

读后感四步法：引、议、联、结，每步写多少

读后感不是抄好词好句，也不是把原文缩写一遍。它回答的是一个问题：这篇文章和你之间发生了什么。引议联结四步法就是把这个大问题拆成四段写。

第一步，引，一百字左右。从文章里挑一个情节，不是开头，是你最有感觉的那一处。示例：《第一次走夜路》那篇文章里，我印象最深的是小作者摔进沟里之后没有立刻哭，而是先摸书包里的作业本，确认本子没湿才哭出来。注意只复述这一个情节，别把整篇文章从头讲到尾。

第二步，议，一百字左右。对这个情节说一句你的判断，再说一句为什么。示例：我觉得这个顺序很真实，因为人在慌张时会先检查自己最在乎的东西，本子没湿才哭，说明他平时最怕的是没交作业被老师批评。议的部分不要写这个故事告诉我们做人要勇敢这种大道理，就盯着这个情节说。

第三步，联，两百到三百字，这是读后感的心脏。写你自己一次类似的经历，时间和地点写清楚，只写一件事。示例：我想起三年级那次独自坐错公交车。车坐反了方向，我在终点站下来，站牌上的字一个都不认识。我没有哭，先做了一件事：记住来时的车是几路，然后站在原地等反方向的车。文章里的小作者先摸作业本，我先记车路，我们都是害怕的时候先抓住一个具体的东西。

第四步，结，一百字左右。写读完这篇文章之后，你对那件旧事的看法变了什么。示例：以前我觉得坐错车是件丢人的事，从来不提。现在我觉得那次站在站牌下不跑不乱的我，和文章里坐在沟里摸本子的男孩差不多，小孩的办法笨，但管用。

三个检查点：联的部分有没有具体地点，没有就是编的；议和结有没有重复，重复就删一个；全文有没有出现这个故事告诉我们，出现就换成你自己的话。四步加起来六百字上下，正好是一篇读后感的合适长度。

The Four-Step Reading Response: Quote, Comment, Connect, Conclude

A reading response is not copying good phrases, and it is not an abridged version of the original. It answers one question: what happened between you and this article. The four-step method of Quote, Comment, Connect, Conclude breaks that question into four paragraphs.

Step one, Quote, about one hundred words. Pick one scene from the article, not the opening, but the part you felt most. Example: in the article 'Walking Home in the Dark for the First Time', what struck me most was that after the young author fell into the ditch, he did not cry right away; he first felt for his homework notebook in his schoolbag, and only cried after confirming the notebook was not wet. Note: retell only this one scene; do not summarize the whole article from the beginning.

Step two, Comment, about one hundred words. Make one judgment about this scene, then one sentence of why. Example: I think this order is very real, because when people panic they check what they care about most first; crying only after confirming the notebook was dry shows that what he feared daily was being scolded by the teacher for not handing in homework. In the Comment part, do not write 'this story tells us to be brave'; stay with this one scene.

Step three, Connect, two to three hundred words, the heart of the response. Write one similar experience of your own, with clear time and place, one event only. Example: I remembered taking the wrong bus alone in third grade. The bus went the opposite direction; I got off at the terminus where I could not read a single word on the sign. I did not cry. I did one thing first: I memorized the bus number I came on, then stood still and waited for the bus going back. The author in the article reached for his notebook first; I memorized the bus line first. When we are scared, we both grab one concrete thing.

Step four, Conclude, about one hundred words. Write what changed in how you see that old event after reading this article. Example: I used to think taking the wrong bus was embarrassing and never mentioned it. Now I think the me standing under that sign, not running and not panicking, is not much different from the boy in the article sitting in the ditch feeling for his notebook. Children's methods look clumsy, but they work.

Three checkpoints: does the Connect part have a specific time and place; if not, it is made up. Do the Comment and Conclude repeat each other; if so, delete one. Does the phrase 'this story tells us' appear anywhere; if yes, replace it with your own words. The four steps add up to around six hundred words, exactly the right length for a reading response.