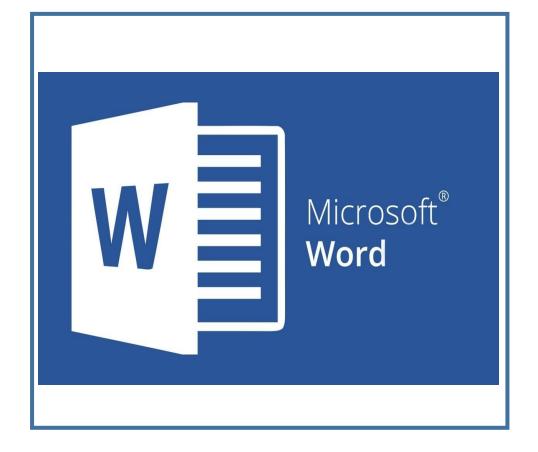


### **AL-Zahraa College of Medicine**





# Microsoft Word Lecture 3

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### **Objectives**

### اهداف المحاضرة

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of word processing concepts, features, and functionalities, enabling them to create and format professional documents.



### Introduction to Word Processing



Word processing is the use of computer software to create, edit, format, and print text-based documents. It is one of the most common and essential computer skills. The most popular word processor is **Microsoft Word**, but others include **Google Docs**, **Apple Pages**, and **LibreOffice Writer**.



### Introduction to Word Processing



#### **☐** Word Processing Basics

A word processor is a significant upgrade from a typewriter. Its core advantages are:

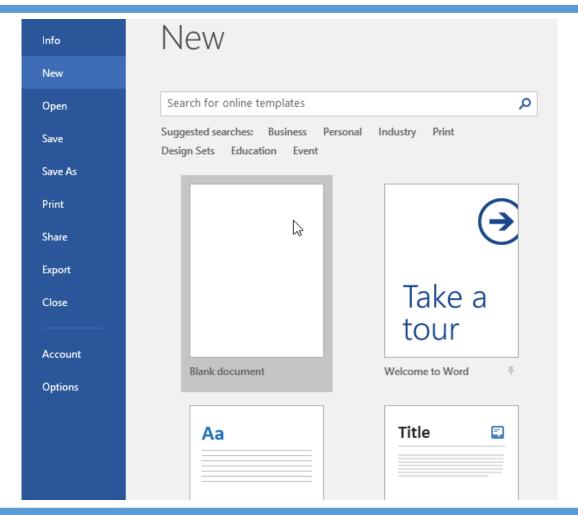
- Editability: You can change text anywhere in the document without re-typing the whole page.
- Formatting: Control the appearance of your text (fonts, colors, sizes) and layout (margins, spacing).
- Copy & Paste: Easily duplicate or move text and images.
- Spell & Grammar Check: Automated tools to catch errors.
- Save & Store: Documents are saved digitally for easy retrieval and future editing.
- Templates: Pre-designed documents for quick creation of resumes, letters, reports, etc.



## The Workspace: Navigating the Interface

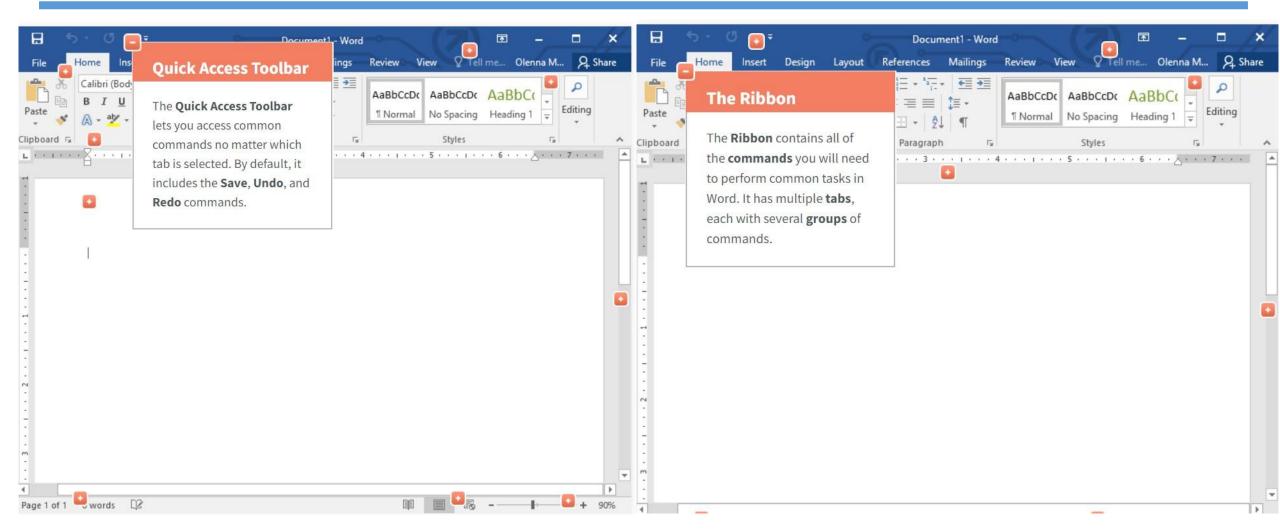


■ When you open Word for the first time, the Start Screen will appear. From here, you'll be able to create a new document, choose a template, and access your recently edited documents.



