

范文点评：《毕业典礼那天》里哪三句打动人，哪三句在喊口号

假设王小雨的日记《毕业典礼那天》里有这么几句：今天是我们小学生涯的最后一天，光阴似箭，日月如梭。校长讲话很精彩，我们依依不舍。同学们互赠留言，场面感人。走出校门，我热泪盈眶，这真是令人难忘的一天，我将终生铭记。

这段里三句在喊口号。光阴似箭日月如梭是套话，任何一篇作文开头都能用，说明它没有写今天。场面感人是把结论直接塞给读者，读者没有看到场面。热泪盈眶加终生铭记，两个重词连用，情感反而被压扁了。

再看她日记里真正打动人的三句。第一句：轮到我上台领毕业纪念册时，我同手同脚，台下有人笑，笑声不大，是善意的。这一句有动作、有声音、有判断，领奖的紧张全在里面。第二句：好朋友林林在我本子上写祝你上初中交到新朋友，后面画了个箭头，箭头指向她自己，意思是第一个朋友还是我。这句话把友情写得又大方又小心，比一百个依依不舍都重。第三句：出校门时我们约好周六去老书店，说完各自走了，我走了二十步忍不住回头，她还站在原地挥手。

对照着改口号句。今天是我们小学生涯的最后一天，改成礼堂前排的挂钟十点整响了一下，我们才发现典礼已经过半，因为谁都不想错过每一分钟。场面感人改成：平时最调皮的陈浩给每个任课老师鞠了一躬，鞠到语文老师的时腰弯得最久。热泪盈眶改成：我攥着毕业纪念册，册子的角被我捏软了。

点评方法总结成三个问题：这句能不能搬到别的作文里？能搬就是套话。这句有没有具体的东西，本子、箭头、挂钟、册子的角？没有就补一个。这句是在下结论还是在给画面？下结论就改成画面。

最后看结尾。她原文以令人难忘的一天收尾，改后以她还站在原地挥手收尾。前者的难忘是作者宣布的，后者的难忘是读者自己心里生成的。日记体作文的结尾，停在画面上比停在感叹上高级。

Model Essay Review: Which Three Sentences of 'Graduation Day' Move, and Which Three Just Shout

Suppose Wang Xiaoyu's diary 'Graduation Day' contains these lines: today is the last day of our primary school life; time flies like an arrow, days pass like a shuttle. The principal's speech was wonderful, and we were reluctant to part. Classmates exchanged messages, and the scene was touching. Walking out of the school gate, my eyes welled up; this was truly an unforgettable day, and I will remember it for life.

Three sentences in this passage are shouting slogans. 'Time flies like an arrow' is boilerplate that could open any composition, which proves it is not writing about today. 'The scene was touching' shoves a conclusion at the reader, who never saw the scene. 'Eyes welled up' plus 'remember for life' stacks two heavy words, and the

feeling gets crushed instead of deepened.

Now the three sentences in her diary that actually move. First: when it was my turn on stage to receive the graduation album, my arms and legs moved on the same side, and someone in the audience laughed; the laugh was not loud, and it was kind. This sentence has action, sound, and judgment; all the nervousness is inside it. Second: my good friend Lin Lin wrote 'may you make new friends in middle school' in my notebook, then drew an arrow pointing at herself, meaning the first friend is still me. That sentence writes friendship as both generous and careful, heavier than a hundred 'reluctant to part'. Third: when leaving the gate we agreed to meet at the old bookstore on Saturday, then went our separate ways; after twenty steps I could not help looking back, and she was still standing where she was, waving.

Fix the slogan sentences one by one. 'Today is the last day of our primary school life' becomes: the clock in the front row of the hall struck ten once, and only then did we realize the ceremony was already half over, because nobody wanted to miss a single minute. 'The scene was touching' becomes: Chen Hao, usually the naughtiest, bowed to every subject teacher, and his bow to the Chinese teacher stayed bent the longest. 'My eyes welled up' becomes: I gripped the graduation album, and its corners went soft in my hand.

The review method boils down to three questions: could this sentence be moved into another composition? If yes, it is boilerplate. Does this sentence contain a concrete thing: a notebook, an arrow, a clock, the corner of an album? If not, add one. Is this sentence drawing a conclusion or painting a picture? If concluding, turn it into a picture.

Finally, the ending. Her original closes with 'an unforgettable day'; the revised version closes with 'she was still standing there, waving'. The first 'unforgettable' is announced by the author; the second grows in the reader's own heart. For a diary-style composition, ending on a picture beats ending on an exclamation.