

写读后感的六个常见毛病，自查清单一次过

毛病一：复述占了一大半。识别方法：数段落，如果复述原文的段落超过全文一半，就是本末倒置。读后感里引的部分应该只挑一个情节，两三句话解决。修法：把文章从头讲到尾的段落删掉，只留你最有感觉的那一个场景。

毛病二：无病呻吟。文章还没读进去，先写我好感动啊。识别方法：全文找感叹号，三个以上感叹号基本是毛病。修法：感叹号删掉，换成一个具体反应，比如读到这里我停下来翻了回去，或者我把那段读给我妈听。

毛病三：联的部分编故事。写自己类似的经历，结果编了一个连自己都记不清的事，时间模糊、细节经不起问。识别方法：写的时候想不出月份、地点、任何一个身体感觉，就是编的。修法：换一件真事，哪怕小得多。坐错车、打翻饭碗、比赛输了，小事配真细节，比大事配假细节有说服力。

毛病四：感悟喊口号。这个故事告诉我们要坚持、要勇敢、要珍惜。识别方法：把感悟句单独读，如果这句话能原封不动用在别的读后感里，就是口号。修法：感悟必须同时提到这篇文章和你那件旧事，两者接在一起才算你的。

毛病五：三步内容重复。议里写要勇敢，结里写我要勇敢，等于同一句话说两遍。识别方法：把议和结两段单独对比，意思相同就改。修法：议负责解释文中情节为什么真，结负责写你对自己旧事的看法变了什么，分工不同就不会重复。

毛病六：开头结尾套模板。读了某某的文章，我思绪万千。结尾合上书，我的心情久久不能平静。模板句谁都能写，也谁写了都平。修法：开头直接从引的那个情节进，第一句就可以是文章里的某个细节。结尾停在一个画面上，比如合上本子，我想起自己那晚攥着的钥匙。

写完自查清单，逐项打勾：一，引是不是只有一个情节，两三句；二，议有没有说为什么；三，联有没有月份、地点、一个身体动作或感觉；四，感悟句能不能搬到别的读后感里，能搬就重写；五，议和结意思是否重复；六，感叹号是否三个以内；七，开头第一句是不是细节而不是模板；八，全文有没有出现这个故事告诉我们。八项全勾，读后感就立住了。

Six Common Flaws in Reading Responses, with a Self-Check List

Flaw one: retelling takes up most of the piece. How to spot it: count the paragraphs; if retelling the original takes more than half, the cart is before the horse. The Quote part should pick a single scene and settle it in two or three sentences. Fix: delete the paragraph that walks through the whole article, and keep only the one scene you felt most.

Flaw two: fake sentiment. The article has barely been read, but 'I am so moved' is already written. How to spot it: count the exclamation marks; three or more is a

symptom. Fix: delete the exclamation marks and replace them with one concrete reaction, like I stopped and flipped back to that page, or I read that paragraph aloud to my mom.

Flaw three: inventing the connected story. Asked to write a similar experience, the student makes one up so vague that even they cannot recall it; the time is fuzzy and the details cannot survive questions. How to spot it: if while writing you cannot produce a month, a place, or any physical sensation, it is invented. Fix: switch to a real event, however small. Taking the wrong bus, spilling a rice bowl, losing a match; a small true event with real details beats a big fake one with fake details.

Flaw four: slogan feelings. This story tells us to persist, to be brave, to cherish. How to spot it: read the feeling sentence alone; if it could be pasted unchanged into another reading response, it is a slogan. Fix: a feeling must mention both the article and your own old event at the same time; only when the two connect does it count as yours.

Flaw five: the three steps repeat each other. The comment says be brave, the conclusion says I will be brave, the same sentence twice. How to spot it: put the comment and conclusion paragraphs side by side; if the meaning matches, revise. Fix: assign different jobs: the comment explains why the scene in the article is true, the conclusion states how your view of your own old event changed. Different jobs, no repetition.

Flaw six: template openings and endings. After reading such-and-such's article, my thoughts welled up like a tide. Closing the book, my feelings could not calm for a long time. Template sentences anyone can write, and whoever writes them comes out flat. Fix: open directly with the quoted scene; the first sentence can be a detail from the article. End on a picture, like: I closed my notebook and thought of the key I had gripped that night.

The after-writing self-check list, tick each item: one, does the Quote hold only one scene in two or three sentences; two, does the Comment say why; three, does the Connect have a month, a place, and one body action or sensation; four, can the feeling sentence be moved to another response; if yes, rewrite it; five, do the Comment and Conclusion repeat in meaning; six, are exclamation marks three or fewer; seven, is the first sentence a detail rather than a template; eight, does the phrase 'this story tells us' appear anywhere. Eight ticks, and the reading response stands.