Digital literacy training

Word for Academic Writing

Formatting your Document

2023

Mac version
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<th>Page</th>
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<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footnotes and Endnotes</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insert footnotes/endnotes</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a footnote or endnote</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A guide to maintaining good health while studying at ANU</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>Head and neck</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper back</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulders</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrists</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hands and fingers</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Course structure

This course set consists of three workshops covering those features of Word that are instrumental for working with long documents such as theses. It is recommended, but not necessary, that the training workshops are completed in the following order:

- Formatting your Document
- Maintaining Consistency in your thesis
- Putting your thesis all together

This sequence of training workshops has been developed to emulate the normal process for creating a document. The process followed is to plan the document, create the document structure, create styles, create a document template, create chapters from the template or apply the template to the existing chapters and finally create a master document.
Identify components of the Word window

The Word top menu

The drop-down text menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File</td>
<td>It is known as Backstage View (where you manage your files: open, print, close and the advanced features settings).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edit</td>
<td>Find and Replace, Paste special and Paste and match formatting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View</td>
<td>Select various view panes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insert</td>
<td>Used for inserting new pages, tables, pictures, shapes, headers and footers, and more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Paragraph, styles and document settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>Proofing, Tracking Changes, Compare and Protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Table features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Select various window displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Search and find features.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ribbon

A feature of Word is the Ribbon. The Ribbon is a tabbed bar at the top of the screen, divided into groups of icons (commands).

**Tabs**

Activity areas across the top of the ribbon.

**Commands**

Commands can be buttons, dropdown lists or a box to enter information.

Tabs consist of:

- **Home**: Commands for formatting documents. Font formatting, paragraph formatting and styles.
- **Insert**: Used for inserting new pages, tables, pictures, shapes, headers and footers, and more.
- **Design**: Themes, Styles and Page Borders
- **Layout**: Page Setup (margins & orientation) and Paragraph Settings
- **References**: Table of Contents, Footnotes, Citations & Bibliography, Captions, Index, Table of Authorities
- **Mailings**: Commands for creating mail merges.
- **Review**: Proofing, Comments, Tracking Changes, Compare and Protect.
- **View**: Document views, Ruler, Navigation Pane, Zoom and Macros.
- **Note: Other**: Extra Tabs display when certain functions are used. e.g. look for extra tabs on the right of the Ribbon when working inside a Table (Table: Design & Layout) or SmartArt (SmartArt: Design & Format).
Collapse the Ribbon

For additional viewing space on the screen collapse or minimize the Ribbon by **single-clicking** the active Tab.

**Ribbon keyboard shortcuts** (not available on Mac)

If you prefer using the keyboard, the commands on the ribbon can be accessed in the following way:

1. Press the **ALT** key.
2. Press the displayed **character** of the tab you wish to select.
3. Press the displayed character of the required command.
4. Press **Esc** to remove the displayed characters.
Create a new ribbon tab

1. **Word top menu > Preferences > Ribbon & Toolbar**
2. Untick any tabs not required.
3. Right column of list **select plus symbol** to create **New tab**
4. Features from left can be added to right side.
5. New subgroups can be created.
6. The order of Tabs and Groups can be changed by drag and drop orders.

**Tip:** In the **Customise the Ribbon** column untick any tabs you want to remove from the ribbon.

The Word Screen

**Quick Access Toolbar (QAT)** Located on the left of Title Bar. The QAT contains commands that are frequently used, such as Save, Undo, Repeat and Redo. More commands can be added.

**Title Bar** Word opens with a new document - Document 1. The Close, Minimise and Restore buttons for the application are on the left of the Title bar.

**Ruler** The Horizontal Ruler appears beneath the Ribbon and is also used to set margins and tab stops. To display/hide the ruler choose the View tab. Select the Ruler check box.

The Vertical Ruler displays in Print Layout view. Listed below are the ruler elements:

- Tab marker (Click to choose a different type of tab.)
- Margin and left Indent markers
- Right Indent marker
- Default Tab stops and set Tabs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document Window</td>
<td>The area where text is displayed. A new document window is empty except for the insertion point (a vertical blinking bar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scroll Bars</td>
<td>There are two scroll bars, a vertical one to the right of the text window and a horizontal one at bottom of the text window. Use the mouse to scroll through the document. This does not move the insertion point. Click the mouse in the document to reposition the insertion point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status Bar</td>
<td>Located at the bottom left of the screen it contains information about the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word count</td>
<td>Total word count updates as writing and selection of text will perform a detailed word count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View buttons</td>
<td>Displayed at the bottom of the document window to the left of the ‘zoom’ slider. Click a button to change the view of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Layout</td>
<td>Use Print Layout view when working on page layouts or with tables or graphics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Layout</td>
<td>Used only for documents posted to the Web. It is not intended for documents to print, email or view on screen within Word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outline</td>
<td>Used only for master documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft</td>
<td>An option which displays document’s text in a large, readable font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoom control</td>
<td>The Zoom control is at the bottom right corner. It has a slider which can be used to zoom in or out, decreasing or increasing the size of the document display on the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show/Hide button</td>
<td>Click the Home tab to display the Paragraph group. Click the Show/Hide button to display all nonprinting characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell button</td>
<td>Located on Word top menu &gt;Help&gt; Search takes user to feature searched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help button</td>
<td>Located on Word top menu &gt;Help&gt; Word Help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help videos</td>
<td>youtube.com search for Mac Word (version number) and feature help is required e.g. line spacing or table breaks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Mini Toolbar** (not available on Mac)

