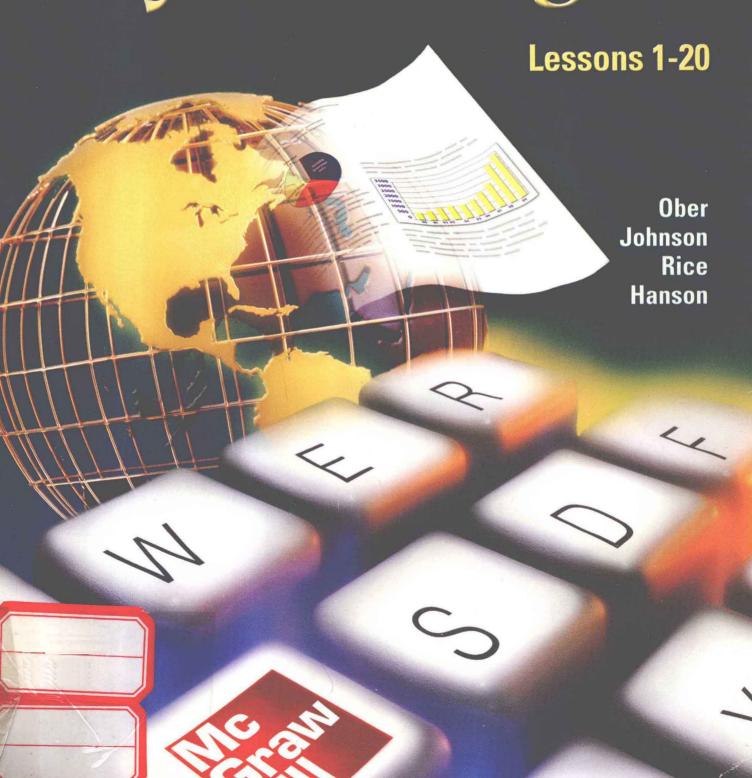
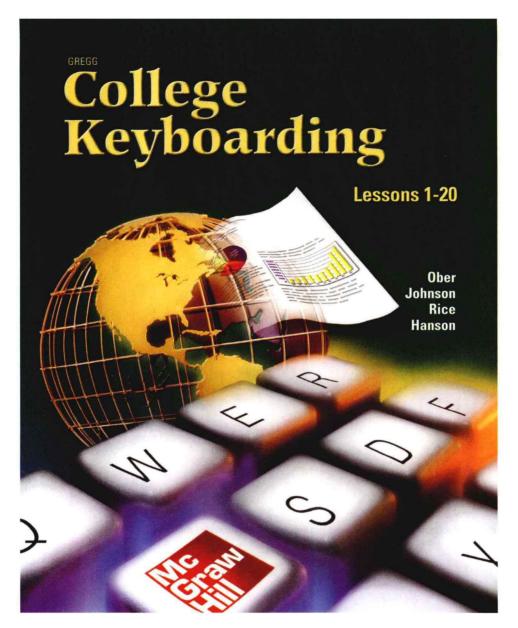
GREGG

# College Keyboarding





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Visit the College Keyboarding Web site at www.gdp.glencoe.com



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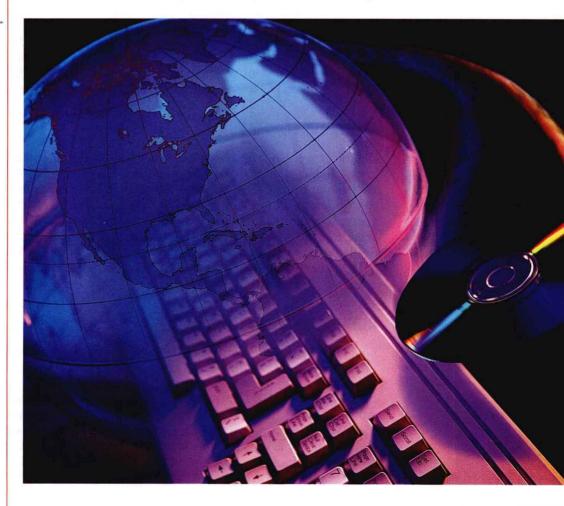
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# **About Keyboarding**

Each day the world becomes more and more technologically advanced. As a result, learning new skills for the world of work is even more important.

