

小故事写法：起因经过结果怎么排

题目把三个情节定死了：雨夜迷路、一盏亮着的灯、好心人送回家。看起来没自由度，其实好坏就差在怎么排、详略怎么分。按起因经过结果三段排，400字这样分：起因80字，经过240字，结果80字。

起因要短，一句话交代为什么走这条路。假设：我帮妈妈送伞给加班的爸爸，抄近路穿过新建的街，路灯还没通电。这一句同时交代了时间、原因和迷路的原因，起因就完了。常见毛病是起因写太长，写了一页妈妈怎么吩咐、爸爸为什么加班，读者还没等到迷路。

经过是故事的主干，至少要安排两次波折。第一次波折是情况变坏：我越走越慌，两条街长得一模一样，雨顺着脖子往里灌，蹲在新栽的小树下想哭，又使劲把眼泪憋回去。第二次波折是出现转机：刚要咬牙闷头往前冲，前面忽然亮起一盏灯——一家本该关门的便利店还开着，系围裙的店主阿姨招手让我过去躲雨。波折要靠动作和感觉写，别写“我十分着急”，写“我咬着嘴唇左右看，眼前全是白花花雨”。

结果要回扣那盏灯。阿姨问清我家住址，关店后打着伞把我送回家，路上只把伞往我这边偏。到家回头一看，雨幕深处那盏灯还亮着。结尾一句话收住：后来每次路过那条街，我都会往那个窗口看一眼。不喊“人间处处有真情”这类口号，感情留在灯上。

三段之外再加一条保险：全文只写一件事。从出门到回家，时间不超过一个晚上，人物只留我、阿姨、爸爸三个，别中途插叙阿姨小时候的故事，也别写到第二天上学去。一件事写透，四百字刚好够；两件事挤在一起，每件都变成流水账。

写完后自查三个问题：故事是不是只讲了一件事？经过里有没有两次波折？结尾有没有回到那盏灯？三个答案里有一个“没有”，就回去改那一段。

How to Write a Short Story: Arranging Cause, Process, and Result

The assignment fixes three plot points: getting lost on a rainy night, a light that stays on, and a kind stranger walking you home. Arrange them as cause, process, and result, and split 400 words like this: 80 for the cause, 240 for the process, 80 for the result.

The cause should be short. One sentence explains why you took that road. For example: I was carrying an umbrella to my father who worked late, and cut through a brand new street whose streetlamps had not been connected yet. That one sentence gives the time, the reason, and the reason you got lost, and the cause is done. A common fault is spending a whole page on how Mum gave the order, so the reader never reaches the getting lost part.

The process is the trunk of the story and needs at least two turns. The first

turn makes things worse: every street looks the same, rain runs down my neck, and I squat under a young tree wanting to cry but forcing the tears back. The second turn brings a change: just as I decide to charge ahead blindly, a light comes on ahead — a convenience store that should have closed is still open, and the shopkeeper in an apron waves me over. Write the turns with action and feeling. Do not write I was very anxious; write I bit my lip and looked around, and all I could see was white sheets of rain.

The result must return to the light. The shopkeeper asks where I live and walks me home under her umbrella after closing, tilting it toward me the whole way. When I get home and look back, the light is still glowing deep in the curtain of rain. End with one line: every time I pass that street now, I glance at that window. Do not shout slogans about kindness everywhere; keep the feeling on the lamp.

After writing, ask yourself three questions: Does the story tell only one event? Are there two turns in the process? Does the ending return to the light? One more safeguard beyond the three parts: the whole story tells only one event. From leaving home to getting back, the time span is one evening, and only three characters appear — me, the shopkeeper, my father. Do not insert the shopkeeper's childhood, and do not continue into the next school day. One event written thoroughly fits 400 words exactly; two events crammed together turn into a running list.

After writing, ask yourself three questions: Does the story tell only one event? Are there two turns in the process? Does the ending return to the light? If any answer is no, go back and fix that paragraph.