The Mini Toolbar appears when text is selected. It provides shortcuts to some common Word options. Move the white arrow onto the Mini Toolbar to activate these options.

The Mini Toolbar when working within a table contains shortcut to table borders

If you do not wish to use the Mini Toolbar it can be disabled.

1. Click the **File** tab.
2. Select **Options**.
3. Select **General**.
4. Remove the tick from ‘**Show Mini Toolbar on selection**’.

**Quick Access Toolbar (QAT)**

Add regularly used commands to this toolbar.

1. Click the **More** button on the right of the QAT.
2. Click **More Commands**…
3. Click on commands in the ‘Choose Commands from’ list and <Add> or <Remove> as required.
Move around a document

The Scroll bar is the most commonly used method for moving around a document. Three other methods are possible.

- Shortcut keystrokes
- Navigation pane

Opening multiple windows also assists in moving between documents or different parts of a document.

Keyboard shortcuts

Listed are some useful keys for navigating a document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Moves the insertion point to the beginning of the current line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Moves the insertion point to the end of the current line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl + Home</td>
<td>Moves the insertion point to the beginning of the document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl + End</td>
<td>Moves the insertion point to the end of the document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Up</td>
<td>Moves up a screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN + Up Arrow</td>
<td>Moves up a page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Down</td>
<td>Moves down a screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN + Down Arrow</td>
<td>Moves down a page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN + F5</td>
<td>Opens ‘Go To’ dialog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: Command + y Re-do can be used for repeating last action when formatting e.g. Spacing After: change to 3pt

support.apple.com/en-au/HT201236
Word for Academic Writing: Formatting your Document

**Navigation Pane**
The Navigation pane is used to quickly navigate through a document.

**Display the Navigation Pane**
1. Activate the View tab.
2. **Tick** Navigation Pane.

**The Navigation Pane tabs**

**Tab 1: headings in your document**
Displays text that has been formatted with Styles. e.g. Heading 1.

Navigate through the document.
- Click on the required heading in the Navigation pane.

Use the Navigation pane to move text **(not available on Mac)**
- Drag a heading up or down - All sub headings or text will move with the heading.

**Tab 2: pages in your document**
Displays the document pages as a series of thumbnails.
- Click on **required page** to move to it.

**Tab 3: results from your current search**
A search can be conducted (from the Search Document box just under the Navigation title bar) from any of the three tabs.

This tab lists the entries that have been found.
The drop-down arrow next to the Search text box on the Navigation pane enables you to navigate your document by
- Graphics
- Tables
- Equations
- Footnotes/Endnotes
- Comments

**Close the Navigation pane**
- Click the [x] to **Close**.

OR
- Remove the tick in the View tab > Navigation Pane.
Work with multiple windows

Viewing two parts of the same document concurrently can simplify copying or moving text.

Split the document window

1. Activate the View tab.
2. In the Window group, click <Split>
   *(A horizontal line appears in the document.)*
3. Move the mouse cursor and click to confirm the position of the split. *(Note: It is still just one document – anything done in one window will be seen in the other.)*

Return to a single window

- In the View tab > click <Remove split>.
- Double-click left mouse button on the split bar

Work with multiple documents

Multiple documents can be opened at the same time. Text can be copied, moved and compared by switching between open documents, or by choosing to display them next to each other on the screen.

Switch between open documents

1. Open several documents Activate the View tab.
2. Click the <Switch Window> button to switch between open documents by clicking on the document name.

Display more than one document on the screen

1. Activate the View tab.
2. In the Window group click the <Arrange All> button. The screen tiles to display all open documents.

**Tip:** Use Maximise and Restore buttons to view 1 document or switch to tiled documents.
Compare documents side by side  (not available on Mac)

This feature allows synchronous scrolling of two documents which is useful for comparing two different versions of the same text.

1. Open documents to be compared.
2. Activate View tab.
3. In Window group click button to compare their contents.
4. Click button to synchronise two documents so they scroll together.

5. Click button to reset the documents being compared so they share the screen equally.

Mac: Minimise and hold green button – release document or program on right or left side of screen and find a second document or program to place next to the first panel.

Document formatting

There are a number of techniques involved when formatting a document. These cover:

- the look of the text
- the structure of the page

Character formatting (font)

There is a variety of features available to enhance the appearance of text in a document. To apply character formatting to existing text, the text MUST be highlighted (selected).

