

结尾的病句清单：八种写坏的句子和替换方法

病句一：口号句。「我们要学习孙悟空不畏艰险、勇往直前的精神。」替换：把「不畏艰险」换成一个情节加一个动作——「被压五百年还肯护唐僧，这种肯字，我背单词背到第三周就该学。」

病句二：感谢书句。「《西游记》让我受益匪浅，我感谢它。」书不需要你感谢。替换：写一个读完后多出来的具体习惯——「现在我遇到拦路的事，会先想一遍孙悟空打听妖怪底细那段。」

病句三：排比抒情。「他是我的灯塔，是我的旗帜，是我的力量之源。」三个比喻全是空的。替换：删到只剩一个，并且要能落地——「他像那个挨了处分还来上课的同学。」

病句四：假大空计划。「从今天起，我要像孙悟空一样克服一切困难。」一切困难等于没有困难。替换：一个具体到日期的动作——「周五数学小测前，我把错题本翻一遍，只挑三打白骨精那种回头题。」

病句五：重复开头。开头写「西游记是四大名著」，结尾又写一遍。替换：结尾必须比开头多一层信息，开头摆情节，结尾就给判断。

病句六：强行升华。明明写的是喜欢孙悟空，结尾突然上升到「弘扬传统文化」。替换：升华的高度以正文为准，正文写个人喜好，结尾就停在个人喜好为什么值得。

病句七：连续反问。「难道我们不应该学习他吗？难道我们能遇到困难就退缩吗？」两个反问既没答案也没新信息。替换：改成陈述加追问——「我遇到困难确实先退缩过，下次先动手再怕。」

病句八：万能好词结尾。「让我们携手并进，共创美好明天。」这句话放在任何作文都成立，所以哪篇都不对。替换：只允许写西游记里有的东西——人物、情节、道具，写不出就说明正文没读进去。

自查顺序：先删口号和感谢句，再数比喻和反问，最后检查结尾有没有出现书里的具体名词。八种病句的共同点是句子可以原样搬进别人的作文。结尾要像结尾，就得只有你这篇能写。

A Checklist of Sick Ending Sentences: Eight Broken Patterns and Their Replacements

Sick sentence one: the slogan. 'We should learn Sun Wukong's spirit of fearing no hardship and charging ahead.' Replace: turn 'fearing no hardship' into one episode plus one action — 'Five hundred years of pressure, and he still agreed to guard Tang Monk; that willingness is what I should borrow in week three of memorizing vocabulary.'

Sick sentence two: the thank-you note. 'Journey to the West benefited me greatly; I am grateful to it.' The book needs no thanks. Replace: write one concrete habit the

reading added — 'Now when something blocks my way, I first recall how Wukong questioned the demon's background before fighting.'

Sick sentence three: stacked metaphors. 'He is my lighthouse, my banner, my source of strength.' All three figures are empty. Replace: cut to one, and it must land — 'He is like that classmate who kept attending school after taking a disciplinary penalty.'

Sick sentence four: the inflated plan. 'From today I will overcome all difficulties like Sun Wukong.' All difficulties equals no difficulty. Replace: one action with a date — 'Before Friday's math quiz I will go through my mistake notebook, picking only the come-back problems like the thrice-beaten White Bone Demon.'

Sick sentence five: repeating the opening. The opening says Journey to the West is a classic; the ending says it again. Replace: the ending must carry one layer more than the opening — if the opening laid out plot, the ending gives judgment.

Sick sentence six: forced sublimation. The essay is about liking Sun Wukong, yet the ending suddenly rises to 'promoting traditional culture'. Replace: set the altitude by the body; if the body writes personal liking, the ending should stop at why that liking matters.

Sick sentence seven: consecutive rhetorical questions. 'Shouldn't we learn from him? Should we retreat at the first hardship?' Two questions with no answer and no new information. Replace: switch to a statement plus a follow-up — 'I did retreat first when things got hard; next time I will act before being afraid.'

Sick sentence eight: the all-purpose closer. 'Let us move forward hand in hand and create a better tomorrow.' This sentence fits any essay, so it is wrong in every one. Replace: allow only things that exist inside Journey to the West — characters, episodes, objects; if none come to mind, the body shows you never read in.

Self-check order: delete slogans and thank-you lines first, then count metaphors and rhetorical questions, and finally check whether the ending contains any concrete noun from the book. The eight sick sentences share one trait: each can be copied verbatim into someone else's essay. For an ending to be an ending, it must be one only your essay could write.