

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

Most of these tips and tricks will work with all versions of Microsoft Word from 2003 to 2010 on both Windows and Macintosh computers.

## **Show and Hide Special Characters**

Word had a special switch that will allow you to show or hide special characters in your text, such as spaces, tabs, carriage returns, etc.

## **Moving Around in your Document**

Use the Control key and navigation keys (Windows) to move your way around the document.

## **Tabs and Margins**

General tab stops – left right center and decimal  
Tab headers

## **AutoCorrect**

Word can correct common typos as you type. But AutoCorrect has some other powerful features.

## **Headers and Footers**

Inserting path names and fields  
Inserting border line

## **Tricks and Tips**

Using Control-arrow to move around  
Ctrl-HOME; Ctrl-END; HOME-END  
Using Autocorrect (macros)  
How to force a page break and why you should do so

## **Photos and captions**

How to make an image “float” as opposed to anchored with text  
Using text blocks  
how to group elements

## **Track Changes**

Using Track Changes when multiple people work on a document  
Switching between viewing changes and final document

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Show and Hide Special Characters

Word had a special switch that will allow you to show or hide non-printing characters in your text, such as spaces, tabs, carriage returns, etc. There's a button on your tool bar to switch from SHOW to HIDE. The button has a paragraph symbol on it:



When you're using tabs or doing special layouts, it's handy to toggle between SHOW and HIDE.

## Moving around in your document – Navigation Keys - Windows

Use the CONTROL key (windows) plus one of the navigation keys:

| HOME            | END                              | PAGE-UP | PAGE-DOWN | ARROWS |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Ctrl-HOME       | go to the top of the document    |         |           |        |
| Ctrl-END        | go to the end of the document    |         |           |        |
| Ctrl-PAGE UP    | go to top of previous page       |         |           |        |
| Ctrl-PAGEDOWN   | go to top of next page           |         |           |        |
| Ctrl-LEFTARROW  | go to the start of previous word |         |           |        |
| Ctrl-RIGHTARROW | go to the start of the next word |         |           |        |
| Ctrl-ENTER      | start a new page                 |         |           |        |

## Moving Around in your Document – Macintosh.

There are a lot of shortcuts, depending on which keyboard you use.

| To move                            | Press                |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| One character to the left          | LEFT ARROW           |
| One character to the right         | RIGHT ARROW          |
| One word to the left               | OPTION+LEFT ARROW    |
| One word to the right              | OPTION+RIGHT ARROW   |
| One paragraph up                   | ⌘+UP ARROW           |
| One paragraph down                 | ⌘+DOWN ARROW         |
| One cell to the left (in a table)  | SHIFT+TAB            |
| One cell to the right (in a table) | TAB                  |
| Up one line                        | UP ARROW             |
| Down one line                      | DOWN ARROW           |
| To the end of a line               | ⌘+RIGHT ARROW or END |
| To the beginning of a line         | ⌘+LEFT ARROW or HOME |
| Up one screen (scrolling)          | PAGE UP              |
| Down one screen (scrolling)        | PAGE DOWN            |
| To the top of the next page        | ⌘+PAGE DOWN          |
| To the top of the previous page    | ⌘+PAGE UP            |
| To the end of a document           | ⌘+END                |
| To the beginning of a document     | ⌘+HOME               |

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Tabs and Margins

If you're like me and learned to type on a typewriter, then you're probably used to hitting the TAB key to move your cursor across the line to space out things like headings. That's how typewriters did it. Some "modern" typewriters allowed you to change the tab spacing, but few people ever learned this "art" or had a typewriter that would do this.

When we transitioned over to computers and word processing, many of us carried over the habit of hitting the TAB key more than once to move the cursor to the right. BAD TECHNIQUE. Is it lazy? Maybe. But usually it's done because we haven't learned how to use TABS in our word processor. And it's pretty easy and powerful once you've mastered it.

Before you can use TABS effectively, you have to have the RULER LINE visible as you edit your document. It looks like this:



The dots and numbers represent a ruler – each number is an inch and the dots between them are fractions of an inch. The RULER LINE can be turned on or off in the VIEW menu item. Once you turn it on in Word, it will stay on in every document you edit until you turn it off.