Formatting affects shape, size, style and other visual aspects of characters and can be applied by:

Some character formatting options are displayed on the Word top menu > Font such as: strikethrough/small caps/double underline.

Shortcuts for selecting text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selecting text with mouse</th>
<th>Single word</th>
<th>Double click within a word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paragraph</td>
<td>Triple + click in a paragraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Command + click anywhere in the text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Selection Bar is in the left hand margin of the page (it can’t be seen). Position the mouse over the left hand margin and it will change to an inwards facing arrow.

| Single line | Single click on the Selection Bar |
| Paragraph   | Double click on the Selection Bar |
| Entire document | Command + click in Selection Bar |
| Non contiguous | Command + click in the Selection Bar |
Paragraph formatting

A paragraph is a unit of text containing formatting. **Word top menu > Format > Paragraph**

The ¶ symbol follows it when <Show and Hide> is turned on. Word stores the paragraph formatting in the paragraph mark.

To apply paragraph formatting just click to leave the cursor anywhere within the paragraph.

Paragraph formatting includes:

- Indents
- Text alignment
- Line spacing
- Space above and below text

**Indent text**

Indents define the distance between margins of the document and the left and right side of a paragraph.

The four types of indents

- First line indent
- Hanging indent
- Left indent and
- Right indent

Indents are set by doing the following.

1. Place insertion point in the paragraph(s) to be indented.
2. Drag Indent markers to location on the Ruler.

OR

1. Activate the Home tab.
2. Click on Increase Indent button.

OR

1. **Word top menu > Format > Paragraph**
2. Click the Indents and Spacing tab to type precise indent.
Use the Format Painter

The <Format Painter> button in the Clipboard group of the Home tab is used to copy both character and paragraph formatting from one place to another.

1. **Click** in the text which already has the **required format**.
2. **Click** the <Format Painter> button once to copy the formatting of selected text. *(A small paintbrush attaches to the cursor.)*
3. Paste the formatting by **selecting** the text where the copy is required.

Formatting can be copied to multiple locations:

1. **Click** in the text which already has the **required format**.
2. **Double-click** the <Format Painter> button.
3. Paste the formatting by selecting each piece of text where the format is required.
4. Press the **Esc** key to cancel, or click back on the <button> button.

**TIP:** Command + Shift + C copies the formatting of selected text, Command + Shift + V pastes the formatting to new location.

Insert symbols, special characters and text breaks

In addition to the letters, numbers and symbols shown on the keyboard there are numerous other characters. The type of font chosen will determine the type of symbol or special character that can be inserted.

Symbols & special characters

**Insert a symbol**

1. Position the insertion point where the symbol is to be inserted.
2. Activate the **Insert** tab.
3. Click **Advanced Symbol**.
4. **Double-click** on the **Symbol** to be inserted or select it and press <Insert>.
5. Click **<Cancel>** to close the dialog box.
Insert special characters
The Special Characters tab provides nonprinting characters as well as some commonly used symbols from the (Normal text) group.

1. Position the insertion point where the Special Character is to be inserted.
2. In the Symbol dialog box > Click the Special Characters tab.
3. Double-click on the Special Character to be inserted or select and click the <Insert> button.
4. Close the dialog box.

Technique for inserting accented characters (not available on Mac)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type character</th>
<th>Key combination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>à, è, í, ò, ü,</td>
<td>CTRL+` (ACCENT GRAVE),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, É, Ï, Ô, Ú</td>
<td>let go press the letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â, é, í, ó, û, ý</td>
<td>CTRL+' (APOSTROPHE), let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Á, É, Ï, Ô, Ú</td>
<td>go press the letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>â, é, í, ó, ū</td>
<td>CTRL+SHIFT+^ (CARET), let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Â, É, Ï, Ô, Ù</td>
<td>go press the letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ä, ñ, ò</td>
<td>CTRL+SHIFT+~ (TILDE), let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ä, Ñ, Ö</td>
<td>go press the letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ä, é, í, ö, ü, ý</td>
<td>CTRL+SHIFT+: (COLON), let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Â, É, Ï, Ô, Ú, Ÿ</td>
<td>go press the letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Insert Dashes
One mark of professionally set type is the proper use of en dashes, and em dashes. Each is a different size roughly equivalent to the width of the lowercase <m> and <n> for the typeface in which they are used.

To create en dashes (–)
Hold down the Option key and press <–> (minus key)
e.g. The meetings will be held October 11–October 15, 2012

To create em dashes (—)
Hold down the Option and Shift keys together and press <–> (minus key) on the numeric keypad.

- a word from the preceding clause is being expanded: ‘Other countries’ official transfers—that is to say, foreign aid, usually on grant or highly concessional terms—have been the major source of funding...’
- to mark off a long list that serves as part of the subject or object of the sentence: ‘It is necessary to consider other aspects of efficiency—allocative, technical, locational, technological and scope’
- to mark an abrupt change in the structure: ‘His first premise—a vitally important one—is that the macroeconomic performance of these countries...’

