

毕业典礼日记怎么写：抓三个场景，各配一个小动作

毕业典礼那天的日记，很多同学写成：校长讲了话，我们互赠了留言，然后走出校门，我很舍不得。这是流程单，不是日记。日记要在这三个场景里各埋一个只属于你的细节。

第一个场景：校长讲话。讲话内容不用复述，你只需要记录你在讲话时的状态。比如：校长说到常回家看看，我低头看了一眼鞋尖，鞋带上系着上个月运动会同学给我打的红绳。或者：讲话太长，礼堂里闷热，我数着主席台上的花盆，听到毕业两个字才抬起头。写你在场，比写他讲了什么重要。

第二个场景：互赠留言。这是最容易出细节的地方。写清楚三样东西：本子、笔、那句话。比如：同桌在我本子上写别换同桌，字迹比平时大一倍。我的笔在他袖口蹭了一道墨，他假装要揍我，两个人都笑了。再比如：后排的男生把留言卡塞给平时没说过几句话的同学，卡上只有一句毕业快乐，但他塞的时候手抖了一下。

第三个场景：走出校门。这个场景写身体感觉最动人。比如：站在校门口合影时，太阳晒得后颈发烫，没人喊热。或者：走到路口我回头看了一眼，教学楼四层我们那间的窗帘没拉，我忽然想起那扇窗户去年漏雨。不用写我哭了，写你回头，写你记住了哪扇窗。

三个场景之间用时间词衔接：上午九点、仪式结束后、放学路上。日记第一行写日期、星期、天气，天气可以写晴，也可以写那天真实的样子。

情感怎么落笔：全文只在结尾写一句，放在最后一个场景的末尾。比如：原来毕业不是考完试那天，是今天走出校门这一步。其余地方全靠动作和细节撑，不舍是读者自己读出来的，不是你喊出来的。

字数分配参考：校长讲话一段一百五十字左右，互赠留言两段两百五十字左右，走出校门一段加结尾一百五十字左右，全文五百字上下，正好符合题目要求。

How to Write a Graduation Ceremony Diary: Three Scenes, Each with a Small Action

A diary about graduation day often turns out like this: the principal gave a speech, we exchanged messages, then we walked out of the school gate, and I was reluctant to leave. That is an agenda, not a diary. Your diary needs one detail in each of the three scenes that belongs only to you.

Scene one: the principal's speech. Do not retell the speech; just record your state while it was happening. For example: when the principal said 'come back and visit often', I looked down at my shoe tips, where a red string tied by a classmate at last month's sports meet still hung on the lace. Or: the speech was long, the hall was hot, and I was counting the flower pots on the stage, only looking up when I heard the word 'graduation'. Writing that you were there matters more than writing

what he said.

Scene two: exchanging messages. This is where details come easiest. Write three things clearly: the notebook, the pen, and the sentence. For example: my deskmate wrote 'don't switch partners' in my notebook, with handwriting twice as big as usual. My pen smeared a line of ink on his sleeve; he pretended to punch me, and we both laughed. Or: a boy in the back row slipped a message card to a classmate he had barely ever spoken to; the card said only 'happy graduation', but his hand trembled a little when he passed it.

Scene three: walking out of the school gate. In this scene, physical feeling moves people most. For example: when we posed for a group photo at the gate, the sun burned the back of our necks, and nobody complained. Or: at the crossing I looked back and saw that the curtain in our room on the fourth floor of the teaching building was not drawn, and I suddenly remembered that window leaked rain last year. Do not write 'I cried'; write that you looked back, write which window you remembered.

Connect the three scenes with time words: nine in the morning, after the ceremony, on the way home. The diary's first line carries the date, weekday, and weather; the weather can be sunny, or whatever the day actually looked like.

How to place the emotion: write one sentence only, at the end of the last scene. For example: so graduation is not the day the exams end, but this step out of the school gate today. Everything else is carried by actions and details; the reluctance is read by the reader, not shouted by you.

Word allocation for reference: the principal's speech paragraph around one hundred and fifty words, two message-exchanging paragraphs around two hundred and fifty, the school-gate paragraph plus ending around one hundred and fifty, totaling about five hundred words, exactly what the topic asks for.