

Microsoft Word 2007

Foundation Level



SAMPLE

TUTOR SETUP INFORMATION

Please copy the sample files into the **My Documents** folder.

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SAMPLE

The Microsoft Word 2007 Screen

Starting Microsoft Word 2007

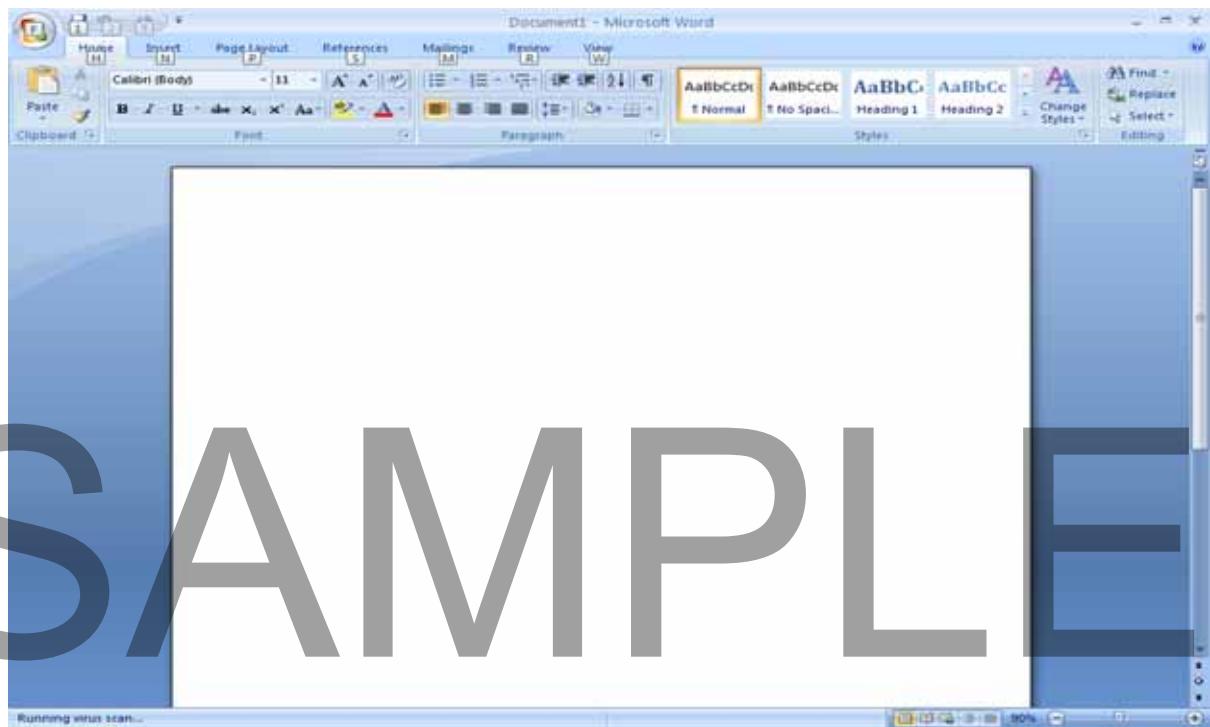
- If necessary switch on your computer and if required enter the necessary logon and passwords. To start Microsoft Word 2007 click on the **Start** icon, at the bottom left of your screen and you will see a popup menu.
- Click on **All programs**. Another menu level is displayed and you can select **Microsoft Office**. Finally select **Microsoft Office Word 2007**.

NOTE: These menu options may vary slightly from one computer to another, but with a little hunting around you should be able to locate the Microsoft Word option.

Once you click on the Microsoft Word option this will load the Microsoft Word program from your hard disk into memory. You can then start using the program.

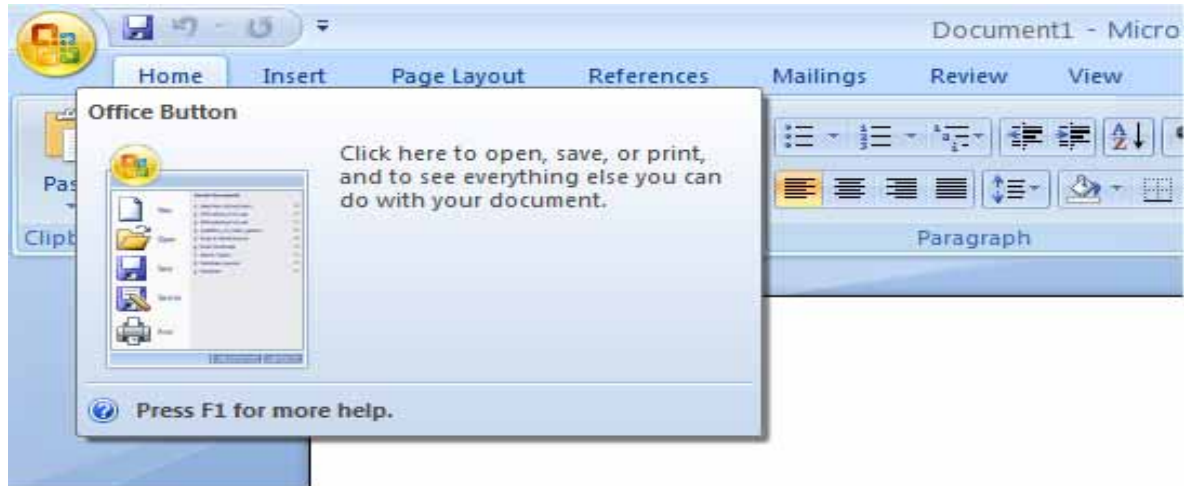
The Microsoft Word 2007 screen

- When the Microsoft Word 2007 program loads, your screen will look something like this.



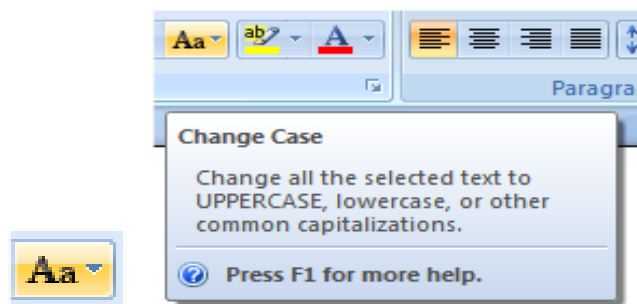
TIP: If you have seen previous versions of Microsoft Word, you will notice that at first glance the screen looks different from the way Microsoft Word used to look. Don't panic however, you will find that in fact it is not all that different, and is in many ways easier to use than older versions.

- You will find that if you move the mouse pointer over items at the top of the screen a help popup is displayed explaining the function of each item. Try moving the mouse pointer over the big circular icon at the top-left of your screen. Do not click on this circle; just leave the mouse pointer over it for a short time. You will see the following popup.

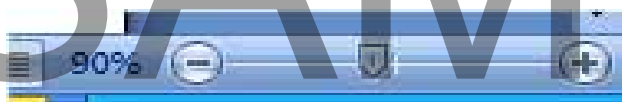


As you can see Microsoft Word is telling you what the function of this circular button is.

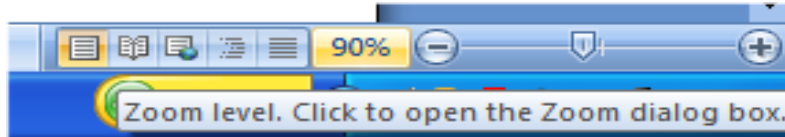
- Try moving the mouse pointer over the **Change Case** icon and you will see information about this icon, as illustrated below.



- Experiment with moving the mouse pointer over other icons and you will get information about what they do.
- This trick also works for other parts of the screen. In the bottom right of the screen you will see the following control.



Try moving the mouse pointer over it. You will find that if you move the mouse pointer over the number (90% in the illustration shown, but this may be different on your computer), that you get more detailed information displayed.



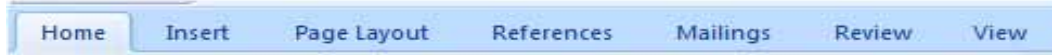
The levels of command organisation

- The Microsoft Word 2007 screen is made up of different levels of organisation.

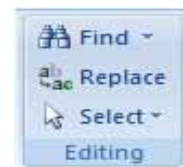
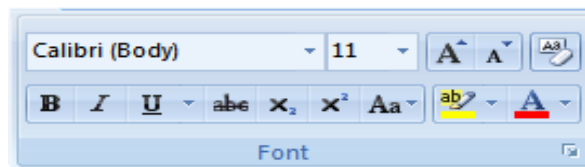
Office Button



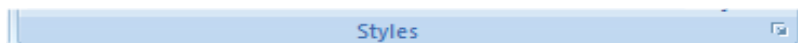
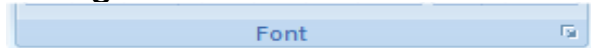
Tabs



Groups



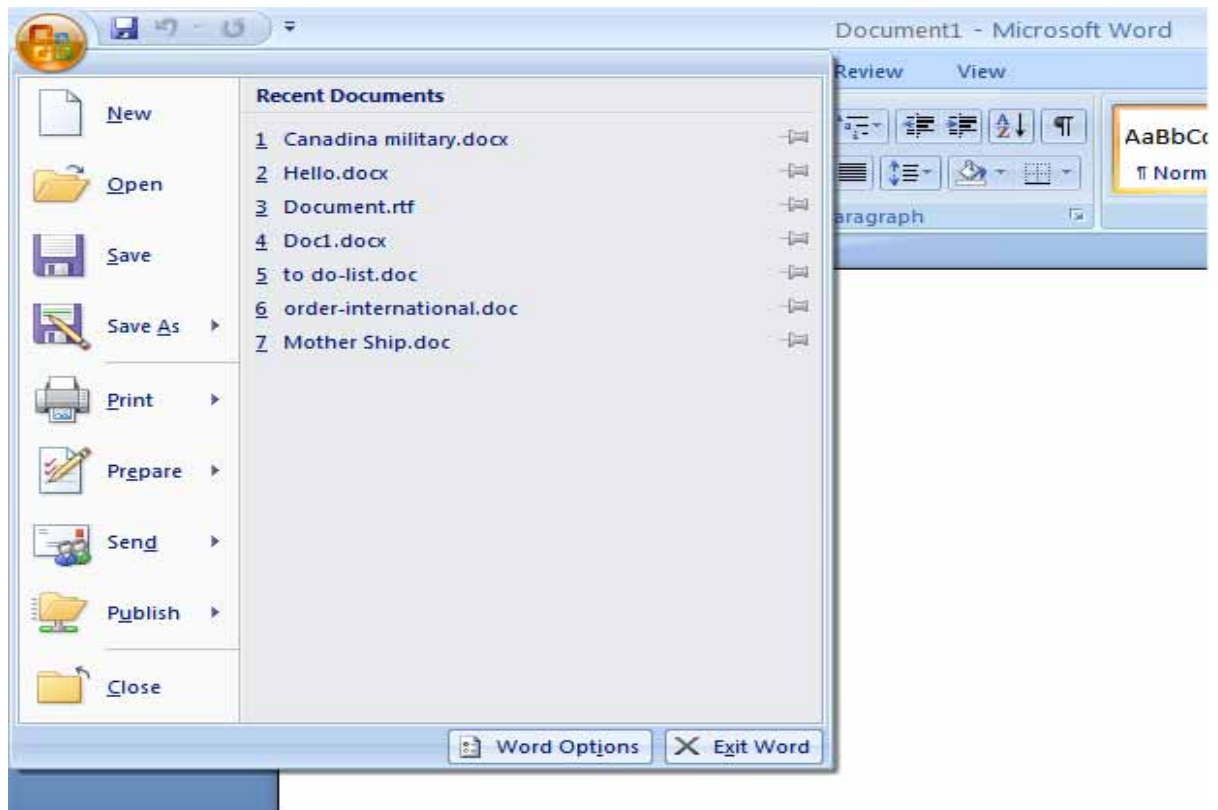
Dialog Box Launcher Buttons



The Office Button

- Clicking on the **Office Button** will display the following.

