

登顶作文的四个老套写法，换一个角度就脱胎换骨

老套一：结尾落在坚持就是胜利。这句话本身没错，但它被用了几十年，读者看到就跳过。替代角度：把胜利换成一个具体的时长。示范：我后来总想起那十分钟。不是登顶的那一分钟，是石凳上的十分钟，坐下去，又站起来。胜利是别人看的，那十分钟只有自己知道。把结论换成时长，文章立刻从口号里拔出来。

老套二：登顶时欢呼雀跃，我成功了，我做到了。真实的登顶往往没力气欢呼。替代角度：写登顶后的安静。示范：观景台上没有人说话。云海翻，山一层淡过一层，我们几个各自找了一块石头坐着，谁也没拍照。安静比欢呼真，因为累到顶的人只剩眼睛在动。而且安静给感悟留了位置：心里空下来，道理才进得来。

老套三：同伴的鼓励是加油，你可以的。喊话式鼓励最弱，因为说话的人不花力气。替代角度：让鼓励变成一件小事。示范：林越没说话，他把我的水壶灌满，又往我手里塞了半瓣橘子，先走了。灌满的水壶和半瓣橘子比一百句加油重。写同伴时记住：他为你做了什么，比对你说了什么，更能让读者记住他。

老套四：感悟直接说理，从这件事我明白了，做任何事都要持之以恒。道理单独出现就是标语，因为它没有根。替代角度：让道理从景物里长出来，只留一句。示范：来时觉得要命的台阶，在云里若隐若现。山没有变矮，是我一直在走。前一句是景，后一句是理，理是从景里看出来的，读者跟着看见了，才会信。写感悟的纪律是全文只留一句，多了就说教。

四个老套共用一个脱胎换骨的开关：把结论换成证据。坚持就是胜利是结论，十分钟石凳是证据；我成功了是结论，安静的观景台是证据；加油是结论，半瓣橘子是证据；持之以恒是结论，云里的台阶是证据。初中作文想拉开差距，比的不是谁会下结论，是谁攒得出证据。

Four Clichés in Summit Essays – Change One Angle and the Essay Is Reborn

Cliché one: ending on perseverance is victory. The line is not wrong, but it has been used for decades; readers skip it on sight. The alternative angle: replace victory with a concrete duration. Demonstration: What I keep returning to is those ten minutes. Not the one minute at the summit, but the ten minutes on the stone bench – sitting down, then standing up. Victory is what others see; only I know about those ten minutes. Swap the conclusion for a duration and the essay pulls itself out of the slogan at once.

Cliché two: cheering at the summit – I made it, I did it. Real summits rarely have strength left for cheering. The alternative: write the quiet after reaching the top. Demonstration: Nobody spoke on the viewing platform. The cloud sea rolled, the mountains faded layer by layer, and each of us found a rock to sit on; nobody took photos. Quiet rings truer than cheering, because people exhausted to the limit have

only their eyes left moving. And quiet makes room for insight: only when the mind empties can a thought enter.

Cliché three: the companion shouts keep it up, you can do it. Shouted encouragement is the weakest, because the shouter spends nothing. The alternative: make encouragement a small deed. Demonstration: Lin Yue said nothing. He filled my water bottle, pressed half an orange into my hand, and walked on. A filled bottle and half an orange weigh more than a hundred keep it ups. When writing companions, remember: what he did for you makes him memorable far better than what he said to you.

Cliché four: stating the lesson directly – from this I learned that everything requires perseverance. A lesson standing alone is a slogan, because it has no roots. The alternative: let the lesson grow out of scenery, and keep only one line. Demonstration: The steps that felt lethal on the way up flickered in and out of the clouds. The mountain never got shorter; I just kept walking. The first sentence is scenery, the second is the lesson, and the lesson is seen out of the scenery – the reader believes it because the reader saw it too. The discipline of insight: one line in the whole essay; more becomes preaching.

All four clichés share one rebirth switch: replace conclusions with evidence. Perseverance is victory is a conclusion; the ten-minute bench is evidence. I made it is a conclusion; the silent viewing platform is evidence. Keep it up is a conclusion; half an orange is evidence. Perseverance is a conclusion; the steps in the clouds are evidence. What separates junior-high essays is not who can state conclusions, but who can accumulate evidence.