One such skill that can prepare you for virtually any job in the world is keyboarding. From accountants to zoologists and every occupation in between, the ability to quickly and accurately type information is an essential skill that can increase your chances of being hired (or getting your dream job).

Formerly referred to as "typing," keyboarding is the act of entering data by means of designated computer keys. Today, as we rely more and more on computers to handle everyday work and leisure activities, the art of accurately conveying information is a necessity. So whether you are emailing a relative, developing a class presentation, or downloading map directions, keyboarding knowledge can make the job easier.



## **Preface**

Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120, 9th Edition, is a multi-component instructional program designed to give the student and the instructor a high degree of flexibility and a high degree of success in meeting their respective goals. For student and instructor convenience, the core components of this instructional system are available in either a kit format or a book format. Gregg College Keyboarding Lessons 1–20, 5th Edition, is also available for the development of touch-typing skills for use in shorter computer keyboarding classes.

#### THE KIT FORMAT

Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120, 9th Edition, provides a complete kit of materials for both courses in the keyboarding curriculum generally offered by colleges. Each kit, which is briefly described below, contains a softcover textbook and a student word processing manual.

**Kit 1: Lessons 1–60.** This kit provides the text and word processing manual for the first course. Since this kit is designed for the beginning student, its major objectives are to develop touch control of the keyboard and proper typing techniques, to build basic speed and accuracy, and to provide practice in applying those basic skills to the formatting of letters, reports, tables, memos, and other kinds of personal and business communications.

**Kit 2: Lessons 61–120.** This kit provides the text and word processing manual for the second course. This course continues the development of basic typing skills and emphasizes the formatting of various kinds of business correspondence, reports, tables, electronic forms, and desktop publishing projects from unarranged and rough-draft sources.

#### THE BOOK FORMAT

For the convenience of those who wish to obtain the core instructional materials in separate volumes, Gregg College Keyboarding Lessons 1–120, 9th Edition, offers textbooks for the first course: Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–60, 9th Edition, or Gregg College Keyboarding Lessons 1–20, 5th Edition. For the second course, Gregg College Document Processing Lessons 61–120 is offered, and for the two-semester course, Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120 is available. In each instance, the content of the textbooks is identical to that of the corresponding textbooks in kit format. Third semester instruction is available in Gregg College Document Processing Lessons 121–180.

#### SUPPORTING MATERIALS

Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120, 9th Edition, includes the following additional components:

**Instructional Materials.** Supporting materials are provided for instructor use with either the kits or the textbooks. The special Instructor's Wraparound Edition offers lesson plans and reduced size student pages to enhance classroom instruction. Distance learning tips, instructional methodology, adult learner strategies, and special needs features are also included in this wraparound edition. Solution keys for all of the formatting exercises in Lessons 1–180 are contained in separate booklets used with this program. Finally, test

PREFACE

booklets are available with the objective test formats and alternative document processing tests for each part.

**Computer Software.** IBM-compatible computer software is available for the entire program. The computer software provides a complete instructional system.

#### **STRUCTURE**

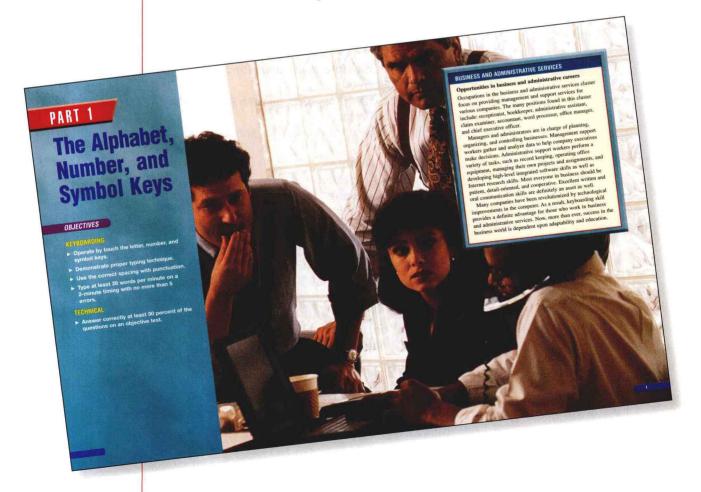
Gregg College Keyboarding Lessons 1–20 opens with a two-page part opener that introduces students to the focus of the instruction. Objectives are presented, and opportunities within career clusters are highlighted. The unit opener familiarizes students with the lesson content to be presented in the five lessons for the unit.

