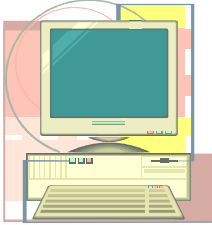




Max Learning's

Computer Proofing!



When used for writing, computers have tremendous advantages over their predecessor, the typewriter. On the other hand, computers make it very easy to introduce several new types of errors into your documents. Fortunately, computers also have tools to help you catch and correct those errors!

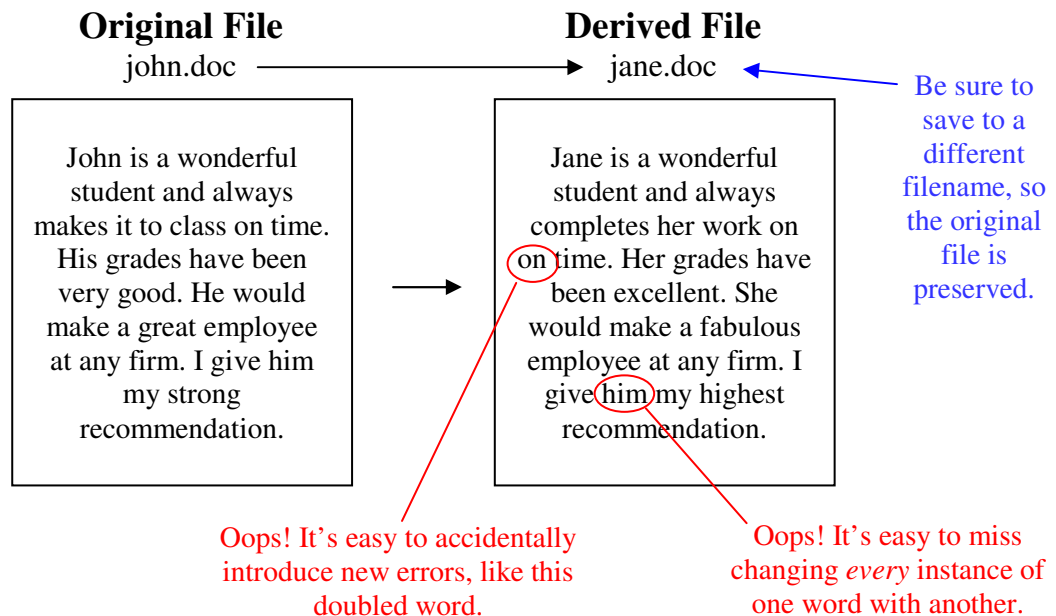
Legacy Lifters!



Computers are notorious for *legacy errors*, which are errors carried over from a previous version of a document. Legacy errors occur because it's often easier to create a new document by revising an old one. The danger occurs when you change the old document and accidentally introduce new errors. Or you fail to change parts of the old document, which then carry through as errors to the new one.



Use *Legacy Lifters* to catch and “lift” legacy errors.



Legacy Lifter: Spell Check

Use this feature to let the computer catch and lift doubled as well as misspelled words and grammar errors.

Legacy Lifter: Replace

Use this command to let the computer catch and lift every occurrence of one word with another. For example, find every “him” and replace it with “her.”

BAGUS Busters!

Computers can expose your writing to BAGUS errors. Fortunately, computers also have tools to help you “bust” those errors.



**WE'RE THE BAGUS ERRORS, AND WE DARE YOU TO
BAG US AND BUST US!!!**

Before printing, use this checklist
to scan your document for
BAGUS errors.

- Boundaries
Are page breaks and margin boundaries correct and consistent throughout the document?
- Alignments
Are paragraph alignments and indents correct and consistent throughout the document?
- Graphics
Are graphics positioned properly with the desired wrapping?
- Updates
Have all occurrences of dates, times, page/version numbers, etc. been updated?
- Sequences
Are numbered or lettered lists in the proper sequence with no items out of place or missing?

BOUNDARIES

Text conforms to page, margin, and printer boundaries.

