

写溪边作文的四个毛病和一套可套用句式：改完就能交

溪边作文的毛病很集中，改起来也有套路。下面四个毛病按出现频率排，每个都配自查方法和改法，最后给一套可以直接套用的句式。

毛病一：全篇只写很美。自查方法是数作文里出现几次美、漂亮、好看，超过两次就中招。改法是把美换成证据：不说溪水很美，说阳光下的水面闪得像碎银子。读者自己会得出美的结论，这比直接喊美有力得多。

毛病二：素材堆在一段。溪水声、鹅卵石、水花挤在同一段里，每个都只有一句。自查方法是看段落长度，超过六行且话题换了三个，就是堆了。改法是一段一个素材，写够三四句再换，段落分工清楚，全文自然有层次。

毛病三：声音没有层次。全文只有一个哗哗。改法是回忆或重看溪边的场景，把水声拆成两三种：浅水过石头的沙沙声，水撞大石的哗啦声，加上远处的鸟叫蝉鸣。写的时候按由近到远排，声音就有了远近。

毛病四：结尾喊口号。夏天真美啊、我爱小溪这类结尾空洞。改法是用动作或声音收尾，比如我踩着夕阳回家，溪水声还在耳朵里响。收尾落在具体的画面上，情感不用喊也能感觉到。

可套用句式如下。开头三选一：夏天最热的时候，我家门前的小溪就成了乐园；一到暑假，村口的小溪就成了我们的天下；记忆里的夏天，总是带着小溪边的凉气。结尾三选一：太阳落山了，溪水声还在耳朵里哗哗地响；回家的路上，胳膊上的溪水已经干了，凉丝丝的感觉还在；我答应小溪，明年夏天还来。套用之后记得把地点、人名换成自己的，句子才不别扭。改完最后通读一遍，凡是出现美、高兴这类抽象词，就问自己证据在哪，找不到就删掉换成一个画面，作文的分数往往就是这样一句一句提上去的。

Four Flaws in Creek Essays Plus a Set of Reusable Sentence Patterns

The flaws in creek essays are concentrated, and the fixes follow a routine. The four flaws below are ranked by frequency, each with a self-check method and a fix, followed by a set of sentence patterns you can reuse directly.

Flaw one: the whole essay only says it is beautiful. Self-check by counting how many times beautiful, pretty, or nice appears; more than twice means you are caught. Fix it by replacing the label with evidence: do not say the creek is beautiful, say the sunlit surface flickers like scattered silver coins. Readers will reach the conclusion on their own, which hits harder than shouting it.

Flaw two: materials piled into one paragraph. Water sound, pebbles, and splashes crowd into the same paragraph, one sentence each. Self-check by checking paragraph length: over six lines with three topic switches means a pile-up. Fix it by giving

each paragraph one material and writing three or four sentences before switching; clear division of labor gives the essay layers.

Flaw three: flat sound. The essay has only one roar. Fix it by recalling or rewatching the scene and splitting the water sound into two or three kinds: shallow water whispering over stones, water slapping a big rock, plus distant birdsong and cicadas. Arrange them from near to far and the sound gains depth.

Flaw four: slogan endings. Lines like what a beautiful summer or I love the creek are empty. Fix it by closing on an action or a sound, for example I walked home through the sunset, the creek still roaring in my ears. Landing on a concrete scene lets readers feel the emotion without being told.

Reusable patterns follow. Opening, pick one: In the hottest days of summer, the creek in front of my house becomes a playground; Once summer vacation starts, the creek at the village entrance becomes our kingdom; The summer in my memory always carries the coolness of the creek side. Ending, pick one: When the sun went down, the creek was still roaring in my ears; On the way home, the water on my arm had dried, but the cool feeling stayed; I promised the creek I would come back next summer. After reusing, swap in your own place and names so the sentences fit. Finally, read the whole draft once more: whenever an abstract word like beautiful or happy appears, ask where its evidence is, and if there is none, replace it with a scene. Essay scores rise sentence by sentence exactly this way.