Every lesson begins with a *Warmup* that should be typed as soon as students are settled at the keyboard. Alphabet, number, and symbol keys are all introduced in the 20 lessons so that they can learn the keyboard rapidly and logically. Drill lines provide the practice necessary to achieve keyboarding skill.

An easily identifiable *Skillbuilding* section can be found in every lesson. Each presents to the student a variety of different activities designed to improve speed and accuracy. Skillbuilding exercises include Technique Timings, Diagnostic Practices, Paced Practices, and 1- and 2-Minute Timings.

Many of the skillbuilding sections also include a *Pretest*, *Practice*, and *Posttest* routine. This routine is designed to build speed and accuracy skills as well as confidence. The Pretest helps identify speed and accuracy needs. The Practice activities consist of a variety of intensive enrichment drills. Finally, the Posttest measures improvement.

Comprehensive reviews are also interspersed throughout the lessons to reinforce learned skills and knowledge.



## Introduction

#### **GOALS**

- Type at least 28wpm/2'/5e
- Format simple reports

#### STARTING A LESSON

Each lesson begins with the goals for that lesson. Read the goals carefully so that you understand the purpose of your practice. In the example at the left, the goals for the lesson are to type 28wpm (words per minute) on a 2-minute timing with no more than 5 errors and to format simple reports.

#### **BUILDING STRAIGHT-COPY SKILL**

**Warmups**. Each lesson begins with a warmup that reinforces learned alphabet, number, and/or symbol keys.

**Skillbuilding.** The skillbuilding portion of each lesson includes a variety of drills to individualize your keyboarding speed and accuracy development. Instructions for completing the drills are always provided beside each activity.

Additional skillbuilding drills are included in the back of the textbook. These drills are used to help you meet your individual goals.

#### MEASURING STRAIGHT-COPY SKILL

Straight-copy skill is measured in wpm (words per minute). All timings are the exact length needed to meet the speed goal for the lesson. If you finish a timing before time is up, you have automatically reached your speed goal for the lesson.

**Counting Errors.** Specific criteria are used for counting errors. Count an error when:

- 1. Any stroke is incorrect.
- 2. Any punctuation after a word is incorrect or omitted. Count the word before the punctuation as incorrect.
- 3. The spacing after a word or after its punctuation is incorrect. Count the word as incorrect.
- 4. A letter or word is omitted.
- 5. A letter or word is repeated.
- **6.** A direction about spacing, indenting, and so on, is violated.
- 7. Words are transposed.

(Note: Only one error is counted for each word, no matter how many errors it may contain.)

**Determining Speed.** Typing speed is measured in words per minute (wpm). To compute wpm, count every 5 strokes, including spaces, as 1 "word." Horizontal word scales below an activity divide lines into 5-stroke words. Vertical word scales beside an activity show the number of words in each line cumulatively totaled. For example, in the illustration shown, if you complete a line, you have typed 8 words. If you complete 2 lines, you have typed 16 words. Use the bottom word scale to determine the word count of a partial line. Add that number to the cumulative total for the last complete line.

23	Ada	10	st	he	r 1e	ette	r; ]	Dee	10	st	he	er	ca	rd.			8
24	Dave	e s	old	S	ome	of	the	fo	od	to	а	ma	rke	et.			16
25	Alva	a a	ske	d 1	Walt	fo	r ti	hre	e n	nor	e r	nat	che	es.			24
26	Dale	e a	ske	d S	Seth	ı to	wa	tch	tl	ne	1as	st	sh	w.			32
	1 1		2	1	3	4	1	5	1	6	1	7	1	8	1		

#### **CORRECTING ERRORS**

As you learn to type, you will probably make some errors. To correct an error, press **BACKSPACE** (shown as  $\leftarrow$  on some keyboards) to delete the incorrect character. Then type the correct character.

If you notice an error on a different line, use the up, down, left, or right arrows to move the insertion point immediately to the left or right of the error. Press **BACKSPACE** to delete a character to the left of the insertion point or **DELETE** to delete a character to the right of the insertion point.

#### TYPING TECHNIQUE

Correct position at the keyboard enables you to type with greater speed and accuracy and with less fatigue. When typing for a long period, rest your eyes occasionally by looking away from the screen. Change position, walk around, or stretch when your muscles feel tired. Making such movements and adjustments may help prevent your body from becoming too tired. Additionally, long-term bodily damage, such as carpal tunnel syndrome, can be prevented.