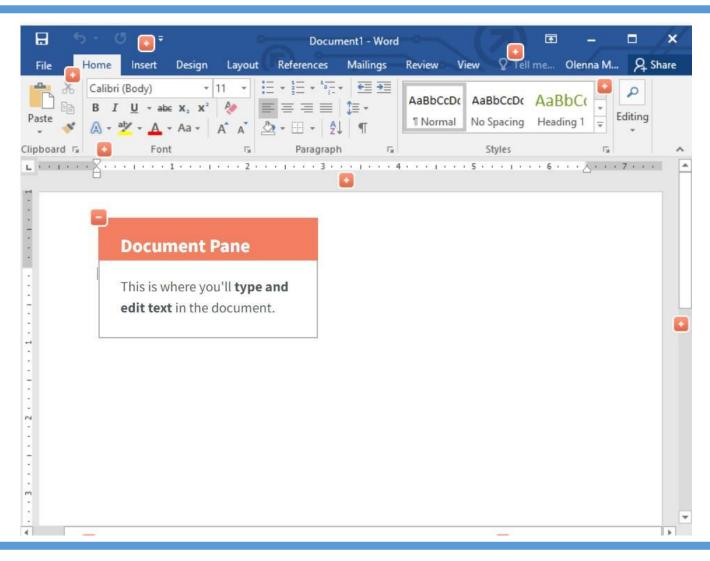






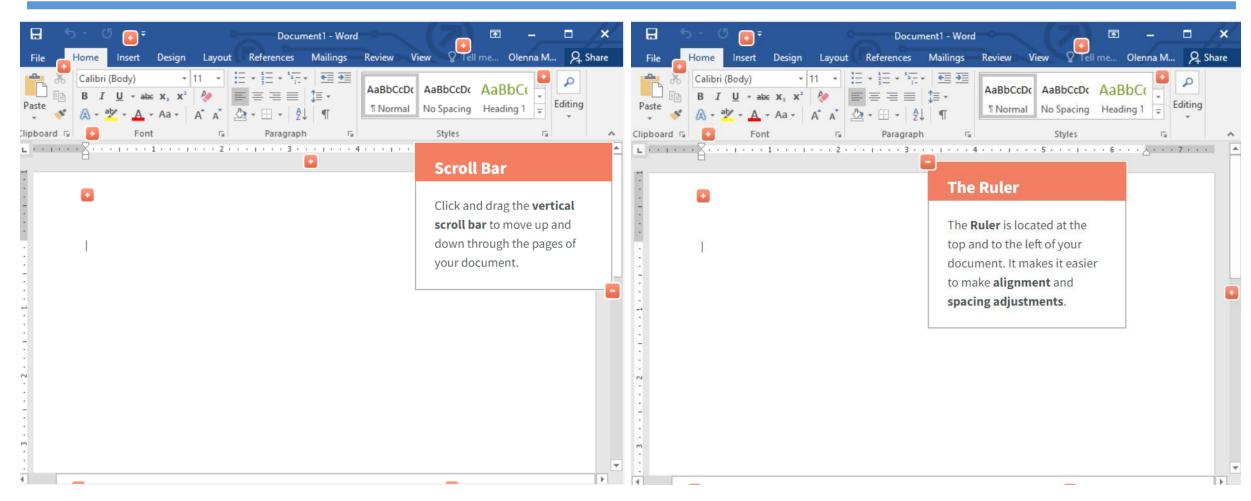






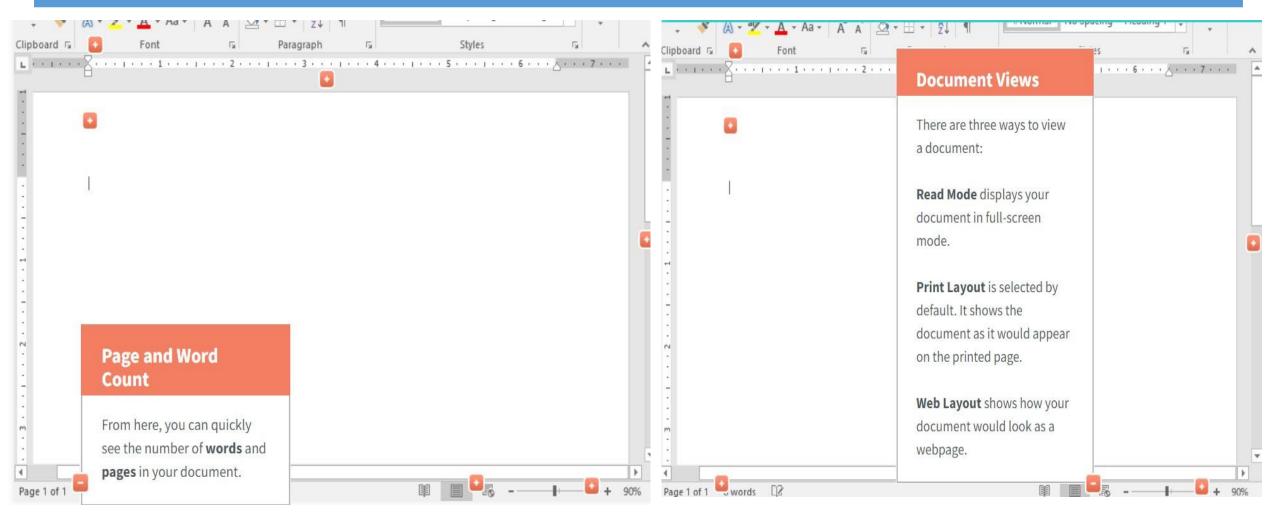






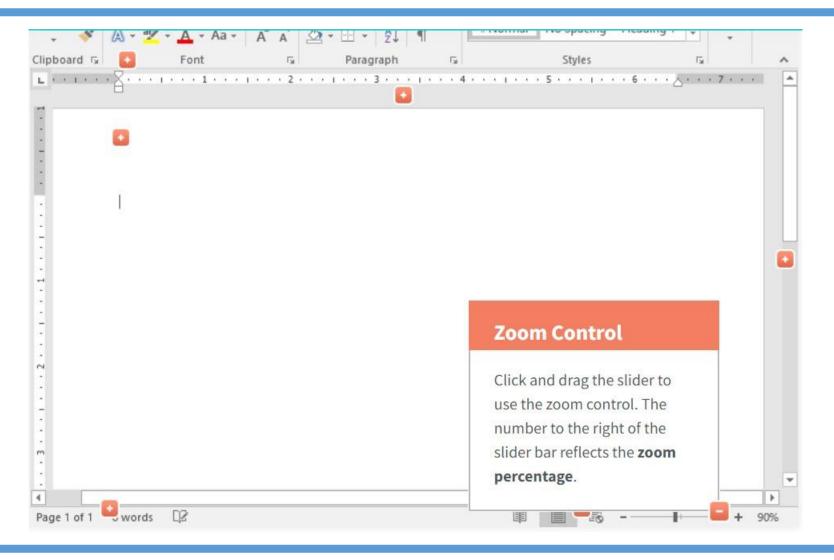










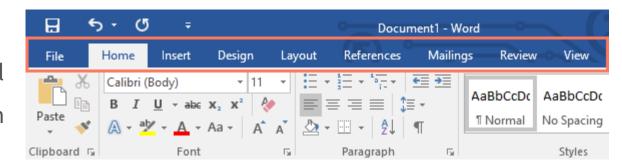


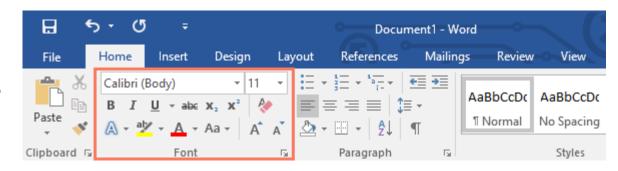




#### ☐ The Ribbon

- Word uses a tabbed Ribbon system instead of traditional menus. The Ribbon contains multiple tabs, which you can find near the top of the Word window.
- Tabs: Home, Insert, Draw, Design, Layout, References, Mailings, Review and View.
- Each tab contains several groups of related commands.
  For example, the Font group on the Home tab contains commands for formatting text in your document.

