把平淡的《芒果街上的小屋》读后感改好：三处修改

拿一篇很常见的平淡《芒果街上的小屋》读后感，一处一处改。改三处，平淡的读后感就变成真的了。

原文开头：这本书讲了埃斯佩朗莎在芒果街的生活，我深受感动。「深受感动」是标签，不是感想。问：哪一页让你感动？改出来的开头：家里人说要搬进真正的房子，芒果街上的房子又小又挤，埃斯佩朗莎哭了。我读到这一页停了一会儿，因为去年我家搬家，我也失落过，失落了整整一个星期。记忆一写出来，「深受感动」四个字就不需要了。

原文中间：埃斯佩朗莎一直想要一间房子，我懂得了要珍惜现在的生活。这一句把全书最要紧的东西跳过去了。问：她想要的房子到底长什么样？改出来的中间：埃斯佩朗莎说她要一间安静如雪、轻快如鸟的房子，门口要有一棵树，还要请街上的流浪汉进屋喝姜汁汽水。她要的不是大房子，是一个属于她自己、可以离开也可以回来的地方。把房子写成什么样，后面的感想才有落脚的地方。

原文结尾：我一定要好好学习，长大后做一个有用的人。这个结尾跟这本书对不上。这本书讲的是一个女孩决定离开，又决定回来。问：埃斯佩朗莎选了什么东西当工具？改出来的结尾：埃斯佩朗莎选了写作，带着本子，把芒果街上的人一个一个写下来。我不一定写书，但我可以写身边的人，先从写我自己的家人开始。这个结尾站在书上面，没有飘走。

三处修改的办法是同一个：把「报告」换成「打动你的那一页」。「深受感动」「我懂得了」「我一定要」这类话都是占位的空话，每一个都换成一个书里的细节加一件自己的真事。

还有一个毛病值得单独提：原文复述故事用了三百字，感想只剩一百字。读后感是「感」，不是内容提要。复述砍掉一半，省下的字数全加在自己身上——你的失落、你的房间、你的家人。书只是门，屋里得是你。

还要注意：这三处修改没有加一个漂亮词。六年级的读后感不需要华丽的语言，需要歪的台阶、姜汁汽水、一个本子。这些东西书里全有，也全是一个真读者会记住的东西。

家长帮忙的办法和平时一样：只问，不替写。三个问题就够——你停在哪个字上？它让你想起自己的什么事？如果能问埃斯佩朗莎一个问题，你问什么？这三个问题的回答，就是新加的那几段，而且是从孩子嘴里出来的，不是从大人嘴里出来的。

最后：这本书由几十篇短文章组成，每个读者记住的篇目都不一样。所以你的读后感一定和同桌的不一样，不用抄同一套感想。记住的篇目不同，本身就是你自己读过这本书的证据。

Turning a Flat House on Mango Street Reflection into a Real One: Three Repairs

Take a very common flat reflection on The House on Mango Street and repair it spot by spot. Three repairs, and the flat essay becomes a real one.

The original opening read: this book tells about Esperanza's life on Mango Street, and I was deeply moved. Deeply moved is a label, not a reflection. We asked: which page moved you? The repaired opening: the family says they are moving to a real house, but the house on Mango Street is small and cramped with crooked steps, and Esperanza cries. I stopped for a while at that page, because last year my own family moved, and I was disappointed too, for a whole week. Once the memory is written out, the words deeply moved are no longer needed.

The original middle read: Esperanza kept wanting a house, and I realized I should cherish the life I have. This sentence skips past the most important thing in the book. We asked: what does the house she wants actually look like? The repaired middle: Esperanza says she wants a house quiet as snow and airy as a bird, with a tree out front, and she wants to invite the bums in from the street to drink ginger ale. What she wants is not a big house but a place of her own that she can leave and come back to. Only after the house is described can the reflection stand on something solid.

The original ending read: I must study hard and become a useful person when I grow up. This ending does not belong to this book. The book is about a girl who decides to leave and also decides to come back. We asked: what tool does Esperanza choose? The repaired ending: Esperanza chooses writing. She carries a notebook and writes down the people on Mango Street, one by one. I do not have to write a book, but I can write down the people around me, starting with my own family. This ending stands on top of the book instead of floating away from it.

All three repairs use the same method: replace the report with the page that moved you. Phrases like deeply moved, I realized, and I must are placeholders. Fill every one of them with one detail from the book plus one true thing about yourself.

There is one more flaw worth naming by itself. The original retold the plot for three hundred words and left one hundred for the reflection. A reading reflection is a reflection, not a summary. Cut the retelling in half, and spend the saved words on yourself: your own disappointment, your own room, your own family. The book is only the doorway; the room has to be you.

Notice also that none of the three repairs added a fancy phrase. A sixth grade reflection does not need beautiful language. It needs the crooked steps, the ginger ale, the notebook. All of those are already in the book, and all of them are things a real reader would remember.

Parents can help the same way they help with any reflection: ask, do not write. Three questions are enough. Which sentence did you stop on? What did it remind you of in your own life? If you could ask Esperanza one question, what would it be? The answers to those three questions become the new paragraphs, and they come out of the

child's mouth, not the adult's.

One last thing: this book is made of dozens of short pieces, and every reader remembers different pieces. So your reflection is guaranteed to be different from your deskmate's, and you do not need to copy the same set of thoughts. Remembering different pieces is itself the proof that you read the book yourself.