SAMPLE



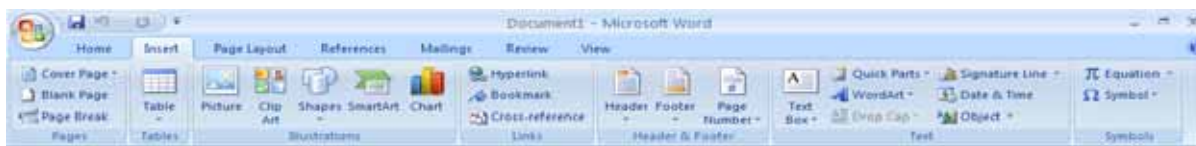
- Within the dialog box displayed are common commands such as **Open** (for opening a Microsoft Word document stored on your hard disk), **Save** (for saving a Microsoft Word document to your hard disk) and **Print** (for printing a Microsoft Word document). We will use these commands shortly. For now just remember what is available when you click on the **Office Button**.

Tabs

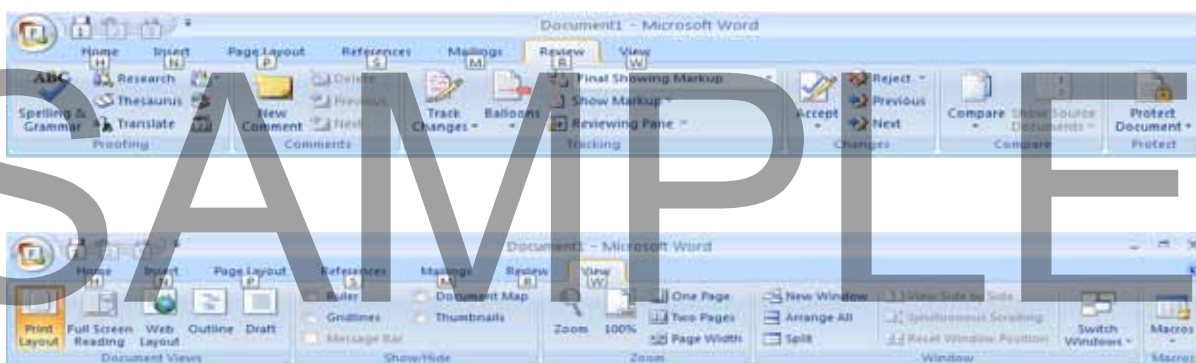
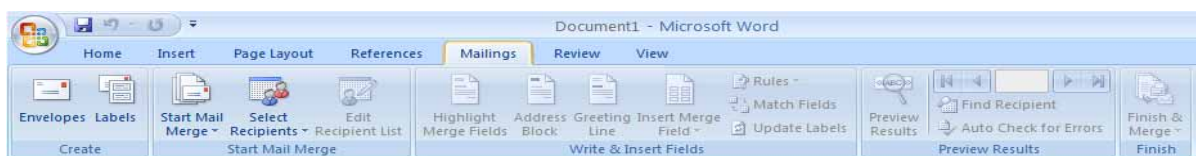
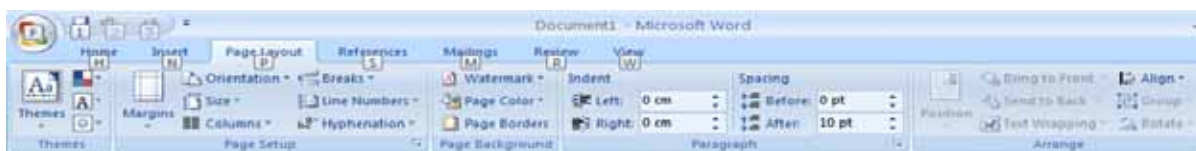
- When you first start Microsoft Word, you normally see the **Home** tab displayed, as illustrated.



- This tab contains icons and other controls that are most commonly used within Microsoft Word, such as making text display as bold or underlined. You can also find more advanced options such as paragraph alignment, numbering and bulleting. Move the mouse pointer over some of the icons and get a feel for what options are contained within this tab.
- Click on the **Insert** tab and you will see commands and options relating to inserting items within your Microsoft Word document. Again move the mouse pointer over the items and see what is available.



- Click on the **Page Layout** tab and briefly examine what is available within this tab. Do the same for the other tabs. In some cases, such as the **Mailings** tab you won't make much sense out of the commands at the moment, but all will become clear once you start using Microsoft Word for real.



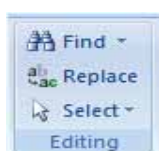
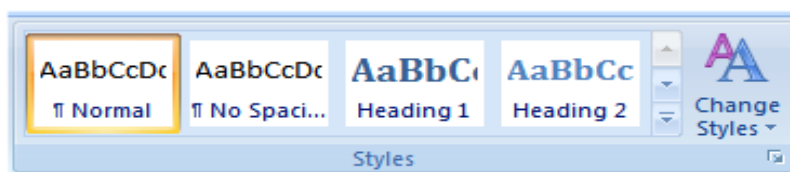
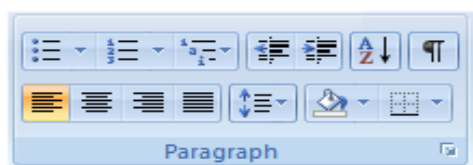
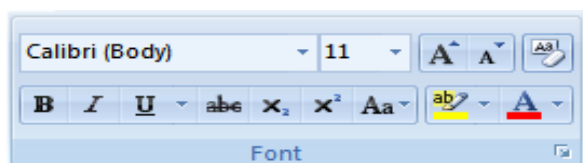
Switching between tabs using the mouse wheel

- Move the mouse pointer over the ribbon which contains the tabs (displayed across the top of your Microsoft Word document). Move the mouse wheel in

one direction and then in the opposite direction. You should find that you scroll through the various tabs.

Groups

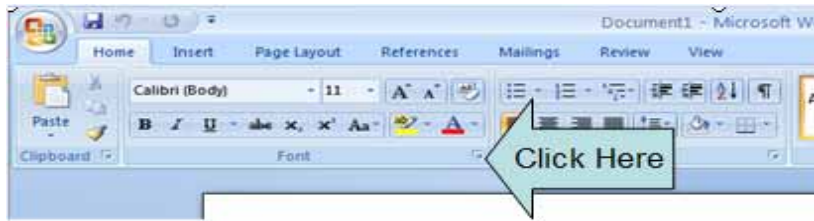
- Did you notice that within each tab, commands are grouped? For instance look at the **Home** tab. You normally see the following groups of commands.



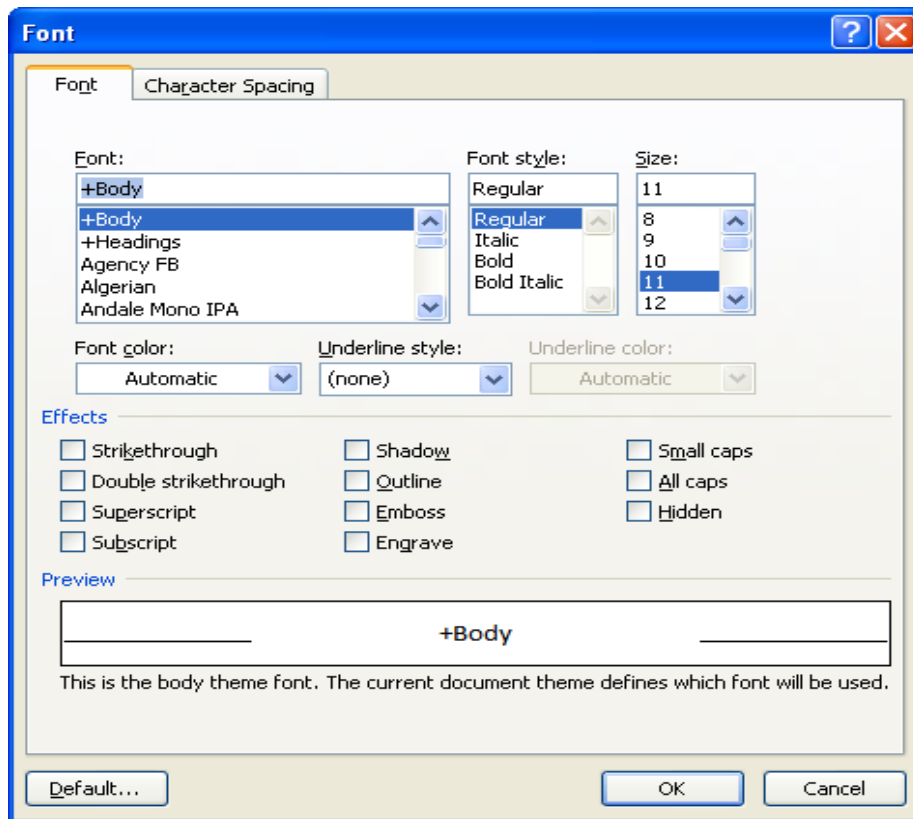
- Look at the other tabs and you will see that in each case commands are grouped.

Dialog box launcher

- If you look carefully at the bottom right of many groups, there is a small control called the **dialog box launcher**. Clicking on this will display a dialog box containing even more options. Display the **Home** tab, and click in the **Font dialog box launcher**.



- You will see the **Font** dialog box displayed.



As you can see, this dialog box has a range of additional commands and options such as adding a shadow effect to your text.

- Click on the **Cancel** button to close the dialog box.

SAMPLE

Starting to Use Microsoft Word 2007

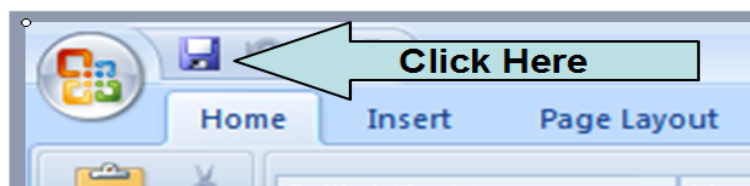
Using the default Microsoft Word document

- When you first start Microsoft Word, it automatically creates a new Microsoft Word document for you. This is like a piece of blank paper on to which you can start typing.
- Type your name.
- Press the **Enter** key a few times. As you can see this drops you down a line each time you press the **Enter** key.
- Type in the following text.

There will be a meeting tomorrow at 11 am in room one to discuss the introduction of our new range of products. Please can everyone attend and bring samples and details of prices.

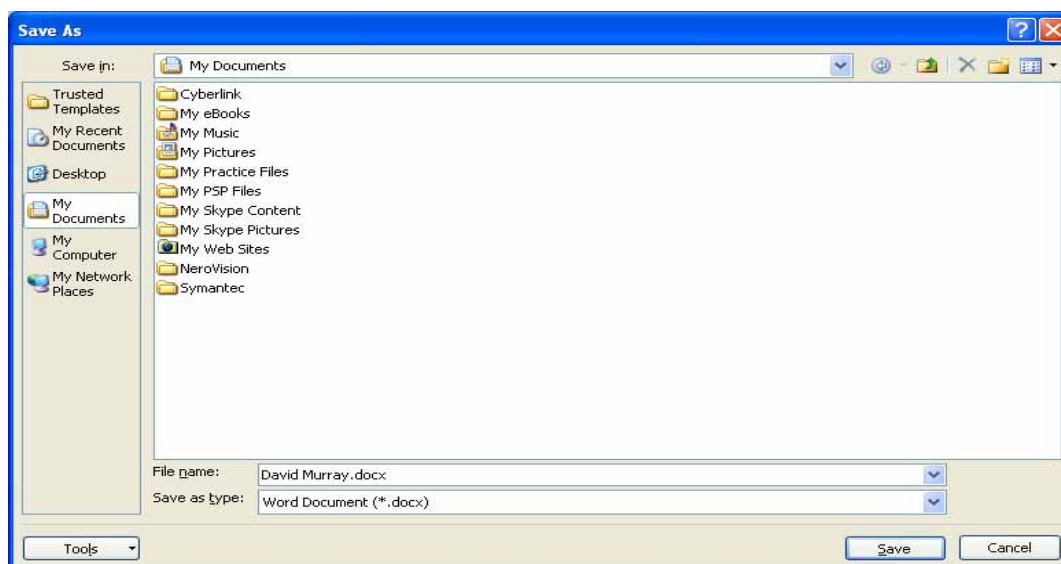
Saving Microsoft Word documents

- You have typed in some text but this has not been saved. If your computer lost power now then everything you have just typed in could be lost. Saving your Microsoft Word document to disk means that the information will be safely stored as a file on your hard disk and then at a later date you can reopen this file from your hard disk.
- To save your file, click on the **Save** icon (next to the **Microsoft Office button**)



- This will display the **Save As** dialog box as illustrated.

