

诚信读后感的四步法：引要短、议要准、联要真、结要小

读完一篇讲诚信的文章，比如《狼来了》《手捧空花盆的孩子》，要写一篇读后感，很多同学的难处是不知道从哪下笔。给你一个四步法：引、议、联、结。四步各管一件事，六百余字的读后感就有了骨架。

第一步，引：用两三句话转述原文故事，不要从头讲到尾。读后感不是故事复述，引用只为后面的议论搭一个台阶。示例：《狼来了》里的放羊孩子，三次把狼来了喊成玩笑，等狼真的来了，再没有人上山救他。三句话以内，交代人物、事件、结果就够了。

第二步，议：对故事里的一个点发表你的看法，不要泛泛地说做人要诚实。一个点，可以是人物的某个动作，也可以是某个结果。示例：我觉得狼来了这个故事里，骗人的代价不是挨一顿骂，而是下一次说真话时没人信。挨骂是一次的事，没人信是长期的事。议要准，就是只抓住一个角度说透，别把故事里所有道理都罗列一遍。

第三步，联：联系自己，写一件你类似的真实经历，这是读后感的心脏。诚信题材的经历很好找：答应同学的事没做到、打碎东西赖给了别人、考试时瞄了同桌一眼。示例：四年级时我把同桌的钢笔碰掉摔了笔尖，跟他说不知道谁弄的。后来他自己看见了我桌上的笔，从那以后他再不带好笔来学校。联要真，就要有细节：什么笔、说了什么谎、后来怎么被发现的、关系后来怎么样。编出来的经历没有细节，一看就假。

第四步，结：用一个小感悟收尾，不喊口号。别写让我们都做一个诚实守信的人，写你自己的：那支钢笔我后来赔了他一支，可他一直没再让我碰他的文具盒。有些话说了，就得用很久去还。结要小，落在具体的事或具体的感受上，跟联的那段经历接住，整篇就合上了。

字数这样分：引一百字上下，议一百五十字左右，联两百五十字到三百度，结一百字上下。联占大头，因为读后感里最值钱的是你自己的经历，不是对故事的复述。

四步的顺序可以微调，但联不能省。老师批改读后感，最先看的就是有没有自己的事。没有联，引和议写得再顺，也只是一篇故事简介加两句空话。

The Four-Step Method for Honesty Reading Responses: Short Quote, Sharp Comment, Real Connection, Small Ending

After reading an article about honesty – say The Boy Who Cried Wolf or The Boy with the Empty Flowerpot – you have to write a reading response, and many students get stuck on where to begin. Here is a four-step method: quote, comment, connect, close. Each step does one job, and a six-hundred-word response gets its skeleton.

Step one, quote: retell the original story in two or three sentences, do not

narrate it from beginning to end. A reading response is not a story retelling; the quote only builds a step for the comment that follows. Example: in *The Boy Who Cried Wolf*, the shepherd boy turned wolf is coming into a joke three times, and when the wolf really came, nobody on the hill came to save him. Within three sentences, give the character, the event, and the result, and that is enough.

Step two, comment: give your view on one point in the story, do not vaguely say one should be honest. One point can be a certain action of a character or a certain result. Example: I think in this story the price of lying is not getting scolded once, but nobody believing you the next time you tell the truth. A scolding is a one-time thing; nobody believing you is a long-term thing. Sharp means grabbing one angle and saying it through, not listing every moral in the story.

Step three, connect: connect to yourself and write one real experience of yours that resembles the story. This is the heart of the response. Honest experiences are easy to find: a promise to a classmate you did not keep, a broken thing you blamed on someone else, one glance at your deskmate's paper during a test. Example: in fourth grade I knocked my deskmate's pen off his desk and the nib broke, and I told him I did not know who did it. Later he saw the pen on my desk himself, and from then on he never brought nice pens to school. Real means detailed: which pen, what lie you told, how it was found out, what the friendship became. Invented experiences have no details and look fake at a glance.

Step four, close: end with one small realization, do not shout slogans. Do not write let us all be honest people; write your own: I later bought him a replacement pen, but he never let me touch his pencil case again. Some words, once said, take a long time to pay back. Small means landing on a concrete thing or a concrete feeling, catching the experience you connected to, and the whole piece closes.

Split the words like this: around a hundred for the quote, about a hundred and fifty for the comment, two hundred fifty to three hundred for the connection, around a hundred for the close. The connection takes the largest share, because in a reading response the most valuable thing is your own experience, not a retelling of the story.

The order of the four steps can be adjusted slightly, but the connection cannot be skipped. When teachers grade reading responses, the first thing they look for is whether there is something of your own in it. Without the connection, however smooth the quote and comment are written, the piece is only a story summary plus two empty sentences.