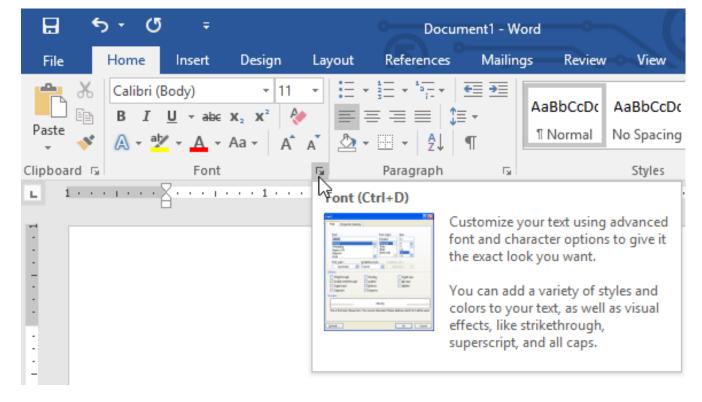








 Some groups also have a small arrow in the bottom-right corner that you can click for even more options.







#### ☐ Showing and hiding the Ribbon

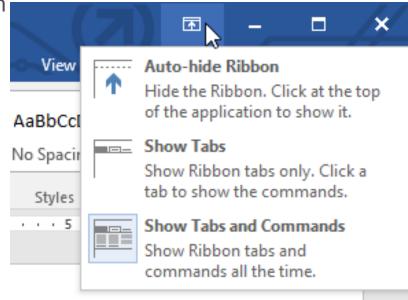
If you find that the Ribbon takes up too much screen space, you can hide it.

To do this, click the **Ribbon Display Options** arrow in the upper-right

corner of the Ribbon, then select the desired option from the drop-down

#### menu:

- Auto-hide Ribbon: Auto-hide displays your document in fullscreen mode and completely hides the Ribbon from view. To show the Ribbon, click the Expand Ribbon command at the top of screen.
- **Show Tabs**: This option hides all command groups when they're not in use, but tabs will remain visible. To show the Ribbon, simply click a tab.
- Show Tabs and Commands: This option maximizes the Ribbon. All of the tabs and commands will be visible. This option is selected by default when you open Word for the first time.







#### ☐ The Quick Access Toolbar

Located just above the Ribbon, the **Quick Access Toolbar** lets you access common commands no matter which tab is selected. By default, it shows the **Save**, **Undo**, and **Redo** commands, but you can add other commands depending on your needs

#### To add commands to the Quick Access Toolbar:

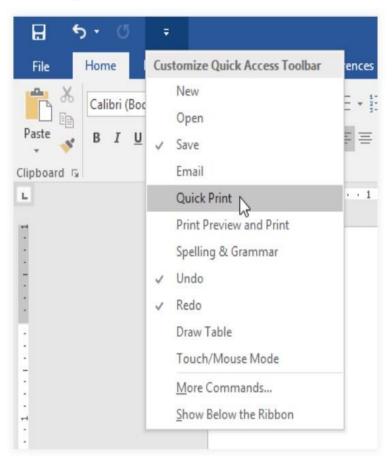
1 Click the **drop-down arrow** to the right of the **Quick Access Toolbar**.







2 Select the **command** you want to add from the menu.



3 The command will be **added** to the Quick Access Toolbar.





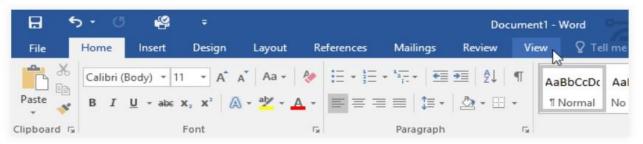


#### ☐ The Ruler

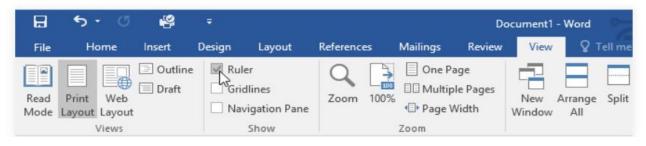
• The **Ruler** is located at the top and to the left of your document. It makes it easier to **adjust** your document with precision. If you want, you can hide the Ruler to create more screen space.