SAMPLE



TIP: By default the Microsoft Word document will be saved into a folder called **My Documents** (if using Windows XP) or **Documents** (if using Windows Vista). If you wanted to change the folder in which the file is saved you would click on the **down arrow** to the right of the **Save in** section of the dialog box and navigate to the required folder.

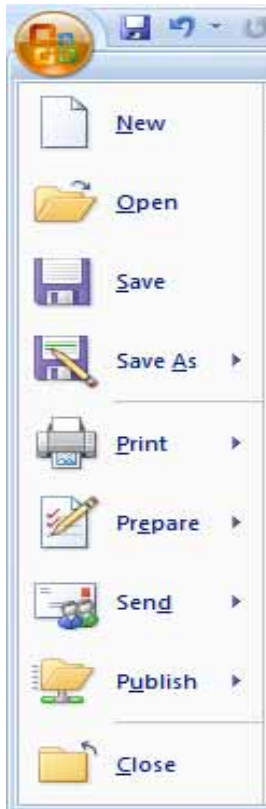
By default Microsoft Word will attempt to create a file name taken from the text at the start of the document.

- Click on the **Save** button and the document will be saved to disk as a file using the file name suggested by Microsoft Word (probably your name).

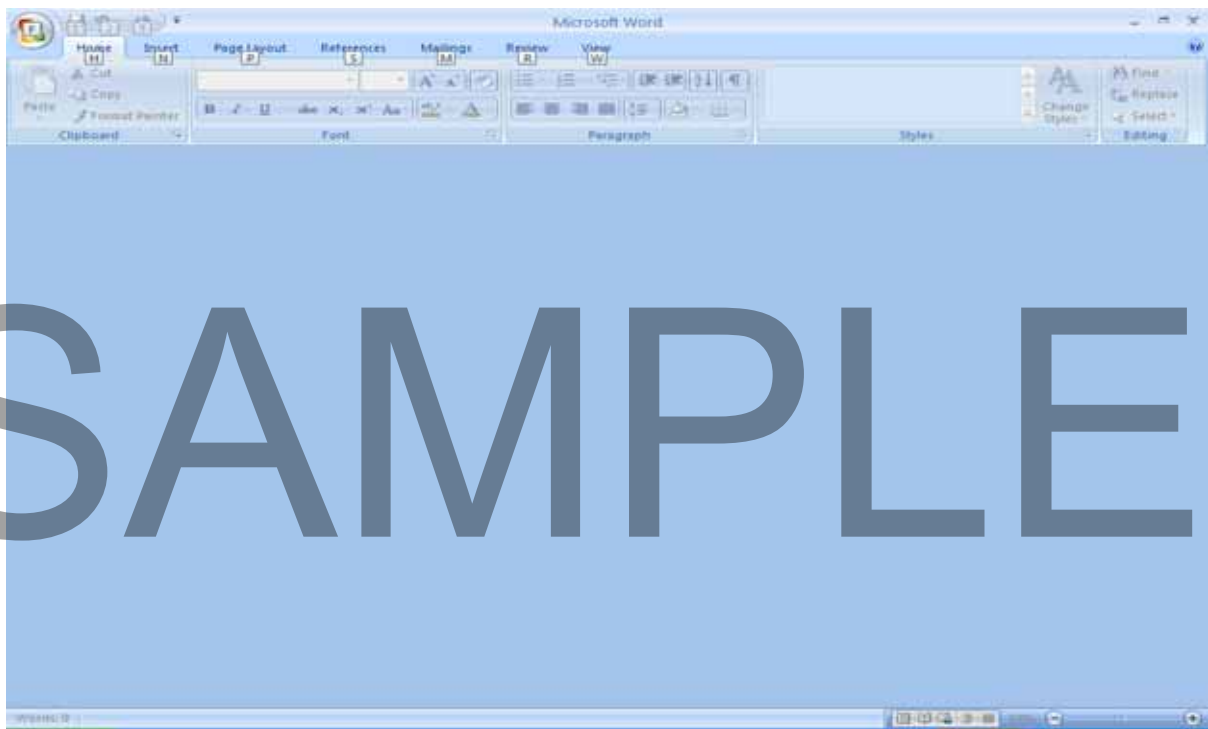
Opening and closing documents

- Now that you have saved your document, you can close the file. To do this click on the **Microsoft Office button** and select the **Close** command.

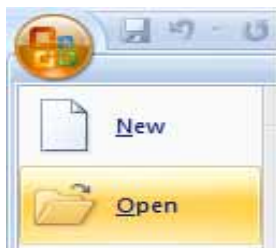
SAMPLE



- The screen will now look like this. As you can see, most of the commands are now greyed out as they will not be available until you create a new document or open an existing document.



- To open a document, click on the **Office Button** and select the **Open** command.



This will display the **Open** dialog box. Within this dialog box select the file that you saved and click on the **Open** button. Your file will be copied from your hard disk into your computer memory. You will now see your document displayed on the screen again.

Saving your file using a different file name

- Sometimes you might want to save different versions of a document. Once you have opened the document that you typed in earlier, click on the page at the end of your text and press the **Enter** key a few times to insert a few empty lines. Type in the following text:

Please also inform the rest of your team that they need to attend this meeting.

- If we were to click on the **Save** icon that we originally used to save the document, it would overwrite the old version of the file with the contents of the amended document. To save the file using a different file name, click on the **Microsoft Office button** and from the menu displayed, click on the **Save As** command. This will display the **Save As** dialog box.

Use the file name:

Important Meeting

Then save the file by clicking on the **Save** button.

You now have two versions of this file saved to your hard disk.

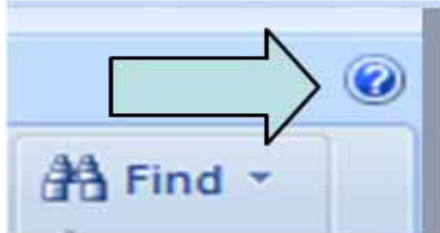
- Close the document before continuing.

Creating a new document

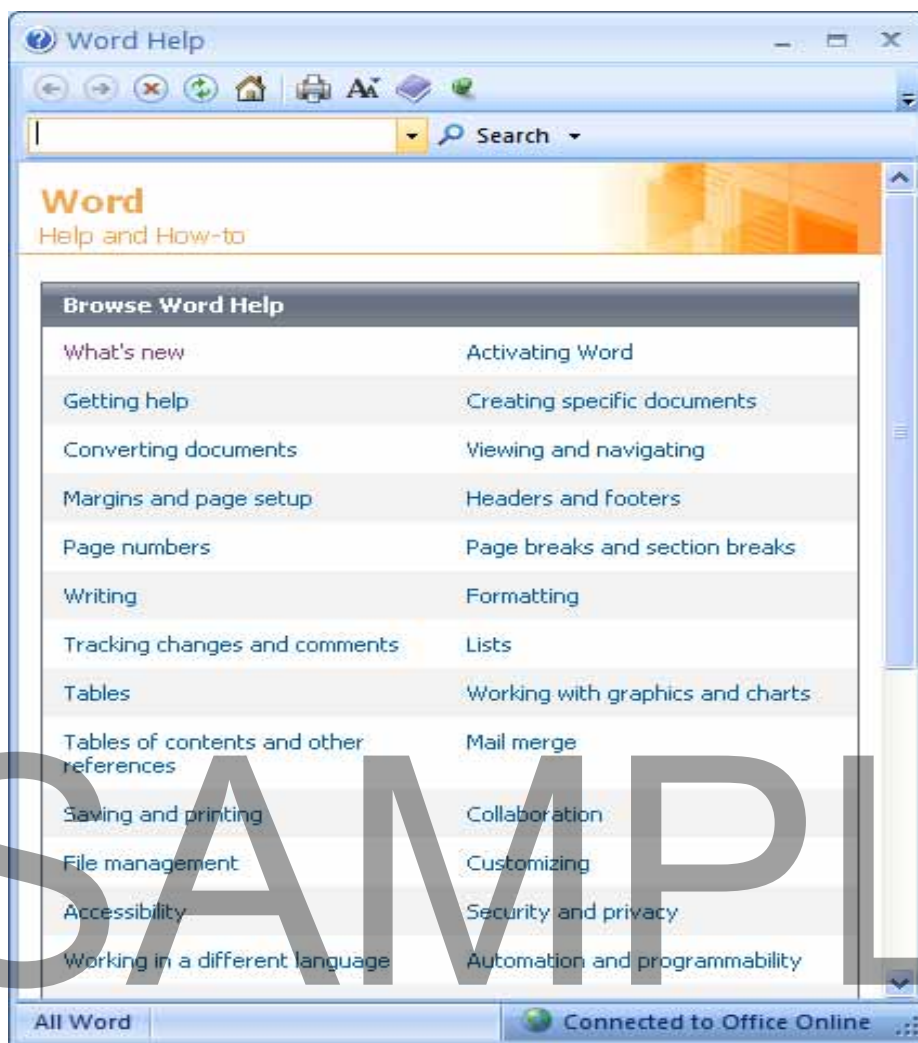
- Once Microsoft Word is displayed on your screen you can create a new document by pressing **Ctrl+N**. This document will use the default Microsoft Word template and be displayed on your screen. Try this now. Once the empty document is displayed, type in your name and save the document using the file name **My New Document**. Close the document.

Using Help within Microsoft Word

- Press **Ctrl+N** to display a new, empty document.
- If you look at your Microsoft Word screen there is a **Help** icon towards the top-right of the screen. This is in the shape of a question mark.



- Click on this **Help** icon and you will see the following.



- Try clicking on the '**What's New**' item and you will see related topics, as below.

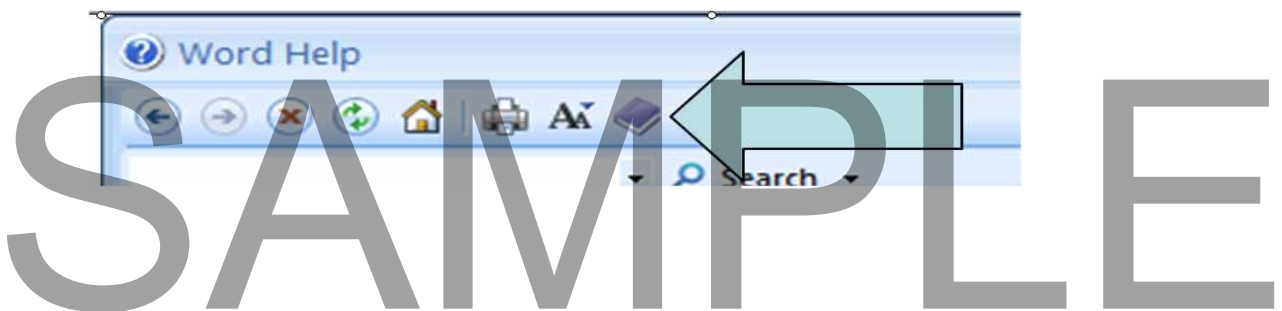


- Click on the '**What's new in Microsoft Office Word 2007**' topic and you will see a screen itemising the new features of this version of Microsoft Word.

SAMPLE



- Scroll down within this window to see more information.
- Click on the '**Show table of contents**' icon to display a table of contents down the left side of the window.





