

WRITING PROFESSIONAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

BY JACK COLA

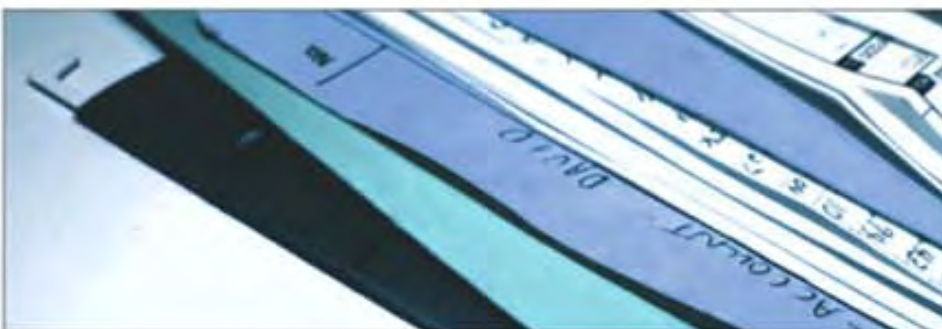


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Introduction



Whether you are a student, office working, part time Blogger, stay at home mum or simple a computer user, you may come across a time where you need to create a report of some kind. Even if you think you will never have to, but you are a regular Microsoft Office Word user, you may still want to read on as this eBook will give you some helpful and handy tips and hints about Microsoft Word 2007 that you might not be aware of.

This eBook is intended to help you create those reports and make them look professional. It also briefly covers what you should do a report and what you should not do in a professional report.

In my view, Microsoft Word 2007 has to be the best word processing software on the market today. Microsoft Word 2007 is packed with features, everything is easy to find and you can create extremely good looking documents.

When you finish reading this eBook, it is hoped that you have learnt a few handy features that you may have not known about to help you in the future to enhance your document presentation.

In the workplace, presentation is really important. If you present a document that was created in Notepad, and compare it to one that is presented nicely, which would you prefer to look at first? Exactly. The one that was presented nicely. So read have a read what is covered in this eBook, and create better looking Professional reports and documents.

As you may be aware, Microsoft Office 2007 is not free; however, there is a 60 day trial that you can download at <http://trial.trymicrosoftoffice.com>.

Alternatively you may want to consider a free alternative of Open Office, (<http://www.openoffice.org/>) however; the standard word processor is Microsoft Office. For more information, take a look at [6 Free Office Suites that are not Microsoft](#) on MakeUseOf.

Writing a Report

Below are some guidelines to follow that can help improve your report.

Identify Purpose

Before starting to write a report, **you** must first know why you are writing it in the first place. But your audience might not know so you must first clearly explain to the reader in once sentence what the purpose of the report is, and why you are writing it.

Identify Audience

The second step is that you must also make sure that you write the report so that your readers will be able to understand what you are talking about. You must identify what type of audience you have, whether they are young or old, educated or uneducated. The reader's knowledge of the subject of the report will greatly influence the information that you are required to include.

Know your topic well

If you write a report, you must know what you are talking about. So make sure you have researched the topic, and include all the relevant information to prove your point. Make sure that you come to a conclusion based on facts, and not personal opinion. Make sure the information you provide is correct, current, and information is well referenced. Also use a variety of resources such as journals, newspaper articles, books, websites, brochures, raw data, annual reports, speeches to help prove your point. Just don't stick with one source such as Wikipedia.

Structuring your report

In your report you must include the following:

- Title Page
- Executive Summary
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- The reports content
- Conclusion
- Recommendation
- Appendix
- Bibliography and References

Write, Edit, Proof Read and Finish

Once you have structured your report, it is time to fill out the headers with content. I personally find it best tackling a little bit of each section, and then bulking it up with information. You can do that if you want, or finishing each section as you go down the report structure. Make sure you focus on presenting your ideas and using supportive evidence rather than spelling and grammar first. Form your argument and for each section, and write a few sentences that show your main ideas. If you find something worth quoting, quote it.

Once the majority of your text is written, it is now time to read through it and make sure it flows well. Make sure you guide the readers understanding by starting sentences with words such as “This information shows...”, “In other words...”, “Similarly...” and make sure you highlight relevant and key points.

Now it's time to simply proof read, check for grammar and spelling, and ensuring that you have included all relevant information and it flows logically. It is best to leave at least one day to check, and proof read your work. Don't try to edit it straight after you think you have finished as you will tend to miss read what you have written. Get some sleep, and proof read it the next day.

The Report Checklist

Before you go and submit or hand in your report that you have worked so hard on, make sure you have done the following:

- Completed the title page with the Title, Your Name, Date, Who the report is for, and a possible description of what the report is about
- The contents page has appropriate headings and pages numbers are correct
- Make sure the introduction covers key points, the reports scope, and that it has a clear argument
- You have added captions above tables and below images/graphs
- Does the reports content present the information in a clear way, logical, factual, stay on topic, is to the point?
- Does the conclusion state the results, restate main idea's, and does not include any new information?
- Are the headings and sub headings clearly labeled?
- Are quotes relevant, up-to-date, and correctly referenced?
- Have you used page breaks where appropriate?

