

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.