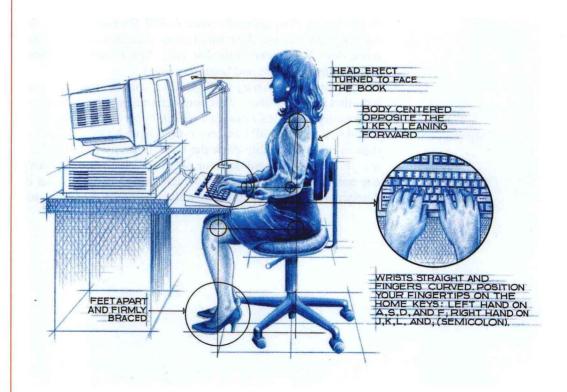
If possible, adjust your workstation as follows:

**Chair.** Adjust the height so that your upper and lower legs form a 90-degree angle and your lower back is supported by the back of the chair.

**Keyboard.** Center your body opposite the J key, and lean forward slightly. Keep your forearms horizontal to the keyboard.

**Screen.** Position the monitor so that the top of the screen is just below eye level and about 18 to 26 inches away.

**Text.** Position your textbook or other copy on either side of the monitor as close to it as vertically and horizontally possible to minimize head and eye movement and to avoid neck strain.



# **Before You Begin**

#### **USING MICROSOFT WINDOWS**

If you are using *Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120*, 9th *Edition*, you must know how to use a mouse, and you must know some basic information about Microsoft Windows.

Before you begin Lesson 1, turn to the Introduction section in your word processing manual and read the information presented there. Note: If you are using the book with Lessons 1–20, then use Windows Help to familiarize yourself with Windows. You will learn how to navigate within a program and learn the skills you will need to use Windows.

Moving around, or navigating, within a program with a mouse involves pointing, clicking, double-clicking, and dragging.

Through Windows Help, you will learn the names and functions of the different parts of a window. You will want to pay close attention to the menu bar and command names as well as how to select options in a dialog box.

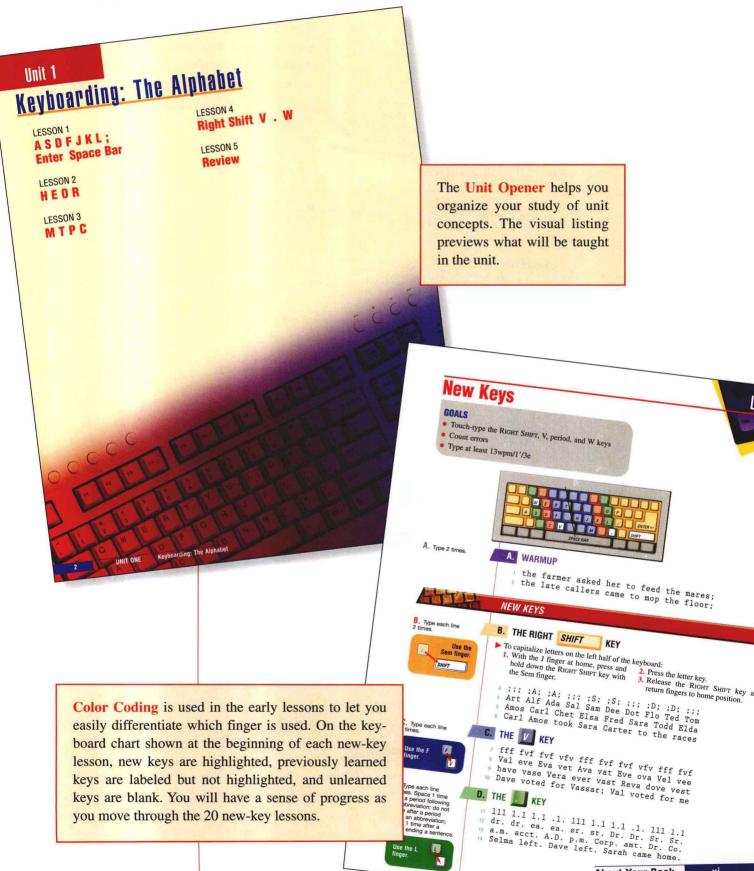
#### STARTING YOUR PROGRAM

Once you have completed the Introduction, you are ready to begin Lesson 1. If you are using the *Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120*, 9th Edition, software that is correlated with this textbook, you must first start Windows. To start the *Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120* software, in the Program Manager, locate the Glencoe Keyboarding group icon. Double-click the icon to open the group window. If you will be saving your data to a disk, insert your data disk into the correct drive before you continue.