When you create a new document, Word automatically sets tab stops each 1/2 inch. So when you put a tab into a line, the next word will line up at the next 1/2 inch mark. While that helps, it may not line up your text the way you desire, so you'll have to set your own tab stops.

When typing my documents, I usually insert a single tab when I want the next text string to be moved across the page. I don't care at that moment where that is, because I'll adjust it later. Here is an example of some text I type in with tabs between the text strings:

Name    Address            City    State

Notice that Word uses "phantom" tab stops at every 1/2 inch if you haven't given it any tab stops of your own. In my text above, I want to adjust the 4 headings to allow for information to be added below them. Many people start adjusting their tabs at this point, but I suggest that you hold that urge and do it later. You'll see why in the next example

I'm now going to add some additional lines under my headings. Between each text string, I will hit a single TAB character:

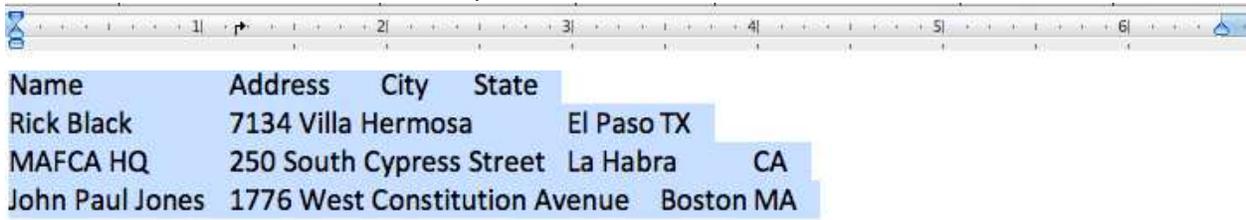
| Name            | Address                       | City     | State |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Rick Black      | 7134 Villa Hermosa            | Medford  | TX    |
| MAFCA HQ        | 250 South Cypress Street      | La Habra | CA    |
| John Paul Jones | 1776 West Constitution Avenue | Boston   | MA    |

## Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

At this point, I'm now ready to set my tab stops. I want all three text lines to line up under the appropriate headings. I select the heading line and the three lines below it by dragging the cursor over them.

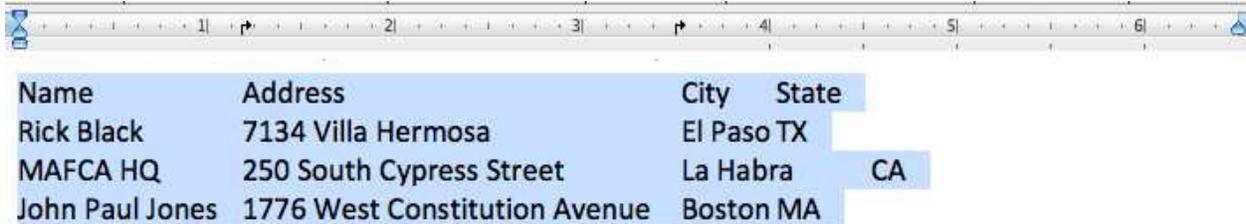
| Name            | Address                       | City     | State |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Rick Black      | 7134 Villa Hermosa            | El Paso  | TX    |
| MAFCA HQ        | 250 South Cypress Street      | La Habra | CA    |
| John Paul Jones | 1776 West Constitution Avenue | Boston   | MA    |

Next, I'll click on the 1.25" mark on the ruler line. A little left-tab character appears there. Notice that the addresses now line up with the header, but the cities do not.



| Name            | Address                       | City     | State |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Rick Black      | 7134 Villa Hermosa            | El Paso  | TX    |
| MAFCA HQ        | 250 South Cypress Street      | La Habra | CA    |
| John Paul Jones | 1776 West Constitution Avenue | Boston   | MA    |

To fix that, I simply click on the ruler line around the 3.5" mark. Notice the cities now line up.



| Name            | Address                       | City     | State |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Rick Black      | 7134 Villa Hermosa            | El Paso  | TX    |
| MAFCA HQ        | 250 South Cypress Street      | La Habra | CA    |
| John Paul Jones | 1776 West Constitution Avenue | Boston   | MA    |

Next, I want to line up the States. The line with CA is the farthest to the right, so I'll click on the 4.5" mark to align the states:



| Name            | Address                       | City     | State |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Rick Black      | 7134 Villa Hermosa            | El Paso  | TX    |
| MAFCA HQ        | 250 South Cypress Street      | La Habra | CA    |
| John Paul Jones | 1776 West Constitution Avenue | Boston   | MA    |

Any lines you add after the last line will continue to use the same tab stops. So after you're done with your address lines, you may want to reset the tabs to the original settings. You do that by simply dragging the tab stops off the ruler line.