Useful MS Word Tools

Using Paste Special

For most of us, when we need to copy text or an image into Word, the Ctrl+V shortcut does just fine. But sometimes we might want to paste the copied data into another format, such as Excel data as an image, and this is where Paste Special button comes in to play.

Difficulty: Easy

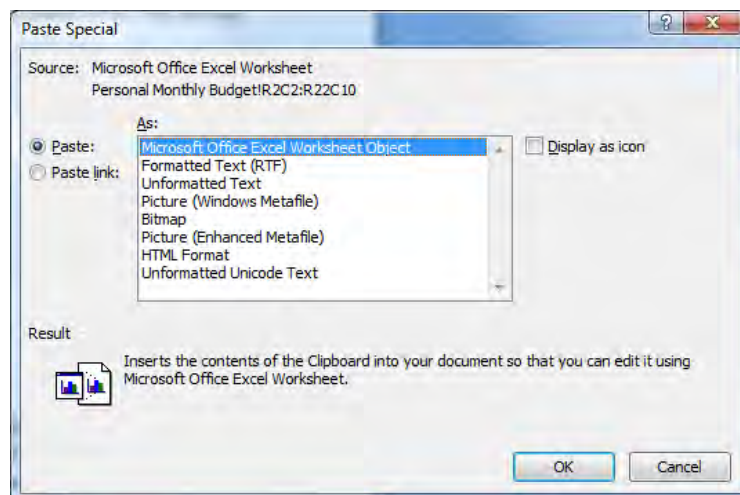
Location: Home Tab, Clipboard Group

Button Image:



To access the paste special, click on the home tab, and click on the paste special arrow. This will only appear if you have already selected something to copy.

One very good reason to use Paste Special is if you want to copy data from Microsoft Excel. If you just copy what you want and click paste, you will notice that it will insert the data as tables. However, if it is a large area of cells you want to paste, and you do not want to edit it, you may want to insert the cells as an image so you can paste it as an image, but have it still editable. This is how you do it.



In Microsoft Excel, select and highlight the cells that you want to copy and press Ctrl+C. In Microsoft Word, Select Paste Special as I have mentioned already. Then Select “Microsoft Office Excel Worksheet Object”.

If you do this, you can resize the data as it was an image, and if you double click, will be able to edit the values.

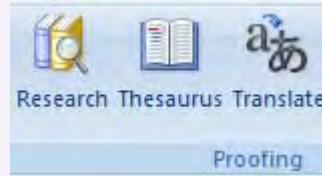
Using the Research Tool

Microsoft word has an inbuilt research tool that may help you with your research, dictionary and translation needs.

Difficulty: Easy

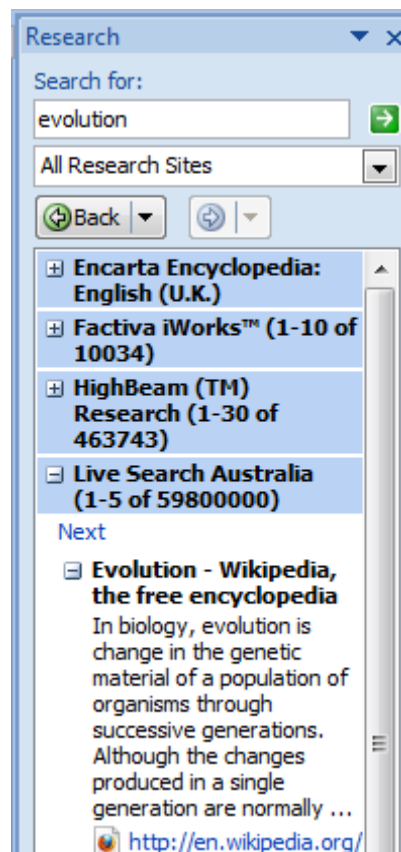
Location: Review Tab, Proofing Group

Button Image:



Just visit the **Review Tab**, and select **Research** in the **Proofing tab**.

In the right hand side, you will be presented with a sidebar which is your gateway to information right from within Microsoft Word.



For more information about this tool, visit:

<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/how-to-make-use-of-research-feature-in-microsoft-word-2007/>

Automatically Summarize Text

Difficulty: Moderate

Button Image:

