

写借书不还作文的五个常见毛病，对照自查一遍

同一个题目，全班四十个人写，扣分的地方却总是那几处。把四年级《借书不还的教训》最常见的五个毛病列出来，写完对着查一遍，比重新读十遍都有用。

毛病一：忘记写得太省事。病句示范：「后来我把书忘了。」一句话就把全文最重要的转折带过去了，读者会觉得这个「忘」是编的。改法：写出忘记的过程，至少两句话，比如先想下周还，再被别的事岔开，最后期限过了才发现。忘记要有台阶，一级一级滑过去才真实。

毛病二：只用情绪词，不写反应。病句示范：「我感到非常惭愧和难过。」惭愧、难过都是标签，读者看不见。改法：把情绪翻译成身体和动作，脸烫、心跳、手指抠书角、说话结巴、不敢对视，挑两三个写。检验标准很简单：这句话能不能被摄像头拍到？拍不到的就是标签。

毛病三：道歉是被催出来的，不算主动。病句示范：「他又催了我一次，我只好把书还了。」「只好」两个字把诚信作文写砸了——题目要的是主动认错。改法：还书之前加一个自己做的准备动作，擦干净封面、抚平书角、想好道歉的话，然后不等催就递过去。主动不主动，全看有没有「不等别人开口」的那一步。

毛病四：结尾道理喊得太空。病句示范：「诚信是中华民族的传统美德，我们一定要弘扬。」四年级作文喊这么大的口号，跟借书的小事完全不配。改法：道理从这件小事里长出来，一句话就够了，比如「答应别人的事，要像记得借出去的书一样记得」。口号越大，作文越小。

毛病五：细节前后对不上。有的作文前面写「说好三天还」，后面写「一个月过去了」；前面借的是《安徒生童话》，后面还的是《十万个为什么》；前面说同学「很大方」，后面因为一本书「再也不理我」，人也变了。这类毛病不是文笔问题，是写完没检查。改法：写完只查三样东西——日期前后一致吗？书名前后一致吗？同学的态度变化合理吗？三分钟就能查完。

五个毛病按顺序排，正好是写的时候的顺序：写忘记、写羞愧、写归还、写结尾、写完整体查。建议把这张单子抄在作文本扉页，每次写完打五个勾。五个勾都打上，这篇借书作文基本就不会低于良好了。

Five Common Flaws in Borrowed-Book Essays, Checked One by One

Same title, forty students in the class, yet the points lost always come from the same handful of places. Here are the five most common flaws in a fourth-grade essay about not returning a borrowed book. Check your draft against this list once; it beats rereading ten times.

Flaw one: the forgetting is written too cheaply. Sample bad sentence: "Later I forgot the book." One sentence waves away the most important turn in the story, and the reader feels the forgetting is made up. Fix: write the process of forgetting in at least two sentences, for instance planning to return it next week, then getting

sidetracked by other things, and only noticing after the deadline passed. Forgetting needs stairs; sliding down step by step is what makes it real.

Flaw two: only emotion labels, no reactions. Sample bad sentence: "I felt extremely ashamed and sad." Ashamed and sad are tags; the reader cannot see them. Fix: translate the emotion into body and action: burning face, pounding heart, fingers picking at the corner of the book, stammering, avoiding eyes. Pick two or three. The test is simple: could a camera capture this sentence? If not, it is a tag.

Flaw three: the apology comes only after being pushed, so it is not active. Sample bad sentence: "He urged me again, so I had no choice but to return the book." The words 'had no choice' wreck an honesty essay, because the title asks for admitting the fault on your own. Fix: before returning, add one preparatory action you take by yourself: wipe the cover clean, smooth the corners, rehearse the apology, then hand it over before anyone asks. Whether it is active depends entirely on that step of 'before the other person opens their mouth'.

Flaw four: the closing moral shouts too big. Sample bad sentence: "Honesty is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation, and we must carry it forward." A fourth-grade essay shouting a slogan this large does not match the small event of a borrowed book. Fix: let the lesson grow out of this small event, in one sentence, such as 'What you promise others, you should remember as well as you remember the book you lent out.' The bigger the slogan, the smaller the essay.

Flaw five: details that contradict each other. Some essays say 'we agreed on three days' at the start and 'a month went by' later; the book borrowed is Andersen's Fairy Tales but the book returned is One Hundred Thousand Whys; the classmate is 'very generous' at first, then 'never speaks to me again' over one book, and the person has changed mid-story. These are not writing-skill problems but missed proofreading. Fix: after writing, check only three things: do the dates match from start to finish? Does the book title stay the same? Is the classmate's change of attitude reasonable? Three minutes is enough.

The five flaws line up in writing order: write the forgetting, write the shame, write the return, write the ending, then check the whole. Copy this list onto the first page of your essay notebook and tick five boxes after each draft. With all five ticks, this borrowed-book essay will almost certainly land at good or above.