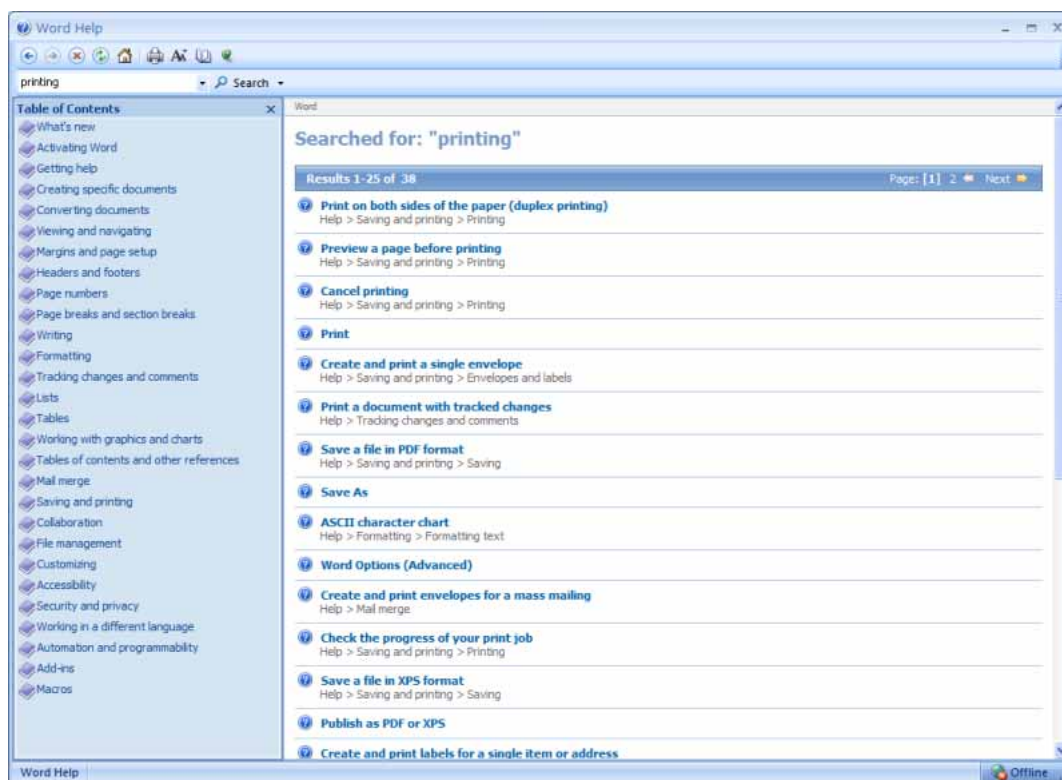
You can click within the table of contents to jump to an item of interest. Try it now.

- You can use the **Back** button within the Help window to see previously viewed pages. Clicking on the **Home** button within the Microsoft Word help window will display the default starting page again.
- You can search for help on a particular topic. For instance, try searching for help relating to printing by typing the word '**Printing**' into the **Search** box.



When you click on the **Search** button, you will see the following.

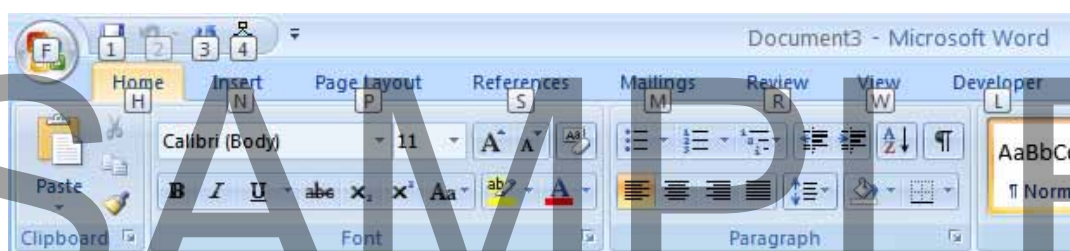
SAMPLE



- Use the help to find information about formatting, such as how to make a line a text bold, or displayed in italic. Then use the **Printer** icon within the Microsoft Word **Help** window to print out a page of instructions.
- Before continuing, close the Help window.

Alt key help

- Press the **Alt** key and you will see numbers and letters displayed over icons, tabs or commands, towards the top of your screen.



- If you type in a number or letter you will activate a command. For instance in the example shown, the number **1** is displayed over the **Save** icon. Type in **1** and you will see the **Save As** dialog box displayed. Close this dialog box.
- Press the **Alt** key again and you will see an **N** displayed over the **Insert** tab. Press **N** and you will see the contents of the **Insert** tab displayed.
- This is a very easy way of learning keyboard shortcuts. You now know that **Alt+S** will display the **Save As** dialog box and that **Alt+N** will display the **Insert** Tab.

- Click on the **Home** tab before continuing.

Closing Microsoft Word

- To close the Microsoft Word program, click on the **Microsoft Office button** and then click on the **Exit Word** command. If there are any unsaved documents, Microsoft Word will always ask if you want to save these documents prior to closing.

SAMPLE

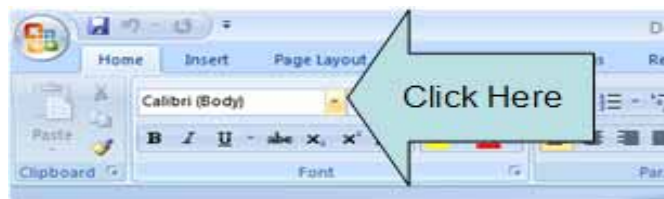
Text Formatting

What is text formatting?

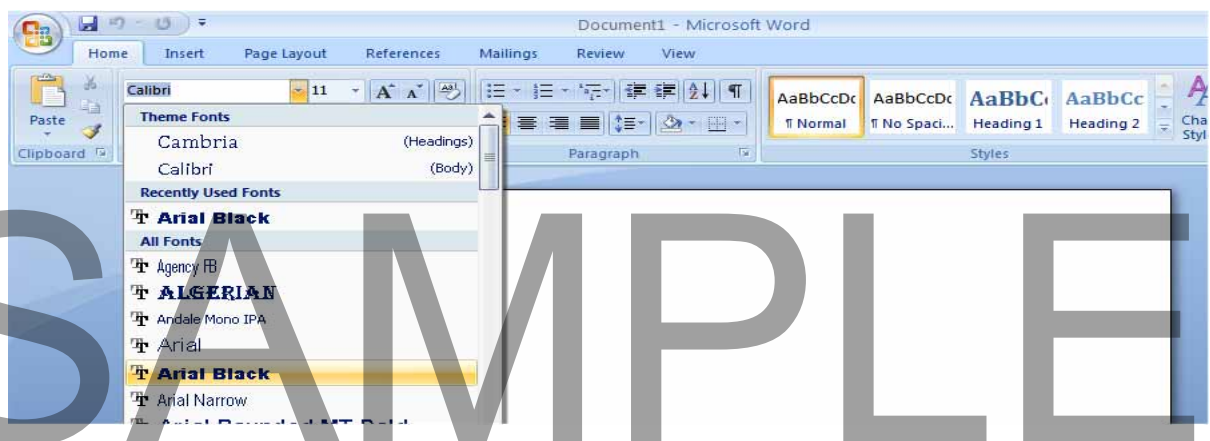
- You can format a document at different levels within Microsoft Word. The most basic level is called text formatting. This relates to formatting characters and words within a document and covers the font type, font size, font colour and font attributes such as bold italic or underlining.

Font type

- Open a document called **Text formatting**.
- By default Microsoft Word 2007 uses a font called **Calibri**.
- Make sure that the **Home** tab is displayed.
- Select the paragraph starting with the text **FONT TYPE** within your document (by quickly clicking three times within the paragraph) and experiment with applying different font types. To do this, make sure that the **Home** tab is selected, and then click on the **down arrow**, to the right of the text within the **Font** control.



- You will be able to select a different font from the drop down list supplied.



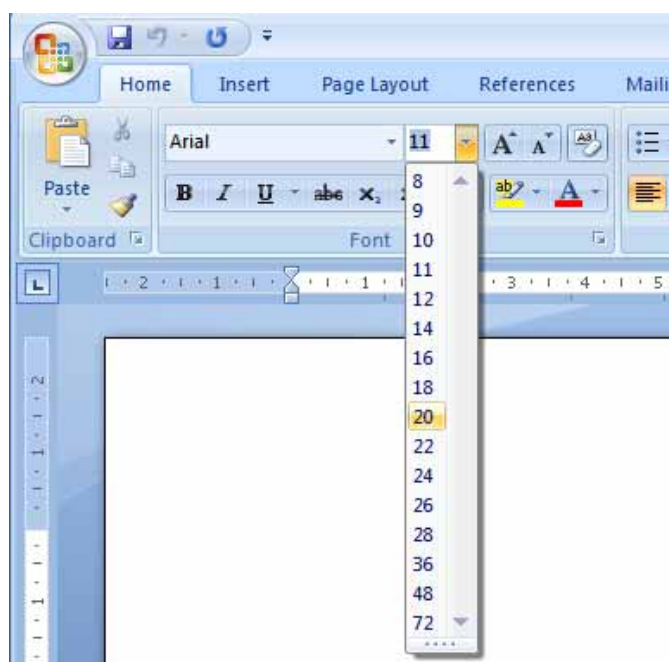
- Experiment with formatting your paragraphs using different fonts. You can also experiment with applying different font types to individual words or sentences.

TIP: This is just an exercise. In real life do not have lots of different fonts all mixed up within a document. It looks cheap and conveys a very bad visual

impression!

Font size

- The font size refers to the height of the text. Below 8 pt font size text is almost unreadable, so try and use a font size that is easy to read on the screen and also easy to read when printed.
- Make sure that the **Home** tab is displayed. Select the paragraph starting with **FONT SIZE**. Click on the **down arrow** to the right of the **Font Size** control to display a drop down from which you can select the required font size. Set the font size to **20**.



Grow Font and Shrink Font icons

- Experiment with selecting text and then clicking on the **Grow Font** and **Shrink Font** icons.



Font size keyboard shortcut

- Make sure that the paragraph starting with the text **FONT SIZE** is selected. Press down the **Ctrl** key and while keeping the **Ctrl** key pressed down, press the '**closing square brackets**' key **]**. While keeping the **Ctrl** key pressed down, repeatedly press the '**closing square brackets**' key. As you can see, each time you press the **]** key, the text gets bigger.

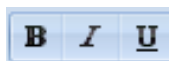
To make the selected text smaller, use the **Ctrl+[** keys.

Bold, italic or underline

- You can add emphasis to parts of your text by displaying them in Bold, Italic or Underlined, or in a combination of these attributes. Select a word within the paragraph relating to **bold, italic or underline**.

TIP: To select a word, double click on the word.

- To format the selected word as bold, italic or underlined, click on the icons displayed on the **Home** tab.



TIP: You can combine these attributes by clicking on the **Bold** icon and then the **Italic** icon.

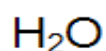
- To remove this formatting from a word, Select the word and re-click on the **Bold, Italic** or **Underline** icon.
- Experiment with applying this formatting to words or entire paragraphs.

Subscript and superscript

- Sometimes you need to display a character above or below the normal text line. Superscript refers to characters displayed above the normal line. An example would be the famous Einstein equation below.

$$E=MC^2$$

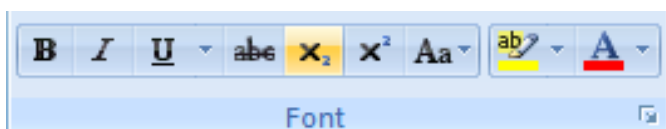
Subscript refers to text displayed below the normal line of text. An example would be the chemical formula for water.



- Within the paragraph relating to subscript and superscript, select the 2 within Einstein's equation. To format this as superscript, click on the **Superscript** icon in the **Font** section of the **Home** tab.

