

范文点评：400字寓言《小蚂蚁搬家》好在哪里

先看一篇约四百字的范文，再逐段拆它为什么能用。

范文开头：下午三点，墙根的空气又闷又潮，蜻蜓低低地掠过草尖。蚂蚁队长从土坡上跑下来，触角碰触角，挨个传话：“要下雨了，天黑前把粮食全搬上坡！”队伍立刻动起来，一粒米、半块饼干、三只苍蝇腿，排成一条黑线往坡上走。点评：开场没有一句“今天天气真好”式的废话，闷、潮、蜻蜓低飞三个信号直接把暴雨来临的情节立住了，队长的命令一句话交代了目标和时间，故事从第二段就有紧迫感。

范文中段：走到半路，一片梧桐叶盖住了路，叶子又滑又软，前面的蚂蚁爬上去又滑下来。接着，一个亮晶晶的水洼横在队伍中间，绕不过去，填不平。小蚂蚁豆豆急得触角都直了：“粮食搬不过去了！”大蚂蚁阿力说：“找树枝！一根不够就两根。”点评：阻碍不是一个，而是连着两个，一层比一层难，这是寓言常用的加码写法。困难没有靠旁白解决，全靠豆豆和阿力的对话推动，拟人对话完成了它的任务。

范文后段：侦察蚁抱来两根小树枝，架在水洼上，变成一座晃悠悠的桥。大蚂蚁走桥心，小蚂蚁推饼干屑走桥边，叶子被十几只蚂蚁一起顶开。最后一粒米刚进洞门，大雨哗地砸下来，打在空地上，溅起一个个小水泡。洞里，蚂蚁们围着草叶杯分雨水，老蚂蚁笑着说：“一粒米谁都能搬，一堆粮食一起搬才搬得动。”点评：搬完与下雨只差一步，这个时间差让“齐心协力”有了回报的画面；结尾寓意由老蚂蚁说出，只有一句，没有喊口号。

两处可以改得更好。其一，豆豆从头到尾只急过一次，性格没有变化，可以让他先说“放弃吧”，被阿力反驳后再去搭桥，人物就动了。其二，分工名单里全是干活，没有谁负责数数、谁负责给搭桥的递叶子，加一个后勤角色，队伍更像真的家。

照着这篇范文自查：信号开场有没有，阻碍是不是具体，对话有没有推动情节，寓意是不是一句话收尾。四条全中，400字左右的寓言就立住了。

A Sample 400-Word Fable and What Makes It Work

Read a sample fable of about four hundred words first, then take it apart paragraph by paragraph to see why it works.

The opening: at three in the afternoon, the air by the wall felt heavy and damp, and a dragonfly swept low over the grass tips. The ant captain ran down from the hill, touched antennae with each ant, and passed on the order: Rain is coming - before dark, every bit of food goes up the slope! The column moved at once: one grain of rice, half a cookie, three fly legs, forming a black line toward the hill. Comment: no wasted sentence like what nice weather. Three signals - heaviness, dampness, the low-flying dragonfly - establish the coming storm, and the captain's one-line order sets the goal and the deadline, so the story carries urgency from paragraph two.

The middle: halfway along, a plane tree leaf covered the path, slippery and soft, so the ants in front climbed on and slid off. Then a shining puddle lay across the column – impossible to go around, impossible to fill. Little ant Doudou was so anxious his antennae stood straight up: We can't carry the food across! Big ant Ali said: Find twigs! If one is not enough, use two. Comment: the obstacles come in pairs, each harder than the last, a classic escalation in fables. The problem is solved through dialogue between Doudou and Ali, not through narration, so the personified talk does its job.

The ending: scout ants hugged over two small twigs and laid them across the puddle as a wobbling bridge. Strong ants walked the middle, small ants pushed crumbs along the edge, and a dozen ants together shoved the leaf aside. The instant the last grain passed the hole's door, rain hammered down on the bare ground, raising tiny bubbles. Inside, the ants shared rainwater from leaf cups, and the old ant said with a smile: Anyone can carry one grain; only together can we carry a whole pile. Comment: the move finished just ahead of the rain, and that narrow gap gives unity its payoff; the moral comes from the old ant in a single sentence, with no slogan-shouting.

Two places could be better. First, Doudou only panics once and never changes; let him say give up first, get argued out of it by Ali, and then help build the bridge – now the character moves. Second, every role in the division of labor is heavy lifting; nobody counts the load or hands leaves to the bridge builders. Add one support role and the colony feels like a real family.

Use this sample as a checklist: does the opening carry signals, are the obstacles concrete, does dialogue drive the plot, does the moral close in one sentence. If all four are yes, a four-hundred-word fable stands firm.