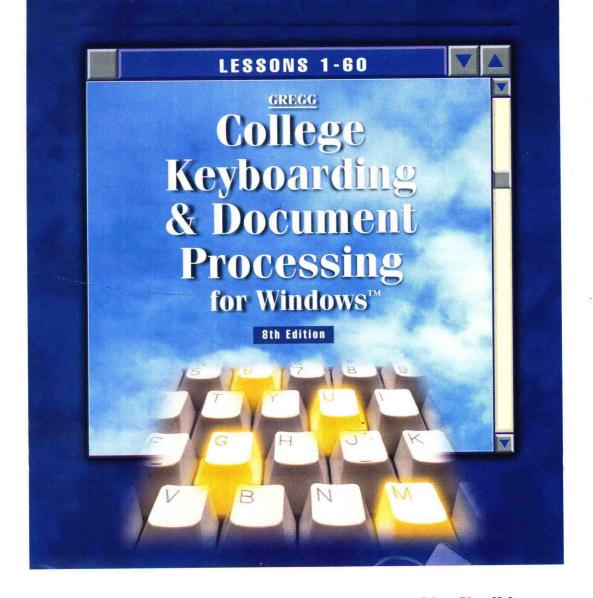
LESSONS 1-60



GREGG aition

Ober, Hanson, Johnson, Rice, Poland, Rossetti



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	14-SB-27			

PART THREE

${\it Correspondence},$ Reports, and **Employment Documents**



SKILLBUILDIN

Skillbuilding



Preface

Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, is a multicomponent 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. To facilitate the choice and use of materials, the core components of this instructional system are available in either a kit format or a book format. Keyboarding for Windows, 4th 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 for Windows, 8th 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, a student data disk for use with the correlated software instructional program, and a student word processing manual.

Kit 1: Lessons 1-60. This kit provides the text, word processing manual, and software 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, build basic speed and accuracy, and 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 software 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 & Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, offers a textbook for the first course (Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, Lessons 1-60), for the second course (Gregg College Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, Lessons 61-120),

for a two-semester course (Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, Lessons 1-120), as well as for a third-semester course (Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, Lessons 121-180). In each instance, the content of these textbooks is identical with that of the corresponding textbooks in the kit format.

Supporting Materials

Gregg College Keyboarding & Document Processing for Windows, 8th Edition, includes the following additional components.

Instructional Materials. The special support materials provided for the instructor can be used with either the kits or the textbooks. Special instructor's editions of the textbooks (Lessons 1-60 and Lessons 61-120) contain annotated student pages. Solution keys for all of the formatting exercises in Lessons 1-180 are contained in separate booklets for different word processing programs used with this program. Separate instructor's notes booklets for different word processing programs contain specific suggestions for teaching the features of that program and contain lesson-by-lesson tips. A separate Instructor's Manual contains teaching and grading suggestions for the entire program. Finally, test booklets are available that contain masters of the objective and alternate 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.

Acknowledgments

We wish to express our appreciation to all the instructors and students who have used the previous editions and who have contributed much to this 8th Edition.

Scot Ober Robert Hanson
Jack Johnson Arlene Rice
Robert Poland Albert Rossetti

Introduction

Goals: To type 29 wam/3'/5e; to format simple reports.

A. STARTING A LESSON

Each lesson begins with the goals for the 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 29 wam (words a minute) on a 3-minute timing with no more than 5 errors and to format simple reports.

B. BUILDING STRAIGHT-COPY SKILL

Warmups: Beginning with Lesson 11, each lesson starts with a warmup paragraph that reviews alphabet, number, and symbol keys. Type the warmup paragraph twice.

Skillbuilding: The skillbuilding portion of each lesson includes a variety of drills

to build both speed and accuracy. 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 in various lessons and are available for extra practice.

C. MEASURING STRAIGHT-COPY SKILL

Straight-copy skill is measured in wam (words a 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.

Timings in Lessons 1-60 and Lessons 61-120 are of equal difficulty as measured by syllabic intensity (average number of syllables per word).

D. BUILDING FORMATTING AND DOCUMENT PROCESSING SKILL

Each new document format presented is illustrated and explained. A formatting reference manual is included in the front of the textbook for quick reference. Marginal notes are sometimes used to remind you of special directions.