诚信读后感范文逐段点评：读《手捧空花盆的孩子》

假设一篇题为《手捧空花盆的孩子》读后感，全文六百字上下。下面逐段看四步法怎么落地，每段后面跟一段点评。

引段：国王发给孩子们的种子是煮过的，种不出花。别的孩子都捧着鲜艳的花来见国王，只有雄日捧着一只空花盆。国王选了雄日，因为那些美丽的花是用骗人的办法种出来的。点评：四句话交代完种子、对比、结果，没有一句多余。引段最容易犯的错是从国王发种子开始讲三百字，这篇把整个故事压成四句，是合格的引。

议段：我觉得这个故事最狠的地方是种子早就被煮过。国王一开始就知道谁能种出花、谁种不出，他考的不是种花，是诚实。捧空花盆的孩子来见国王之前，心里一定想过换一盆花，因为满街都是现成的花。他没有换，空花盆就端上去了。点评：议段只抓一个点：考试题目早就定好了，难的是明知会输还交白卷。这个角度比诚实是美德深一层，而且从种子的细节长出来，不是凭空喊的。

联段：三年级自然课，老师发绿豆让我们种。我的绿豆三天没发芽，我把同桌发芽的盆挪到自己桌上，说是我的。老师看了一眼说，你的盆里是红豆，绿豆没这么圆。全班都笑了。那天回家我一路想着雄日：他捧空花盆的时候，是不是也怕人笑。点评：联段有真细节：挪盆、被老师一眼识破、全班笑。最妙的是把经历和故事接起来的那句：他捧空花盆的时候，是不是也怕人笑。联不是各写各的，要让故事照进经历里。

结段：妈妈知道后没有骂我，只说了一句：种不出花不要紧，种不出谎才要紧。我把这句话写在自然笔记的最后一页。点评：结段借妈妈的嘴说理，只一句，作者不站出来总结，跟范文里借国王的嘴是一个办法。落在写在笔记最后一页这个动作上，感悟有了去处，不飘。

整篇数下来：引四句、议一个点、联一件事、结一句话，字数六百一十上下。骨架就是四步法，血肉全是自己的细节。抄这篇没用，但照着这个骨架换成你自己的事，就是一篇新的读后感。

A Reading Response Sample with Paragraph Notes: Reading 'The Child with the Empty Flowerpot'

Suppose a reading response titled The Child with the Empty Flowerpot, about six hundred words. Below we watch the four-step method land, paragraph by paragraph, each followed by a note.

The quote paragraph: the seeds the king gave the children had been boiled and could not sprout. All the other children came to the king with bright flowers; only Xiongri carried an empty pot. The king chose Xiongri, because those beautiful flowers had been grown by cheating. Note: four sentences finish the seeds, the contrast and the result, not one spare sentence. The commonest mistake in a quote paragraph is

spending three hundred words narrating from the king distributing seeds; this piece compresses the whole story into four sentences, which is a passing quote.

The comment paragraph: I think the cruelest point of this story is that the seeds had been boiled from the start. The king knew from the beginning who could grow flowers and who could not; what he tested was not gardening but honesty. Before carrying an empty pot to the king, the boy must have thought about swapping in another pot, because readymade flowers stood on every street. He did not swap, and the empty pot went up. Note: the comment grabs one point only: the exam question was fixed in advance, and the hard part is handing in a blank paper knowing you will lose. This angle goes a layer deeper than honesty is a virtue, and it grows out of the detail of the boiled seeds instead of being shouted from thin air.

The connect paragraph: in a third-grade nature class, our teacher gave us mung beans to plant. Mine had not sprouted in three days, so I moved my deskmate's sprouted pot onto my own desk and claimed it was mine. One glance and the teacher said: yours has red beans in it, mung beans are not that round. The whole class laughed. On the way home I kept thinking of Xiongri: when he carried his empty pot, was he afraid of being laughed at too? Note: the connection has real details: moving the pot, caught at one glance, the class laughing. The best stroke is the sentence that joins the experience to the story: when he carried the empty pot, was he afraid of being laughed at too? Connecting is not writing two separate things; it is letting the story shine into your experience.

The close paragraph: Mom learned about it and did not scold me, she said one line: it is fine if you cannot grow a flower; what matters is that you cannot grow a lie. I wrote that sentence on the last page of my nature notebook. Note: the close borrows Mom's mouth to carry the lesson, one sentence only; the author does not step forward to summarize – the same trick as the story borrowing the king's mouth. It lands on the action of writing it into the notebook, so the realization has somewhere to go and does not float away.

Counting the whole piece: four sentences of quote, one point of comment, one event of connection, one sentence of close, around six hundred and ten words. The skeleton is the four-step method; the flesh and blood are all your own details. Copying this piece is useless, but follow the skeleton and swap in your own story, and you have a new reading response.

