

写八十一难最容易跑偏的三个地方：罗列难、假反思、立意悬空

八十一难这个题，立意落在坚持，可大多数作文写到一半就偏了。三个跑偏点，每个都有自查办法。

跑偏一：把八十一难列成清单。从第一难写到最后一难，每难一行，像报菜名，一篇读后感成了目录。自查：数一数文中有几个难点出现了名字。修改：只留三个，火焰山、女儿国、通天河，其余全部删掉。八十一难是虚数也是实数，读后感只需要三个样本，样本深了，八十一才立得住。

跑偏二：假反思。我遇到困难就想放弃，以后我再也不放弃了，这种反思没有疼过，读者一眼看穿。自查：反思段里有没有具体时间、具体曲子、具体想放弃那天发生的事。修改：把假反思换成真场景。五年级冬天，琴盖上积了灰，我把节拍器塞进柜子最上层，妈妈没骂我，只是把柜子最下层留给我。真场景自带重量，不需要我再喊我错了。

跑偏三：立意悬空。全文写了我明白了坚持就是胜利，可坚持到底是什么没说。自查：把坚持这个词在文中出现的位置全部圈出来，看每个圈旁边有没有具体解释。修改：给坚持下三种定义，硬难关的坚持是找办法，软难关的坚持是守心，回头难的坚持是不怨人。定义一落地，立意就从口号变成了看法。

最后给一个整体检查法：把作文读给同学听，只问他一个问题，你听完记住了哪个画面。他答得出火焰山的三借两失、答得出节拍器在柜子最上层，这篇就成功了；他答不出，就回头补画面。立意藏在画面里，这是六年级读后感和三年级最大的区别。

Three Ways the Eighty-One Trials Essay Goes Wrong:

Listing Trials, Fake Reflection, Floating Theme

The eighty-one trials title asks for a theme of perseverance, yet most essays drift halfway through. Here are three drift points, each with a self-check and a repair.

Drift one: turning the trials into a list. Writing from trial one to trial eighty-one, one line each, like reading out a menu, so the response becomes a table of contents. Self-check: count how many trial names appear in the essay. Repair: keep only three, Flaming Mountain, the Women's Kingdom, and the Heaven River, and delete the rest. Eighty-one is both a real and a figurative number; a reading response needs only three samples, and when the samples are deep, eighty-one stands up.

Drift two: fake reflection. I want to quit when things get hard, but from now on I will never quit, a reflection that has never bled, and readers see through it at a glance. Self-check: does the reflection paragraph contain a real date, a real piece of music, and a real thing that happened on the day you wanted to quit? Repair: replace the fake reflection with a true scene. The winter of fifth grade, dust

gathered on the piano lid, and I pushed the metronome into the top shelf of the cabinet; my mother did not scold me, she just left me the bottom shelf. A true scene carries its own weight, and I no longer need to shout that I was wrong.

Drift three: a floating theme. The essay says I understand that perseverance means victory, but never says what perseverance is. Self-check: circle every place the word perseverance appears, and look beside each circle for a concrete explanation. Repair: define perseverance three ways, for hard trials it means finding a method, for soft trials it means guarding the heart, for backward trials it means not blaming others. Once definitions land, the theme turns from a slogan into a view.

One final whole-essay check: read the response aloud to a classmate and ask only one question, which picture do you remember? If the answer holds the three borrows and two losses of Flaming Mountain, or the metronome on the top shelf, the essay worked; if nothing comes back, go back and add pictures. The theme hides inside the pictures, and that is the biggest difference between a sixth-grade response and a third-grade one.