

写小故事最容易掉进去的五个坑

这个题目不难，难在大家容易掉进同样的几个坑。下面每个坑都配一句真实感病句和改法，写完对照着查一遍，比多写两篇有用。

坑一：起因太长，迷路太晚。病句示范：第一段写妈妈怎么吩咐、爸爸为什么加班、我出门前喝了口水，写了小半页还没走到那条街。改法：起因压到三句话以内，第一句就出门，第二句进那条街，第三句雨落下来。

坑二：经过一条直线，没有波折。病句示范：我迷路了，走着走着看见一家店，阿姨送我回家，完。全程顺风顺水，读者心里没有咯噔一下。改法：在看见灯之前先让情况变坏一次，比如蹲在树下想哭、闷头差点撞上路障，再让灯亮起来。

坑三：全靠喊口号抒情。病句示范：啊，人间处处有真情，我要感谢这位阿姨！这种句子一出现，前面写的灯和水全白费。改法：把口号换成动作，写我后来每次路过都往那个窗口看一眼，感情自己会站出来。

坑四：好心人说话像大人做报告。病句示范：阿姨语重心长地对我说，同学，帮助别人是我们中华民族的传统美德。小学生故事里的真人不会这么说话。改法：让阿姨说短句，先喝口热水、没事，先把你送到再说，越短越像真的。

坑五：情节自相矛盾。常见病句：前面写路灯还没通电，后面写我借着路灯看清了路牌；前面写雨大得睁不开眼，后面写我清楚地认出了回家的路。改法：写完把三个情节的时间、天气、光线从头到尾捋一遍，凡是前面埋了后面又反悔的地方，改前面或改后面，别留着让读者抓。

最后给一张清单。写前五问：我只写一件事吗？三个情节都在吗？起因几句话说完？经过里几次波折？结尾回到灯了吗？写后五问：有没有超过三句的口号？阿姨说的话像真人吗？前后天气光线矛盾吗？有没有哪段全是讲没有演？字数在要求范围内吗？十个问题都能痛快回答，这篇小故事就站住了。

Five Traps Students Fall Into When Writing This Short Story

This assignment is not hard; what is hard is that everyone falls into the same few traps. Each trap below comes with a realistic sick sentence and its repair. Check your draft against them once — that helps more than writing two extra drafts.

Trap one: the cause is too long and getting lost arrives too late. Sick sentence: the first paragraph covers how Mum gave the order, why Dad worked late, and how I drank a sip of water before leaving — nearly a page and I still have not reached the street. Repair: squeeze the cause into three sentences. Sentence one, step out; sentence two, enter the street; sentence three, the rain falls.

Trap two: the process is a straight line with no turns. Sick sentence: I got

lost, then saw a store, then the lady walked me home, the end. Everything goes smoothly and the reader never flinches. Repair: before the light appears, make things worse once — squat under a tree wanting to cry, or nearly bump into a barrier blindly — then let the light come on.

Trap three: leaning on shouted slogans. Sick sentence: Oh, true feeling is everywhere in the human world, I want to thank this auntie! Once such a line appears, the lamp and the hot water you wrote are wasted. Repair: replace the slogan with an action — I glance at that window every time I pass by — and the feeling steps forward by itself.

Trap four: the kind stranger talks like an official report. Sick sentence: The auntie said earnestly, student, helping others is the traditional virtue of our nation. Real people in a child's story never talk like that. Repair: give her short lines — drink some hot water first, it is fine, drop you off first — the shorter, the more real.

Trap five: the plot contradicts itself. Common sick sentences: earlier the streetlamps had no power, later I read a street sign by lamplight; earlier the rain was too heavy to see, later I clearly recognized the way home. Repair: after writing, trace time, weather, and light from start to end; wherever an early sentence is betrayed by a later one, fix one side instead of leaving it for readers to catch.

Finally, a checklist. Five questions before writing: Am I telling only one event? Are all three plot points in? How many sentences is the cause? How many turns in the process? Does the ending return to the light? Five questions after writing: Any slogan longer than three sentences? Do the auntie's lines sound like a real person? Any weather or light contradiction? Any paragraph that is all telling and no showing? Is the word count inside the limit? If you can answer all ten without hesitating, the story stands.