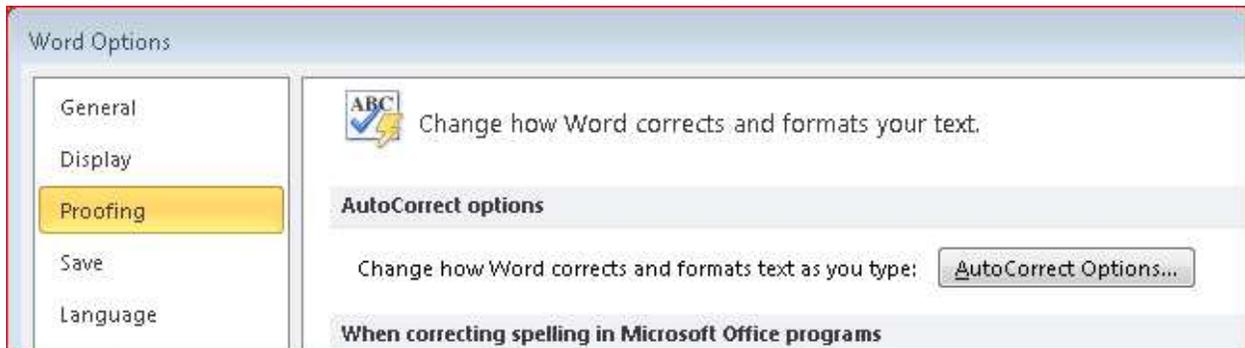


# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## AutoCorrect

Word will automatically correct common typographical errors, for example: Teh will be converted to The, across will be converted to across, etc. There are hundreds of auto correct words programmed into Word. If you find that you commonly misspell a word, you can add that misspelled word into AutoCorrect and have Word supply you with the correct word.

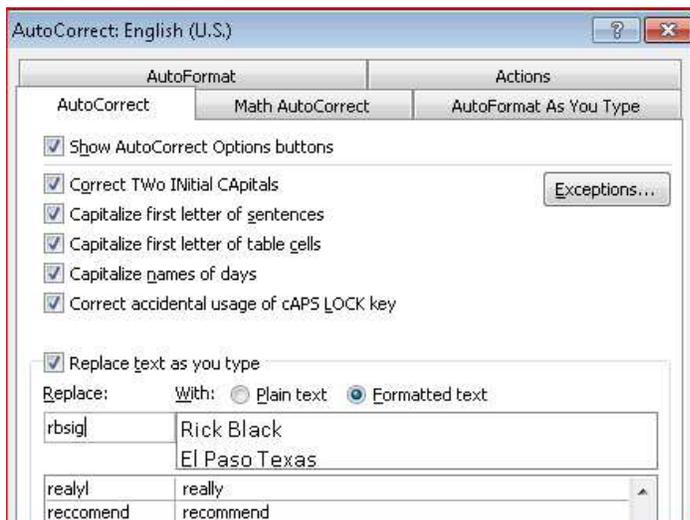
AutoCorrect works on both Windows and Mac versions. To find it in Word 2007, 2008 and 2010, look for WORD OPTIONS and PROOFING. For Mac Word 2008, look under TOOLS and AUTO CORRECT. Here's the Windows Word 2010 window:



Besides substituting for common errors, there's even a more powerful use of the AutoCorrect option – you can use it to create a shortcut to a phrase. One that I use often is my “signature” at the end of a paragraph:

Rick Black  
Medford Oregon

To get this phrase into AutoCorrect, simply drag over the phrase to highlight it, then copy it to the clipboard, then go into AutoCorrect.