Symbols are used on sample documents and within document processing activities to provide visual formatting reminders. For example, \$\psi\$ 3 ds means that you should set double spacing, then

press Enter 3 times.

All word processing commands needed to format documents are explained and practiced in the word processing manual. A special "GO TO" icon (shown at the left) in the textbook alerts you to the need to refer to the manual. The document processing icon is used in the manual to remind you to complete the appropriate document processing exercises in the textbook.





E. CORRECTING ERRORS

As you learn to type, you will probably make some errors. To correct an error, press Backspace (shown as ← 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 Del to delete a character to the right of the insertion point.

F. 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.

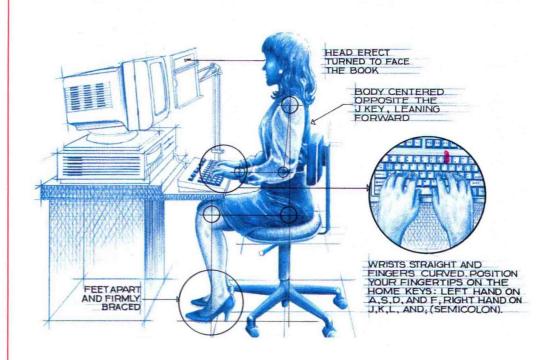
If possible, adjust your workstation as follows:

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 vertically and horizontally as possible to minimize head and eye movement and to avoid neck strain.



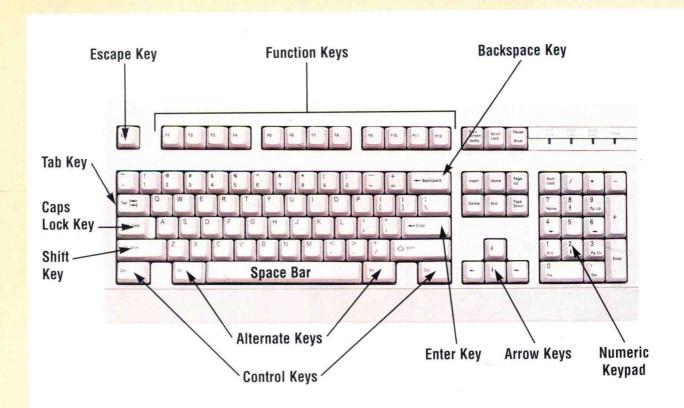
Reference Manual

MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEM	Report in MLA Format
Major Parts of a Microcomputer System R	Works-Cited Page in MLA Format
The Computer Keyboard	Meeting Agenda R-10
	Minutes of a Meeting
CORRECTONDENCE	Itinerary R-10
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MAJOR PARTS OF A MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEM



THE COMPUTER KEYBOARD

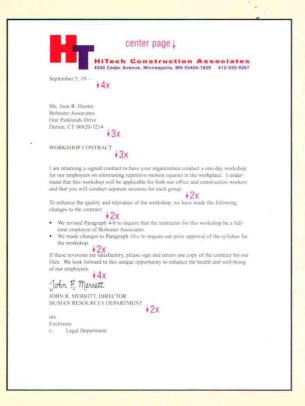


Business letter in block style

(open punctuation)



Business letter in simplified style



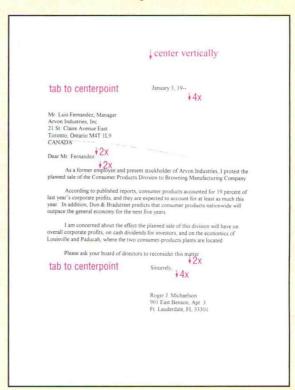
Business letter in modified-block style

(standard punctuation)



Personal-business letter

(modified-block style; indented paragraphs; standard punctuation)



