjectives. Sun Wukong is very brave, extremely powerful, truly amazing, he is an incomparably great hero. Six adjectives in four sentences read as empty air. The repair: replace adjectives with actions and results. Write that the demon changed shapes again and again and he struck again and again, and when his master chanted the spell he rolled on the ground in pain yet never fought back. The word brave never appears, yet bravery stands up.

Fault two: endless retelling. The student writes from the havoc in heaven all the way back from the scriptures, telling every Wukong story, with not one sentence about himself. The repair: circle the three materials the title requires, give each one paragraph, and delete every other episode. The urge to tell more stories can be redirected: save the other stories for the next reading response.

Fault three: a pasted slogan as the lesson. The ending says we should learn Wukong's persistent spirit of fighting demons and be good young citizens. Slogans stand too far from a child, and the child himself does not believe them. The repair: the lesson must grow from the real event in paragraph two. The lesson grown from being misjudged by a classmate is: when misunderstood, do not cry first, lay out the evidence, and if people still disbelieve after the evidence, simply keep a clean heart.

Before handing in, self-check with three questions. Count the adjectives, and if there are more than five, cut them down to five. Look at the paragraph about yourself, and see whether it takes up half the essay. Read the last sentence and ask whether only you could have written it. If all three questions pass, the response will not be bad. When revising, fix one fault at a time, so the child does not get tired and improves faster.