Page Breaks

Soft Page Break

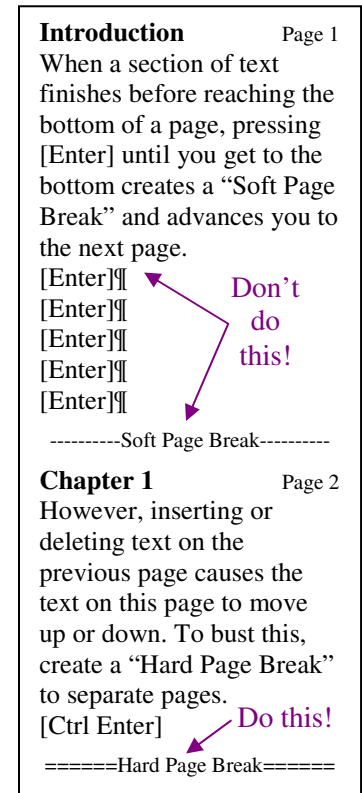
Computer pages are linked to each other electronically. When you reach the bottom of a page and keep typing, text automatically flows to the next page and the computer creates a “Soft Page Break” to separate pages. With a continuous document, this is desirable, because as you add or remove words, text moves up or down across page boundaries.

But sometimes the text on a page ends early and you want start a new section at the top of the next page. You *can* force this to happen by pressing the [Enter] key repeatedly until you advance to the top of the following page, but it’s not the best way.

The problem is, if you add text to the previous page, it will push the next page’s text down. Or if you delete text from the previous page, it will pull the next page’s text up to the previous page. The boundary is fluid.

BAGUS Buster: Hard Page Break

To end a page early and begin a new one, insert a “Hard Page Break.” Consult your Help function to see how. For some programs, you can do this with [Ctrl Enter], that is, hold the [Ctrl] key and tap the [Enter] key.



Introduction Page 1
When a section of text finishes before reaching the bottom of a page, pressing [Enter] until you get to the bottom creates a “Soft Page Break” and advances you to the next page.
[Enter][
[Enter][
[Enter][
[Enter][
[Enter][
-----Soft Page Break-----

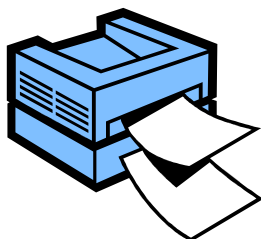
Chapter 1 Page 2
However, inserting or deleting text on the previous page causes the text on this page to move up or down. To bust this, create a “Hard Page Break” to separate pages.
[Ctrl Enter]
=====Hard Page Break=====

Margins

Altered Margins

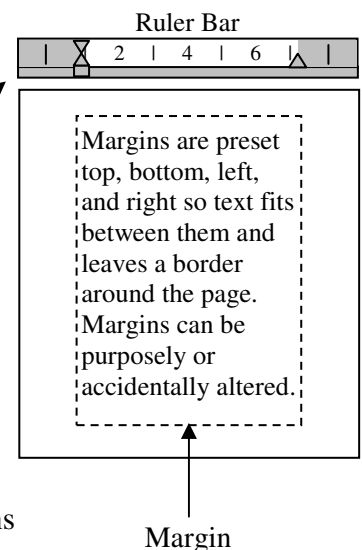
Computer programs start with default [preset] margins, for example, 1” top, 1” bottom, 1.5” left, 1.5” right. You can change these to fit your needs. Some programs allow different margins in different sections. However, it’s possible to accidentally change margins with certain keystroke combinations or by dragging on Ruler Bar elements.

BAGUS Buster: Before printing, visually scan your document to make sure your margin boundaries are correct and consistent. Tap the down arrow to move through the text and see if the elements in the Ruler Bar change.



Printer Margin Limits

Printers use rollers to feed paper to the print head. The edges of the paper gripped by the rollers can not be printed on. Most programs will warn you if your margins are set too close to the edge and automatically readjust them, but perhaps not where you want them to be.



Ruler Bar
2 4 6

Margins are preset top, bottom, left, and right so text fits between them and leaves a border around the page. Margins can be purposely or accidentally altered.

Margin

BAGUS Buster: Use your program’s menu commands or its Ruler Bar to reset the margin boundaries to where you want them, within printer limits.