Business letter on executive stationery

 $(7\frac{1}{4}" \times 10\frac{1}{4}"; 1-inch side margins)$



Business letter formatted for a window envelope



Business letter on half-page stationery

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



Memo

```
MEMO TO: Nancy Price, Executive Vice President

FROM: Arlyn J. Bunch, Operations

12X

DATE: July 18, 19—
22X

SUBJECT: New Refinery Site
22X

As you can see from the attached letter, I've informed BBI. Resources that I see no reason why we should continue to consider the locality around Geraldion. Australia, for our new refinery. Even though the destrability of this site from an economic standapoint is undentable, there is insufficient housing readily available for those workers whom we would have to transfer. As of July 1, the number of apprepriate single-family houses listed for sale by real estate agents within a 25-mile radius of Geraldion was as follows:

Castleton Homes

23

Belle Real Estate
5

Red Carpet
11

Geraldion Sale
9

TOTAL:

In addition, in trying to control urban growth, Gration has been either turning down building permits for new housing or placing so many restrictions on foreign investment as to make it too expensive for us to consider building housing ourselves.

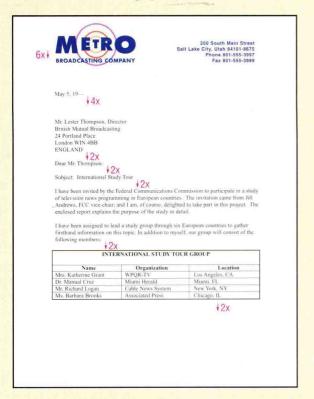
Because of this deficiency of housing for our employees, we have no choice but to look elsewhere.

22X

Anachment
```

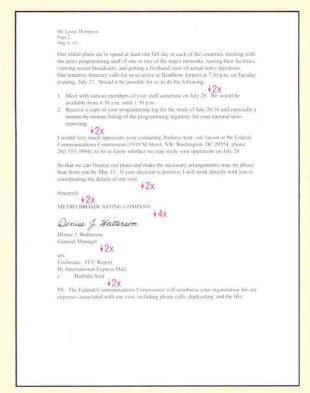
Two-page business letter

(page 1)



Two-page business letter

(page 2)



SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FEATURES

FOREIGN ADDRESS. Type the name of a foreign country in all capital letters on a line by itself. **SUBJECT LINE.** If used, type a subject line in upper- and lowercase letters below the salutation, with 1 blank line above and below; the terms *Re:* or *In re:* may also be used.

TABLE. Leave 1 blank line above and below a table. **MULTI-PAGE LETTERS.** Type the first page on letterhead stationery and the second page on matching plain stationery. On the second page, type the addressee's name, page number, and date as a header, blocked at the left margin. Leave 1 blank line after the page-2 header.

ENUMERATION. Create an enumeration by using the automatic numbering feature. Double-space a list that is part of the body of a double-spaced document. Single-space a list that is part of the body of a single-spaced document, but leave 1 blank line above and below the list.

COMPANY NAME IN CLOSING LINES. If included, type the company name in all capital letters below the complimentary closing, with 1 blank line above and 3 blank lines below it.

REFERENCE INITIALS. Type only the typist's initials (not the signer's) in lowercase letters a double space below the writer's name and/or title. (Optional: You may also include the computer filename; for example: *urs/SMITH.LET*). **ENCLOSURE NOTATION.** Type an enclosure

notation a single space below the reference initials if

an item is enclosed with a letter. Use the term "Attachment" if an item is attached to a memo instead of enclosed in an envelope. Examples: 3 Enclosures, Enclosure: Contract, Attachment.

DELIVERY NOTATION. Type a delivery notation a single space below the enclosure notation. Examples: By Certified Mail, By Fax, By Federal Express.

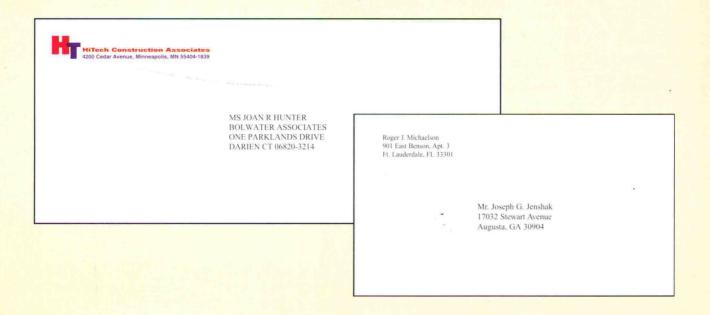
COPY NOTATION. Type a copy notation (c:) a single space below the delivery notation if someone other than the addressee is to receive a copy of the message.

