

范例点评：两段写孙悟空，一段像说明书，一段像电影

两段都写孙悟空，第一段：“孙悟空非常厉害，他勇敢地打败了白骨精，他真是个大英雄，我太喜欢他了。”第二段：“孙悟空举棒就打，白骨精化作一阵青烟跑了，地上只留下一具假尸首。唐僧气得念紧箍咒，孙悟空抱着头在地上滚，嘴里还喊：师父，那是妖怪变的！”

第一段的问题是形容词用完了还是没让读者看见任何东西。“非常厉害”“勇敢”“大英雄”，三个大词叠在一起，画面是零。检验方法很简单：把这段话读给没看过《西游记》的同学，问他“孙悟空怎么打的”，他答不上来，说明你只写了你的评价，没写发生的事。

第二段反过来，一个“厉害”都没说，但读者自己得出了厉害的结论：棒说打就打，妖怪化成青烟，唐僧念咒他疼得打滚还不忘喊话。这就是写人作文的秘密武器——不替读者下结论，把场面摆出来，让读者自己下。评价是空的，场面是实的。

怎么把第一段改成第二段？教一个“加一”练习：每写一个形容词，就逼自己加一个看得见的细节。写“他很勇敢”，加一：他什么时候勇敢？——被师父误会了还打。怎么打的？——先叫神仙围住天，再落棒。加完，句子自己就变了：“孙悟空被师父念咒疼得打滚，还是把妖怪打了。”你看，“勇敢”两个字可以删掉了。

还有一个声音的窍门。第二段里“举棒就打”是动作，“嘴里还喊”是声音，动作加声音，读的人脑子里自动放电影。三年级同学写完可以自查：数一数全文有几个动词。少于十个，多半在堆形容词；超过二十个，画面一般差不了。

顺带说一个常见毛病：“他火眼金睛，一眼就看出那是妖怪变的。”这句其实可以更好——“看出”还是结果，过程没写。改成“他盯着村姑看了三秒，忽然冷笑一声：‘你头上没有影子！’”看，眼睛的本领就长在具体证据上了。

Model Critique: One Paragraph Reads Like a Manual, One Like a Movie

Two paragraphs about Sun Wukong. The first: "Sun Wukong is extremely powerful. He bravely defeated the White Bone Demon. He is truly a great hero. I love him so much." The second: "Sun Wukong raised the cudgel and struck. The White Bone Demon fled as a wisp of green smoke, leaving only a fake corpse on the ground. Tang Seng angrily chanted the fillet spell. Sun Wukong clutched his head, rolling on the ground, still shouting: Master, that was a demon in disguise!"

The first paragraph's problem: it spends every adjective and still shows nothing. "Extremely powerful," "bravely," "great hero"—three big words stacked, and the picture is zero. The test is simple: read it to a classmate who hasn't read the book and ask, "How did he fight?" If they can't answer, you wrote your opinion, not the event.

The second paragraph never says "powerful" once, yet the reader concludes it alone: the cudgel falls the instant it's raised, the demon becomes smoke, and even while the spell rolls him on the ground he still shouts his defense. That is the secret weapon of character writing—don't hand the reader the conclusion; stage the scene and let them reach it. Judgments are empty; scenes are solid.

How to turn the first into the second? Try the "Add One" drill: for every adjective, force yourself to add one visible detail. Write "he is brave"—add one: brave when? Still fighting while misunderstood by his master. How did he fight? First had the gods ring the sky, then brought the cudgel down. After adding, the sentence changes by itself: "Even rolling in pain from the spell, Sun Wukong still struck the demon." See—you can now delete the word "brave."

One more trick: sound. In the second paragraph, "raised and struck" is action, "still shouting" is sound. Action plus sound makes a movie play automatically in the reader's head. Third graders can self-check by counting verbs. Fewer than ten usually means adjectives are piling up; over twenty, and the picture is usually fine.

A common flaw worth mentioning: "With his fiery golden eyes, he saw at once it was a disguised demon." This still states a result, not the process. Try: "He stared at the village girl for three seconds, then sneered: 'You have no shadow above your head!'" Now the power of his eyes grows out of concrete evidence.