Notice that my name and city/state is in the right column, the result of it being on the clipboard. I then assigned a string of characters in the left column that I'll use to recall that phrase – I chose “rbsig” for that because it's easy to remember and (important) it's not anything that I'd ever use in a document.

Now, anytime I need to type my signature, I type in that abbreviation. It's very handy.

Can you think of other uses for this?

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Headers and Footers

I use Headers and Footers to make my documents more professional and organized. Both the Header and Footer lines have three "fields" that you can use: the left 1/3, the middle 1/3, and the right 1/3.

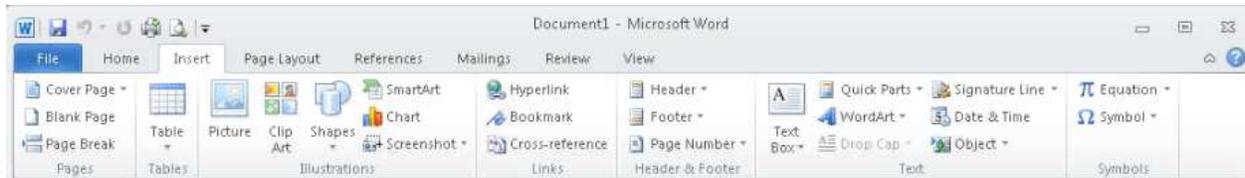
In the Header, I like to put the title of the document (which may or may not be the file name) and I usually use a 16-point size for the font. That makes the header information stand out. It's also at the top of every page. In the Footer, I like to use the document name (so I can find it later), the page number, and the date printed or revised. You can use some or all of these in your documents.

To work with the Header and Footer, you'll need to find it in your tool bar at the top of the window. This will vary with the version of Word you're using.

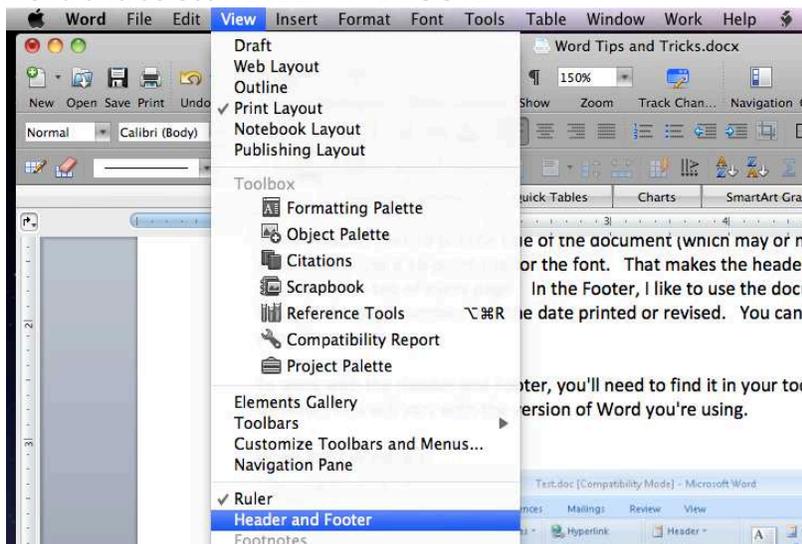
### Word 2007 Windows:



### Word 2010 Windows:



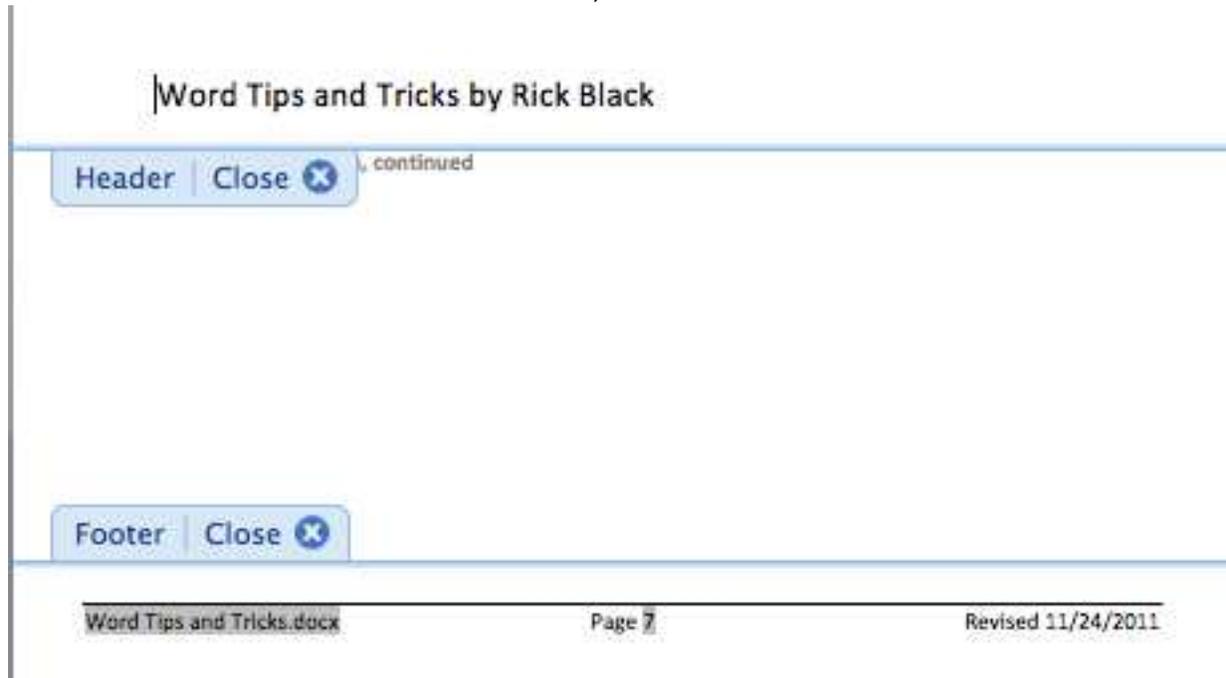
For earlier versions of Word for Windows and Mac Word 2008 and older, click on the VIEW menu and select HEADER AND FOOTER.



# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Headers and Footers, continued

Here's what the screen will look like on a Mac, Word 2008:



As you can see, in this Mac version, you can click above the HEADER area and type into that area and you can click into the FOOTER area and type into that. Notice that in the Footer, I used three "fields", all available to you from the toolbar so you don't have to type in much. The filename came from the field FILENAME then I tabbed and typed "Page" and then got the field PAGE NUMBER; then I tabbed again and typed "Revised " and then inserted the field DATE.

Note: if you want to use the "path" name in front of the Filename, use the switch \p. Thanks Helen.

As my document gets larger, each new page automatically gets the correct page number at the bottom. When I edit the document in the future, the date at the bottom automatically gets updated to that current date.

I also like to use a horizontal line across the top of the footer line. While you're editing it, look on the tool bar for the borders button  and select "top". When you're done editing the Header or Footer, just click into your document and you can continue editing. The Header and Footer will appear in half-tone if you are using the PRINT LAYOUT view.

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Tricks and Tips

**Moving around** - I use lots of "tricks" to move around the document. Earlier, we discussed the Navigational key combinations. Windows versions: Use Control+arrow to move one word at a time along your text. Use Control+HOME to get to the top of the document and Control+END to get to the end. Mac versions: use Option+left or right arrow to move one word at a time. Use Option+up or down arrow to move between paragraphs. Experiment!

**New Pages** - When you're writing a long document (like this one) and you want to move to a new page, it's not a very good idea to just press the ENTER or RETURN key to get there. If you do and have to insert new text above that page, the new lines will "push" your new page down accordingly. Instead, use the PAGE BREAK icon on the INSERT ribbon (Windows) or BREAK from the VIEW menu and then either PAGE or COLUMN (Mac). This will ensure that your new pages ALWAYS are at the top of a page. If you're using columns, you can insert a column break to move from one column to the next.

There's a page break after this sentence.

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Photos and captions

Word isn't the best program to use for laying out pages, but lots of people use it if they don't have Publisher (Windows) or Pages (Mac). The trick is to get the text and illustrations to stay in the right places.