POSTSCRIPT NOTATION. Type a postscript notation as the last item, preceded by 1 blank line. Indent the first line of the postscript if the paragraphs in the body are indented.

FORMATTING ENVELOPES

A standard large (No. 10) envelope is 9½ by 4½ inches. A standard small (No. 6¾) envelope is 6½ by 3½ inches. Although either address format shown below is acceptable, the format shown for the large envelope (all capital letters and no punctuation) is recommended by the U.S. Postal Service for mail that will be sorted by an electronic scanning device.

Window envelopes are often used in a word processing environment because of the difficulty of aligning envelopes correctly in some printers. A window envelope requires no formatting, since the letter is formatted and folded so that the inside address is visible through the window.



FOLDING LETTERS

To fold a letter for a large envelope:

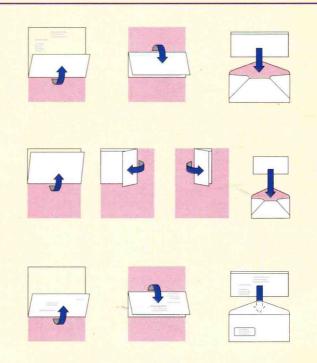
- 1. Place the letter *face up* and fold up the bottom third.
- 2. Fold the top third down to 0.5 inch from the bottom edge.
- **3.** Insert the last crease into the envelope first, with the flap facing up.

To fold a letter for a small envelope:

- 1. Place the letter *face up* and fold up the bottom half to 0.5 inch from the top.
- 2. Fold the right third over to the left.
- 3. Fold the left third over to 0.5 inch from the right edge.
- **4.** Insert the last crease into the envelope first, with the flap facing up.

To fold a letter for a window envelope:

- 1. Place the letter *face down* with the letterhead at the top and fold the bottom third of the letter up.
- 2. Fold the top third down so that the address shows.
- **3.** Insert the letter into the envelope so that the address shows through the window.



+6x

THE FEASIBILITY OF IN-HOUSE MANUFACTURING +2X

- INTRODUCTION
 A. Statement of the Problem
 Scope
 Procedures
 D. Organization of the Report
 2X
- II. FINDINGS

 - A. Current Manufacturing Processes

 1. Contract Manufacturing

 2. In-House Manufacturing

 B. Marke Differentiation

 1. Image Advertising

 2. Product Characteristics

 3. Manufacturing Control

 C. Advantages and Disadvantages
- III. CONCLUSIONS

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+6x

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center page .

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PARTS WAREHOUSES AT SIOUX CITY AND CEDAR FALLS Maintaining Profitability in a Declining Market

Prepared by 12X
Catherine Rogers-Busch
Chief Product Engineer
Helene Pombs and Associates
12X

December 3, 19

Unbound report

(first page)

+3 DS

PREPARING FORMAL REPORTS 11X Formatting Guidelines for Writers

By Keuth Stallings | 1 | 1 | X |
Formatting formal reports is not a difficult task if you just take the time to study the technical aspects involved. This report discusses report headings, page numbers, reference citations, and the hibliography

HEADINGS + 1x or heading in a report is the title. It should be centered and typed in all caps and hold approximately 2 inches from the top of the page. A subtitle or byline, if used, is typed in initial caps a double space below the title. The body of the report begins on the second line below the title or byline.

Side Headings. A side heading (such as "PAGE NUMBERING" shown below) is typed at the left margin in all caps and bold, with a double space before and after it.

Paragraph Headings. A paragraph heading is indented and typed in initial caps and hold a double space below the preceding paragraph. The paragraph licading is followed by a period and two spaces, with the text beginning on the same line.

PAGE NUMBERING

Use the page numbering command of your word processing software to insert a page number at the top right of each page. Suppress the page number on the first page

Unbound report with footnotes

(second page)

- . Zoning regulations and restrictive convenants often forbid the construction of modular homes especially in upscale areas

The big advantage of modular homes is the speed with which they can be constructed.⁵ Since the River Road development is not subject to time pressures, conventional construction methods were evaluated as the most appropriate for this

Benjamin J. Ashley, "New Sales Versus Resales: Apples to Dranges." Real Estate Quarterli-September 1995, p. 143.