#### To show or hide the Ruler:

1 Click the View tab.



2 Click the checkbox next to **Ruler** to **show** or **hide** the Ruler.

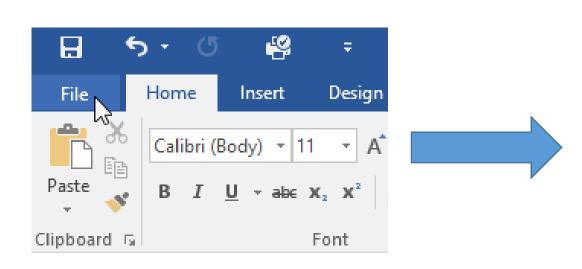


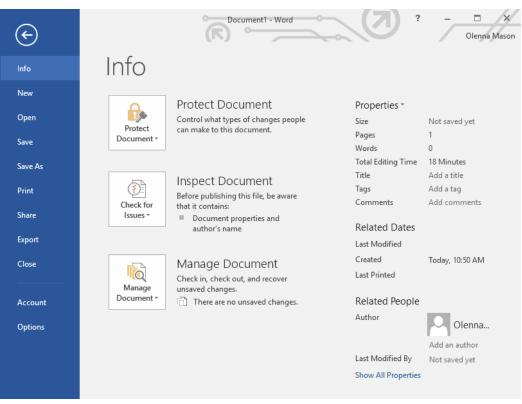




#### **☐** Backstage view

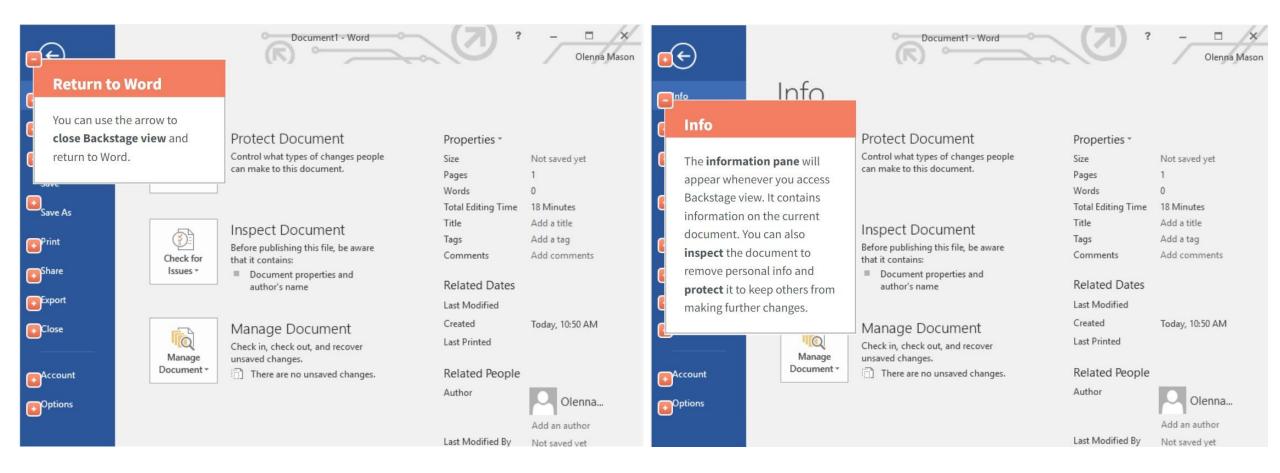
**Backstage view** gives you various options for saving, opening a file, printing, and sharing your document. To access Backstage view, click the **File** tab on the **Ribbon**.