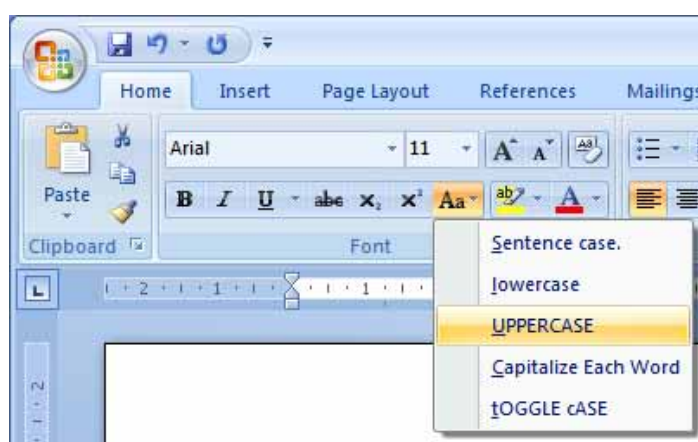


- Select the **2** within the formula for water. To format this as subscript, click on the **Subscript** icon in the **Font** section of the **Home** tab.



Case changing

- This feature allows you to select a portion of text and then change the capitalisation within that text. For instance you could select a heading within your document and format it to display as all upper case letters.
- It is also very useful if you have accidentally pressed the **Caps Lock** key and have then typed in text with the capitalised appearing reversed. This feature allows you to correct this mistake without having to delete the text and start again!
- Select the entire the paragraph relating to case changing. Within the **Font** section of the **Home** tab click on the **Change Case** icon. This will display a drop down list of options. Click on the **UPPERCASE** command.



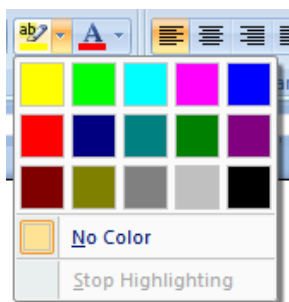
- Experiment with applying the other case change options to this paragraph.

Highlighting

- The highlighting feature is great if you are reviewing a document and is used in the same fashion as you would use a pen highlighter on a printed copy. You can change the highlighting colour but if you intend to print the document in black and white, do not use a very dark highlighting colour, as you may find the highlighted words are blacked out and unreadable.
- Within the paragraph relating to highlighting, select some text and then click on the **Text Highlight Color** icon (located in the **Font** section of the **Home** tab). This will apply highlighting to the selected text.



- To change the highlighting colour click on the **down arrow** to the right of this icon. You can click on one of these colours to change the highlighting colour the next time you apply highlighting.



- Select another portion of text and try applying a different highlight colour.

TIP: To remove highlighting from highlighted text, select the text and then click on the **down arrow** to the right of the **Highlight** icon. Select **No Color**.

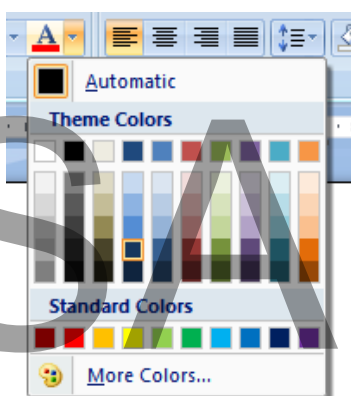
Font colour

- You can apply different colours to your text which can add impact to your documents if you are going to print them using a colour printer. Do not use too many colours on a single page as this can look messy. The rule with colour is that less is good.

Be careful when using faint colours which may not show up well when printed.

Finally consider that some people have various types of colour blindness and may not be able to read some colours as others would.

- To change the font colour click on the **down arrow** to the right of the **Font Color** icon. You can click on one of these colours to change the font colour the next time you change the colour using the **Font Color** icon.



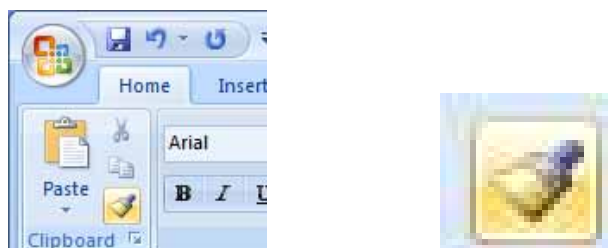
- Within the paragraph relating to Font Colour, select some text and then click on the **Font Color** icon. This will apply colour to the selected text.



- Experiment with applying different font colours to different words within the paragraph.

Copying text formatting

- This feature allows you to pick up the formatting that has been applied to one portion of text and apply that formatting to another portion of text.
- Click within the paragraph relating to '*Copying text formatting*'. Click on the **Format Painter** icon (displayed on the **Home** tab within the **Clipboard** section).



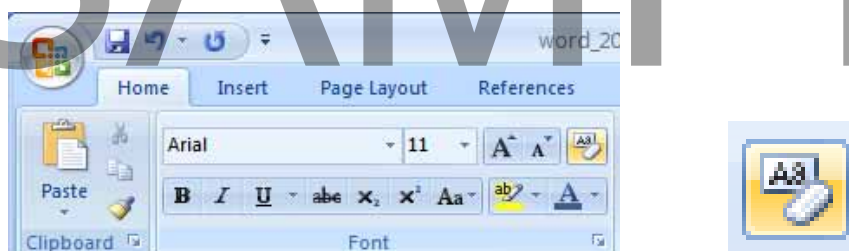
You will notice that the shape of your mouse pointer has changed.

- Move the mouse pointer to the start of a different paragraph within the document and while pressing the mouse key down drag to the end of that paragraph and then release the mouse button. The formatting contained within the original paragraph is now copied to the second paragraph. The mouse pointer now displays its original shape.

TIP: If you double click over a paragraph that you want to copy text formatting from, then the mouse pointer changes shape until you press the **Esc** key. This means that you can copy formatting to more than one portion of text at a time.

Removing formatting

- This feature can be very useful if you get yourself into a mess with your formatting, or if you receive a document from someone else that has been 'over formatted'.
- Select a portion of text and apply formatting such as bold, italic and underlining.
- Click on the **Clear Formatting** icon. The formatting is removed.



- Save your changes and close the document.

Manipulating Text

Select, then format

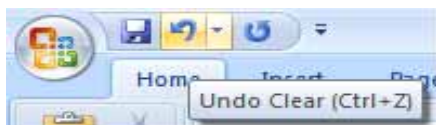
- Remember the general rule when using Microsoft Windows. Normally you need to select an item first (so that Windows knows what you are interested in), and then format it.

Selecting text

- Use the **Microsoft Office** button to open a document called **Editing**.
- Click once in the middle of a word within your document. Press the **Shift** key down (and hold it down). Press the **Left arrow key** or **Right arrow key** once. Then let go of the **Shift** key. As you can see you have just selected a character.
- Repeat the last operation using a different word, but this time press the arrow key a few times. This allows you to select more than one character.
- Selecting a word is even easier. Double click on any word within the document. The word is now selected.
- Experiment with selecting to the beginning of a line. To do this click within any line of text. While keeping the **Shift** key pressed, press the **Home** key. Release the **Shift** key.
- Experiment with selecting to the end of a line. To do this click within any line of text. While keeping the **Shift** key pressed, press the **End** key. Release the **Shift** key.
- Experiment with selecting an entire line of text. To do this move the mouse pointer to the left of the line which you wish to select, until the mouse pointer changes from an I bar shape, to an arrow shape pointing upwards and to the right. You are now in the "**Selection Bar**", a special screen area. Click once with the mouse button to select the line.
- Experiment with selecting a sentence. To do this, move the mouse pointer within the sentence which you wish to select. Depress the **CTRL** key and then click within the sentence.
- Experiment with selecting a paragraph. To do this triple click within a paragraph.
- Experiment with selecting the entire document. To do this press **Ctrl+A**.

Inserting, deleting, undo and redo

- Click at the very start of the text within the document and then press the **Enter** key twice. This will add some spaces to the top of the document.
- Type in your full name and then press the **Enter** key twice to insert some space.
- Within the first paragraph click just before the word '**Windows**'. Type in the word '**Microsoft**' and press the **Spacebar**. As you can see inserting a word within a paragraph is easy.
- Select your name at the top of the document and delete it, by pressing the **Delete** key.
- Click on the **Undo** icon and undo this deletion. Your name reappears!



- Click on the **Redo** icon. What happens?

Insert and overtype mode

- You should know the difference between **insert** and **overtyp**e mode, when using the keyboard. By default when you are editing a document the new text is inserted within the existing text. In overtype mode new text may overwrite existing text, if you are not paying attention you can lose data!
- Click once between two words within the document and you will see that if you type in a new word, it is inserted between the existing words. Click on the **Undo** icon to undo this.
- In older versions of Microsoft Word pressing the **INS** (or **Insert**) key would enable overtype mode typing. This had the effect of typing in a new word between existing words and overwriting the existing text. The good news is that pressing the **Insert** key when using this version of Microsoft Word has no effect.

TIP: If you really want to enable Overtyping mode then you can enable it via the **Word Options** available via the **Office Button**. Most people however will be glad that accidentally pressing the **Insert** key will no longer cause problems.

Copying text within a document

- Select the first paragraph. Press **Ctrl+C**. This copies the selected text into the Clipboard.
- Click at the end of the document.
- Press the **Enter** key to insert a space.
- Press **Ctrl+V**. This pastes the text from the Clipboard to the current position of the 'Insertion point'.

TIP: The 'Insertion Point' is indicated by the flashing, vertical cursor.

- Click on the **Undo** icon to reverse this action.

Moving (cutting) text within a document

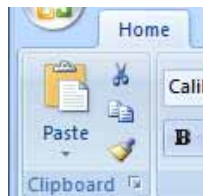
- Select the first paragraph. Press **Ctrl+X**. This cuts (i.e. moves) the selected text onto the Clipboard.
- Click at the end of the document.
- Press the **Enter** key to insert a space.
- Press **Ctrl+V**. This pastes the text from the Clipboard to the current position of the Insertion point.
- Click on the **Undo** icon to reverse this action.

- Save your changes and close the document.

The Clipboard

Using the Clipboard

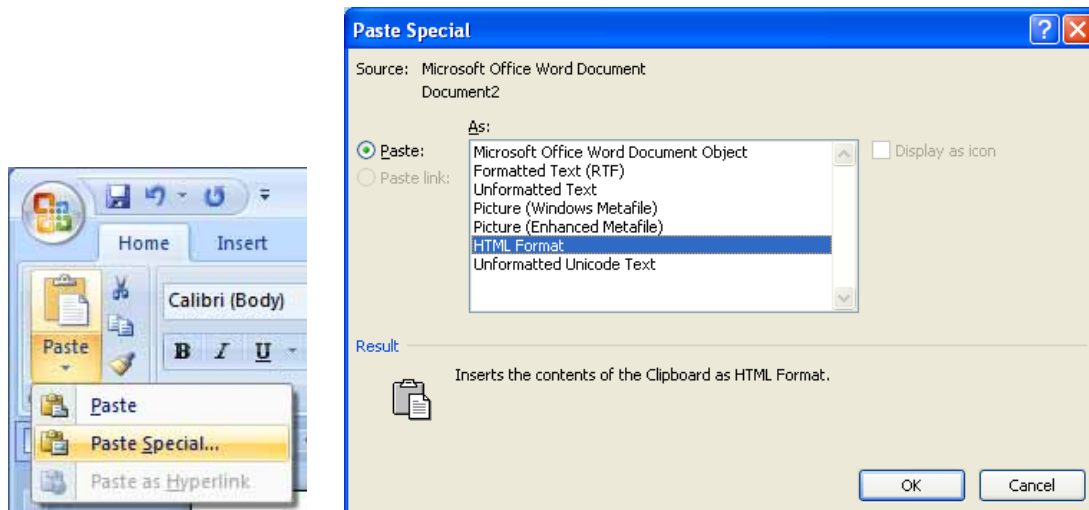
- When using Microsoft Word you will find the **Cut**, **Copy** and **Paste** icons under the **Home** tab.



