

写溪水的词语分四类记：水、光、声、人，每类配运用例句

第一类写水。清澈见底、清亮、冰凉、浅浅、汨汨、湍急、浑浊。记的时候别孤立地记清澈见底这四个字，要连着它的主语记：溪水清澈见底，水底的鹅卵石一颗一颗数得清。运用示范：那条溪不深，水清澈见底，脚踩下去，石头滑溜溜的，脚趾头都能看见。注意示范里清澈见底后面马上接了一个看得见的证据，鹅卵石和脚趾头，好词才立得住。

第二类写光。波光粼粼、亮晶晶、晃眼、碎金、橘红、倒影。波光粼粼最常配夕阳下的溪面。运用示范：夕阳掉进水里，溪面波光粼粼，像谁撒了一把碎玻璃。这个示范把波光粼粼换成了碎玻璃的比喻，意思一样，但更像小孩说的话。摘抄本上可以两个都记：原词加自己的比喻，考试时比喻比成语新鲜。

第三类写声。叮咚、哗啦啦、汨汨、蝉鸣、扑通、叽叽喳喳。溪边的声音要分远近：近的叮咚是溪水，远的蝉鸣是树上。运用示范：叮咚声最近，蝉鸣隔着一层，扑通一声是我们跳下去了。一句话排了三个声音，远近高低各不同，比单独写溪水叮咚有层次。

第四类写人。欢声笑语、撒开脚丫、光着脊梁、湿淋淋、气喘吁吁、意犹未尽。欢声笑语是总结词，最容易滥用，要用就得给它装上具体内容。运用示范：溪那边传来欢声笑语，是我们几个人在打水仗，水花溅得比人高。示范里欢声笑语后面紧跟谁在笑、为什么笑，总结词立刻变成现场。

四类词语在作文里的位置也不同：写水的词放开头和写景段，写光的词放傍晚场景，写声的词放过渡和开头，写人的词放事件段结尾。每篇作文每类用两三个就够，四类十二个词塞进一篇就是堆砌。摘抄本按这四类分栏，比按字母顺序背好用十倍，因为作文本来就是按水光声人组织的。

Stream Vocabulary in Four Groups: Water, Light, Sound, People, Each with an Example

Group one describes water: crystal clear, glassy, icy cold, shallow, gurgling, rushing, muddy. Never memorize crystal clear alone; memorize it with its subject: the stream is crystal clear, every pebble on the bottom countable. Usage example: the creek was not deep, the water crystal clear; step in and the stones are slick, your toes visible through the water. Notice the example supplies visible proof right after the good phrase - pebbles, toes - that is what makes a fine phrase stand up.

Group two describes light: glittering, sparkling, dazzling, scattered gold, orange, reflection. Glittering pairs best with the sunset stream. Usage example: the sunset fell into the water, the surface glittering like someone scattering broken glass. The example trades the idiom for a child-sized simile; keep both in the notebook, idiom plus your own simile, because in an exam a fresh simile beats a stock idiom.

Group three describes sound: plip, splash, gurgle, cicada song, plop, chirping. Sort stream sounds by distance: near is the water, far is the cicadas. Usage example: the plip was nearest, the cicadas one layer away, then a plop as we jumped in. One sentence arranges three sounds at different distances and heights – richer than stream plus plip alone.

Group four describes people: laughter everywhere, running barefoot, bare backs, dripping wet, out of breath, reluctant to leave. Laughter everywhere is a summary phrase and the most abused; if used, bolt concrete content onto it. Usage example: laughter came from beyond the bend – the four of us in a water fight, splashes higher than our heads. The example answers who laughs and why, turning a summary word back into a scene.

The four groups live in different places in an essay: water words in the opening and scenery paragraphs, light words in evening scenes, sound words in transitions and openings, people words at the ends of event paragraphs. Two or three per group per essay is enough; twelve idioms in one piece is piling. Divide the notebook into these four columns – ten times more useful than alphabetical order, because essays are already built from water, light, sound, and people.