

《取经路上》三小节儿童诗：金箍棒、筋斗云、八十一难怎么写进诗里

怎么写一首关于取经路上的儿童诗？要求很清楚：分三小节，包含金箍棒、筋斗云、八十一难三个意象，十五到二十行，语言浅白有节奏。先看一首范例，再拆写作步骤。

范例题目是《取经路上》。第一节：金箍棒，一根针，藏在耳朵里，没有人知道；师父遇见妖怪，害怕刚冒出头，喊一声长啊长啊长，它就顶天立地在洞口。第二节：筋斗云，一抻宽，翻一个跟头，飞出十万八千里；悟空翻到天上，低头看见师父走长路，影子越来越小，还在往前走。第三节：八十一难，像上坡，一步一步，往山上走；最后一难走完了，回头一看，每一难都变成了脚下的石头。

第一步，给每个意象一个动作。金箍棒不是厉害，是长；筋斗云不是快，是翻；八十一难不是多，是一步一步走。儿童诗不需要形容词，需要动词。动词选对了，意象就站起来了。

第二步，让三小节有顺序。第一节是帮助：棒子保护师父；第二节是距离：天上看着师父走长路；第三节是回望：难变成了石头。诗里藏着一根线：取经路上最重要的不是打妖怪，是一步一步把路走完。这根线，孩子读得懂。

第三步，留一个重复和一个转折。长啊长啊长是重复，孩子喜欢大声喊；回头一看是转折，诗的结尾往往藏在转折后面。写完要大声读几遍，哪里拗口改哪里。儿童诗先要顺口，才谈得上好。

最后一个提醒：别急着写勇敢、伟大这类大词。影子越来越小还在往前走，勇敢已经在里面了；每一难都变成石头，成长已经在里面了。把诗读给同学听，对方听一遍就能跟着念，这首诗就算过关了；跟不上，就回到第一步，重新给意象挑动词。

On the Pilgrimage: Putting the Staff, the Cloud and Eighty-One Trials into a Poem

How do you write a children's poem about the pilgrimage? The brief is clear: three stanzas, three images - the golden staff, the somersault cloud, and the eighty-one trials - fifteen to twenty lines, plain words with rhythm. First a sample poem, then the writing steps.

The sample is titled On the Pilgrimage. Stanza one: The golden staff, thin as a needle, hidden in his ear, nobody knows; when a demon appears and fear begins to rise, one shout of grow, grow, grow - and it stands sky-high at the cave mouth. Stanza two: The somersault cloud, one span wide, one flip and he flies a hundred thousand li; Wukong turns over in the sky, looks down, and sees his master walking the long road, his shadow smaller and smaller, still moving forward. Stanza three: The eighty-one trials are like an uphill path, step by step, climbing the mountain;

when the last trial is walked, he looks back – and every trial has become a stone beneath his feet.

Step one: give each image one action. The staff is not fierce, it grows; the cloud is not fast, it flips; the trials are not many, they are walked step by step. A children's poem does not need adjectives, it needs verbs. Choose the verb well and the image stands up.

Step two: give the three stanzas an order. Stanza one is help: the staff protects the master. Stanza two is distance: watching the master from the sky. Stanza three is looking back: the trials have become stones. A thread runs through the poem: the pilgrimage is not about fighting demons, it is about walking the road one step at a time. Children can feel this thread.

Step three: keep one repetition and one turn. Grow, grow, grow is the repetition – children love to shout it. He looks back is the turn – the best line of a poem usually hides after the turn. Read the draft aloud several times and fix whatever stumbles. A children's poem must roll off the tongue before it can be good.

One last tip: do not rush to big words like brave or great. Shadow smaller and smaller, still moving forward already holds the courage; every trial become a stone already holds the growth. Read the poem to a classmate; if they can repeat it after hearing it once, the poem has passed.