- You can also use the normal Microsoft Windows shortcuts:

Cut	Ctrl+X
Copy	Ctrl+C
Paste	Ctrl+V

- You will notice that there is a **down arrow** under the **Paste** command. Clicking on this will display more options, such as the **Paste Special** option, which, when clicked on, will allow you more control on how items in the Clipboard are pasted into a document.



The Office Clipboard

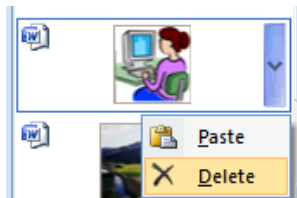
- Open a document called **Office Clipboard**. This document contains a few items that you can copy into the Office Clipboard.
- If you click on the **Clipboard dialog box launcher**, you will see the **Microsoft Office Clipboard pane**.



- Select all the text and press **Ctrl+C** to copy the text to the Clipboard. You should see a representation of this copied text displayed in the **Microsoft Office Clipboard** pane.
- Select the first graphic within the document and press **Ctrl+C** to copy the graphic to the Clipboard. You will see the graphic displayed within the **Microsoft Office Clipboard** pane.
- Repeat this for the other graphics within the document.
- Scroll down to an empty part of the document. Click where you would like to insert a copy of an item that is stored on your Clipboard. Click on that item within the **Microsoft Office Clipboard** pane. The item will be displayed. Experiment with pasting both text and pictures.

Removing items from the Office Clipboard

- Select an item within the Office Clipboard, as displayed within the **Microsoft Office Clipboard** pane. Right click on the item and from the popup menu displayed, select the **Delete** command. Try this now for a few items displayed within the **Microsoft Office Clipboard** pane.



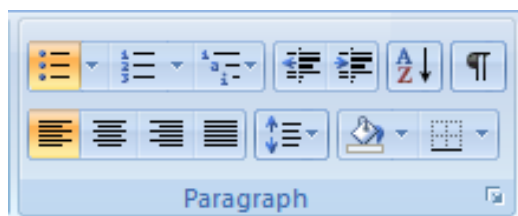
- Save your changes and close the document.

SAMPLE

Paragraph Formatting

What is paragraph formatting?

- Paragraph formatting includes items such as alignment and indenting as well as numbering and bulleting of lists. If you click on the **Home** tab, you will see a paragraph section within the **Ribbon**.



TIP: To select a paragraph **triple click** within the paragraph.

Paragraph marks

- To insert a paragraph mark, press the **Enter** key. This inserts a single paragraph mark. Often you will insert two paragraph marks to end one paragraph and insert a space on the screen before starting the next paragraph mark.
- To remove a paragraph mark, click at the end of a paragraph and press the **Del (Delete)** key.

TIP: To see a paragraph mark, click on the **Show/Hide** icon and you will see the paragraph break as illustrated below. This makes it easier to identify and then remove the paragraph break.



A paragraph break looks like this when you click on the Show/Hide icon ¶
Remember to re-click on the icon to stop the display of non-printing characters ¶

- Open a document called **Paragraph Formatting**. Click on the **Show/Hide** icon and you will be able to see the paragraph marks within the document. Click at the end of a paragraph and press the **Enter** key. You will see a new paragraph mark displayed. Press the **Backspace** key to delete this paragraph mark.

Soft paragraph (line break) marks

- When you press the **Enter** key you insert a paragraph mark. If you press the **Shift+Enter** keys you insert a soft paragraph mark, which is also known as a line break.

The visual effect is often the same, but when you insert a line break, then the text after the line break (up to the next paragraph mark) will be treated as a single paragraph.

- To remove a soft paragraph mark, click at the end of a line break and press the **Del (Delete)** key.

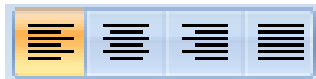
TIP: To see the line break, click on the **Show/Hide** icon and you will see the line break as illustrated below. This makes it easier to identify and then remove the line break.

A line break looks like this when you click on the Show/Hide icon
Remember to re-click on the icon to stop the display of non-printing characters

- Click at the end of a sentence within a paragraph. Insert a soft paragraph line break. Insert another soft paragraph line break and notice that this type of mark looks different from a paragraph mark. Delete the two soft paragraph line breaks.
- Click on the **Show/Hide** icon so that the marks are no longer visible.

Aligning text

- Text can be aligned to the left or to the right. It can also be centred or justified. If you justify text, Microsoft Word inserts extra spaces into the lines of text so that the left and right edges of the text line up vertically, and you do not see a ragged edge down the right side of the text.
- Click within a paragraph. Experiment with using the alignment icons displayed within the **Home** tab.



Indenting paragraphs

- It is easy to indent a paragraph. You would normally indent a paragraph from the left by a specified amount, but you can also indent from the right. You may wish to format your text using hanging indents, as illustrated below.

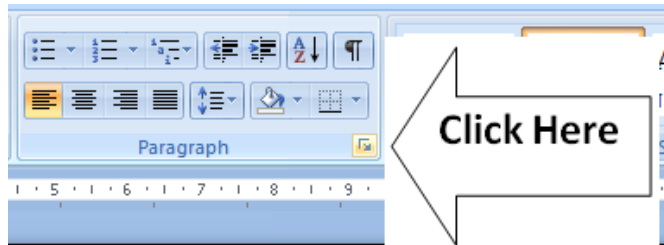
Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph Previous Paragraph
Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text
Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text
Sample Text
Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph
Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph Following Paragraph

- Click within a paragraph that is aligned to the left. Experiment with using the **Increase Indent** and the **Decrease Indent** icons displayed within the **Home** tab.

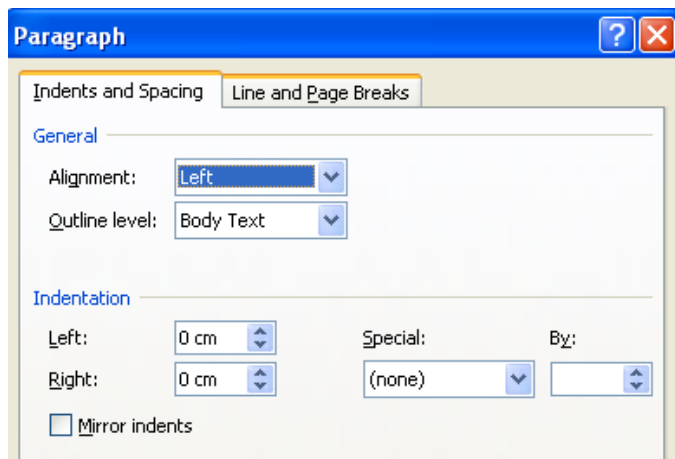


TIP: Each time you click on the **Increase Indent** icon, the paragraph is indented further to the right.

- Click within another paragraph that is aligned to the left. Click on the **Paragraph Dialog Box Launcher**.

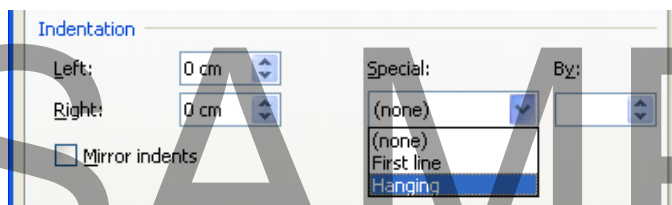


This will display the **Paragraph** dialog box.



You can use the dialog box to set exact left or right indents. Experiment with setting both left and right indents for this paragraph.

- Use the **Undo** icon to reverse these left and right indents. Click on the **down arrow** next to the **Special** section of the dialog box. Select **Hanging**.



Your paragraph will now look something like this. The first line looks normal, while the rest of the paragraph is indented.

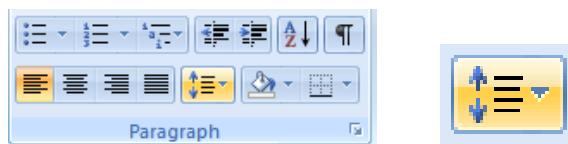
Floppy disks are also known as diskettes. They are very slow compared to hard disks or CD-ROMs, and hold relatively small amounts of data (1.44 Mbytes). Sometimes people will backup (i.e. copy) important data from their hard disk to floppy disks. However, as diskettes are notoriously unreliable this is not the best way of backing up valuable data (but is better than nothing).

Applying single or double line spacing within paragraphs

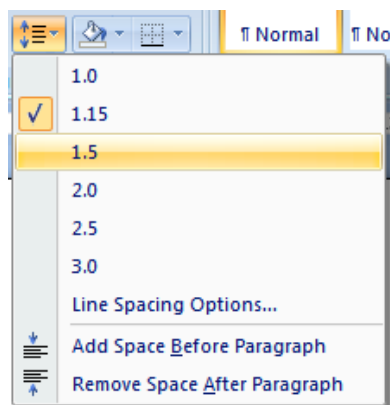
- Within a paragraph you can adjust the spacing between the lines of that paragraph.

NOTE: Do not confuse adjusting line spacing within a paragraph with adjusting the spacing between each paragraph.

- Click within a paragraph. On the **Home** tab, within the **Paragraph** section, click on the **Line Spacing** icon.



This will display a drop down list, from which you can select line spacing options.



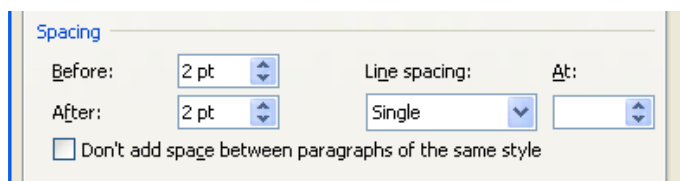
Select **1.5** and look at what happens to the formatting of your paragraph.

Applying spacing above or below paragraphs

- You can adjust the spacing between your paragraphs. This can sometimes make long documents clearer, or can be used to bring attention to certain paragraphs within a document. In the example below we have increased the spacing before a paragraph.



- Select a paragraph within your document. Within the paragraph section of the **Home** tab, click on the **Paragraph Dialog Box Launcher**. Within the **Spacing** section of the **Paragraph** dialog box, use the **Before and After** control to set the space that will be inserted before and after the paragraph. Experiment with inserting different amounts of spacing and look at the effect.

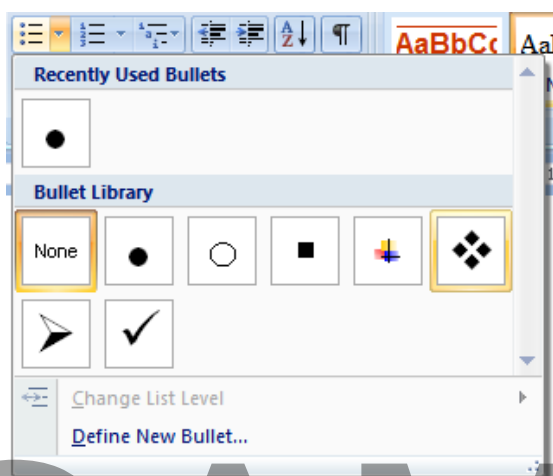


Applying bullets to a list

- You can easily format a list to display using bullet points. Scroll down your document and you will find a list of first names. Select the list of first names by clicking in front of the first name and then while pressing the mouse button, drag the mouse pointer to the end of the last name in the list.
- Click on the **Bullets** icon (located within the **Paragraph** section of the **Home** tab). The list will then be displayed as a bulleted list.



TIP: If you have time, click on the **down arrow** to the right of the bullets icon. This will display a drop down menu allowing you to use different types of bullets.