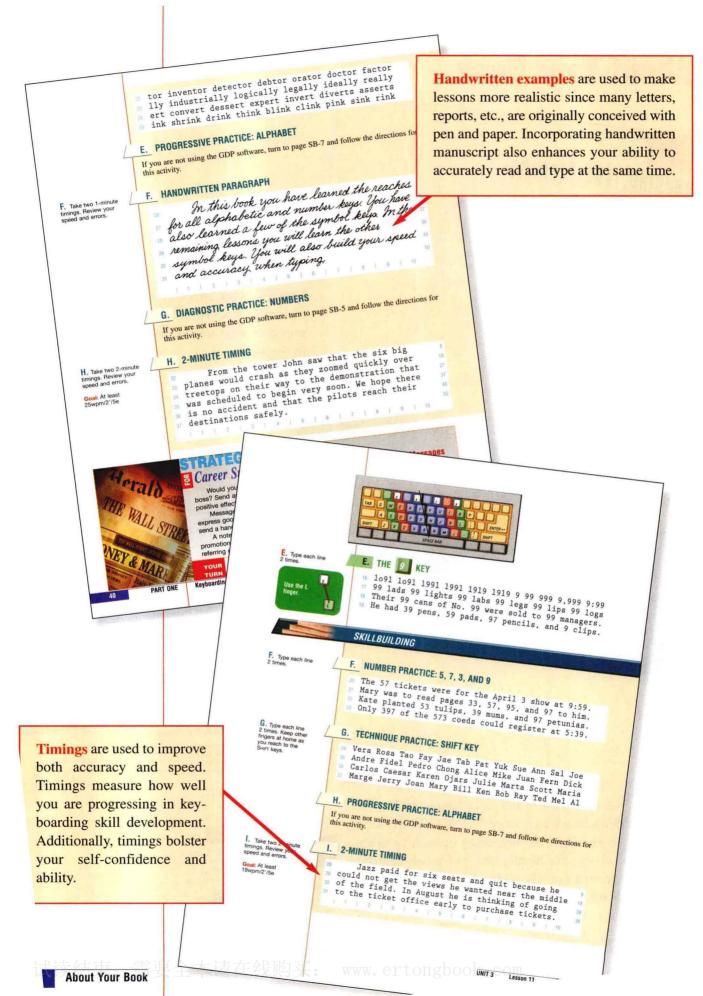
In the Glencoe Keyboarding group window, if there is a *Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing Lessons 1–120, 9th Edition* icon, double-click that icon to start the program. Choose the correct class; then choose your name from the class list. If your name does not appear on the list, click *New* to add your name to the list. Then follow the instructions to log in and begin Lesson 1.

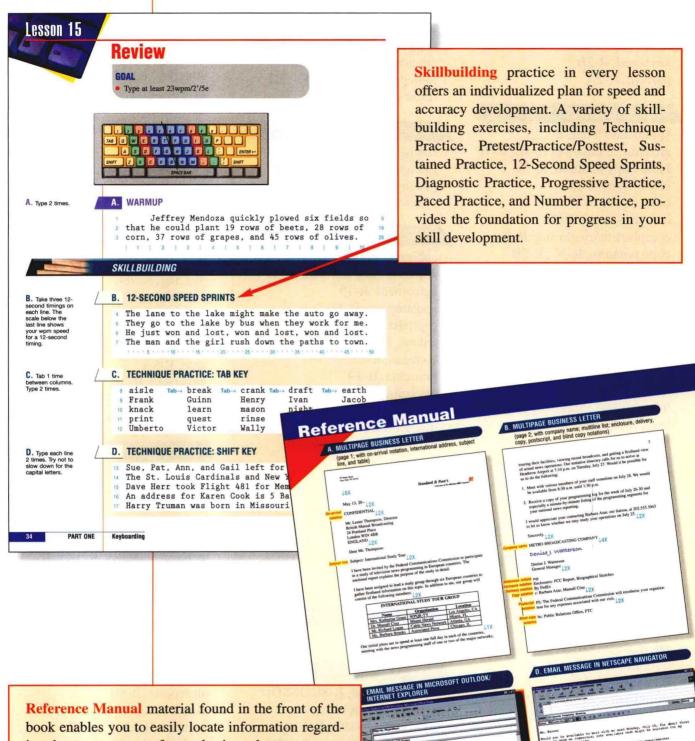
If there is no *Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing* icon, select the icon that corresponds to your course name and the location of your data. For example, if your course is called *Lessons 1–60* and you will be saving your data to a disk in drive A, double-click the GDP Lessons 1–60 (Drive A) icon. If you will be saving your data to a disk in drive B, double-click the GDP Lessons 1–60 (Drive B) icon. If you will be saving your data to a hard drive or network drive, you may have an icon specified for your use only. (If you are unsure of which icon to use, ask your instructor.) Double-click the correct program icon, and follow the on-screen directions to log in and begin Lesson 1.

