

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.