

诚信作文的四个常见毛病：附每个毛病的改法

毛病一：事例编得太大。写自己捡到钱包交给警察，或者写同学考试作弊被记过。大问题：孩子没经历过，细节全是编的，钱包里有多少钱、警察说了什么都写不出来。自查：这件事我自己经历过吗？没经历过就换。改法：换成教室里的真事，同桌借了橡皮没还，老师问起来自己有没有替它打掩护。经历过的事，闭眼就能想起画面。

毛病二：犹豫一笔带过。全文写我当时很犹豫，很纠结，然后就没有然后了。大问题：犹豫是诚信作文的心脏，心脏跳一下就写完，文章没有起伏。自查：数一数，作文里写犹豫的句子有没有超过三句？改法：把犹豫拆成两个打算加一个动作。假设写改分数：第一个打算，用橡皮擦掉，假装没发过这张卷子；第二个打算，回家再说；动作，卷子被塞进了书包最底层。

毛病三：承认只写结果。我勇敢地向老师承认了错误。一句话把最难的一步抹平了。自查：承认那段有没有写他走到老师跟前用了多久、开口第一句说了什么？改法：把承认拆成走、开口、对方反应三步。假设：我跟着两个同学蹭到办公室门口，腿像灌了铅；开口第一句是老师，这道题我不会；第二句才是卷子上的名字不是我的；老师放下红笔，看了我三秒钟。

毛病四：结尾硬喊口号。诚信是金、诚信是立身之本，直接抄名言。自查：把最后一段整个删掉读一遍，前面的故事能不能自己站住？改法：用身体感觉收尾。假设改成还完钱回家的路上，风一吹，后背的汗凉了，步子却比来时快。感觉写出来，读者自己会得出诚信值得的结论，不需要你替他喊。

四个毛病有一个共同根源：孩子以为诚信作文是要证明我很诚实，其实是要把一次不诚实到诚实的过程写出来。家长辅导时别问你懂了什么道理，问当时你心里先冒出的念头是什么，身体做了什么。答案出来了，作文的素材也就出来了。

Four Common Flaws in Essays on Honesty, with a Fix for Each

Flaw one: the event is invented too big. The child writes about finding a wallet and handing it to the police, or a classmate caught cheating. The problem: the child never lived it, so every detail is fabricated, and they cannot write how much was in the wallet or what the officer said. Self-check: did I actually experience this? If not, swap it. Fix: switch to something real from the classroom, like a deskmate borrowing an eraser and not returning it, and whether you covered for it when the teacher asked. For events you lived through, images come back with your eyes closed.

Flaw two: the hesitation is brushed off. The whole essay says I felt so conflicted, so torn, and then it is over. The problem: hesitation is the heart of an honesty essay; if the heart beats once and stops, the essay has no pulse. Self-check: count the sentences about hesitation, are there more than three? Fix: split hesitation into two intentions plus one action. Suppose the essay is about altering a

score: first intention, erase it and pretend the paper was never returned; second intention, deal with it after school; action, the paper gets stuffed into the bottom of the schoolbag.

Flaw three: the confession is only its result. I bravely admitted my mistake to the teacher. One sentence flattens the hardest step. Self-check: does the confession paragraph say how long it took to reach the teacher and what the first spoken words were? Fix: break the confession into walking, speaking, and the other person's reaction. Suppose: I tagged along with two classmates to the office door, my legs like lead; my first sentence was Teacher, I cannot do this problem; the second was the name on the paper is not mine; the teacher put down the red pen and looked at me for three seconds.

Flaw four: the ending shouts slogans. Honesty is gold, honesty is the foundation of character, straight quotations. Self-check: delete the final paragraph entirely and reread, does the story before it still stand? Fix: close with a body feeling. Suppose: on the way home after returning the money, the wind cooled the sweat on my back, yet my steps were faster than on the way there. Once the feeling is on paper, readers reach the conclusion that honesty pays on their own, without you shouting it for them.

The four flaws share one root: children think an honesty essay must prove I am honest, when it actually must show one journey from dishonesty to honesty. When parents coach, do not ask what lesson you learned; ask what thought popped up first in your head at the time, and what your body did. Once those answers exist, the material for the essay already exists.