# **About Your Book**

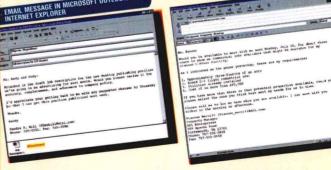


About Your Book xi





Reference Manual material found in the front of the book enables you to easily locate information regarding the proper way to format business letters, reports, email messages, memoranda, and other forms of written communication. Elements such as line spacing, placement of letterhead and body text, etc., are all illustrated in detail for your instructional support. Additionally, 50 "must-know" rules for language arts in business contexts are included with examples in the Reference Manual to help improve writing skills.



#### **COMPUTER SYSTEM**

keyboard, R-2B parts of, R-2A

#### CORRESPONDENCE

application letter, R-12B attachment notation, R-4D, R-7C blind-copy notation, R-5B block style, R-3A body, R-3A company name, R-5B complimentary closing, R-3A copy notation, R-3C, R-5B date line, R-3A delivery notation, R-4A, R-5B email, R-5C, R-5D enclosure notation, R-3B, R-5B envelope formatting, R-6A executive stationery, R-4A half-page stationery, R-4B inside address, R-3A international address, R-3D letter folding, R-6B letterhead, R-3A list, bulleted, R-3C list, multiline, R-3B, R-5B list, numbered, R-3B list, single-line, R-3C, R-8A memo, R-4D, R-7C modified-block style, R-3B multipage, R-5A, R-5B on-arrival notation, R-5A open punctuation, R-3B personal-business, R-3D postscript notation, R-5B reference initials, R-3A, R-5B return address, R-3D salutation, R-3A simplified style, R-3C standard punctuation, R-3A. R-3D subject line, R-5A, R-7C table, R-4D window envelope, folding for, R-6B window envelope, formatted for, R-4C window envelope, formatting, R-6A

#### **EMPLOYMENT DOCUMENTS**

application letter, R-12B job-application form, R-12D resume, R-12A

#### **FORMS**

business forms, R-14A job-application form, R-12D placing information on printed lines, R-12C

#### **LANGUAGE ARTS**

abbreviations, R-22 adjectives and adverbs, R-20 agreement, R-19 apostrophes, R-17 capitalization, R-21 colons, R-18 commas, R-15 grammar, R-19 hyphens, R-17 italics, R-18 mechanics, R-21 number expression, R-21 periods, R-18 pronouns, R-20 punctuation, R-15 quotation marks, R-18 semicolons, R-16 sentences, R-19 underline, R-18 word usage, R-20

#### PROOFREADERS' MARKS

R-14C

#### REPORTS

academic style, R-8C, R-8D agenda, R-11A APA style, R-10A, R-10B author/year citations, R-10A bibliography, R-9B business style, R-8A, R-8B, R-9A byline, R-8A citations, R-9D date, R-7A, R-8A endnotes, R-8D footnotes, R-8A headings, R-9D

headings, main, R-10A

headings, paragraph, R-8A headings, side, R-8A itinerary, R-11C left-bound, R-9A legal document, R-11D lists, R-8A, R-8C, R-9A, R-9C margins, R-9D memo, R-9C minutes of a meeting, R-11B MLA style, R-10C, R-10D outline, R-7A quotation, long, R-8B, R-8D references page, R-10B resume, R-12A spacing, R-9D subheadings, R-10A subtitle, R-8A table, R-8B table of contents, R-7D title, R-8A title page, R-7B transmittal memo, R-7C works-cited page, R-10D