(Crawford School of Public Policy, 2015)
Text breaks

Line breaks
Line breaks are used to create a manual line break within a paragraph. They are useful when an item in a numbered or bulleted list requires a new line, without a new list item being created when pressing the Enter key.

To insert a manual line break use Shift + Enter. This is shown in item 1 below, where the word ‘Red’ appears on the second line of text inside the first list item.

1. Blue ←  
   Red ¶  
2. Green ¶  
3. Yellow ¶

Non-breaking space
A non-breaking space is used to keep words together on the same line.

When needed press Ctrl + Shift + Spacebar instead of pressing the Spacebar.

In the following examples the words (separated by <> ) will not break across two lines. The character <> is a non-printing character.

- 26°January°2010
- Albert°Einstein

Hyphenation
If a word is too long to fit at the end of a line, Word moves the whole word to the next line.

Automatic hyphenation
With automatic hyphenation turned on MS Word will automatically hyphenate words as needed.

Optional hyphen
An Optional Hyphen can be used to control the break in a word should it happen to fall at the end of a line. Where required, press Command + Hyphen (not the minus on the number pad). A non-printing hyphen character is inserted in the word, which will determine how the word will break when and if it ends up at the end of a line.

Manual hyphenation
With Manual Hyphenation turned on Word searches for words to hyphenate and displays them in turn. After moving the insertion point to the required location within the word click <Yes> as required.

Hyphenation Zones
Hyphenation Zones are the maximum allowable space between a word and the right margin without hyphenation of the word. To turn on and set Hyphenation Zones, or to remove, do the following:

1. Select the text that you want to hyphenate.
2. Activate the Layout tab.
3. In the Page Setup group click Hyphenation.
4. Choose Hyphenation Options to set Hyphenation Zones and to automatically or manually hyphenate the document.

Non-breaking hyphen
A non-breaking hyphen is used to keep hyphenated words together if they fall at the end of a line of text.

When needed press Command + Shift + Hyphen.
Multilevel numbering (outline numbering)

In a multilevel numbered list the number format changes according to the list item’s level of indentation, e.g.

1. Australia
   1.1. New South Wales
   1.1.1. Sydney

To create an outline numbered list, do the following:

To number existing text.

1. Select the paragraph(s) to be numbered.
2. Click Multilevel List button and select from List Library. (Numbers will be applied to the selected text.)
3. Click in a paragraph to be promoted or demoted > click the increase indent or decrease indent buttons.

OR

To start a new multilevel numbered list.

1. Position the cursor where the numbering is to start.
2. Click Multilevel List button and select from List Library.
3. Type the text, press Enter key after each list item > press Tab (demote) or Shift+Tab (promote) before typing the text.

OR

Click in a paragraph to be promoted or demoted > click the increase indent or decrease indent buttons.

Tip: Click the right mouse button in selected bulleted or numbered text to display shortcut menu.

Reveal document formatting

This is used to check on the formatting specifications that have been used for text and pages.

Word formats documents on three levels: font, paragraph and section.

The Reveal Formatting pane will display details of formatting applied to the document:

1. Styles Pane > Tick Show direct formatting guides
Page layout

A page layout consists of margins, paper size, page orientation, page start and end.

Word automatically creates a new page when there is too much text for one page. Sometimes text needs to be controlled by forcing a page break, eg before a chapter heading.

Use breaks

Two types of breaks are used to structure the document:

- Page breaks
- Section breaks

Page break

1. Position the cursor where the page break is required.
2. Activate the Insert tab.

OR

1. Activate the Layout tab.
2. Click <Breaks>
3. Choose <Page>
4. A code is placed in the document.

Tip: Command + Enter key is a quick way to insert a Manual Page Break in a document.

Delete a manual page break

- Select the Page Break code and press Delete.
Section break

Section breaks are used to divide the document into different formatting zones. eg. one page to be landscape or to allow different page numbering formatting eg Roman (iii) and Arabic (3).

NOTE: to isolate one page in order to make it landscape, insert two Next Page section breaks – one before and one after.

1. Position cursor where break is required.
2. Click the Layout tab.
3. Select Section Breaks > <Next Page>.
4. A code is placed in the document.

Note: There are other Section Break options in the list.

Add and remove pages

Insert a blank page

Position the cursor where the new page is to be inserted.

1. Activate Insert tab.
2. Pages > Blank Page
3. Inserted page appears before cursor location.

Add and remove a Cover Page

Word has a variety of Cover Pages with sample text. A Cover Page is always inserted at the beginning of the document regardless of where the cursor is positioned.

Add a Cover Page

1. Activate Insert tab.
2. Pages > Cover Page
3. Scroll to select from Built-In list.
Remove a Cover Page

1. Click the Insert tab.
2. Pages > Cover Page
3. Click to Remove at bottom of dialog box.

Create a customised Cover Page (not available on Mac)

1. Type and format the cover design > select all elements to be included in the saved cover.
2. Activate Insert tab.
3. Click Pages group > Cover Page.