When you insert an image (picture) from a file, Word automatically links it to the text that precedes it. Thus, you can't drag it around on the page. If you click on the image to select it, you'll notice that the handles (the squares that surround the image) are black. (Windows only)

But there's a fix for "unlocking" the image: format it so that it "floats." To do that, right-click on the image and select **FORMAT**. Then look for **LAYOUT** and set it to **TIGHT**. Believe it or not, that makes the image capable of being moved around the page. Notice what when you do this, the handles on the image are now open instead of being black. (Windows only)

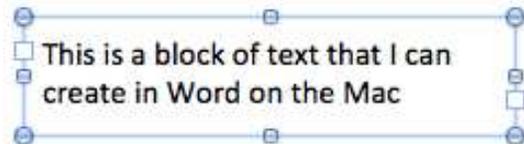


The picture at right is anchored to this text



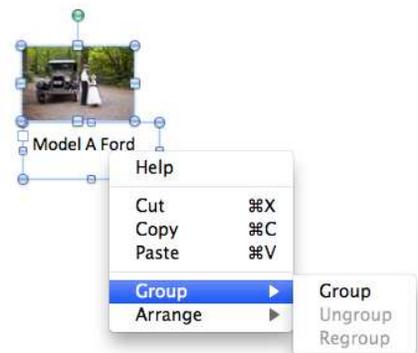
The picture at the right floats so that Text can be placed around it

If you have floating images, it's challenging to put notations beneath them, as is commonly done by the Era Fashion Committee when they create fashion documents. For this purpose, I like to use Text Blocks. These work like floating images as you can position them around the page.



When you're typing in the text block, you can see the borders. When you click out of the text block, the borders disappear. Just like images, you can **FORMAT** the text blocks and make them "float" by choosing **TIGHT** from the **LAYOUT** menu. Now that you can create floating images and text boxes, you can easily line them up.

One further thing that you can do is to **GROUP** objects together so that they can be moved around as a single object. To do that, you need to **SELECT** each one (hint: left click on the first one and then **Shift-Left-Click** on the second one). Then right-click on the objects and select **GROUP**. On a Mac, it would look like the image at the right. The grouped item can then be moved anywhere.



# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Track Changes

If several people will be working on the same document (like MAFCA policy changes), it's handy to let each person's suggestions stand out in the document. Word's TRACK CHANGES feature allows multiple people to edit the same document, one at a time, and each person's edits will be tracked. At the end of the editing, one person can choose to ACCEPT or REJECT any or all of the changes, and the editing marks eventually disappear.

Here's an example of a MAFCA policy that both Stephanie and Rick have made edits with TRACK CHANGES on with the option to VIEW CHANGES turned on. Stephanie's change are in blue and Rick's are in red. The text is colored to match the "bubbles" in the right margin. Also, any line that's been changed has a vertical bar in the left column.

*PART II*  
*Section 5 Subsection U*

*Revised 01/22/11*  
*Supersedes 09/12/09*

### Model A Website Award

1. **Purpose:** To provide yearly recognition for the MAFCA chapters, regions, and special interest groups who have developed a website for use by chapter members and attract potential new members. The award serves to encourage webmasters to broaden and enhance the content of their websites while encouraging more chapter involvement through up-do-date information.
2. **Judging Criteria**
  - a. **Requirements:** Chapters must send a letter or email to Chapter Coordinator asking to be considered for recognition. Judges will consider only during the year requested ~~and succeeding years unless chapter requests that consideration be stopped~~. Each request for consideration should include the chapter name, website address, webmaster name, and webmaster e-mail address. This will eliminate looking up bad addresses when chapters fail to notify MAFCA of changes. Request to be judged can be made by email or letter only. Websites will be evaluated during September and October each year for recognition at the Annual Awards Banquet in December. Chapters must be MAFCA chapters in good standing to be eligible to receive an award.
  - b. **Content:** The website shall include such criteria as the quality and timeliness of information that is provided by the site. The content is rated for its relevance to the purpose of the site, and its ability to catch the interest of users. The ease of accessibility of obtaining information, especially in terms of consideration having been given to the varying levels of experience of the users and their

stephanie.gru... 10/25/11 6:15 AM  
Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