#### **TABLES**

2-line column heading, R-13B body, R-13A boxed, R-13A braced headings, R-13A capitalization in columns, R-13D column headings, R-13A, R-13D column headings, blocked, R-13B in correspondence, R-4D, R-5A. R-13C dollar signs, R-13D note, R-13A open, R-13B percent signs, R-13D in reports, R-8B ruled, R-13C subtitle, R-13A, R-13B table number, R-13C title, R-13A title block, R-13D total line, R-13A, R-13D vertical placement, R-13D

#### U.S. POSTAL SERVICE STATE ABBREVIATIONS

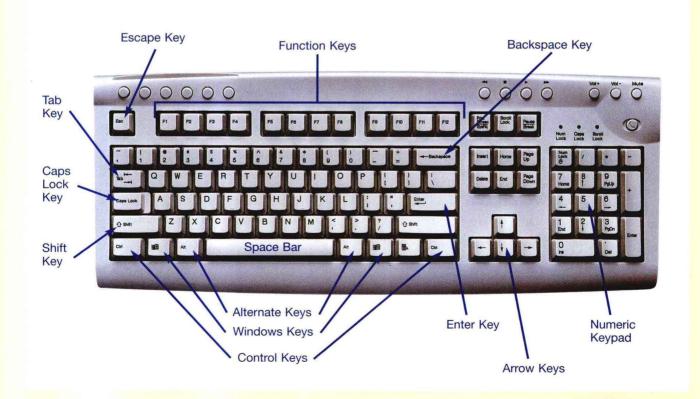
R-14B

writer's identification, R-3A

#### A. MAJOR PARTS OF A MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEM

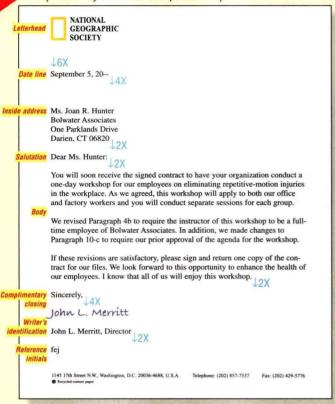


#### **B. THE COMPUTER KEYBOARD**



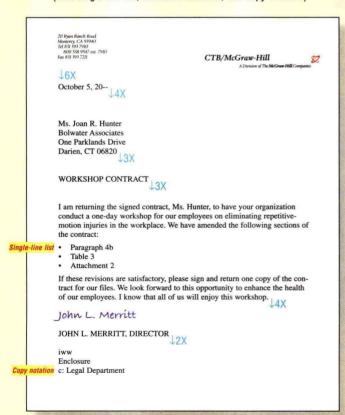
#### A. BUSINESS LETTER

(in block style with standard punctuation)



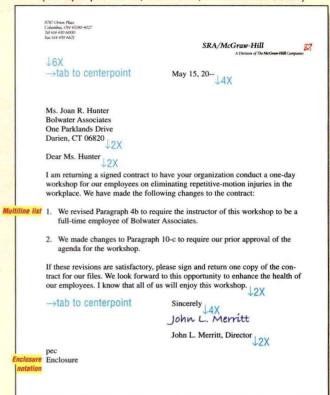
#### C. BUSINESS LETTER IN SIMPLIFIED STYLE

(with single-line list, enclosure notation, and copy notation)



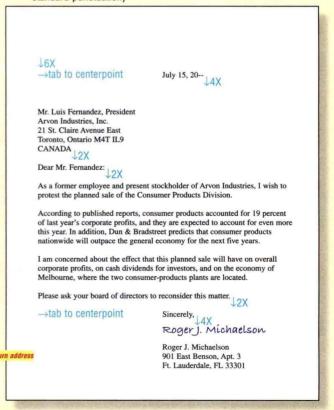
#### B. BUSINESS LETTER IN MODIFIED-BLOCK STYLE

(with open punctuation, multiline list, and enclosure notation)



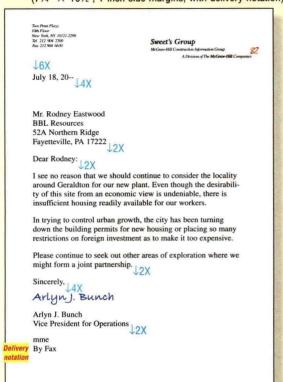
#### D. PERSONAL-BUSINESS LETTER

(in modified-block style and with international address and standard punctuation)



