

诚信作文常见的五个毛病：对照清单逐个自查

批改过上百篇退还多找的钱这类作文后，能看出毛病高度集中，翻来覆去就是五个。家长辅导不用讲作文方法，只要把这五条清单念给孩子，让他自己对照着改，比讲十次课有用。

毛病一：多找没有原因。文里只写阿姨多找了我五块，不写她为什么多找。读者立刻怀疑这是编的。改法：补一句当时她在忙什么，比如正给老人称盐、正接电话、正找另一位顾客的零钱。原因一句话就够，不用多。

毛病二：犹豫只有想法，没有动作。文里写我很纠结，还还是不还，想了很久。纠结想了很久都是空话，字数也是这么虚胖的。改法：给犹豫配一个身体动作，换口袋、攥出汗、把纸币折了又展平。动作写出来，纠结两个字反而可以删掉。

毛病三：对方反应缺席。退还段只写我把钱还给了阿姨，阿姨收下了。事情像没发生过。改法：写对方愣一下、拍拍脑袋、说一句什么话，或者从哪个容器里把钱换回来。对方的反应是这件事真实发生的证据。

毛病四：结尾喊口号。最后一段写我懂得了诚实是金，做人要诚实。前文再细，这一句出来全文就塌了。改法：结尾只写一个感觉落在身体上的细节，比如钱被汗浸湿了、妈妈擦了擦我头上的汗。道理让读者自己悟，不要作者自己喊。

毛病五：字数靠形容词凑。写不出内容就加很多很好非常高兴，字数到了，内容还是空的。改法：数一遍每段有几句话带了具体名词，瓶子、柜台、铁盒、五块钱，名词不够就补名词，不补形容词。三年级作文的字数应该花在事情上，不是花在修饰上。

使用清单的办法：孩子写完第一稿，把五条念一遍，每中一条就在文里插一句或删一句，改完再念一遍，通常两轮就能干净。改的时候守住字数区间，280到320之间停手。这个清单不只适用于退还多找的钱，捡到东西交公、说真话认错这类诚信作文都能用，因为五处毛病全都长在事情没写实的同一个根上。

The Five Common Flaws in Honesty Essays: A Checklist to Check Them One by One

After marking over a hundred essays about returning extra change, one can see the flaws cluster tightly; they are always the same five. Parents do not need to teach essay methods; just read these five checklist items to the child and let him fix the draft against them, which works better than ten lessons.

Flaw one: the over-change has no cause. The essay only says the auntie gave me five too many, without saying why. The reader immediately suspects it is invented. Fix: add one line on what she was busy with, weighing salt for an old man, answering a phone, making change for another customer. One sentence of cause is enough.

Flaw two: the hesitation has thoughts but no actions. The essay writes I felt

torn, to return or not, and thought for a long time. Torn and for a long time are empty words, and the word count gets its bloated look the same way. Fix: pair the hesitation with a body action, switching pockets, sweating through the bill, folding and unfolding it. Once the action is written, the word torn can be deleted instead.

Flaw three: the other person's reaction is missing. The return paragraph only says I gave the money back to the auntie and she took it. The event reads as if it never happened. Fix: write her freezing for a moment, tapping her head, saying something, or taking the money back from some container. The other side's reaction is the proof that the event really happened.

Flaw four: the ending shouts a slogan. The last paragraph writes I learned that honesty is gold, one should be honest. However fine the body was, this sentence collapses the whole essay. Fix: let the ending hold one detail of feeling placed on the body, like the money soaked with sweat, or Mom wiping the sweat off my forehead. Let the reader grasp the lesson; the writer should not shout it.

Flaw five: the word count is padded with adjectives. When there is nothing to write, many very extremely happy get added; the count arrives but the content stays empty. Fix: count how many sentences in each paragraph carry a concrete noun, bottle, counter, tin box, five yuan note; if nouns are short, add nouns, not adjectives. A third grader's word budget should be spent on events, not on modifiers.

How to use the checklist: after the first draft, read the five items one by one; for each hit, insert or delete one sentence in the essay, then read the list again. Usually two rounds clean it up. Keep the word range and stop between 280 and 320. This list is not limited to returning extra change; essays on handing in found things or admitting a mistake after telling the truth all fit it, because all five flaws grow from the same root, the event was never written concretely.