诚信读后感的三个通病：复述太长、经历太假、结尾太空

批改诚信主题读后感，十个学生里七八个犯同样三个毛病：复述太长、经历太假、结尾太空。每个毛病都能当场改，改完文章立刻换一个样。

通病一：复述太长。有的读后感八百字，前五百字在讲原文故事，最后三百字草草写感想。这样的文章是故事简介，不是读后感。改法：给引段设一个硬指标，不超过全文的五分之一。原文两千字的故事，引段一百二十字以内必须收住。收不住就用一个办法：只写跟你要议的那个点有关的环节，其余全砍。要议诚实，就写种空花盆和交花那两段，国王怎么发种子都可以砍掉。

通病二：经历太假。我邻居家的哥哥拾到一万元交给警察，这种经历一读就是编的。编的经历有三个破绽：没有具体物件、没有对话、没有后果。改法不是教你编得更像，而是换回真事。诚信题材的真事很好找：答应借的书没借、打碎玻璃说是风吹的、轮值扫地偷偷溜了、多找了五块钱零花没还。这些事小，但每一件都有破绽的反面：有物件、有当时说的话、有后来的后果。写小事不怕，假事才怕。

通病三：结尾太空。诚信是中华民族的传统美德，我们要从小事做起——这类句子老师看见就皱眉。改法：把结尾从议论改回经历。你联段写的是赔钢笔，结尾就写钢笔后来的下落：笔还回去了，朋友没做成仇人，也没做成从前那样。一段经历的下落，比十句美德的口号都有说服力。

考前可以备五类诚信经历，每类想一件自己的真事：一、说到没做到（答应同学的事黄了）；二、做错赖别人（打碎东西推给猫或风）；三、贪小便宜（多找的钱、多发的本子）；四、考试里的小动作（瞄了一眼、传了纸条）；五、对大人说了假话（成绩单、去向）。五类里挑印象最深的一类细写，其余四类各写两三句备用，写读后感时随取随用。

最后自查三问：引段占全文几分之一？联段里有没有一句原话和一个具体物件？结尾段有没有出现美德两个字？第一问超过五分之一、第三问出现了美德，就按上面的改法动刀。三问都过关，这篇读后感就站得住。

Three Chronic Faults in Honest Reading Responses: Over-Retelling, Fake Experiences, Empty Endings

Grading reading responses on honesty, seven or eight out of ten students commit the same three faults: over-retelling, fake experiences, empty endings. Each fault can be fixed on the spot, and the piece changes face once fixed.

Fault one: over-retelling. A response runs eight hundred words, the first five hundred narrate the original story, the last three hundred dash off the reflections. That is a story summary, not a reading response. Fix: set a hard quota for the quote paragraph - no more than one fifth of the whole piece. A two-thousand-word original must be quoted within a hundred and twenty words. If you cannot hold it, use one

method: keep only the parts related to the point you will comment on, cut the rest. If you will comment on honesty, write only the empty-pot part and the handing-in-flowers part; how the king distributed seeds can all be cut.

Fault two: fake experiences. The boy next door found ten thousand yuan and handed it to the police – that experience reads invented at once. Invented experiences have three cracks: no concrete object, no dialogue, no consequence. The fix is not to invent more convincingly but to go back to real events. Real honest events are easy to find: a book you promised to lend never got lent, a broken window blamed on the wind, sneaking away from your sweeping duty, five yuan of extra change you never returned. These events are small, but each one has the opposite of the cracks: an object, words actually said at the time, a later consequence. Small events are nothing to fear; fake events are.

Fault three: empty endings. Honesty is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation, we should start from small things – teachers frown the moment they see such sentences. Fix: turn the ending from commentary back to experience. If your connect paragraph wrote about replacing the pen, let the ending write what became of the pen: the pen went back, the friend did not become an enemy, but did not become what he was before either. The afterlife of one experience persuades better than ten slogans about virtue.

Before an exam you can prepare five kinds of honest experiences, thinking of one real event for each: one, promised but not done (a promise to a classmate fell through); two, did wrong and blamed others (a broken thing pushed onto the cat or the wind); three, grabbed small gains (extra change, extra notebooks handed out); four, small moves in a test (one glance, a passed note); five, told an adult a lie (the report card, where you went). Pick the kind that impressed you most and write it in detail; write two or three sentences for each of the other four as reserves, ready to draw on whenever a response comes.

Finally, three self-check questions: what fraction of the piece is the quote paragraph? Does the connect paragraph contain one line of actual speech and one concrete object? Does the ending paragraph contain the word virtue? If the first answer exceeds one fifth, or the third answer is yes, start cutting with the fixes above. If all three questions pass, this reading response stands on its feet.