

# 初中生诚信作文三步法：一次答应、一次考验、一次兑现

答应朋友的那件事这个题，结构上就是三个场景：一次答应、一次考验、一次兑现。三个场景立住了，文章就立住了；哪个场景虚了，诚信两个字就悬空。

先说答应。选承诺要选小事。答应替同学保守一个秘密，答应每天帮生病的同桌记作业，答应周末一起去图书馆不反悔。承诺越小越具体，后面的考验越真实。不要写答应帮朋友打架这种情节，一看就是编的。判断标准有两条：这条承诺被打破会让你付出实际代价；这件事在初中校园里确实会发生。

答应场景写一百二十字左右就够：交代承诺怎么出口。朋友开口时的表情，你犹豫了几秒，答应时说的那句话。把犹豫写出来，承诺才有分量。满口答应的人，守信不值钱。

考验场景是全文的心脏，篇幅给到二百五十字。考验要设计成链条：先有诱因，再有压力，最后是你的反应。假设你答应替阿哲保密，班里却传开了另一版本的说法，班主任课间把几个同学叫到走廊一个个问，问到你的名字。你开口前喉咙发紧，说出的话是：我不知道，别再问我。考验场景里必须有动作和语言，不能只写我心里很矛盾。矛盾是让读者看出来的，不是你说出来的。

兑现场景写代价。你因为不辩解被误解了两周，或者错过了一个向老师解释的机会。感悟压到一两句，挂在具体细节上：被误解的两周里你第一次明白，信任是一件只能打破一次的东西。

字数分配按六百字算：开头八十，答应一百二，考验二百五，兑现一百，感悟五十。考验占全文四成，这个比例决定了文章重心是不是在守信上，而不是在讲故事上。写完自查一遍：三个场景能不能各用一句话复述，复述不出来的那段就是废段。

## A Three-Step Method for Junior High Honesty Essays: One Promise, One Test, One Kept Word

The essay prompt *The Thing I Promised a Friend* stands on three scenes: one promise, one test, one kept word. If the three scenes hold, the essay holds; if any scene goes soft, the word honesty hangs in the air.

Start with the promise, and pick a small one. Promising to keep a secret for a classmate, promising to record homework each day for a sick deskmate, promising to meet at the library on Saturday and not back out. The smaller and more specific the promise, the more real the test that follows. Do not write about promising to help a friend in a fight; readers can tell it is made up. Two checks decide it: breaking this promise would cost you something real, and this kind of thing does happen in a junior high school.

The promise scene needs about one hundred and twenty words. Show how the promise left your mouth: your friend's face when he asked, the few seconds you hesitated, the

exact sentence you said yes with. Write the hesitation, and the promise gains weight. A person who says yes without thinking is not worth much when he keeps his word.

The test scene is the heart of the essay; give it two hundred and fifty words. Build the test as a chain: first a trigger, then pressure, then your reaction. Suppose you promised to keep a secret for A-Zhe, but another version of the story spread through class. During the break the homeroom teacher calls a few students into the corridor and asks them one by one, and your name is called. Your throat tightens before you speak, and what comes out is: I do not know, stop asking me. The test scene must contain action and speech, not just the line I felt torn inside. Torn is something readers see, not something you announce.

In the kept-word scene, show the cost. You stay misunderstood for two weeks because you refuse to explain, or you miss one chance to clear your name with the teacher. Compress the reflection into one or two sentences hung on a concrete detail: during those two weeks you understood for the first time that trust is a thing that can only be broken once.

For a six-hundred-word essay, split it this way: eighty for the opening, one hundred and twenty for the promise, two hundred and fifty for the test, one hundred for keeping the word, fifty for the reflection. The test takes forty percent of the text, and that ratio decides whether the weight of the essay falls on trustworthiness or on mere storytelling. When you finish, try to retell each scene in one sentence; any scene you cannot retell is a dead paragraph.