

一篇小溪边的夏天范文逐段点评：溪水声、鹅卵石、水花这样落地

下面点评一篇四年级同学写的溪边范文，全文四百多字，三个必用素材都落了地，适合对照学习。先看第一段：夏天一到，村口的小溪就热闹起来，水从石头上跳过去，一路哗哗地响，像在跟谁吵架。点评：这句写溪水声用了跳和吵架两个词，声音立刻有了性格。好处是把水声当成了人来写，坏处是吵架略带火气，如果想写欢快一点，可以换成唱歌或说笑。

第二段写鹅卵石：我蹲下来，看见溪底的鹅卵石，圆的、扁的、半截埋在沙里的，最大的一颗上面有一道白纹，像画上去的。我把它捞上来，表面滑得握不住，又放回水里。点评：这段先写看，再写捞和摸，两个感官连着用，顺序跟做游戏的顺序一致。白纹这个细节最值钱，它是只有认真看过才写得出的东西。可改进处是圆的、扁的后面可以再补一个颜色，画面更完整。

第三段写水花：弟弟一脚踩进水里，水花溅起来，落在我的胳膊上，凉丝丝的。阳光照着水花，亮了一下就没了。点评：这段先写动作再写感觉，最后用亮了一下就没了收住，抓住了水花转瞬即逝的特点。这个收法值得学：写易消失的东西，就用一句它消失了来结尾。

把三段连起来看，范文的成功处在于每段只抓一个素材，写透再换下一个。同学自己写的时候最怕一段里塞进所有东西，溪水声、石头、水花挤在一起，哪个都没写清。学这篇的段落分工，比背它的句子更有用。建议你把这篇范文和自己写的放在一列对照，用铅笔圈出它每段的第一句，看看是不是每句都先交代了要写哪个素材，这个习惯养成后，写景作文就不容易跑题。

A Sample Creek-in-Summer Essay Reviewed Paragraph by Paragraph: Water Sound, Pebbles, and Splashes at Work

Below is a review of a sample essay by a fourth grader about the creek in summer. The essay runs over four hundred words, uses all three required materials, and is worth studying side by side. Paragraph one: When summer arrives, the creek at the village entrance comes alive; water leaps over stones, roaring all the way along as if quarreling with someone. Review: the verbs leap and quarrel give the water sound a personality. Treating the sound as a person works well; quarrel carries a bit of anger, so for a cheerier tone swap it for singing or chatting.

Paragraph two handles pebbles: I squatted and saw the pebbles on the bottom, round ones, flat ones, half-buried in sand; the largest bore a white stripe like a painted line. I fished it up, its surface too slippery to hold, and put it back. Review: this paragraph looks first, then scoops and touches, linking two senses in the order of an actual game. The white stripe is the most valuable detail, the kind only careful looking can produce. One improvement: add a color after round and flat to complete the picture.

Paragraph three handles splashes: my little brother stomped into the water,

splashes flew up and landed on my arm, cool and fine. Sunlight lit the splashes for a moment, then they were gone. Review: action first, sensation next, and the line then they were gone captures how splashes vanish in an instant. Steal this closing move: when writing something that disappears fast, end with the sentence that tells it disappearing.

Read the three paragraphs together: the essay succeeds because each paragraph grabs only one material and writes it through before moving on. The biggest risk in your own writing is cramming everything into one paragraph, water sound, stones, and splashes jostling so none comes out clear. Learning this division of labor matters more than memorizing its sentences. Put this sample beside your own draft and circle the first sentence of each paragraph with a pencil, checking whether each one names the material it will develop; once the habit forms, scene essays stop drifting off topic.