If the customised cover page is saved (as below), it will be available for all new documents.

```
You have modified styles, building blocks (such as cover pages or headers), or other content that is stored in "Building Blocks.dotx". Do you want to save changes to "Building Blocks.dotx"?
```

If a customised cover page has been created Word will prompt to save it permanently on closing the program

Configure margins and page setup

To set the orientation, size, margins and layout of pages:

1. Activate the Layout tab > Margins

Set Custom Margins:

Modify the margins by typing in the measurement required, or clicking in the Spin box till required measurement is displayed.

Select Mirror margins if you intend to print double sided.
Tables

Tables are composed of horizontal rows and vertical columns. Each box is called a cell. Tables can be created in the following ways:

**Insert a table**

- Choose Insert tab > Table button > **Insert Table**... > type settings <OK>.

OR

- Choose Insert tab > Table button > **Draw Table**. (*Pencil tool allows drawing a table.*)

OR

1. Choose Insert tab > Table button.
2. **Drag** over the grid for the required number of cells.

**Tips:**

The draw table tool was provided to facilitate the creation of custom sized cells. However, this tool can cause users difficulty and it is not recommended. It should only be used to modify an existing table.

When creating a table the number of columns is all that matters because you can add rows by pressing Tab at the end of the last row.

Right-click the mouse button to access a shortcut menu in a table. Changes can be made to cell alignment, text direction and other table properties.

**Navigate within a table**

1. Use Mouse to click in a cell.
2. Press **Tab** key to move forward in cell.
3. Press **Shift + Tab** to move backward in cells.

**Type text in a table**

Click in the first cell > type text > press the Tab key to move to the next cell.

**Table Tools Contextual Tab**

To change table settings the Table Tools contextual tab must be active.

The cursor must be clicked within a table to see the Table Design category at the top right of the Ribbon. Table has two tabs – Table Design and Layout which are used extensively for modifying the table.
**Format a table**

The look and structure of the table are formatted using the Table Design tab. All or part of the table should be selected to indicate customised Borders or Shading.

### Table Design tab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ut</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Mailings</th>
<th>Review</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>EndNote X8</th>
<th>Table Design</th>
<th>Layout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Select** the table > choose **Table Design tab** > **Border Styles** drop-down.
2. Select **No borders**.

### Select parts of a table using the mouse

- **To select text**: Drag cursor over text.
- **To select row**: Position mouse point in left margin until it is a **white arrow** pointing up, then click or point to any cell in row and double click.
- **To select column**: Position mouse over top of column until it becomes a **stubby black arrow** pointing down, then click; drag if you wish to select adjacent columns, or hold **ALT** anywhere in column and click mouse.
- **To select entire table**: In print layout view **click table selection icon**, located in upper left of table.

### Table borders

A table has a ½ point border around cells, creating a grid. This border can be removed if desired.

1. **Select** the table > choose **Table Design tab** > **Border Styles** drop-down.
2. Select **No borders**.
Structure and size a table

Table Layout tab

Add and delete rows and columns
1. Select a row or column then right click mouse.
2. Choose insert row or insert column from shortcut menu.
OR
1. Select table or place insertion point in table.
2. Choose Layout tab on the Table Tools contextual tab.
3. Click on the appropriate option in the Rows and Columns group.
Select more than one row or column and Word will insert the number of rows or columns selected.

Delete rows, columns and tables
1. Select row or column then right click mouse.
2. Choose Delete row or Delete column or Cut.
OR
1. Select table > Click Layout tab.
2. Click <Delete> button in the Rows and Columns group.

Tip: A table can quickly be deleted by selecting the Table then pressing the backspace key.

Size rows and columns

Size columns
Drag mouse pointer over gridline between two columns, it will change to a double arrow; keep mouse button down and drag column border.

- Shift + click and drag will maintain the width of the column to the right
- Using Command + click and drag will make cell to left wider and take space equally from remaining cells
- Sizing can also be done by dragging markers on ruler

Sometimes changing the width of a column has an unexpected result. For example, a single cell width may change rather than the width of an entire column.

With one or more cells selected, any change made to the width of a column only affects the selected cells. However, if nothing is selected, the entire column width will be altered.
**Size rows**

- Hover mouse on row border and **drag down**.

**OR**

- Choose Layout tab, Cell Size group

**Tip:** Many table settings can be changed in the Table Properties dialog box.

1. Choose **Table Layout** tab.
2. Click **Properties** button.

**Move a row** (not available on Mac)

To move a row after creating a table.

1. Select row.
2. Hold **Alt + Shift** and **up** or **down** arrow keys. *(When the row moves past the top or bottom of the table, the row will break free and form a second table.)*

**Merge and split tables**

**Merge two tables** (not available on Mac)

1. **Select** the whole table.
2. Press **Alt + Shift + up** or **down** arrow to move the table up or down to join the other table and even embed it inside it. Split a table using the same process.