stephanie.gru... 10/25/11 6:15 AM  
Formatted: Strikethrough

Rick 10/25/11 6:32 AM  
Deleted: submit

Rick 10/25/11 6:33 AM  
Deleted: eliminates

Rick 10/25/11 6:34 AM  
Deleted: National

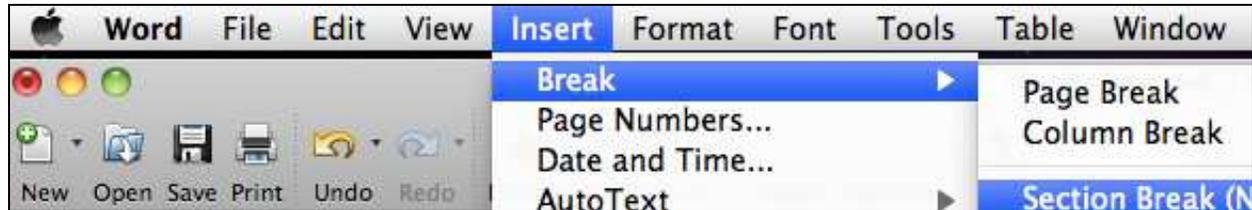
Before the changes are accepted or rejected, you can switch to a "final document" view to see how the changes would appear. This gives you a "reality check" that the changes that are proposed will be what you want.

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## New for 2012

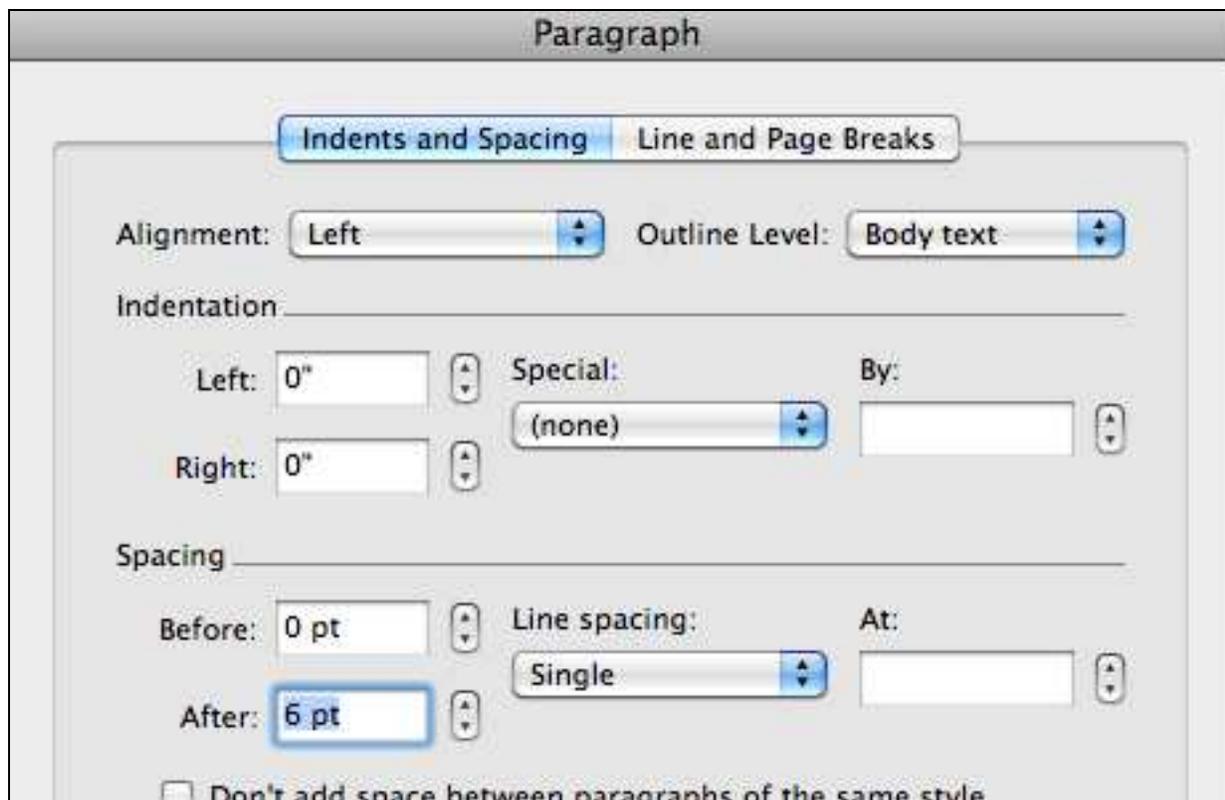
### Starting a new page

Many people get to a new page by hitting the RETURN or ENTER key until their cursor moves to the top of a new page. Bad idea. If you ever edit above that page, adding or removing lines, the top of the page will move too. Better idea: move your cursor before the first character of the line you want to start on a new page. Then, from INSERT, chose BREAK and PAGE BREAK. The line will now ALWAYS start on a new page regardless of any added or deleted lines of text before it.



