

诚信作文怎么写内心挣扎：考场三个场景的写法

那次考试我没有偷看，这个题的分数不在事件上，在挣扎上。事件一句话就能讲完：我遇到难题，想看没看，交卷。500字要是只写这个，两行就写完了。剩下的四百多字全要花在挣扎上，挣扎写不出来，这篇作文就不成立。这也是它和三年级退还多找的钱最大的区别：那件事有动作，这件事全程坐在座位上，战场在心里。

场景一：考场遇难题，约120字。难题要具体，不要写这道题好难。示范：最后一道应用题我读了三遍，设未知数的那一行空着。考场安静，只听见笔尖划纸的声音，前面同学的卷子翻了一页，我的那道题还停在第一行。注意最后一句，别人翻页这个声音细节就是压力，不用写我很慌，慌已经在声音里了。

场景二：瞟向同桌的瞬间，约200字，全文的心脏。这个瞬间要拆成三拍：眼睛动了、身体僵了、念头打架。示范：同桌的卷子就在肘边偏后的位置，我的目光落过去，看见一个设字和半行算式。我的背忽然绷直了，笔停在半空。一个念头说，看一眼就会了，没人知道。另一个念头说，看了这道题就是我的吗。我把笔放下，重新读题，读到第二行，思路自己冒出来了。

这一段的心理描写有个诀窍：念头要短，要像真的在心里说话。一个念头说看一眼就会了，另一个念头说看了这道题就是我的吗，两句都是大白话，谁也没压倒谁，挣扎就成立了。最忌写我进行了激烈的思想斗争，这句话本身就是替读者总结，总结一出，过程就死了。

场景三：交卷后的坦然，约120字。坦然不能直接写，要让它从身体和后续事件里渗出来。示范：交卷时那道题我写满了，最后一步算得歪歪扭扭。出考场，同桌说他那道题做错了，问我做对没有，我说最后一步可能算错。说完这句我愣了一下，我居然没吹自己全对。回家路上风是凉的，那道题对不对，我头一回不那么着急知道。

开头两句话进场景：周五数学测验，前面都顺，最后一道应用题卡住了。结尾不要再讲诚信比分数重要，全文的挣扎已经讲过这个道理。字数数一遍，480到540之间停手。检查三样东西在不在：别人翻页的声音、笔停在半空、我没吹自己全对。三样都在，这篇就立得住。

How to Write Inner Struggle in an Honesty Essay: The Three Exam-Hall Scenes

For the essay 'I Did Not Peek During That Exam', the score lies not in the event but in the struggle. The event takes one sentence: I met a hard problem, wanted to look, did not look, handed in the paper. If 500 words only cover this, you finish in two lines. The remaining four hundred must all go to the struggle; if the struggle is not written, the essay does not stand. This is also its biggest difference from the third-grade return-the-change essay: that one has actions, this one sits in a seat the whole time, and the battlefield is inside the mind.

Scene one: meeting the hard problem, about 120 words. The problem must be concrete, not this problem was so hard. Example: I read the last word problem three

times, and the line for setting the unknown stayed empty. The hall was quiet, only the sound of pen tips dragging across paper, the student in front turned a page of his paper, and my problem was still stuck on its first line. Note that last sentence: the sound of someone else turning a page is the pressure itself; you need not write I panicked, the panic is already in the sound.

Scene two: the moment of glancing toward your deskmate, about 200 words, the heart of the essay. Break the moment into three beats: the eyes moved, the body froze, the thoughts fought. Example: My deskmate's paper sat just behind my elbow, my gaze landed on it, and I saw the character for 'set' and half a line of equations. My back suddenly went stiff, my pen hung in mid-air. One thought said, one glance and it is solved, no one will know. Another thought said, if you peek, is that problem even yours? I put the pen down, reread the problem, and on the second line the way forward surfaced on its own.

There is a trick for the psychology in this paragraph: the thoughts must be short, like real speech inside the mind. One thought says one glance and it is solved, another asks if you peek is it yours, both in plain words, neither crushing the other, and the struggle exists. The worst line is I went through a fierce ideological struggle; that sentence summarizes for the reader, and once a summary appears, the process dies.

Scene three: the calm after handing in, about 120 words. Calm cannot be stated directly; let it seep out of the body and later events. Example: When I handed in, that problem was filled to the last line, its final step crooked. Outside the hall my deskmate said he got it wrong and asked if I got it right, and I said my last step was probably wrong. After saying it I froze for a second, I had actually not bragged that I got everything right. On the way home the wind was cool, and for the first time I was not in a hurry to know whether the problem was right.

The opening puts you in the scene in two sentences: Friday's math quiz, everything smooth until the last word problem jammed me. Do not end by preaching that honesty matters more than scores; the whole struggle has already argued that point. Count the words and stop between 480 and 540. Check three things: the sound of someone turning a page, the pen hanging in mid-air, and I did not brag. If all three are there, the essay stands.