ALIGNMENTS

Alignments and indents determine how the edges of text line up in relation to the margins.

Paragraph Alignments


Left Align is usually the default setting. Edges on the left line up straight. Edges on the right are “ragged,” as they end at different spots.

Center Align centers each paragraph line. The result is that neither of the edges line up. Both left and right edges are ragged.

Right Align is the opposite of Left Align. With this setting, paragraph edges on the right line up, whereas edges on the left are ragged.


Avoid **Full Align** or **Justify** as it can leave unsightly gaps between words, because it forces edges to line up on both the left and right.

Ragged Edges




Left

Center




Center

Straight Edge



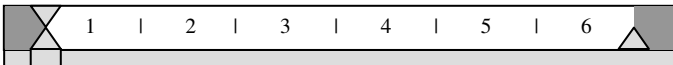
Right

Gaps



Full

Indent Markers



Ruler Bar

Indents

Normal Indents are set at the left and right margins but can be altered for effect or to make room for graphics, tables, or other items.

Left Indent pushes the left edge of the paragraph towards the center.

Center Indent pushes both paragraph edges towards the center.

Right Indent pushes the right edge of the paragraph towards the center.

Hanging Indent pushes the paragraph body towards the center which makes the top line “hang” over the body.

Top Indent pushes the top line towards the center but leaves the body alone.

Avoid **outdents** which pull either or both paragraph edges outside the margins.

BAGUS Busters

Before printing, visually scan the document for alignment and indent inconsistencies.

Use the line draw feature to draw temporary lines to check alignments. Then delete the lines.

If your program doesn't let you draw lines, hold a ruler up to your screen.

To re-align text, select the correct settings from the menu or toolbar or drag on Ruler Bar Indent Markers.


As an alternative, consult your program's Help function to see if there's a quick way to reset paragraphs to their default (preset) settings.

Graphic elements, which include clip art (drawings), photos, text boxes, and tables, exist independently of the text on a page.

Graphics Wrapping


Wrapping determines the relationship of page text to a graphic element. Depending on the setting assigned to the graphic, text will “wrap” itself around the graphic element. However, this can be a problem when the text moves in unexpected ways that you find bewildering to control.

Wrapping




Wrap on right

Wrap on left




Wrap




around

No




wrap



Behind text

In front of text





Clip Art



Photo

This holds text and can be placed anywhere on a page.

Text Box

Table 1		
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24

Table

BAGUS Buster

The best way to ensure control of a graphic and surrounding text is to turn off wrapping by selecting “In front of text” or its equivalent.

Then use the Indent Markers to move text as desired to make room for the graphic.

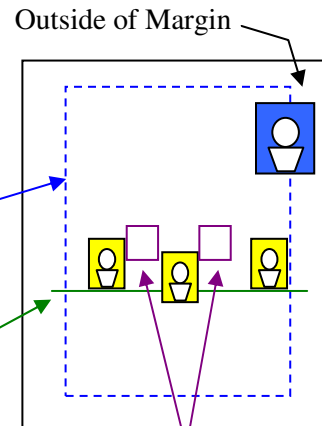
Graphics Positioning

Sometimes you’ll drag a graphic beyond the printable margins and not realize it until you print and part of the graphic is missing.

BAGUS Buster: Consult your Help function to learn how to reveal or display margins on screen so you can make sure graphics are within bounds.

Sometimes you’ll arrange graphics, but they’ll accidentally get moved out of position.

BAGUS Buster: Use the line draw option to draw a temporary guide line on the page and drag graphics to it. Then delete the line.



BAGUS Buster: To evenly space graphics, draw a temporary box between two graphics and make copies of it to insert between remaining graphics.

