

《难忘的一天》开头结尾对照点评：三个病例怎么改

下面三段学生习作，分别看开头、高潮段和结尾。每段先给原文，再给改后的样子，再说毛病出在哪里。

病例一，开头。原文：在生活的海洋中，许多事像天上的星星，最亮的那颗永远闪烁在我心里。点评：这个开头可以套在任何题目上，没有信息属于这一天。改后：上周六清晨五点半，我站在早餐店门口，手里攥着一张被汗浸软的十块钱。这是清晨出门的素材：第一次独自买早餐。时间、地点、出汗的十块钱，一句话全有了，读者立刻知道这是关于第一次的故事。

病例二，高潮段。原文：比赛非常激烈，我们都使出了全力，最后赢得了胜利。点评：激烈和全力都是概括，不是叙述，高潮最容易在这里变成记账。改后：比分咬在十平。球弹起来，我跳起来，手掌擦着球的侧面打过去，球贴着网边落下，对方的自由人扑过去救了起来。我打麻了的手掌发木，但我喊了一声我的，追向下一个球。高潮要慢放：一个动作拆成三个动作，加上声音和身体感受。

病例三，结尾。原文：这真是难忘的一天啊！我一定要永远记住这种不放弃的精神。点评：感叹加口号是结尾的通病。难忘是作者的结论，读者未必有感觉。改后：晚上我看见手掌上被球打出的红印。妈妈问疼不疼，我说不疼。其实挺疼的。这是夜晚回想的素材：用一个动作和一句小小的谎，让读者自己感到那天的分量。

三个病例的共同点：原文都在概括，改后都在具体。概括词，比如很多、非常、难忘、精神，尽量删掉，换成时间、物件、动作和声音。

再补一条：改后的开头和结尾要互相呼应。病例一的开头攥着出汗的十块钱，如果结尾写那张十块钱还夹在钱包里，结构就闭合了。自查时可以用这个标准：开头和结尾没有任何共用元素，结构就是散的。

Opening and Ending Critique: Three Student Samples Revised

Below are three student fragments, covering an opening, a climax paragraph, and an ending. Each shows the original first, then a revised version, and explains where the problem is.

Case one, the opening. Original: In the sea of life, many events are like stars in the sky, and the brightest one shines in my heart forever. Critique: this opening can be attached to any topic; it carries no information about this particular day. Revised: Last Saturday at half past five in the morning, I stood at the entrance of the breakfast shop, holding a ten-yuan note gone soft with sweat. That is the early-morning material: buying breakfast alone for the first time. Time, place, and the sweaty note all appear in one sentence, and the reader knows at once this is a story about a first time.

Case two, the climax. Original: The match was fierce, we all gave our all, and we finally won. Critique: fierce and gave our all are summaries, not narration; this is where a climax turns into bookkeeping. Revised: The score was tied at ten. The ball bounced up, I jumped, my palm brushed the side of it, the ball skimmed the net and fell, and the other side's libero dived to save it. My stung palm went numb, but I shouted Mine and chased the next ball. A climax needs slow motion: turn one action into three, and add sound and body feeling.

Case three, the ending. Original: What an unforgettable day! I will always remember this spirit of never giving up. Critique: exclamation plus slogan is the standard ending illness. Unforgettable is the writer's conclusion; the reader may not feel it. Revised: At night I saw the red mark on my palm where the ball had hit. Mom asked if it hurt. I said no. It actually hurt a lot. That is the night-reflecting material: one action and one small lie let the reader feel the weight of that day on their own.

The common thread in all three cases: the originals stay general, the revisions get specific. General words such as many, very, unforgettable, and spirit should be cut and replaced with time, objects, actions, and sounds.

One more rule: the revised opening and ending must echo each other. If the opening holds a sweaty ten-yuan note, the ending can say that note is still in the wallet, and the structure closes. A simple test: if the opening and the ending share no element at all, the structure is loose.