

自查清单：诚信作文最容易翻车的五个地方

教了半年写作小组，我收过的诚信作文里翻车的地方高度重复。把五个最常见的坑和对应的自查方法列出来，写完对着过一遍，比重新写一遍省时间。

第一个坑：选材假大空。有人写拾到万元现金交还警察，有人写拒绝考试作弊还劝同桌一起交卷。识别方法：问自己这件事这学期真发生在身边同学身上，我能不能说出当时的天气和在场的人。说不出就换。补救：从退还多找的零钱、打碎邻居花盆主动承认、答应值日没请假这三类小事里挑一件，小事写细比大事写空高一个档次。

第二个坑：犹豫写得太快。还钱、认错、承认没写作业，全在一句我心里很挣扎里滑过去。识别方法：数全文写心理活动的句子，如果只有一句且不超过十五个字，必踩此坑。补救：给犹豫分配至少一百二十字，用两个念头轮流吵架的写法，每个念头给一句理由，再加一个身体反应，手心、心跳、脚步任选其一。

第三个坑：好人设过头。主角从发现多钱到还回去全程没一点私心，像模范生说明书。识别方法：读主角的每个决定，如果每个决定都正确得毫不费力，文章就假了。补救：让主角先想三秒钟占便宜的方案，哪怕只是一闪而过，再写他为什么放弃。承认有过坏念头，回头才成立。

第四个坑：结尾喊口号。让我们、同学们、难道不应该，这三个词一出现基本可以判定结尾报废。识别方法：全文搜索这三个词。补救：结尾只写归还之后发生的一个小细节，对方的一句话、一个小动作、自己回家路上的一个感受，选一个收尾，句号收住，不加感叹号。

第五个坑：道理密度过高。全文六百字，直接讲理的句子占了两百字。识别方法：把主题词诚信、诚实、守信全部圈出来，圈超过五次就是道理太多。补救：留一处，放在结尾前一段，改成自己的话，比如那天我才明白，诚实不是不撒谎，是没人看见的时候也把钱放回去。其余位置全部换成事件和动作。

最后给一份五行自查清单，写完贴在草稿纸边上：一，事件是不是这学期能想起细节的小事；二，犹豫有没有一百二十字；三，主角有没有闪过坏念头；四，结尾是不是细节收尾没有感叹号；五，主题词有没有圈超过五次。五行全过，这篇诚信作文就立住了。

A Checklist: Five Places Integrity Essays Fall Apart

After half a year leading a writing club, the breakdowns I have seen in integrity essays repeat with almost eerie precision. Here are the five most common traps with their detection methods. Run the list once after writing — it saves more time than rewriting.

Trap one: inflated material. Some students write about returning ten thousand yuan to the police, or refusing to cheat and then persuading a deskmate to surrender. Detection: ask whether this really happened to someone around you this term, and whether you can name the weather and the people present. If not, swap it. Fix: pick one small thing from three shelves — returning extra change, admitting to breaking a

neighbor's flowerpot, showing up for a duty shift you almost skipped. A small event written finely beats a grand event written hollow.

Trap two: hesitation that goes by too fast. Returning money, admitting fault, confessing missing homework — all slide past inside one sentence about inner struggle. Detection: count the sentences of inner life. If there is only one and it is under fifteen characters, you are in the trap. Fix: budget at least a hundred and twenty characters for the hesitation, using two thoughts arguing in turns, each with one reason, plus one body reaction — palms, heartbeat, footsteps.

Trap three: too-perfect protagonist. The character moves from finding the money to returning it without a flicker of self-interest, like a model-student manual. Detection: read every decision; if each is correct without effort, the piece is fake. Fix: let the protagonist weigh the advantage for three seconds, even a flash, then show why it was dropped. Admitting the bad thought is what makes the turn believable.

Trap four: slogan endings. Let us, classmates, should we not — when these appear the ending is already dead. Detection: search the text for these phrases. Fix: end on one small detail after the return — a word from the other person, a small gesture, one feeling on the walk home. Close with a period, never an exclamation mark.

Trap five: reasoning density. Six hundred characters total, two hundred of them direct preaching. Detection: circle every theme word — integrity, honesty, trust. More than five circles means too many sermons. Fix: keep one, in the paragraph before the ending, in your own words, like: that day I understood that honesty is not about not lying; it is putting the money back when nobody is watching. Replace every other circle with event and action.

Finally, a five-line checklist to tape beside the draft: one, is the event a small thing whose details I can recall from this term; two, did the hesitation get its hundred and twenty characters; three, did the protagonist flash a bad thought; four, does the ending land on a detail without an exclamation mark; five, are the theme words circled five times or fewer. Pass all five lines and the essay stands.