Jacqueline Miller, Resulential Real Estate. Swith Georgia, Edition, Georgia, Real Estate Associ-danta, Georgia, 1995, pp. 216-25.

- Contrary to popular belief, modular homes are generally not less expensive than conventionally constructed homes
- Zoning regulations and restrictive convenants often forbid the construction of modular homes especially in upscale areas

The big advantage of modular homes is the speed with which they can be constructed. \bar{z}

Since the River Road development is not subject to time pressures, conventional construction

methods were evaluated as the most appropriate for this submarket

Jacqueline Miller, Residential Real Estate. North Georgia Edition, Georgia Real Estate Association, Atlanta, Georgia, 1995, pp. 216-224.

Bound report

(third page)

that already exist or are under construction in the area,

Modular homes, which have been partially constructed before being

brought to the building site, were likewise rejected because:

1 DS

that to the chundres was considered, modular homes are generally not less expensive than conventionally constructed homes. Their buggest advantage, instead is the speed with which they can be constructed. Their major disadvantage relates to the restrictions often placed on them by municipal zoning ordinances. 11 DS

Since the River Road development is not subject to time

ventional construction methods were evaluated as the most appropriate for this

Most of the homes sold in Chestnut Log contain at least three bedro but in the lowest price bracket most contain less than 1,600 square feet, as shown

helow. +1 DS

	Number of	Days	Average
Selling Price	Homes	Listed	Square Feet
Less than \$90,000	55	145	1,571
\$90,000-5109,000	20	81	1,917
\$110,000-\$129,099	7	105	2,094
\$130,000-\$149,999	8	85	2,291
La DC			

Because several planning experts have noted the importance of overal outside dimensions for first-time home buyers, the home nlan selected for this submarket is only 37 feet wide, allowing it to be placed on a 67-foot-wide lot,

Market research shows that smaller lots are more appealing because the landscaping needs are minimized. Reducing landscaping is a definite advantage

Bibliography for unbound report

↓6x

BIBLIOGRAPHY 2X

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Miller, Jacqueline, Residential Real Estate North Georgia Edition, Georgia Real Estate Association, Atlanta, Georgia, 1995

Unbound report with endnotes

purchase their own hardware, others have taken the route of time-sharing or remote

expect proficiency from a worker." Training must occur over time to help those who will be using computers every day on the job.

Neal Swamson, Information Management, Giencoe McGraw-Hill, Westerville, Olio, 1992; p. 372.
Christine I. Seymout: The list and Outs of Designing Your Computer System: Information
Processing Fronk, January 1991; p. 23.
*Lee Bales, Computer Systems Management, The University of New Meuco Press, Albuquerquir, New
Meuco. 1992, p. 41.

Many firms neglect this important phase of designing a computer system. It is not enough to offer a one-week training course in an applications package and then expect proficiency from a worker.³ Training must occur over time to help those who will be using computers every day on

Neal Swanson, Information Management, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, Westerville, Ohio, 1992, p. 372.

Christine L. Seymour, "The Ins and Outs of Designing Your Computer System," Information Processing Trends, January 1991, p. 23.

3. Lee Bailey, Computer Systems Management, The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1992, p. 413.

Bound report with author/year citations

2

a real estate agent from North Georgia Realty, provided a copy of selected reports that are available only to real estate agents (Miller, 1995, p. 216). Statistics for the Chestmut Log school district for those homes selling during the past year are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. CHESTNUT LOG HOME SALES January Through December

	Number of	Days	Average
Selling Price	Homes	Listed	Square Feet
Less than \$90,000	-55	145	1,571
\$90,000-\$109,000	29	8.1	1,917
\$110,000-\$129,999	- 7	105	2,094
\$130,000-or more	14	185	2,391

The data reflected in Table 2 are based on used homes. According to one source, the typical residential community offers fewer new homes than resales, new homes sell faster, and they average about 20 percent larger than resales (Ashley, 1994, p. 143).

