

两组开头结尾对照点评：改一句话，档次立刻分开

对照看两组稿子，每组左边是常见写法，右边是改过的写法，点评只盯改动的那一句。

第一组开头。原稿：诚信是中华民族的传统美德，我们要从小讲诚信。那天我答应帮小林还书。点评：第一句是空话，跟你的事没有任何钩连，读者从第一秒就走神。改稿：书店门口小林看表的时候，我才想起来答应还的书忘在家里。点评：改稿把镜头放在看表那一秒，事件、人物、冲突一句全有了，还没提诚信两个字，读者已经知道这篇写什么。口诀：开头删掉第一句试试，文章照常成立，第一句就是废话，换成事件现场。

第二组开头。原稿：人而无信，不知其可也。这句话让我受益匪浅。点评：格言本身没问题，坏在第二句，受益匪浅是万能空话，接任何格言都成立，等于什么都没接。改稿：人而无信，不知其可也。我在讲台上念这句话的时候，台下有小声笑，因为上周爽约的人是我。点评：改稿让格言和事件发生物理接触，念格言的人正是失信的人，反差自己就产生了。口诀：格言后面那句必须只配你的事，换一个人就不成立。

第一组结尾。原稿：这件事让我明白了诚信的重要性，我以后一定要做一个守信的人。点评：重要性三个字没有信息，以后一定要是空头支票，全文到此泄气。改稿：那本书我第二天补还了，小林没说什么，只是从那以后借东西都先问一句你真的会带吗。点评：改稿用一个新问题收尾，信任受损这件事全在那句问话里，不用作者总结。口诀：结尾写事件之后世界变了什么，别写你想变成什么。

第二组结尾。原稿：同学们，让我们都讲诚信，让诚信之花开遍校园。点评：呼告加比喻双空话，而且把作文变成了国旗下讲话。改稿：现在小林借书还是找我，只是递书的时候会拍一下我的手腕，像在确认什么。点评：拍手腕这个动作把重建的信任写活了，比开遍校园诚实十倍。口诀：结尾落在一个身体动作或一句具体话上，落不住就还没写完。

两组对照的共同点：原稿的句子换任何一篇作文都能用，改稿的句子只属于这一篇。判断开头结尾合不合格，就用这条标准。

Two Pairs of Openings and Endings Reviewed: One Sentence Changed, a World of Difference

Compare two pairs of drafts. On the left is the common version; on the right is the revised one. The review looks only at the sentence that changed.

Pair one, opening. Original: Honesty is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation, and we should be honest from a young age. That day I promised to help Xiao Lin return a book. Review: the first sentence is empty talk with no hook to your story; readers check out from second one. Revised: At the bookstore door, watching Xiao Lin check his watch, I remembered that the book I promised to return was forgotten at home. Review: the revision puts the camera on the glance at the watch; event, character, and conflict all arrive in one sentence, and although the word honesty never appears,

the reader already knows what this essay is about. Rule of thumb: try deleting your first sentence. If the essay still works, the first sentence was filler; replace it with the scene itself.

Pair two, opening. Original: A person without trust cannot stand; this saying benefited me greatly. Review: the maxim itself is fine; the flaw is the second sentence. Benefited me greatly is universal empty talk that fits any maxim, which means it connects to nothing. Revised: A person without trust cannot stand. When I read that line aloud at the podium, some snickering came from the seats, because the person who broke a promise last week was me. Review: the revision makes the maxim and the event touch physically; the one reading the maxim is the one who broke faith, and the contrast generates itself. Rule of thumb: the sentence after a maxim must fit only your story; if it would still work for someone else, rewrite it.

Pair one, ending. Original: This matter taught me the importance of honesty, and from now on I will surely be a trustworthy person. Review: the importance of honesty carries no information, and from now on I will is a bounced check; the whole essay deflates here. Revised: I returned the book the next day. Xiao Lin said nothing, but from then on, whenever he borrowed something he first asked one question: will you really bring it? Review: the revision ends on a new question; all the damage to trust lives inside that question, with no summary needed from the author. Rule of thumb: in the ending, write what changed in the world after the event, not what you promise to become.

Pair two, ending. Original: Classmates, let us all be honest and let the flower of honesty bloom across campus. Review: an appeal plus a metaphor, doubly empty, and it turns the essay into a flag-raising speech. Revised: Xiao Lin still borrows books from me, but now when he hands one over he taps my wrist once, as if confirming something. Review: the tap on the wrist brings rebuilt trust to life, ten times more honest than blooming across campus. Rule of thumb: land the ending on one physical gesture or one concrete line of speech; if you cannot land it, you are not finished writing.

What the two pairs share: every original sentence could be pasted into any essay, while every revised sentence belongs only to this one. Use that as your test for whether an opening or ending passes.