

误区清单：写考试与妈妈的笑，五个最常见的写崩点

成绩退步、努力追赶、妈妈笑了，这条线在初中作文里出现频率极高，写崩的方式也高度一致。五个误区，对照自查。

误区一：苦情开场。试卷像一块石头压在我心上，我拖着沉重的脚步回家。开头就石头、就沉重，读者还没认识你就先替你难受。改法：开场只写事实，分数多少、你把卷子放哪了。情绪让读者自己产生，作者不许替读者难受。

误区二：复习写成时间表。六点吃饭，七点写作业，八点复习，九点预习，十点睡觉。这不是记叙文，是作息表。改法：只挑一个晚上写透，写到分钟，写一道题怎么卡住、怎么绕过去。一个晚上写透，胜过七天的流水账。

误区三：妈妈前后像两个人。前半段妈妈凶得摔门，后半段妈妈温柔得流泪，中间没有过渡。人物就假了。改法：妈妈的态度只变一次，而且用动作变，比如她第一次陪你到十点时坐在旁边织一件织不完的手套，第二次你抬头发现手套放下了，她在看你那道题。态度藏在织不织手套里，人物就连贯了。

误区四：笑写成喜极而泣。妈妈流下了激动的泪水。初中生这个年纪，妈妈更可能克制。改法：写如释重负的身体反应，呼一口气、肩膀落下来、把成绩单放平。泪水删掉，克制的笑比流泪高级。

误区五：结尾议论喊口号。我暗下决心，今后一定努力学习，用更好的成绩回报妈妈。三句话没有一个落点。改法：议论从倒数第二段的画面里抽，比如从妈妈看你那道题这个动作接一句：她要的从来不是数字，是我没放弃。一句，句号，结束。

自查五条：开场是不是只有事实没有石头；复习有没有写透一个晚上；妈妈的态度变化有没有动作过渡；笑是不是克制而不是流泪；议论是不是只有一句且从画面里长出来。五条全过，这篇在班里能进前头。哪条没过，回到对应误区改一处。这类题真正拉开差距的不是情节，情节大家都一样，差距全在动作具不具体、笑克不克制。

Five Ways the Exam-and-Mom Essay Falls Apart

The plot of slipping grades, catching up, and mom smiling appears constantly in junior high essays, and the ways it falls apart are just as consistent. Five mistakes, check yourself against them.

Mistake one: a misery-soaked opening. The test paper pressed on my heart like a stone; I dragged my heavy steps home. Stone and heavy in the first line, and the reader pities you before knowing you. Fix: open with facts only, the score and where you put the paper. Let the reader feel; the author is not allowed to feel for the reader.

Mistake two: review written as a timetable. Dinner at six, homework at seven,

review at eight, preview at nine, bed at ten. That is not a narrative, it is a daily schedule. Fix: write one single evening all the way through, down to the minute, one problem getting stuck and how you got around it. One evening written deep beats seven days of running water.

Mistake three: mom becomes two different people. First half she slams doors, second half she weeps with tenderness, no bridge between. The character turns fake. Fix: let her attitude change once, and change it through action, like her knitting an unfinished pair of gloves beside you the first night she keeps you until ten, and the second night you look up to find the gloves set down while she watches your problem. Attitude hidden in whether the knitting continues, and the character stays coherent.

Mistake four: the smile written as tears of joy. Mom shed tears of excitement. At this age, moms are likelier to hold back. Fix: write the relieved body response, a long breath, shoulders dropping, the report card laid flat. Delete the tears; a restrained smile outclasses weeping.

Mistake five: the closing argument as a slogan. I silently resolved to study hard from now on and repay mom with better grades. Three sentences, none with a landing point. Fix: draw the argument from the image in the second-to-last paragraph, like from her watching your problem, one line: what she wanted was never the number but that I had not given up. One sentence, period, done.

Five checks: is the opening facts without stones; did you write one evening of review all the way through; does moms attitude change have an action bridge; is the smile restrained rather than tearful; is the argument one sentence grown from the picture. Pass all five and this essay lands in the top of the class. Fail one and go back to that mistake and fix one spot. What truly separates these essays is not plot, the plot is the same for everyone; the gap is entirely in whether actions are concrete and whether the smile holds back.