VOUNCEIMIN

Individuals in the young family submarket are making their first purchase of a new home. This submarket represents households from a rental or used-home arrangement. In the market, on the basis of current mortgage rates, these buyers cannot afford more than \$107,000 for a home. And, since family size is still small (less than four), homes of approximately 2,000 square feet are considered to be an

Report in MLA format

. 1" top margin

Sherlon Jenson

Professor Zhao BusCom 300

Communication Skills Needed in International Business

International business plays an increasingly important role in the U.S. economy, and U.S. companies recognize that to be competitive nationally, they must be competitive internationally. Reflecting this trend, direct investment by U.S. private enterprises in foreign countries increased from \$409 billion in 1990 to \$528 billion in 1994, an increase of 29 percent in four years (Connor 253). Today, more than 3,000 U.S. corporations have over 25,000 subsidiaries and affiliates in 125 foreign countries, and more than 25,000 American firms are engaged in international marketing (Newby 193, 205).

International business is highly dependent on communication. According to Arnold LePoole, chief executive officer of Armstrand Industries, an international supplier of automotive parts:

> If a company cannot communicate with its foreign subsidiaries, customers, suppliers, and governments, it cannot achieve success. The sad fact is that most American managers are ill-equipped to communicate with their international counterparts. (143:144)

Because competent business communications skills are one of the most impotant components for success in international business affairs, a survey instrument was designed to explore the importance of, level of competence in, and methods of

References page in APA format

· Consessed

13

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LePoole, A. (1991). What American business can (and must) learn from the Japanese. New York. Management Press.

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Meeting agenda

Miles Hardware Executive committee Meeting Agenda June 7, 19—, 3 p.m. 1. Call to order 2. Approval of minutes of May 5 meeting 3. Progress report on building addition and parking lot restrictions (Norman Hedges and Antheny Paccacell) 4. May 13 data of free Newlayer Association annual convention 5. Review of National Hero-Association annual convention 6. Employee greenact field by fillen Burrons (John Landstrom) 7. New expense-report forms (Anne Richards) 8. Annunicements 9. Adjournment

Itinerary

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PORTLAND SALES MEETING

Itinerary for Arlene Gilsdorf

March 12-15. 19—

Thursday, March 12

2X

Detron Minneapolis.

Deput 5-10 p.m., arrive 5-35 p.m.
Seat 8D, nonstop

2X

Minneapolis Portland.

Deput 6-30 p.m., arrive 8-06 p.m.
Seat 15C, nonstop, dinner

2X

Sunday, March 15

Portland Minneapolis.

Deput 7-30 a.m., arrive 12-26 p.m.
Seat 15H, one stop, breakfast

Minneapolis Dettont

Northwest 748

Deput 7-30 a.m., arrive 12-26 p.m.
Seat 10D, nonstop, snack

2X

NOTES

42X

NOTES

42X

NOTES

42X

1. Jack Weatherford, assistant western regional manager, will meet your flight on Thursday and five you to the arrivot on Sunday.

2. All seat assignments are arise seats, smoking is not allowed on any of the flights.

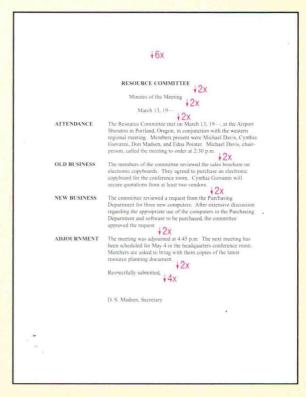
Important phone numbers.

Jack Weatherford.

S03-555-8029, Ext. 87

Aurport Sheraton
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Minutes of a meeting



Legal document

↓3 DS
10 00
POWER OF ATTORNEY
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, ATTORNEY LEE
FERNANDEZ, of the City of Tulia, County of Swisher, State of Texas, do hereby
appoint my son, Robert Fernandez, of this City, County, and State as my attorney-in-fact
to act in my name, place, and stead as my agent in the management of my real estate
transactions, chattel and goods transactions, banking transactions, and business operating
transactions.
I give and grant unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and
perform every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in the said management as
fully, to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full
power of revocation, hereby ratifying all that my said attorney shall lawfully do.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
thirteenth day of April, 1995.
centerpoint - (LS)
SIGNED and affirmed in the presence of +2 DS
+2 DS