**Split a table**

1. **Select** row where split is required.
2. Choose **Table Layout** > **Split Table**.
Repeat table headings on the next page

If working with a long table it may be necessary to have heading row(s) repeated. Headings will only be repeated if a Soft Page break occurs, that is one that is automatic, NOT one the user inserts with Command+Enter OR Insert tab >Page>Page Break.

- Select Row/s to be repeated > Choose Layout tab > Select Repeat Heading Rows.

Add page breaks in tables

Sometimes there is a need to break a table at a certain point. If a hard page break is inserted (Command+Enter) heading rows will not repeat. To solve this problem:

1. Select the row that should start on a new page.
2. Select Word top menu > Format > Paragraph
3. Select Line and Pages Breaks tab.
4. Tick Page break before.

Table AutoFit options

When a table is created the default setting is AutoFit to window. To change:

1. Select Table or place insertion point in Table.
2. Choose Layout tab > Select Cell size group.
3. Select Autofit.
4. Choose from the available options.
AutoCorrect

Word contains list of built-in AutoCorrect entries that detect and correct misspelled words and incorrect capitalisation. To customise AutoCorrect in Word, follow these steps:

1. **Word Top menu > Preferences**
2. Click the `<AutoCorrect >` button
3. Select **AutoCorrect** tab.
4. Type name for the entry in ‘Replace’ box. If you selected text or an object in your document, this will appear here.
5. Type text to replace entry in ‘With’ box.
6. Click `<Replace>` button to store entry.
7. Click `<OK>`.

**Tip:** At times an unexpected AutoCorrect entry will appear. An example is when typing (c) the © symbol appears. To revert back to (c) press command + Z or depress the <Delete> key.

Find and Replace

**Use Find to find text (Navigation pane)**

Use Word’s Find feature to quickly locate occurrences of **Text**.

1. Activate **View** tab.
2. **Tick** Navigation pane > select **Search icon**
3. Type the search term in the Search Document box. *(References to the term are listed both in the Navigation pane and highlighted within the document.)*
4. Click on a **result** in the Navigation pane to jump to that location OR browse through the results by clicking the **Find** button.

**Use Find to find other elements**

1. Activate the **Navigation pane** as above > Click the **down arrow** at the end of the search box.
2. Choose the **required** element. *(The results may not display in the pane.)*
3. Browse through the results by clicking the **Next and Previous Search Result** arrows beside the tab.

**Use advanced Find techniques (dialog box)**

1. **Word top menu > Edit > Find > Advanced Find and Replace**
2. Click `<down arrow>` to display **Search Options**.
3. Type text to search for in ‘Find what’.
4. **Untick** > Highlight all items found in:

5. The <Find Next> button is enabled: Click to move to the next occurrence. *(This approach finds the results one by one.)*

6. A message is displayed when there are no more occurrences.

7. Press the Esc key to close Find and Replace.

**Tip:** You can also use Command + F (Find) to search the current document.

### Use Find and Replace to change text

**Replace** displays in a similar box to the **Advanced Find** feature. All occurrences of **Text**, **Formatting** or **Special Characters** can be replaced. To access the **Replace** command do one of the following:

1. **Word top menu** > Edit > Find > **Advanced Find and Replace**
2. Click <down arrow> to display **Search Options**.
3. Type text to search for in the "Find what".
4. Type text to replace in "Replace with".
5. Click <Find Next> to skip a replacement.
6. Click <Replace> to control replacement.

7. Click <Replace All> to replace all occurrences. When this option is chosen a message is displayed showing number of replacements.

**Tip:** Take care when using <Replace All> feature as you may replace the wrong text.
Description of search options

Click the <down arrow> button to display the following options:

**Click in to enable**

- **Search:**
  - □ Match case
  - □ Find whole words only
  - □ Use wildcards
  - □ Sounds like (English)
  - □ Find all word forms (English)
  - □ Match prefix
  - □ Match suffix
  - □ Ignore punctuation characters
  - □ Ignore white-space characters

**Description**

- Change search direction.
- To be case specific.
- Ignore parts of words.
- * replaces any number of characters w* will find any word starting with the letter w.
- ? only replaces 1 character w? would find we.
- Text that sounds like (eg. their and there).
- Locates all forms of the word – not available if Sounds Like or Use Wildcards is ticked.
- Text before word.
- Text at end of word.
- Any punctuation mark.
- Ignore space between characters.

Find and Replace formatting and special characters

For changes to formatting or nonprinting characters:

To Find/Replace formatting:
1. Click in ‘Find’
2. Click <Format> to display list
3. Select from list
4. Click in ‘Replace With’. and choose replacement formatting

To Find/Replace nonprinting characters:
1. Click in ‘Find What’
2. Click <Special>
3. Select from list
4. Click in ‘Replace With’
5. Choose replacement character
**Review a document – Track Changes**

Working in a team environment often requires several members to review a document. The Track Changes feature enables the reviewer to keep track of comments and changes made when editing the document.

