Story-writing is a useful exercise in composition. A story is a tale or narrative. It may be real or imaginary or fictitious. It may be some legend, fable or parable. The young and the old have always been interested in telling or listening to stories. They have a great fascination for children. Old people and parents love to tell or narrate stories to the children. Some of them are real, some fanciful, and some have a moral or teach some lesson. Wonder and suspense make the listeners curious. Many stories have been handed down from generation to generation.

Every story has a beginning, a middle and an end. It is continuity. Students are asked to write stories with some morals, or they may be asked to develop a story from a given outline. Stories are generally written in the past tense. As there is knack of narrating a tale, there is also the art of story writing. While writing a story, the students should pay attention both to the contents and the expression or form. The art of story writing can be cultivated by practice.
The following are some examples of popular stories. Stories relating to events can be developed from outlines. While narrating a story keep the following points in view:

1. Have an outline or the plot in your mind.
2. Develop the story according to the outline.
3. Make the narration interesting by introducing dialogues where necessary.
4. Pay attention to the beginning, the middle and the end or conclusion.
5. Write in simple but correct and grammatical language.
6. Don’t forget to revise.

The writing of stories is a very good exercise in the use of language and is also very helpful in the development of imagination and thought. Again it is an interesting form of English composition for the students because they are fond of telling stories in the circle of their friends. The teacher can also use this type of composition exercise as a medium for imparting moral instruction to his pupils.

Remember these points to write a good moral story:

- Try to form a clear idea of the plot of the story in your mind before beginning write.
- When writing, try to keep the order in which the points are given in the outline.
- Be careful to fill in details in as natural a manner as possible.
- Try, when possible, to write some part of the story in the story in the form of a conversation but see that it does not look unnatural.
- Give the fittest conclusion to your story and take care that the narrative is made to lead up to the conclusion quite naturally.
- If some point has been omitted, don’t try to drag it in afterward and spoil the general trend of the whole story.

Select the story title from below given list for reading out:
Show Me the Money
Union is Strength
Do Good, Have Good
Greed is a Curse
All Covet, All Lose
Pride Hath a Fall
A rolling stone gathers no moss
Something Is Better Than Nothing
Greed Brings Losses or Destruction
He Who Digs a Pit for Others Falls Himself Into It
Necessity Is the Mother of Invention
A Stitch in Time Saves Nine
Kindness Never Goes Unrewarded
Do Not Leap in the Dark
Look Before You Leap
Tit for Tat
Try, Try Again
Robbers Turn Good Citizens
A Friend In Need Is A Friend Indeed
Slow and Steady Wins the Race
Three Friends and a Bag of Gold
Three Friends and a Bag of Ornaments
Two Friends and the Bear
Virtue Never Goes Waste
Dog and His Reflection
The Dove and a Bee
Any Excuse Is Good Enough for an Evil-doer
The Fox and the Crow
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