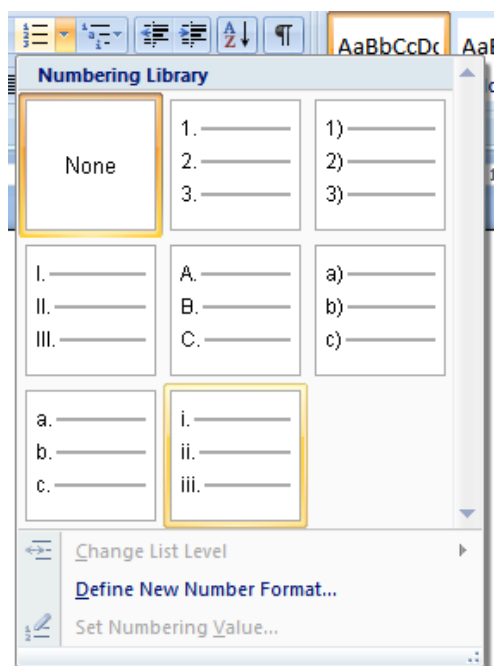


Numbering a list

- Microsoft Word can automatically number a list for you. Select the list of second names.
- Click on the **Numbering** icon (located within the **Paragraph** section of the **Home** tab). The list will then be displayed as a numbered list.



TIP: If you have time, click on the **down arrow** to the right of the numbering icon. This will display a drop down menu allowing you to use different types of numbering styles.



NOTE: If you add a name to the end of your list it will automatically be assigned the next sequential number. If you delete a name within the list then the whole list will be automatically renumbered. Experiment with adding deleting items within the list.

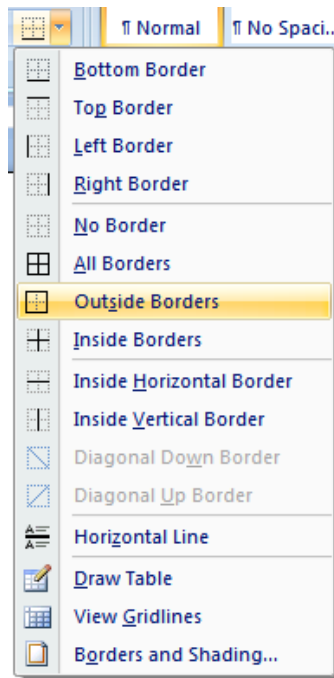
- Save your changes and close the document.

Adding borders and shading

- You can display a border around a paragraph to add more impact to that paragraph. You can also add shading. To emphasize a paragraph you could reverse the normal colour display, so that text within that paragraph is displayed as white text on a black background.

Adding a border

- Open a document called **Borders and shading**.
- Click within the header (containing the words **Computer Memory**).
- Within the **Paragraph** section on the **Home** tab, click on the **Down arrow** to the right of the **Border** icon. This will display a drop down list from which you can select the type of border you wish to apply. In this case select the **Outside Borders** command.



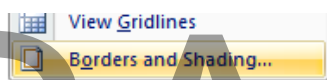
A border will be applied around this paragraph.



- Click within the next paragraph. Apply a bottom border to this paragraph. Click on the **Undo** icon to remove this border. Experiment with applying some of the other border types (after each time click on the **Undo** icon).

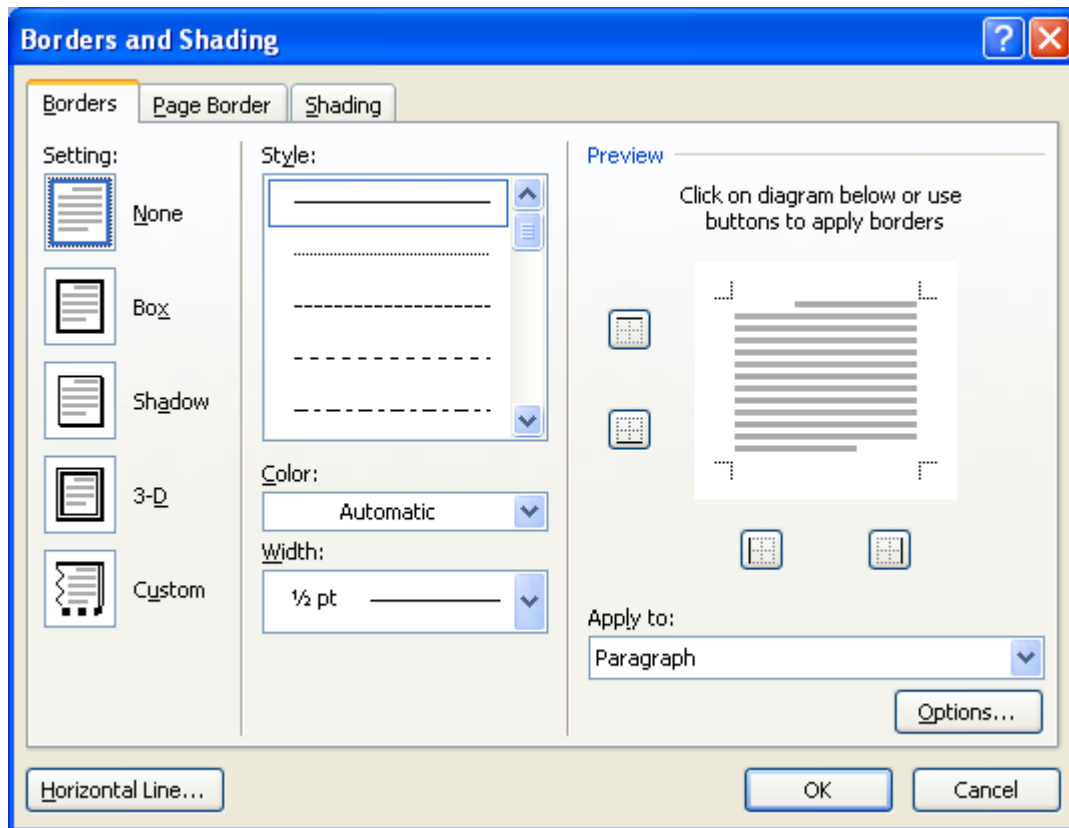
Modifying your borders

- Click within a paragraph which does not have a border applied to it. Within the **Paragraph** section on the **Home** tab, click on the **Down arrow** to the right of the **Border** icon. From the list displayed, select the **Borders and Shading** command.



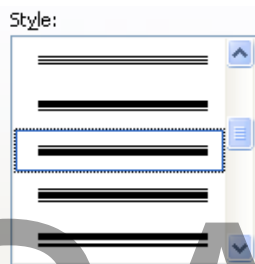
This will display the **Borders and Shading** dialog box.

SAMPLE



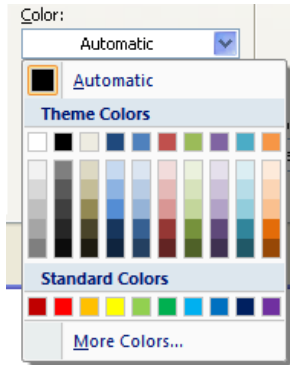
You can use this dialog box to change the shading setting, style, colour and width.

- From the **Setting** section of the dialog select the **3-D**. Use the **Style** section of the dialog to select a different border style.

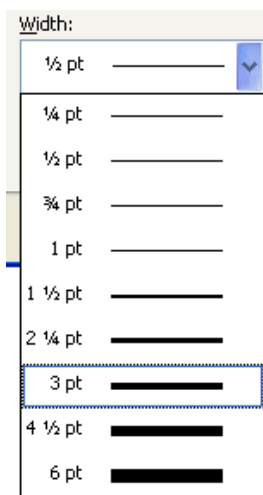


- Click on the **down arrow** to the right of the **Color** section to display a list of colours. Select a colour.

SAMPLE



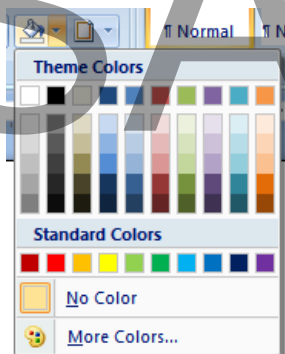
- Click on the **down arrow** to the right of the **Width** section to display a list of widths. Select a width.



- Click on the **OK** button to close the dialog box and apply the border.

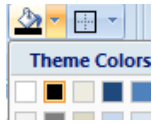
Adding shading

- Click within a paragraph.
- Within the **Paragraph** section on the **Home** tab, click on the **Down arrow** to the right of the **Shading** icon. This will display a drop down list from which you can select the colour of the shading you wish to apply.

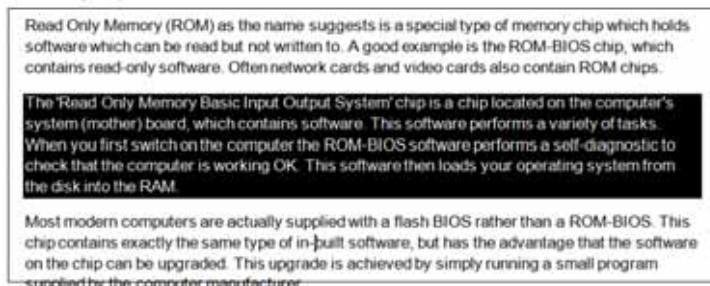


- Click on the **Undo** button and apply a different colour of shading.

TIP: Try applying **Black** shading.

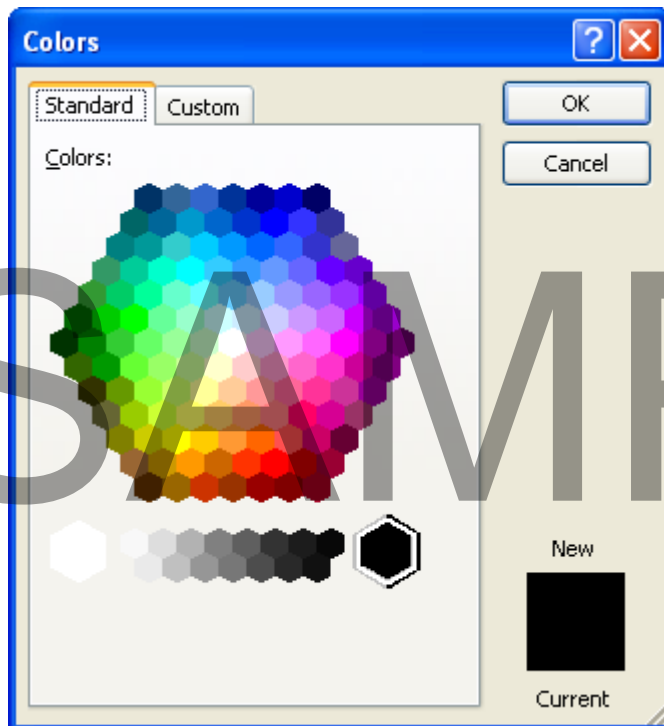


As you are applying black shading to be used as a background for black text, you might expect the text to become invisible (i.e. black text on a black background). In fact Microsoft Word automatically reverses the text colour in this case so that you see white text on a black background.



Modifying your shading

- Click within a paragraph. Within the **Paragraph** section on the **Home** tab, click on the **Down arrow** to the right of the **Shading** icon. From the list displayed, select the **More Colors** command.



- Select a colour and then click on the **OK** button.

Applying borders to selected text

- You can apply borders and shading to an entire paragraph. However if you select a word or portion of text within a paragraph, then you can apply border and shading to just the selected text. Try experimenting with selecting words or sentences within your document and apply border and shading effect.
- Save your changes and close the document.

Finding and replacing text

- Sometimes documents can be very long and you may need to search that document for a particular word or phrase. You can use the built-in search feature to do this for you. If you need to find a particular word or phrase and replace this item with alternative text, then you can use the search and replace feature.

WARNING: Using the search and replace feature sounds great, but you need to be careful. I always make a backup copy of a document before using this feature as it is very easy to get it horribly wrong. Many words have within them smaller words. The word **WARNING** for instance has the words **WAR** and **WARN** within it, and if you replaced the word **WAR** with something else, then the first three letters of the word **WARNING** will also be replaced. There are ways to stop Microsoft Word from doing this, but you must be careful!