Activate the **Review** tab to display the groups to work with when tracking changes.

### The Review tab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracking group</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Track Changes</strong></td>
<td>Click to turn on/off tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Markup</strong></td>
<td>Choose option to display the tracked changes or view the final copy or the original copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markup Options</strong></td>
<td>Limit/display <strong>Markup</strong> changes or changes by specific reviewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Show Markup</strong></td>
<td>On the <code>&lt;Show Markup&gt;</code> drop-down &gt; change the Revisions to display as Balloons in the margin or choose to view Inline. The Balloons display in <strong>Print Layout view</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reviewing</strong></td>
<td>Choose to show revisions in a separate window displaying vertical. A summary of tracked changes displays at the top of the pane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Word for Academic Writing: Formatting your Document

**Changes group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Accept" /></td>
<td>Click to <strong>Accept</strong> a change or click <img src="image" alt="Reject" /> to access more options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Reject" /></td>
<td>Click to <strong>Reject</strong> change or click <img src="image" alt="Reject" /> to access more options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Next/Previous" /></td>
<td>Move to previous change or next change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="New Comment" /></td>
<td>Click to insert a comment relating to a selection or cursor position in a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Delete" /></td>
<td>Click to delete a comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Next/Previous" /></td>
<td>Click to move to previous/next comment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**View tracked changes while editing**

When **Track Changes** is turned on, Microsoft Word uses revision marks to indicate the changes. These changes can be accepted or rejected before the document is finalised.

1. **Open** the document to be reviewed.
2. Turn tracking on by clicking **Review** tab > **<Track changes>**.
3. Make **changes** to text, graphics or formatting.

**Note:** Deleted text will not disappear from the page but will be displayed in colour with a line through it. A change bar will be placed in the left hand margin.
Word for Academic Writing: Formatting your Document

Review tracked changes by a specific reviewer
Click Markup Options > Reviewers and clear check boxes of reviewer/s not required.

Choose a different display for the revision marks
Markup Options > Balloons

Example

| The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy sleepy dog. The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. |

Accept and reject changes

1. Activate the Review tab.
2. Click Next or Previous.
3. Accept or Reject changes and Delete Comments until there are no more tracked changes or comments in your document.
4. Display the Reviewing pane to ensure that all tracked changes have been dealt with.
Add comments

1. **Click** where the comment is to be placed.
2. **Comments group > New comment.**
3. **Type** text of comment.

Comments can be viewed inline where the cursor was placed within the page, or as balloons. If inline, hover the mouse over the comment to see the text or switch on the Reviewing Pane. Select Simple Markup from the Show Markup dropdown to enable these options.

**Balloon**

choose the elements you want from the different galleries. Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Theme, the pictures, charts, and SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. When you apply styles, your headings change to match the new theme. Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.

**Inline**

SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. When you apply styles, your headings change to match the new theme. Save time in Word with new buttons that show up where you need them.

**Document Inspector (not available on Mac)**

The **Document Inspector** is a feature that checks the document for tracked changes, comments, hidden text and personal information.

1. Open the document > activate the **File** tab.
2. Click the **Check for Issues** button.
3. Click the `<Inspect Document>`.
4. Check the items to be inspected.
5. Click `<Inspect>`.
6. Click to `<Remove all>`.
Cross-references

A Cross-reference informs the reader where to find additional information on a related topic within the open document or another document. Supporting text should be typed for the cross-reference, for example See ‘heading text’ on page #.

Create a cross-reference

This example is for cross-referencing text that has been formatted with a Heading style.

1. Click in the page where the cross-reference is required
   > type supporting text e.g. ‘see’

2. Activate the Reference tab > click Cross-reference

3. In Reference type > choose a category e.g.
   Heading (a list of headings is displayed below) > select the required heading.

4. In Insert reference to select: Heading text > Find the heading> Click <Insert>.

5. Click back on the page after the inserted text and type the text ‘on page’.

6. Open the Cross-reference box > change the Insert reference to: Page number > click <Insert>.

The climate system on page 2.

The above will be the result on the page. The grey shading indicates the fields which can be updated if the title or page reference changes.
Insert a page number cross-reference to a bookmark

This example is for referencing an existing bookmark.

1. Place the cursor where the Cross-reference is required.
2. Type relevant text to accompany the Cross-reference.
3. Activate the Insert tab.
4. In the Links group click Cross-reference.
5. From Reference type, choose Bookmark.
6. From Insert reference to, choose Page Number.
7. Select from For which bookmark.
8. Click <Insert>.

Tip: To update all Cross-reference/s, select text containing the field, or highlight the whole document Command+A and right click Update Field.

Field Codes

Fields are used as placeholders for data that might change in a document (eg cross-references or table of contents). They are also used to create links and references to other documents or items. Field codes appear between braces { }.