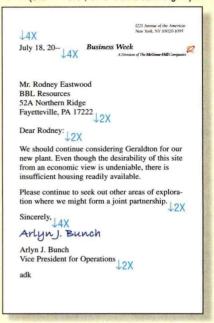
#### A. BUSINESS LETTER ON EXECUTIVE STATIONERY

(71/4" × 101/2"; 1-inch side margins; with delivery notation)

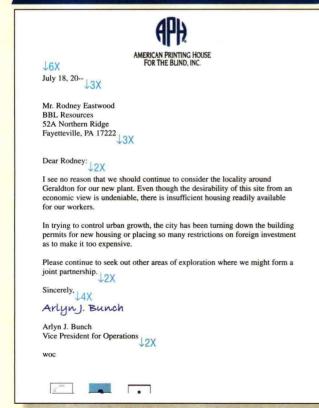


#### **B. BUSINESS LETTER ON HALF-PAGE STATIONERY**

 $(5\frac{1}{2}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}"; 0.75$ -inch side margins)

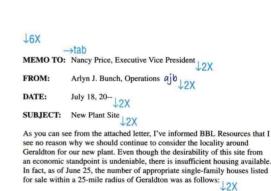


## BUSINESS LETTER FORMATTED FOR A WINDOW ENVELOPE



#### D. MEMO

(with table and attachment notation)



Agent	Units
Belle Real Estate	123
Castleton Homes	11
Red Carpet	9
Geraldton Homes	5

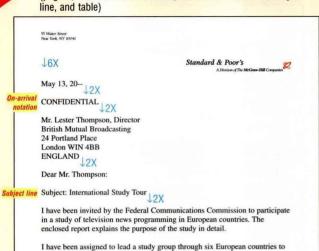
In addition, in trying to control urban growth, Geraldton has been either turning down building permits for new housing or placing excessive restric-

Because of this deficiency of housing for our employees, we have no choice but to look elsewhere.

Attachment Attachment

#### A. MULTIPAGE BUSINESS LETTER

(page 1; with on-arrival notation, international address, subject line, and table)



INTERNATIO	ONAL STUDY TOUR	GROUP
Name	Organization	Location
Mrs. Katherine Grant	WPQR-TV	Los Angeles, CA
Dr. Manuél Cruz	Miami Herald	Miami, FL
Mr. Richard Logan	Cable News Network	Atlanta, GA
Ms. Barbara Brooks	Associated Press	Chicago, IL

gather firsthand information on this topic. In addition to me, our group will

consist of the following members:

Our initial plans are to spend at least one full day in each of the countries, meeting with the news programming staff of one or two of the major networks,

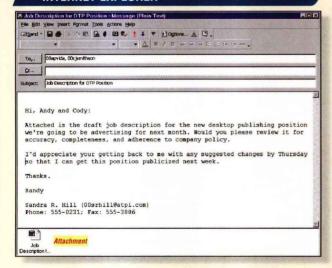
#### **B. MULTIPAGE BUSINESS LETTER**

(page 2; with company name; multiline list; enclosure, delivery. copy, postscript, and blind copy notations)

touring their facilities, viewing recent broadcasts, and getting a firsthand view of actual news operations. Our tentative itinerary calls for us to arrive at Heathrow Airport at 7:10 p.m. on Tuesday, July 27. Would it be possible for us to do the following: 1. Meet with various members of your staff sometime on July 28. We would be available from 8:30 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. 2. Receive a copy of your programming log for the week of July 26-30 and especially a minute-by-minute listing of the programming segments for your national news reporting. I would appreciate your contacting Barbara Azar, our liaison, at 202.555.3943 to let us know whether we may study your operations on July 25. Sincerely, J2X ame METRO BROADCASTING COMPANY Denise J. Watterson Denise J. Watterson General Manager s rep sure notation Enclosures: FCC Report, Biographical Sketches ivery notation By FedEx By Fedex

c: Barbara Azar, Manuél Cruz Postserial PS: The Federal Communications Commission will reimburse your organizaotation tion for any expenses associated with our visit. Blind copy bc: Public Relations Office, FTC

#### C. EMAIL MESSAGE IN MICROSOFT OUTLOOK/ INTERNET EXPLORER



#### D. EMAIL MESSAGE IN NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR

