

写这篇作文最容易踩的四个坑

假设我在批改六年级的《西游记》读后感作文，最常见的四种写法，每一种都能把有观点的题目写成没有观点。

第一个坑：把作文写成故事梗概。从大闹天宫写到取经归来，每个情节介绍一遍，全文没有一句自己的看法。改正方法：动笔前先写下我认为谁最重要，答案是四个人缺一不可，然后围绕这句话安排内容，情节只在需要证明时才引用，一两句带过即可。

第二个坑：只夸孙悟空一个人。通篇写悟空多厉害，唐僧软弱、八戒懒惰、沙僧平庸。这样写看似观点鲜明，其实站不住脚：按这个逻辑，悟空一个筋斗云就该把经取回来，为什么还要走十四年？改正方法是夸悟空的同时说清别人补上了他缺什么——悟空性急，唐僧的稳正好管住他的急；悟空爱赌气走人，八戒沙僧和观音一次次把他请回来。

第三个坑：论据笼统，没有具体情节。全文只写孙悟空很勇敢，唐僧很坚持，勇敢在哪里、坚持在哪里，一个例子都没有，这样的论据像空口号。改正方法是每个论据都落到具体故事上：坚持，是女儿国国王留下招亲、唐僧还是走了；勇敢，是狮驼岭三个妖怪挡路，他照样先冲上去。

第四个坑：结尾喊空口号。我们要有坚持不懈的精神，要学习取经团队的品质，这种句子跟题目谁最重要没有关系。换成回扣论点加生活例子：取经路上，方向、开路、保障一样不能少；班级拔河比赛，少了喊号子的、压阵的、出力的，同样赢不了。

这四个坑的共同点是：没有把观点立起来再证明下去。动笔前用三句话准备——我的观点是什么？我准备哪三个论据？我的结尾怎么回扣？三句话填不满，就先别急着写正文。

Four Traps Students Most Often Fall Into When Writing This Essay

Suppose I am grading sixth-grade reading responses on Journey to the West. The four most common approaches each turn a topic that calls for an opinion into an essay with none.

Trap one: turning the essay into a plot summary, covering everything from the Havoc in Heaven to the return with the scriptures, introducing every episode but never stating a single view of your own. The fix: before writing, put down the line who matters most—none of them can be left out, then arrange the content around that sentence, citing plot details only when they prove a point, in a sentence or two.

Trap two: praising Sun Wukong alone, filling the essay with how mighty he is while calling Tang Seng weak, Bajie lazy, and Sha Seng mediocre. This looks like a strong opinion but cannot stand: by that logic, one somersault should have fetched the scriptures—why walk for fourteen years? The fix is to praise Wukong while showing what others supply that he lacks—Wukong is impulsive, and Tang Seng's

steadiness reins him in; Wukong storms off in huffs, and Bajie, Sha Seng, and Guanyin keep winning him back.

Trap three: vague evidence with no concrete episodes. The whole essay says only Sun Wukong is brave, Tang Seng is persistent, with not one example of where the bravery or persistence shows. Such evidence is an empty slogan. The fix is to anchor every point in a specific story: persistence is Tang Seng leaving the Women's Kingdom after its queen proposed marriage; bravery is Wukong charging first at the three demons of Lion Camel Ridge.

Trap four: a slogan ending. We should have a spirit of perseverance and learn from the scripture team has nothing to do with who matters most. Replace it with a return to the thesis plus a real-life example: on the journey, direction, road-clearing, and support are all indispensable; in a class tug-of-war, without the chant caller, the anchor, and the pullers, you cannot win either.

What these four traps share is a failure to set up a viewpoint and then prove it. Prepare with three sentences before writing: What is my view? Which three pieces of evidence will I use? How does my ending echo the opening? If those three lines stay empty, do not start the body yet.