View field shading

1. Word top menu > Preferences
2. View > Show in document section.
3. In Field shading list, select one of the following:
   - To make fields stand out, select Always
   - To make fields blend in, select Never
   - To make users aware that they have clicked in a field, select When selected
4. Select and close panel.

Tip: Activate field shading for EndNote citations and bibliography (see EndNote course).

Note: Field shading will not print.

Update fields manually

If information changes, fields can be updated to produce new field results eg a table of contents if pagination changes.

To update a single field, position the insertion point within the field and right mouse click on the field and choose 'Update Field'.

To update all fields in a text selection: Command+A and right click Update Field text with fields to be updated.

Update fields before printing

To update fields before printing: Word top menu > Preferences > Print Options > Tick Update fields
Save as interactive pdf

Save As > PDF > Best for electronic distribution and accessibility > Export

File Format: PDF

- Best for electronic distribution and accessibility (uses Microsoft online service)
- Best for printing

Cancel Export

Footnotes and Endnotes

Footnotes and Endnotes consist of three key elements:
- Footnote/EndNote reference
- Footnote/EndNote text
- Footnote/EndNote separator

Word automatically applies consecutive numbering to Footnotes and Endnotes.

Insert footnotes/endnotes

1. Position the insertion point within the text where a footnote reference is required.
2. Activate the References tab.
3. Click Insert Footnote or Insert EndNote in Footnotes group (the cursor moves to the appropriate location).
4. Type the text for the footnote.

For more options click the launcher arrow in the Footnotes group:
1. Word top menu > Insert > Footnote
2. Drop down 1, 2, 3, ... in ‘Number format’ to change the numbering format
3. Spin Start at: 1 from ‘Start at’ to change start number
4. Drop down ‘Numbering’ OR change to if numbering is to restart each Chapter/Section

Delete a footnote or endnote

Delete the reference number embedded in the text. This deletes both the number and the associated footnote or endnote reference.
A guide to maintaining good health while studying at ANU

Workstation set-up and design

Research has shown that health problems can be avoided by setting up your computer workstation along proven guidelines that suit you as an individual. The following principles apply to all workstations.

Desk

Sitting Desk
- The desk should be single surface and height adjustable
- If not adjustable, it should have a height adjustable keyboard shelf of sufficient width to accommodate both the keyboard and mouse
- The desk should be adjusted so that the keyboard is located in front of the user when elbows are bent at 90 degrees

Standing Desk / sit-to-stand desktop converters
- The desk should be adjusted so that the keyboard is located in front of the user when elbows are bent at 90 degrees
- Anti-fatigue anti-slip mats are recommended.

Office chair
- Should be in good condition, meet Australian Standards
- Always adjust the chair so that feet are flat on the floor and your upper legs are horizontal and parallel with the floor

Keyboard & mouse
- Switch the mouse to alternate sides regularly
- Use Keyboard shortcuts to reduce mouse use
- During pauses in keying and mouse work, relax hands in lap or by your sides
- The keyboard should be placed close to the front of the body
- Place the mouse on the same level as the keyboard
- If using the alphabetic part of the keyboard only, move the keyboard to the right and use the left hand for the mouse
- If using the numeric part of the keyboard, move the keyboard to the left and use the right hand for the mouse
- Learn to touch type to improve efficiency in keyboarding and to keep the head and neck in a comfortable posture facing the monitor

Monitor
- Adjust the contrast and brightness on the monitor to avoid eye strain and avoid glare on the screen
- Position the monitor screen at comfortable eye height (50 mm below the level of your eyes) and an arm’s length away from the face
- Always use a document holder – either between keyboard and monitor, or beside the monitor
- Avoid holding the head in a bent and/or twisted position while reading documents
Laptops
• Attach an external keyboard and mouse to make it more like a desktop machine.
• Raise the screen to emulate a desktop monitor. Use books or risers to achieve the correct height and distance from the face.
• If available, use the docking station if one is provided.
• Maintain the recommended breaks and regularly vary the sitting posture.
• Use the laptop on the desk only.

Exercises
Static muscle tension and sitting for long periods of time at the computer may cause health problems. Perform the following exercises gently, slowly and regularly during computer work to help stretch and relax muscles and to improve blood circulation. Repeat each exercise every 45 minutes throughout the day!

Head and neck
Gently turn head to left, then to right. Lower chin gently to chest, then raise head until looking straight ahead.

Upper back
Grasp raised arm below elbow. Gently pull elbow towards opposite shoulder.
Repeat with the other arm. Place both arms straight out behind the back and lock fingers together

Shoulders
Roll shoulders forward in a circular motion five times, then reverse direction.

Wrist
Extend arms in front of body. Raise and lower hands. Repeat several times.
Rotate hands in one direction several times, then reverse direction.

Hands and fingers
Form fingers into a fist, then release by spreading fingers wide apart with palm down. Repeat several times.