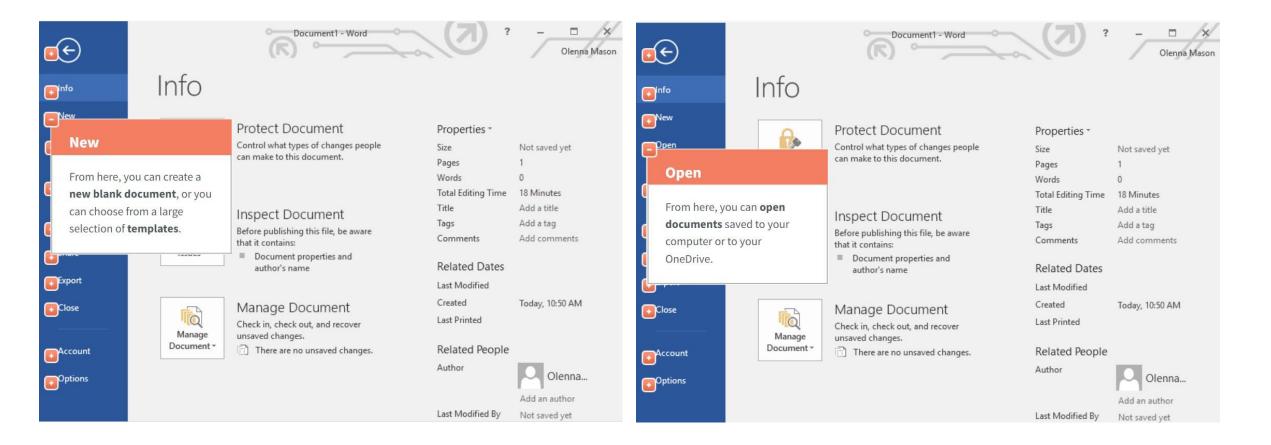






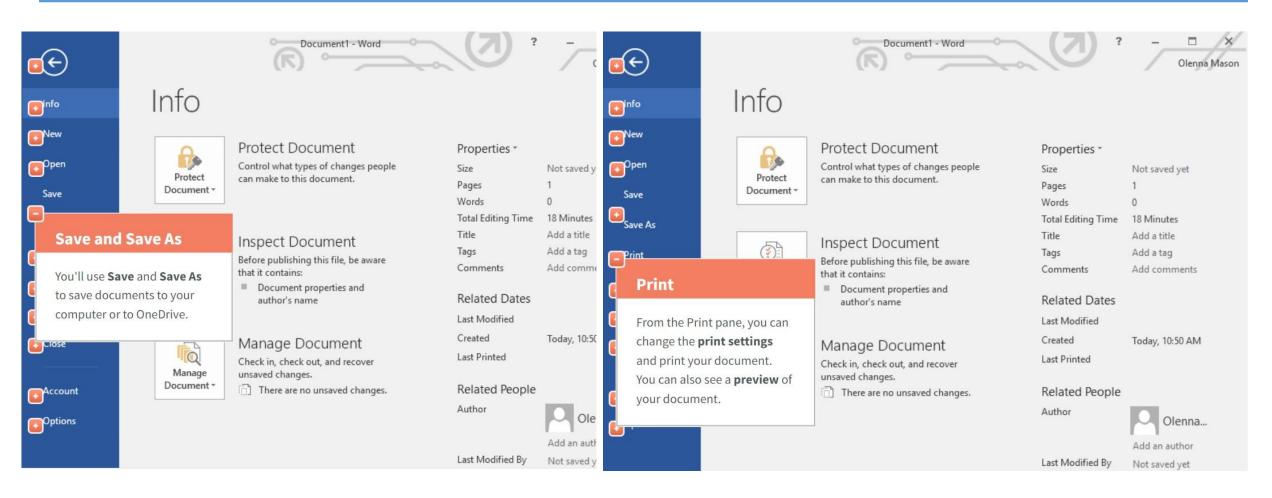






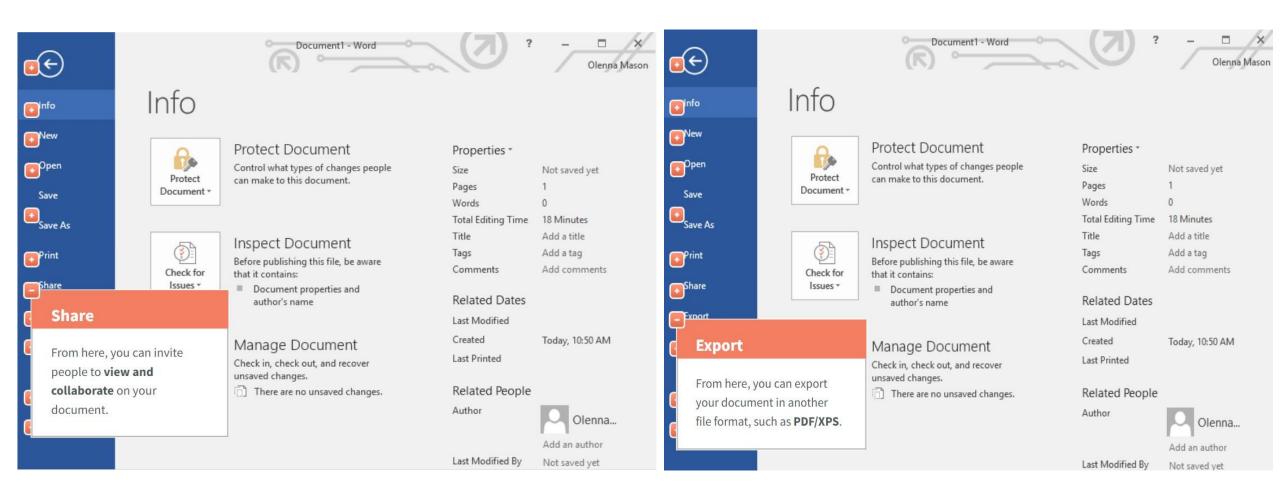






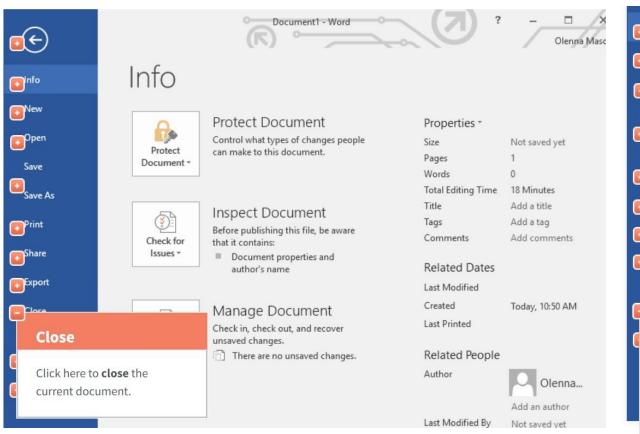


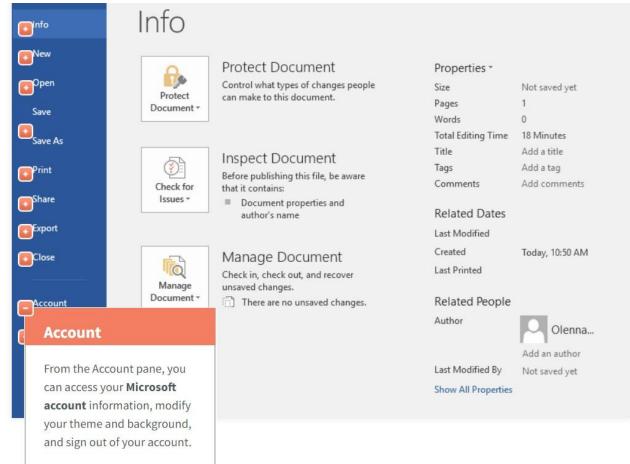






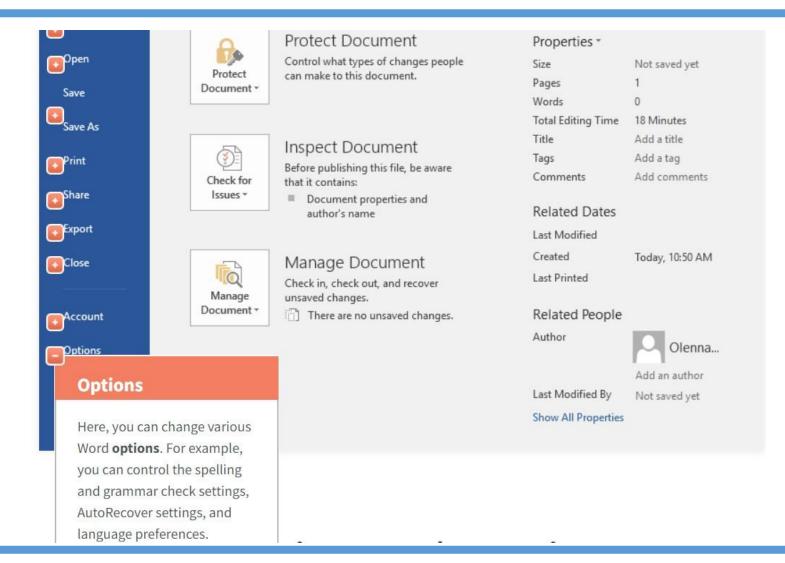
















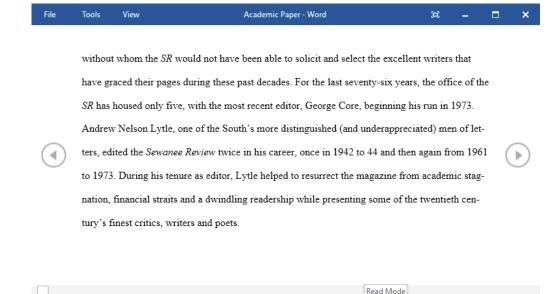
#### Document views and zooming

Word has a variety of viewing options that change how your document is displayed. You can choose to view your document in **Read Mode**, **Print Layout**, or **Web Layout**. These views can be useful for various tasks, especially if you're planning to **print** the document. You can also **zoom in and out** to make your document easier to read.

#### Switching document views

Switching between different document views is easy. Just locate and select the desired **document view command** in the bottom-right corner of the Word window.

Read Mode: This view opens the document to a full screen.
 This view is great for reading large amounts of text or simply reviewing your work.

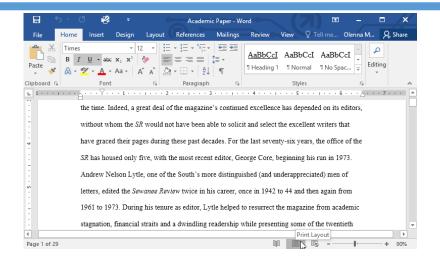


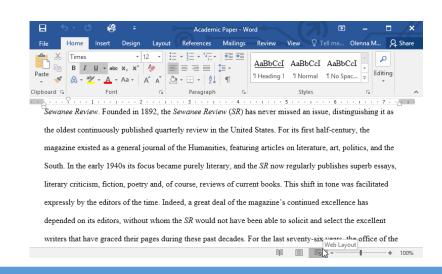




**Print Layout**: This is the default document view in Word. It shows what the document will look like on the printed page.

