

读后感五个常见毛病与改法自查清单

读后感被老师划红线的地方高度重复，五个毛病占了大多数。下面每个毛病配一句典型病句和改法，写完对着改一遍比重写快。

毛病一：复述代替引用。病句示例：这篇文章先写了小溪的样子，又写了作者在溪里游泳，最后写他离开了小溪。这是把全文摘要抄了一遍，不是引用。改法：删掉摘要，只挑一个场景，用原文里的物件说话，比如圆石头、瓶盖里的虾。判断标准很简单：这一段里有没有一句是文章原样有的画面，没有就重写。

毛病二：议论空喊。病句示例：这一段写得太好了，让我深受感动。好在哪里、为什么感动都没说。改法：把太好换成一个具体判断，比如作者敢写自己坐进水里的狼狈样，这才是好。写不出判断时问自己：如果这段只许夸一个地方，我夸哪个？那个地方就是判断。

毛病三：自己的经历写成流水账。病句示例：早上我们到了溪边，先玩水，然后捉鱼，中午吃饭，下午回家，今天真开心。从早到晚全写了，重点一个没有。改法：只留一件事，把那天最特别的一两分钟放慢写，写出手在抖、水凉、虾须动了这类细节，其余时间一句话带过。字数不够就加长那一两分钟，不要加新的时间段。

毛病四：结尾突然拔高。病句示例：我们一定要爱护每一条小溪，保护地球从身边做起。前文只写了玩水捉鱼，结尾突然喊口号，两头对不上。改法：把口号换成从正文长出来的一句话。正文写捉虾，结尾可以说那两只虾在我家鱼缸里活了三天，我的夏天也活了三天。检验方法是把结尾句删掉重读一遍正文，接不上正文的结尾句就是拔高。

毛病五：全文没有呼应。文章写水声，你的经历写放风筝，两段各写各的。改法：在写自己经历前先回到引用过的场景，挑它一个物件或一种声音，让自己的经历里也出现同一个东西。呼应不要求一字不差，出现同一类细节就行。

写完后按这张清单走一遍：引用段里有没有一个原文画面；议论段有没有一个自己的判断；经历段有没有放慢写的一两分钟；结尾句删掉后正文是否完整；文章和自己的经历有没有同一个物件或声音。五格全打勾，这篇读后感就不用再改了；哪格空着，只改那一格。

Five Common Flaws in Reading Responses and How to Fix Them

The red pen marks on reading responses repeat themselves, and five flaws cover most of them. Each flaw below comes with a typical sick sentence and a fix; revising against this list is faster than rewriting.

Flaw one: summary instead of quotation. Sick sentence: The article first describes the stream, then writes about the author swimming in it, and finally his leaving. That is a book report, not a quote. Fix: delete the summary and keep one scene, speaking through objects from the article, like the round stone or the shrimp

in the bottle cap. The test is simple: does this paragraph contain one picture that exists in the article itself? If not, rewrite it.

Flaw two: empty praise. Sick sentence: This part is so well written and deeply moving. It never says where the goodness is or why it moves anyone. Fix: replace so well written with one concrete judgment, such as the author dares to write himself sitting in the water looking clumsy, and that is the good part. If no judgment comes, ask: if I may praise only one spot in this passage, which spot? That spot is the judgment.

Flaw three: the personal story becomes a running account. Sick sentence: We arrived in the morning, played in the water, caught fish, ate lunch, and went home in the afternoon, what a happy day. It records the whole day and highlights nothing. Fix: keep one event and slow down the one or two most special minutes of that day, writing details like a shaking hand, cold water, the whiskers of a shrimp moving; pass over all other time in one sentence. If the word count falls short, lengthen those minutes, do not add new time slots.

Flaw four: a soaring ending. Sick sentence: We must protect every stream and save the earth starting from ourselves. The body only wrote about playing and catching fish, so the slogan fits nothing. Fix: replace the slogan with one sentence grown from the body text. If the body wrote about shrimp, the ending can say the two shrimp lived three days in my fish tank at home, and my summer lived three days too. Test it by deleting the ending and rereading the body: an ending that does not connect is a soaring one.

Flaw five: nothing echoes. The article writes about the sound of water, your story writes about flying a kite, and the two halves never meet. Fix: before writing your own experience, return to the quoted scene and pick one of its objects or its sound, then let the same thing appear in your story too. The echo does not need identical words, just the same kind of detail.

After writing, walk through this checklist: does the quote paragraph hold one picture from the article; does the comment paragraph hold one judgment of yours; does the story paragraph slow down for one or two minutes; would the body still stand if the ending sentence were deleted; do the article and your story share one object or sound. Five check marks mean the piece needs no more work; an empty box means fix that box only.