

同一篇读后感，五种结尾各写一遍：对照着学最快

假设正文写的是三打白骨精：孙悟空三次打妖怪，唐僧三次念紧箍咒，最后一次赶他走，他跪别师父回花果山。正文到此为止。下面用五种方式给这篇正文写结尾，对照看差别。

结尾一（联系自身）：「去年我因为一次被误解，跟好朋友两周没说话。孙悟空被赶走后还是回来了。」点评：把跪别接到自己被误解的事上，立意落在「被误解还肯回头」，比夸他大度具体。

结尾二（点精神）：「三打白骨精最见孙悟空的性子：挨着咒也要把妖怪打死，被赶走也要跪别师父。忠不是听话，是挨了误会也不撂挑子。」点评：先摆情节再下判断，「忠不是听话」这个翻案句是立意的支点。

结尾三（对比现实）：「孙悟空挨了紧箍咒还管闲事，我在班里却连值日分工被占了声都不吭。」点评：反差选得越疼越有效，这句把书里的挨打和我的沉默并排，读者自己会得出结论。

结尾四（提行动）：「我准备明天去跟同桌把上次误会说开。孙悟空能跪别师父，我应该能把一句话说完整。」点评：行动小到明天可执行，并且跟情节挂钩，不是凭空喊口号。

结尾五（留白）：「他临走前嘱咐沙师弟照顾好师父，然后翻了个筋斗，云头往东，花果山在望。」点评：停在画面上，不评论。适合正文已经议论充分的情况，正文议论不足时用留白会显得躲。

选用建议：正文叙事多，选结尾二或结尾三，把议论补在结尾；正文已有议论，选结尾四或结尾五，收得干脆。同一正文写五遍结尾的练习本身值得做——写一遍就知道哪种跟自己的正文最贴，比背五种套路管用。

One Essay, Five Endings: Learning Fastest by Comparison

Suppose the body essay covers the thrice-beaten White Bone Demon: Sun Wukong strikes the demon three times, Tang Monk chants the tightening spell three times, and at last drives him away; Wukong kneels to take leave of his master and heads back to Flower Fruit Mountain. The body ends there. Now write five endings for the same body and compare the differences.

Ending one (personal connection): 'Last year a misunderstanding left me silent with my best friend for two weeks. Sun Wukong was driven away, and still he came back.' Comment: the kneeling farewell attaches to your own misunderstood moment; the thesis lands on 'returning even after being misunderstood', more concrete than praising his generosity.

Ending two (character spirit): 'The thrice-beaten White Bone Demon shows Wukong's temperament best: struck by the spell, he still kills the demon; expelled, he still kneels to take leave. Loyalty is not obedience; it is refusing to drop the load even

under misjudgment.’ Comment: plot first, then judgment; the revisionary line ‘loyalty is not obedience’ is the fulcrum of the thesis.

Ending three (contrast with reality): ‘Wukong kept meddling even under the tightening spell, while in class I say nothing when my classroom duty is taken from me.’ Comment: the sharper the contrast, the better; this line sets the book’s pain beside my silence, and readers draw the conclusion themselves.

Ending four (action): ‘Tomorrow I will go clear up the last misunderstanding with my deskmate. If Sun Wukong could kneel to his master, I can at least finish one sentence.’ Comment: the action is small enough for tomorrow and hooked to the plot, not a slogan out of thin air.

Ending five (open echo): ‘Before leaving he charged Sha Monk with looking after the master, then flipped his cloud eastward, Flower Fruit Mountain in sight.’ Comment: it stops on the image without commentary. It suits a body already rich in reflection; using it when the body is thin looks like evasion.

Selection advice: if the body is mostly narration, choose endings two or three to add the argument at the end; if the body already argues, choose endings four or five to close cleanly. The exercise of writing five endings for one body is worth doing — one pass tells you which ending fits your own essay best, which beats memorizing formulas.