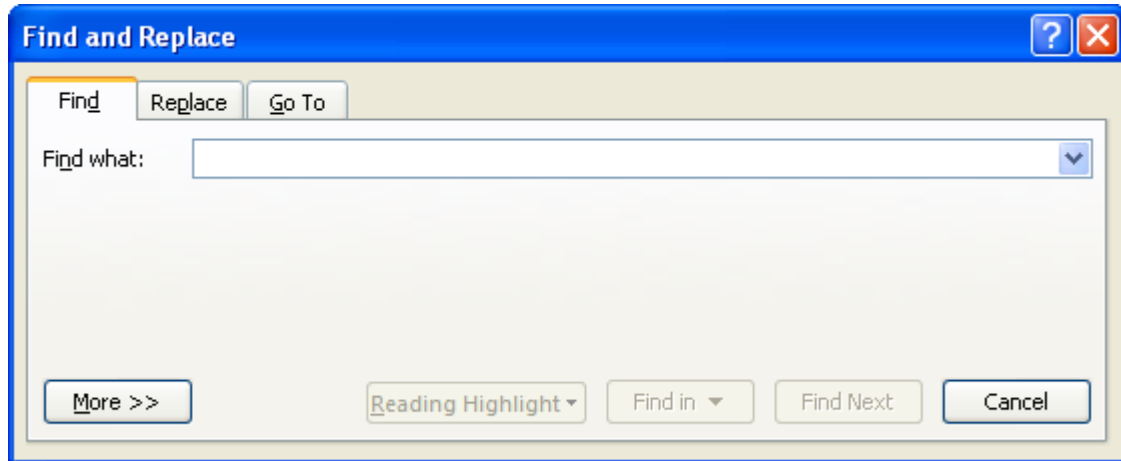
Finding text

- Open a document called **Searching and replacing**.
- Click on the **Find** button, located within the **Editing** section of the **Home** tab.

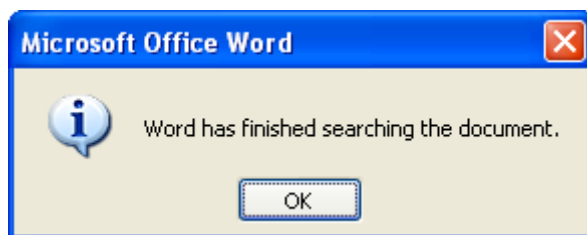


This will display the **Find** dialog box.

SAMPLE



- Within the **Find what** section type in the text you wish to search for, in this case type in the word **Internet**. Click on the **Find Next** button. The next occurrence of the word **Internet** will be found and highlighted within the document. Keep clicking on the **Find Next** button to find more occurrences of the word. When there are no more instances of the text to be found you will see the following dialog box.



- Close the **Find** dialog box.

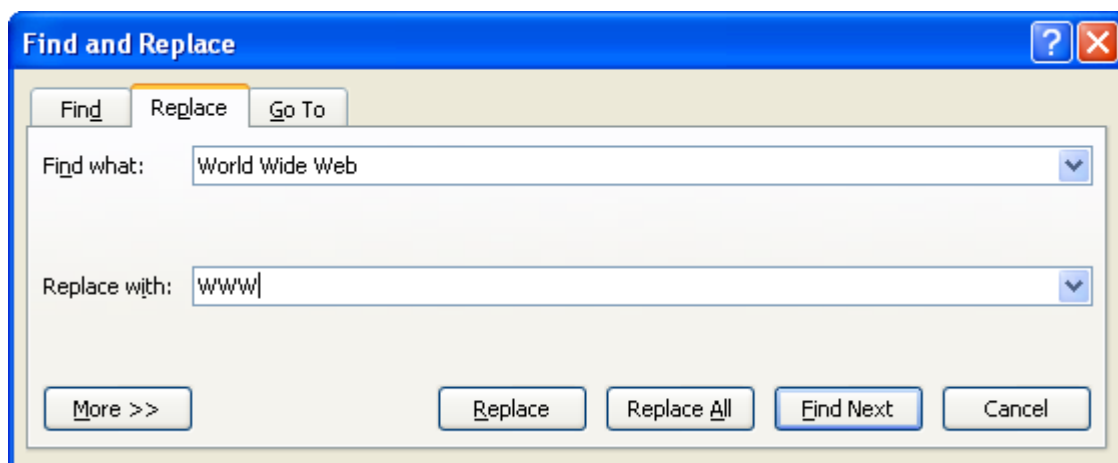
TIP: An easy way to display the **Find** dialog box is to press **Ctrl+F**.

Replacing text

- Click on the **Replace** button, located within the **Editing** section of the **Home** tab.



This will display the **Replace** dialog box. In this case we will replace the text **World Wide Web** with **WWW**, as illustrated.



Click on the **Find Next** button. The next instance of the text will be selected. Click on the **Replace** button. In the same way replace all instances of the text **World Wide Web** with **WWW**.

TIP: To display the **Replace** display box, press **Ctrl+H**.

- Save your changes and close the document.

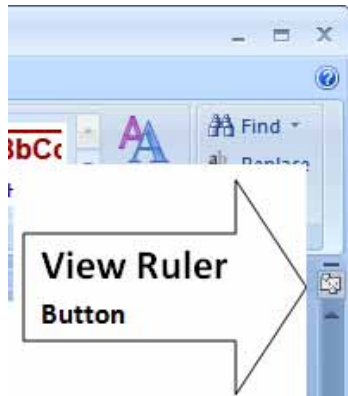
Tabs

Tab stops

- In early versions of Microsoft Word, using 'Tab Stops' was a vital method for formatting particular items within a Microsoft Word document. Tabs were commonly used for displaying columns of data, with each column of data being separated from the next column by a tab space.
- As newer versions of Microsoft Word have been released over the years the use of tab stops within a document has lessened, as Microsoft Word will now automatically insert tab spaces into document elements such as a 'table of contents'. Microsoft Word 2007 also has many pre-designed pages available to you such as customisable front pages which again makes the need to manually insert tab stops less important than it used to be in earlier versions of Microsoft Word.
- When you create a new, blank document, by default the Ruler does not contain tab stops.

Setting and removing tabs

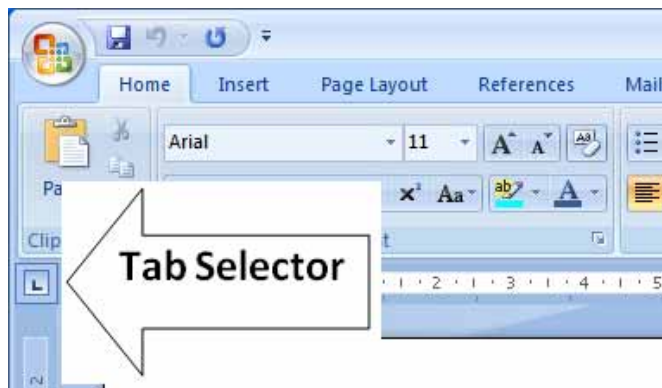
- Before manually inserting tabs stops, you should display the Microsoft Word **Ruler**. This Ruler allows you to easily insert tab stops. If the Ruler is not displayed click on the **View Ruler** button (displayed at the top of your vertical scroll bar).



- If clicking on this button removes the display of the Ruler, click on it again and the Ruler will be displayed again across the top of your document.



- You can set the tab type by repeatedly clicking the tab selector (displayed at the left edge of the ruler) until it displays the required tab type.



- You can click along the ruler at the location you wish to insert the tab.

Tab types include:



Left Tab stop:

This sets the starting location of text which will display to the right as you type text into this tab stop location.



Centre Tab stop:

This sets the position used for the middle of the text, which will centre on this tab stop as you type in text.



Right Tab stop:

This sets the right end for your text and when you enter text at this tab stop

it will move to the left.



Decimal Tab stop:

This is used to align numbers around a decimal point.



Bar Tab stop:

This displays a vertical bar at the tab stop location.

NOTE: There are two more options, but these relate to indents rather than tab stops.



Indent First Line:

If you click on this control and then click on the top part of the horizontal ruler where you would like the first line of that paragraph to begin.



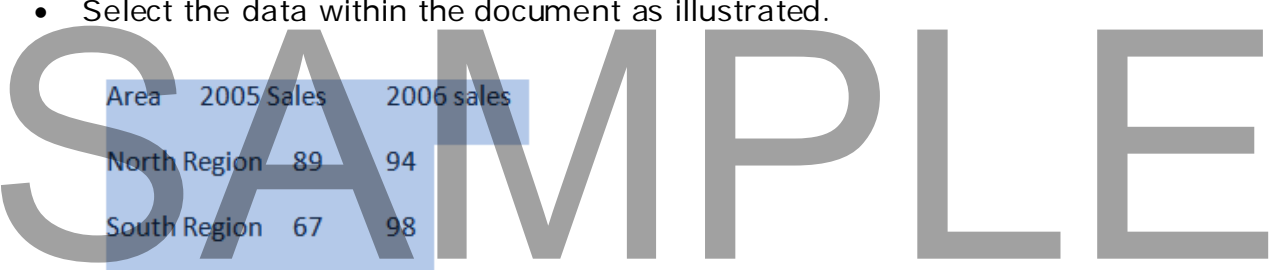
Hanging Indent:

If you click on this control then click the bottom half of the horizontal ruler where you would like all the lines after the first line of the paragraph to be indented to.

To move a Tab Stop left or right you can drag it using the mouse pointer (with the mouse button pressed down when you are dragging the tab stop).

To delete a Tab Stop drag it off the Ruler (with the mouse button pressed down when you are dragging the Tab Stop).

- Open a document called **Tabs**.
- Select the data within the document as illustrated.



Area	2005 Sales	2006 sales
North Region	89	94
South Region	67	98
East Region	64	83
West Region	23	77

- Click on the **Ruler** above the start of the text '**2005 Sales**', as illustrated.



Area	2005 Sales	2006 sales
North Region	89	94
South Region	67	98
East Region	64	83
West Region	23	77

- Drag this tab stop to the right, as illustrated.



Area	2005 Sales	2006 sales
North Region	89	94
South Region	67	98
East Region	64	83
West Region	23	77

- Click on the **Ruler** at the start of the text '2006 Sales' as illustrated.

SAMPLE



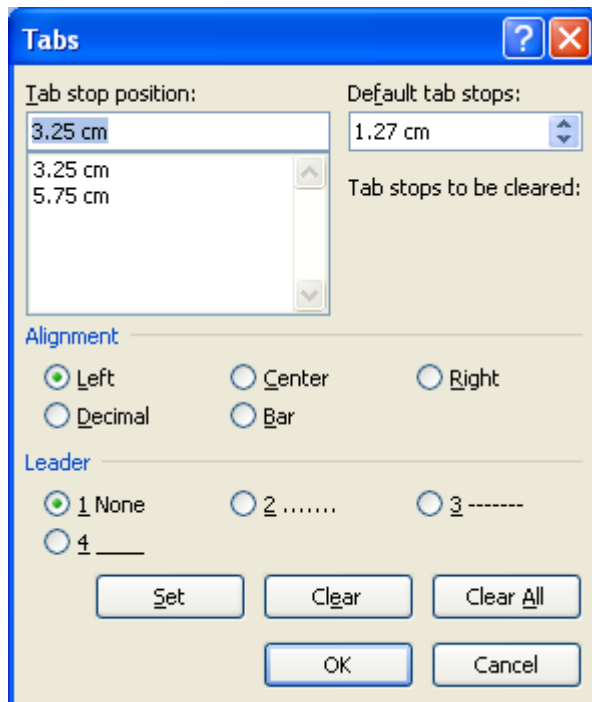
Area	2005 Sales	2006 sales
North Region	89	94
South Region	67	98
East Region	64	83
West Region	23	77

- Drag the tab stop to the right, so that the data now looks like this.

Area	2005 Sales	2006 sales
North Region	89	94
South Region	67	98
East Region	64	83
West Region	23	77

To change the tab type, double click on one of the tab stops on your Ruler and you will see the **Tabs** dialog box. Experiment with changing the tab types of each of your Tab Stops and check the effect of your changes.

SAMPLE



- Try deleting one of your tab stops by dragging it off the Ruler. Use the **Undo** key to reverse this deletion.
- When you have finished experimenting, save your changes and close the document.

SAMPLE

End of the preview sample



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