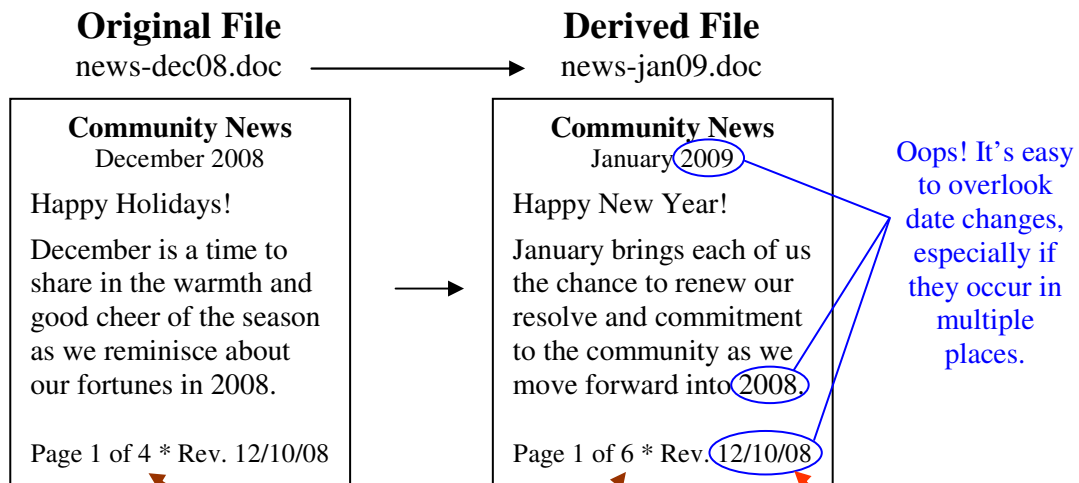


Updatable elements include dates, times, page numbers, and version numbers.

Updatable Elements

Sometimes it's prudent or necessary to place an updatable element in a document. For example, a monthly report or newsletter will typically contain the month and year and perhaps a version number.

One of the most common BAGUS errors is to forget to update an element when you derive a new document from the previous one (legacy error). This is especially so when your document has multiple occurrences of the same updatable element.



BAGUS Buster

Single Update Elements

If possible, design your document to have only one occurrence of each updatable element. And make each element prominent so you won't overlook it.

For example, include the date in only *one* place. Make it large or bold or colored or in a box, so you'll be sure to see and update it.

BAGUS Buster

Auto Page Numbering

Check your Help function to see how to make page numbers automatically update so you won't have to change them as you insert or delete pages.

You'd typically place auto-page numbers in headers (which appear at the tops of pages) or footers (which appear at the bottoms of pages.)

BAGUS Buster

Auto-Update Field

Check your Help function to see how to make a date into an auto-update field.

Each time you reopen the file, the date will change to match the current computer date.

If you change the file but want to preserve the original revision date, replace the auto-update field with the desired date.

SEQUENCES

Lists of items can be numbered or lettered to show sequence order.

Numbered / Lettered Lists

It is often useful to number or letter lists of sequenced items. That way you can refer to say, step 5. The trouble occurs when you insert or delete a step and forget to renumber/reletter the following steps.

Bagus Buster
Before printing,
scan lists for
missing, doubled,
or out-of-
sequence numbers
or letters.

Original Sequence

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
2. In a large bowl, sift and mix the dry ingredients.
3. Add the wet ingredients.
4. Stir until smooth.
5. Pour into pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.
6. When cool, frost and eat.

Insert a Step

Oops! Two
Step 2's

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
2. Grease and flour an 8-inch round baking pan.
2. In a large bowl, sift and mix the dry ingredients.
3. Add the wet ingredients.
4. Stir until smooth.
5. Pour into pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.
6. When cool, frost and eat.

Bagus Buster
Check your Help
function to learn
how to create
numbered/lettered
lists that update
automatically.

Consolidate Steps 3 and 4

Oops!
No Step 4

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
2. Grease and flour an 8-inch round baking pan.
2. In a large bowl, sift and mix the dry ingredients.
3. Add the wet ingredients. Stir until smooth.
5. Pour into pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.
6. When cool, frost and eat.

Bagus Buster

Use bullets, checkboxes, or bubbles (shown), so you can add, delete, or reorder steps without worrying about sequenced numbers or letters.

- Preheat oven to 350 degrees.
- Grease and flour an 8-inch round baking pan.
- In a large bowl, sift and mix the dry ingredients.
- Add the wet ingredients. Stir until smooth.
- Pour into pan and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes.
- When cool, frost and eat.



We've been busted!