

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.