

写好小蝌蚪找妈妈寓言的四个步骤

第一步定找的顺序。小蝌蚪一路游，一路认错妈妈，顺序要提前排好：先遇小鱼，再遇别的东西，最后找到青蛙。每次认错的理由要不一样，第一次错在尾巴，第二次错在眼睛，第三次错在肚皮，理由不重样，故事才有起伏。排顺序时拿一张纸画三个圈，每个圈里写它错认了什么、为什么错，三个圈连成线再动笔。

第二步把误会写成对话。寓言靠对话推进，每次误会都用一问一答：小蝌蚪问，您看见我们的妈妈了吗？对方答，看见了，她有四条腿。小蝌蚪低头看看自己的尾巴，接着往前游。对话要短，一人一句，别超过三行。低中年级读得顺的句子，念出来不拗口就行。

第三步让身体变化当线索。小蝌蚪找妈妈的过程也是自己长大的过程：先是黑脑袋长尾巴，后来后腿长出来，再后来尾巴短了。每次认错都对照自己现在的身体，错认才讲得通。写变化别用说明文口气，写小蝌蚪自己发现：咦，我的尾巴短了一截，是谁偷偷咬的？童趣就出来了。

第四步点寓意，一两句就收。寓意要从故事里长出来，不能外挂。比如结尾写青蛙妈妈蹲在荷叶上，小蝌蚪们已经长了四条腿，围在妈妈身边。再补一句：找妈妈的路，也是自己长大的路。这一句读者能懂，就是寓意；读者不懂，就删掉重写。

四步走完自查：顺序里有没有三次误会，对话是不是短，身体变化有没有当线索，寓意有没有挂在故事上。四样齐，这篇寓言就立住了。

有人觉得四步太慢，给一个快练法：计时二十分钟，先画三个圈定顺序，用五分钟；再直接写对话，用十分钟；最后补开头和寓意，用五分钟。写完拿第四步的自查清单逐条打勾。连着快练三次，你会发现第二次认错的理由就不重样了，第三次寓意能一句话写出来。四步不是规矩，是练熟以后可以拆掉的架子。架子拆了，手上的顺序还在。

Four Steps to a Good Tadpole Finds Her Mother Fable

Step one: fix the order of searching. The tadpole swims along and mistakes creature after creature for mother. Plan the order in advance: first the little fish, then something else, finally the frog. Each mistake needs a different reason: the first about the tail, the second about the eyes, the third about the belly. Different reasons give the story its rise and fall. Draw three circles on paper, write in each what was mistaken and why, then connect the circles before writing.

Step two: turn each mistake into dialogue. A fable runs on talk. Each misunderstanding uses a question and answer: the tadpole asks, have you seen our mother? The other answers, yes, she has four legs. The tadpole looks down at its own tail and swims on. Keep dialogue short, one line each, no more than three lines. If a sentence reads aloud without stumbling, lower and middle graders will read it smoothly.

Step three: let body changes be the clue. Searching for mother is also growing

up: first a black head with a tail, then back legs appear, then the tail shortens. Every mistake is checked against the body the tadpole has now, so the mistake makes sense. Do not write changes like a textbook; write the tadpole noticing: hey, my tail got shorter, who nibbled it in secret? That is where the fun comes from.

Step four: point the moral in one or two sentences and stop. The moral must grow out of the story, not hang outside it. End with mother frog sitting on a lotus leaf while the tadpoles, now with four legs, gather around her. Add one line: the road of finding mother was also the road of growing up. If readers understand this line, it is the moral; if not, delete and rewrite.

After four steps, self-check: are there three mistakes in order, is the dialogue short, do body changes serve as the clue, is the moral tied to the story. If all four hold, the fable stands.

Four steps may feel slow, so here is a fast drill: set a timer for twenty minutes. Spend five drawing the three circles for the order, ten writing the dialogue straight through, and five adding the opening and the moral. Then mark each item on the step four checklist. Run the drill three times in a row, and you will find the mistake reasons stop repeating on the second round, and by the third the moral comes out in one sentence. The four steps are not rules; they are a frame you can take apart once the wall is dry. Take the frame down, and the order stays in your hands.