

写一篇有观点的读后感：先定论点，再摆论据

六年级读《西游记》，老师出了个题目：取经路上谁最重要。同学们争得面红耳赤，有人说是孙悟空，有人说是唐僧。我的答案跟他们都不一样：谁最重要？答案是缺了谁都不行。要把这个观点写清楚，得按步骤来。

第一步，把论点写成一句话，放在开头。我写下的就是那句「缺了谁都不行」。这句话要干脆，别绕弯子，读者看完第一段就知道你要证明什么。

第二步，给论点找三个论据。第一个论据是唐僧的坚持。唐僧不识妖、不会打，还经常犯糊涂，可他有个别人比不了的优点：心定。女儿国国王想留下他招亲，他婉言谢绝，接着西行；路过多少次险境，徒弟们劝他散伙，他一句「宁向西天一步死，不回东土一步生」。方向从头到尾没变过，这是取经能走十四年的根。

第二个论据是孙悟空的本领。三打白骨精，他火眼金睛认出妖怪变的村姑、老妇人、老公公，哪怕被师父念紧箍咒、被赶回花果山，他也要先把妖怪打死。开路不光要有本领，还要有挨了误解也要做对的事的担当。

第三个论据是八戒沙僧的辅助。八戒爱偷懒、爱分行李，可关键时刻他也出力：激将法请回悟空那一回，就是八戒去的。沙僧话不多，挑担、看守行李、照看师父，脏活累活全包。队伍少了他们，行李没人管，师父没人守，悟空打完妖怪回来连个人都找不到。

第三步，论据要按顺序排好，各管一件事。唐僧管方向，悟空管开路，八戒沙僧管保障。三个论据不重复，合起来才完整。

第四步，结尾回扣论点，再联系一次生活。我写的是火焰山那一难：唐僧坚持要过，悟空变化借扇、灭火，八戒沙僧上阵斗牛魔王，四个人少一环都过不去。由此我想到班级的大合唱比赛：指挥、领唱、低声部，缺了哪一组，歌声都单薄。取经和合唱是一个道理，方向、开路、保障，一样都不能少。

How to Write an Opinionated Reading Response: Set the Thesis First, Then Bring the Evidence

In sixth grade, after reading *Journey to the West*, our teacher set a topic: who matters most on the scripture journey? My classmates argued until their faces turned red. Some said Sun Wukong, some said Tang Seng. My answer was different from all of them: who matters most? The answer is that none of them can be left out. To write this view clearly, you need to work step by step.

Step one: write your thesis as a single sentence and put it at the beginning. Mine was exactly that line, none of them can be left out. The sentence should be crisp, not roundabout, so readers know what you intend to prove by the end of the first paragraph.

Step two: find three pieces of evidence for your thesis. The first is Tang Seng's perseverance. Tang Seng cannot spot demons, cannot fight, and often makes foolish mistakes, yet he has a strength others cannot match: a settled heart. When the Queen of the Women's Kingdom wanted him to stay and marry her, he politely refused and continued west. Through danger after danger, when his disciples joked about breaking up the group, he said he would rather die one step toward the West than live one step back to the East. His direction never changed from start to finish, and that is the root that kept the journey going for fourteen years.

The second piece of evidence is Sun Wukong's skill. In the three strikes against the White Bone Demon, his fiery golden eyes saw through the demon disguised as a village girl, an old woman, and an old man, and even as his master chanted the tightening spell and drove him back to Flower Fruit Mountain, he insisted on killing the demon first. Clearing the road takes not only skill but the courage to do the right thing even when misunderstood.

The third piece of evidence is the support of Bajie and Sha Seng. Bajie loves to slack off and talks about splitting the luggage, but he pulls his weight at key moments: it was Bajie who went to win Sun Wukong back with a provoking trick. Sha Seng speaks little but carries the loads, guards the luggage, and looks after his master, taking on all the dull, heavy work. Without them, nobody watches the baggage, nobody guards the master, and when Wukong returns from fighting a demon he cannot even find a single person.

Step three: arrange the evidence in order, each one handling a different job. Tang Seng handles direction, Wukong handles clearing the road, Bajie and Sha Seng handle support. The three do not overlap, and only together do they make a complete case.

Step four: in the ending, return to your thesis and connect it to life once more. I wrote about the trial at Flaming Mountain: Tang Seng insisted on crossing, Wukong transformed to borrow the banana fan and extinguish the fire, Bajie and Sha Seng joined the fight against the Bull Demon King. Miss one link and the four could not get through. That reminded me of our class choir contest: conductor, lead singers, lower voices—leave out any group and the singing sounds thin. The scripture journey and a choir follow the same rule: direction, road-clearing, and support, none can be missing.