

范文与点评：《我退还了多找的钱》全文示范

下面是一篇完整的三年级诚信作文，题目《我退还了多找的钱》，正文约310字，正好落在300字的要求上。全文只有六个自然段，每段后面附一段点评，说明这段为什么这样写、换一种写法会怎样。

范文第一段：周六下午，妈妈让我去巷口小店买一瓶醋。

范文第二段：我拿了一瓶最便宜的，走到柜台付了十块。阿姨正忙着给老人称盐，随手找给我一张十块、一张五块。我把钱塞进口袋，拎起醋往外走。

范文第三段：走到门口，我停下脚步，掏出钱又数了一遍。醋七块，应该找三块，手里却是十五块。我多得了五块。

范文第四段：我在门口站住了。一个念头说，回家买贴纸正好。另一个念头说，阿姨要是发现少了钱，要自己赔的。我把钱放进右边口袋，又掏出来换到左边，手心全是汗。

范文第五段：最后我转身走向柜台，说阿姨您多找我五块。阿姨愣了一下，拍拍脑袋，从铁盒里换回五块，说这孩子实在。

范文第六段：回家路上，那五块钱还攥在手心，汗把它浸湿了。我心里空荡荡的，什么压着的东西都没有了。

点评第一、二段：开头一句话，有时间有地点有任务，没有一句废话。第二段里忙着给老人称盐是多找的原因，随手两个字让多找显得自然，不是阿姨故意，也不是作者硬编。检查细节的办法就是问一句：这件事为什么会发生，文里有没有那句话。

点评第三、四段：数一遍把发现写成了动作，比忽然发现省字。犹豫段先写站住，再给两个念头，最后换口袋、手心出汗。两个念头各一句话，谁也没说服谁，这才是犹豫。很多作文写我想来想去还是决定还回去，决定来得太快，全文的高潮就没了。

点评第五、六段：退还段的关键是阿姨愣了一下，对方的反应写出来，事情才落地。结尾不写我懂得了诚实，写汗浸湿的钱和空荡荡的心，感受落在身体上。这两段合计不到九十字，却撑住了全文。

两处可以改进：一是阿姨说这孩子实在，表扬由对方说出略满，可以删掉，只留换回五块；二是站住了可以换成具体的时长，比如门口停了三辆自行车的时间，让久看得见。范文保留原样，是给孩子看真实水平，不是看修改后的满分卷。

仿写建议：把买醋换成买铅笔、打酱油、买豆腐，把五块换成两块或一张十块，结构和字数分配照搬。写完后数一遍字数，280到320之间合格；再检查三样东西在不在：多找的原因、换口袋式的动作、对方愣一下的反应。三样都在，这篇作文就立得住。

Model Essay and Commentary: A Full Demonstration of 'I Returned the Extra Change'

Below is a complete third-grade essay on honesty, titled 'I Returned the Extra Change', about 310 words in the body, right on the 300-word requirement. It has only six paragraphs, and each is followed by a note explaining why it is written this way and what another way would do to it.

Paragraph one: On Saturday afternoon, Mom sent me to the little shop at the corner of our lane to buy a bottle of vinegar.

Paragraph two: I took the cheapest bottle and paid ten yuan at the counter. The auntie was busy weighing salt for an old man, and without looking handed me a ten and a five. I pushed the money into my pocket, picked up the vinegar and walked out.

Paragraph three: At the doorway I stopped and took the money out to count again. Vinegar costs seven, I should get three back, but my hand held fifteen. I had five extra.

Paragraph four: I stood still in the doorway. One thought said, the money is just right for stickers at home. Another thought said, if the auntie finds the shortage, she will pay it herself. I put the money in my right pocket, then took it out and switched it to the left, my palm all sweaty.

Paragraph five: At last I turned and walked back to the counter and said, auntie you gave me five too many. She froze for a moment, tapped her head, exchanged five yuan back from her tin box, and said what an honest child.

Paragraph six: On the way home I still clutched those five yuan, and sweat had soaked them. My heart felt empty, with nothing pressing on it anymore.

Notes on paragraphs one and two: the opening has time, place and errand in one sentence, no waste. In paragraph two, busy weighing salt for an old man is the cause of the over-change, and the word carelessly makes it feel natural, not the auntie's fault and not the writer's invention. The way to check details is to ask one question: why could this happen, and is that sentence in the essay.

Notes on paragraphs three and four: counting again turns the discovery into an action, which saves words compared with suddenly realized. The hesitation paragraph first writes standing still, then gives two thoughts, then switching pockets and a sweaty palm. Each thought gets one sentence, neither wins, and that is hesitation. Many essays write I thought it over and decided to return it; the decision comes too fast and the climax of the whole essay is gone.

Notes on paragraphs five and six: the key to the return paragraph is she froze; the other person's reaction makes the event land. The ending does not write I learned that honesty is precious; it writes the sweat-soaked money and the empty heart, with the feeling placed on the body. These two paragraphs together are under ninety words,

yet they hold up the whole essay.

Two places to improve: first, the auntie's praise what an honest child is a bit too full when spoken by the other side; it could be cut, leaving only the exchange of five yuan. Second, stood still could become a concrete duration, like the time it takes three bicycles to pass the doorway, so the length becomes visible. The model essay is kept as is, to show children a real level, not a perfect score after revision.

Suggestions for imitation: swap vinegar for pencils, soy sauce or tofu; swap five yuan for two or a single ten; keep the structure and the word budget. After writing, count the words: 280 to 320 passes. Then check three things: the cause of the over-change, a pocket-switching kind of action, and the other person's frozen moment. If all three are there, the essay stands.