**Web Layout**: This view displays the document as a webpage, which can be helpful if you're using Word to publish content online.









#### Zooming in and out

To zoom in or out, click and drag the **zoom control slider** in the bottom-right corner of the Word window. You can also select the + or - **commands** to zoom in or out by smaller increments. The number next to the slider displays the current **zoom percentage**, also called the **zoom level.** 

ed on its editors, without whom the *SR* would not have excellent writers that have graced their pages during Zoom In



## Document Lifecycle: Creating, Editing, Opening, Saving, and Closing



### ☐ Creating a New Blank Document:

- Click the "File" tab and select "New"
- Choose "Blank Document" or select a template based on your needs

#### ☐ Opening an Existing Document:

- Click the "File" tab and select "Open"
- Browse to the location of the document you want to open
- Double-click on the document file to open it



## Document Lifecycle: Creating, Editing, Opening, Saving, and Closing



- ☐ Saving Your Work: The most critical habit.
- **First Save:** Ctrl+S or File > Save As. Choosing a location, naming the file, and selecting a format (.docx, .pdf, etc).
- ☐ Saving Changes to an Existing Document
  - Use "Save" to update changes to an already saved file.
  - Use "Save As" to create a new version or save changes under a different name/location
- ☐ Closing a Document: A Word document can be closed in several ways:

by clicking the X in the upper-right corner, using the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + W, or selecting File > Close from the menu."





- ☐ Text Creation: Basic text entry, using the Enter key for new paragraphs and Shift+Enter for a line break.
- ☐ The Art of Selection:
  - Click and drag.
  - Double-click to select a word.
  - Triple-click to select a paragraph.
  - Ctrl+A to Select All.
- **□** Core Editing Commands:
  - Copy (Ctrl+C): Duplicates the selected text.
  - Cut (Ctrl+X): Removes the selected text to be placed elsewhere.
  - Paste (Ctrl+V): Inserts the copied/cut text.
  - Paste Special: Options for pasting without formatting.





### **☐** Power Tools for Efficiency:

- Find (Ctrl+F): Locates specific text.
- Find and Replace (Ctrl+H): Allows you to search for a specific word or phrase in the document and replace it with another.

Example: Replacing "Zmcollege" with "ZMC" throughout the entire document.

• Undo & Redo (Ctrl+Z, Ctrl+Y): Your digital safety net.





#### **☐** Formatting: From Plain Text to Polished Document

#### A. Character/Text Formatting (Affects selected text):

- Font Face: Refers to the style or design of the text. Examples include Times New Roman, Calibri, Arial, and many others.
- Font Size: Indicates how large or small the text appears, and it is measured in points (pt).
- **Styles:** Used to add emphasis or change the appearance of text. Common styles include **Bold**, *Italic*, and <u>Underline</u>.
- **Highlighting and Font Color:** Used to emphasize important words or sections in a document by changing the text color or adding a background highlight.
- Advanced Effects: Include additional formatting options such as Subscript, Superscript, and various Text Effects (like shadow, glow, and outline) to enhance the appearance of text.





#### **B.** Paragraph Formatting (Affects entire paragraphs):

- Alignment: Controls how text is positioned horizontally on the page. The main alignment options are Left, Center, Right, and Justified.  $\blacksquare \equiv \equiv \blacksquare$
- Line Spacing: Determines the amount of vertical space between lines of text. Common options include Single, 1.5, and Double spacing. Proper line spacing is essential for readability and meeting academic formatting requirements.
- Indentation: Changes the space between text and the margin.
  - First Line Indent: Only the first line moves inward.
  - Hanging Indent: All lines except the first move inward.
- Bulleted and Numbered Lists: Used to organize information clearly.
  - Bulleted List: For unordered items.
  - Numbered List: For items in a specific order.



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#### **End of Session Questions**



- 1. Which of the following is NOT a popular word processor?
  - a) Google Docs
  - b) Microsoft Excel
  - c) Apple Pages
  - d) LibreOffice Writer
- 2. Which tab in the Ribbon contains the "Font" group?
  - a) Insert
  - b) Design
  - c) Home
  - d) Review



#### **End of Session Questions**



#### **Short Answer / Explanation Questions**

- 1. Explain the difference between "Save" and "Save As."
- 2. What are the three default commands in the Quick Access Toolbar?

#### **Scenario-Based / Application Questions**

- 1. You're writing a research paper and want to ensure all section headings look consistent. Which Word feature would you use, and why?
- 2. If you accidentally delete a paragraph, what is the quickest way to restore it?