### Creating forms

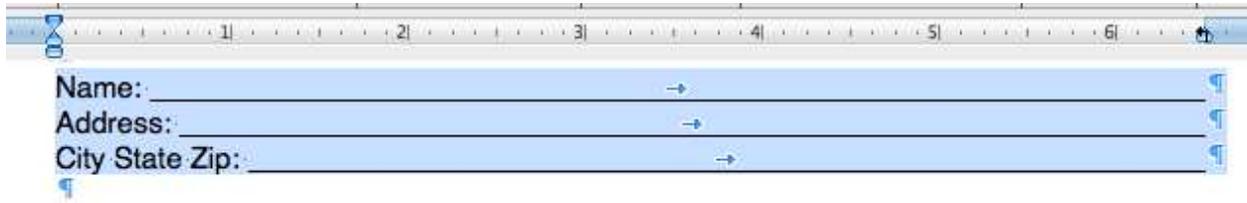
If your intended use for your form is to be filled out by hand, a single space between the lines on the form will force the person to write very small. Instead, use FORMAT PARAGRAPH to make more space for people to write. In the SPACING section, change the AFTER spacing from 0 to 6 points (1/2 line). Now the person filling out the form has 50% more room to write in.



## Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

### How to create horizontal lines?

Create right tab at right edge of the lines; then tab to the right; then highlight the tabbed area and underline it. Your lines will line up to the right margin.



# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

## Last Minute Thoughts

Can't afford Word? OpenOffice is a free program that has similar modules to Office, like Word Processing, Spreadsheets, and presentations.

Doing page layout or newsletters? Microsoft Publisher (Windows) or Pages (Mac) do a much better job if you're dealing with text and photos and charts.

Less than a stellar speller? USE YOUR SPELL CHECKER – it's built in to ALL Microsoft Office modules. Sending a document with spelling errors won't help improve your reputation.

Need to create PDF's out of your Word (or Excel) documents? You can purchase Adobe Acrobat for several hundred dollars (Windows) or you can get CutePDF for free. The difference (besides cost)? Acrobat creates smaller PDF's than CutePDF. That's about it.

Word documents too big after inserting lots of photos? If you resize the photos in a Photo Editing program first to be about the same size you'll use them in your document, you'll be able to save quite a bit of space.

Not sure if your correspondent has the same version of Word that you have? Use the SAVE AS feature and choose an older version than the one you're using. That may allow your correspondent to open your document. Better yet: ask them what they're using BEFORE you send them documents.

# Word Tips and Tricks - by Rick Black

Form tips:

## **Make it easier for people to fill out forms by hand.**

Use FORMAT PARAGRAPH to make more space for people to write.

## **Make it easier for people to fill out forms with their computer:**

use Adobe Acrobat to make a PDF from a Word document – if you do this correctly, the person can type into the PDF and print out their edited copy. Note: you can't SAVE the things you typed, but it's better than a typewriter (or pen and ink).

## **How to create horizontal lines?**

And how can you create several of them that all line up at the right margin?

Create right tab at right edge of the lines; then tab to the right; then highlight the tabbed area and underline it. Your lines will line up to the right margin. Watch this:

## **Email Tips:**

PLEASE USE A GOOD SUBJECT - short and sweet

Use short descriptive subjects. Many people will want to find your message later. Using a good subject will help them find it.

Don't use a blank SUBJECT. Many email programs will consider those messages as SPAM.

Don't reply to a message and change the subject of the message without also changing the SUBJECT of the message. Please!

Identifying yourself:

Use a good name for your email account - if you call yourself A400, your closest friends may know who sent the email, but many people won't.

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