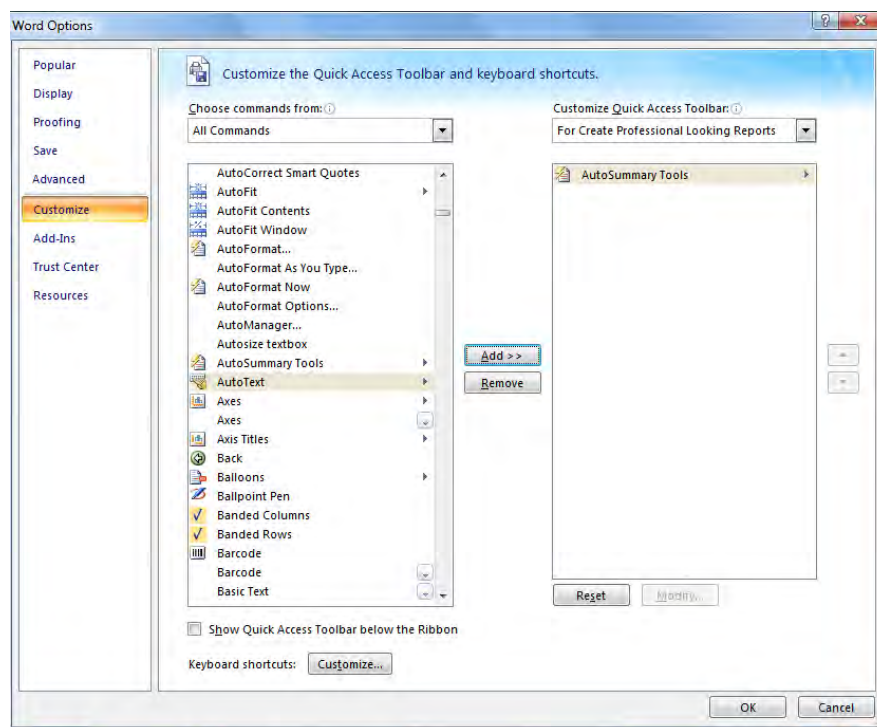
Location: Word Options → Quick access Toolbar



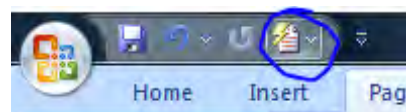
This useful feature was could be easily accessed in previous version of Microsoft Word, however in Office 2007, it is kind of hidden away. The Automatic Summery automatically searches through pages of text and can highlight, or extract useful information such as definitions and summaries. So instead of going through pages of pages of useless text, enable this feature and get your work done quicker. Although it is not related to creating better reports, it may create help you create better content for your report.

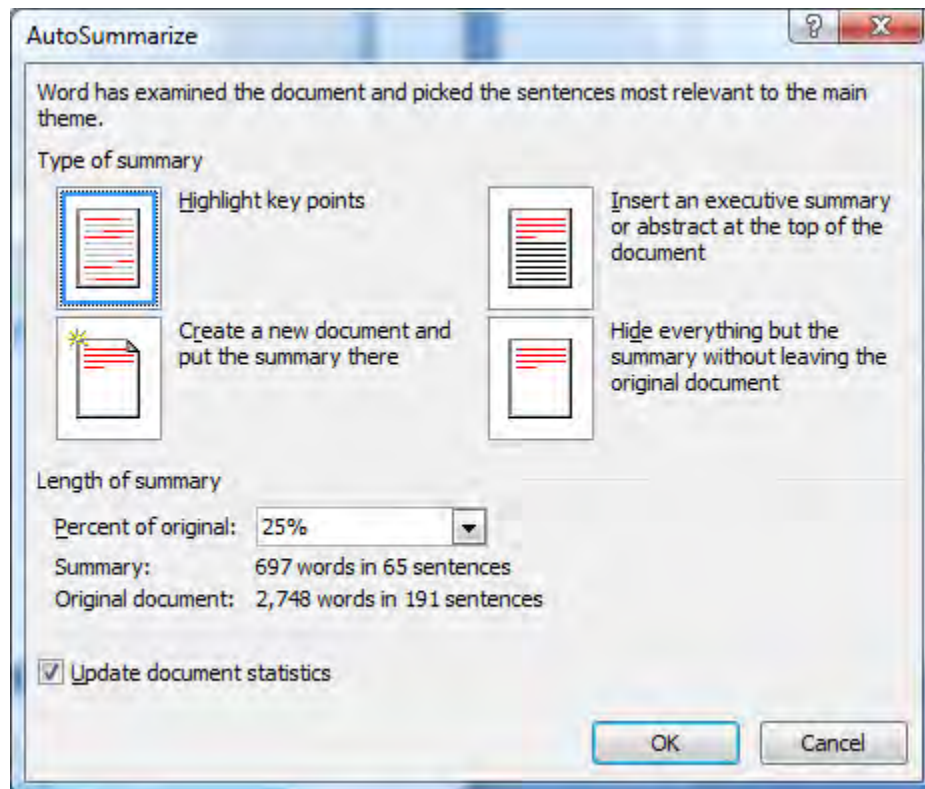
It's a bit hard and time consuming to enable, but once you've done it, it's simply a click of the button.

First click on the **Office Button**, and select **Word Options**. On the left column, select **Customize**, and then under Choose Command From, select **All Commands**. Scroll down, and you will see Auto Summary Tool. Click on **Add** and click **Ok**.



You will now see a button added to your Quick Access Toolbar. Simply click on it and select **AutoSummarize**. Choose your options and click Ok.





Microsoft Word will search through the document and Highlight the relevant key points for you to read over. It is a great way if you are short on time to read something!

Freeze Part of your Word Document

You may find yourself writing something on page 6 of your report while always referring to a table or image on page 2. So instead of that constant scrolling up and down wearing your mouse out, you may find it useful to freeze part of your word document. By using the split command, you can split your word document in two sections that allows you to easily look at past information in your document.

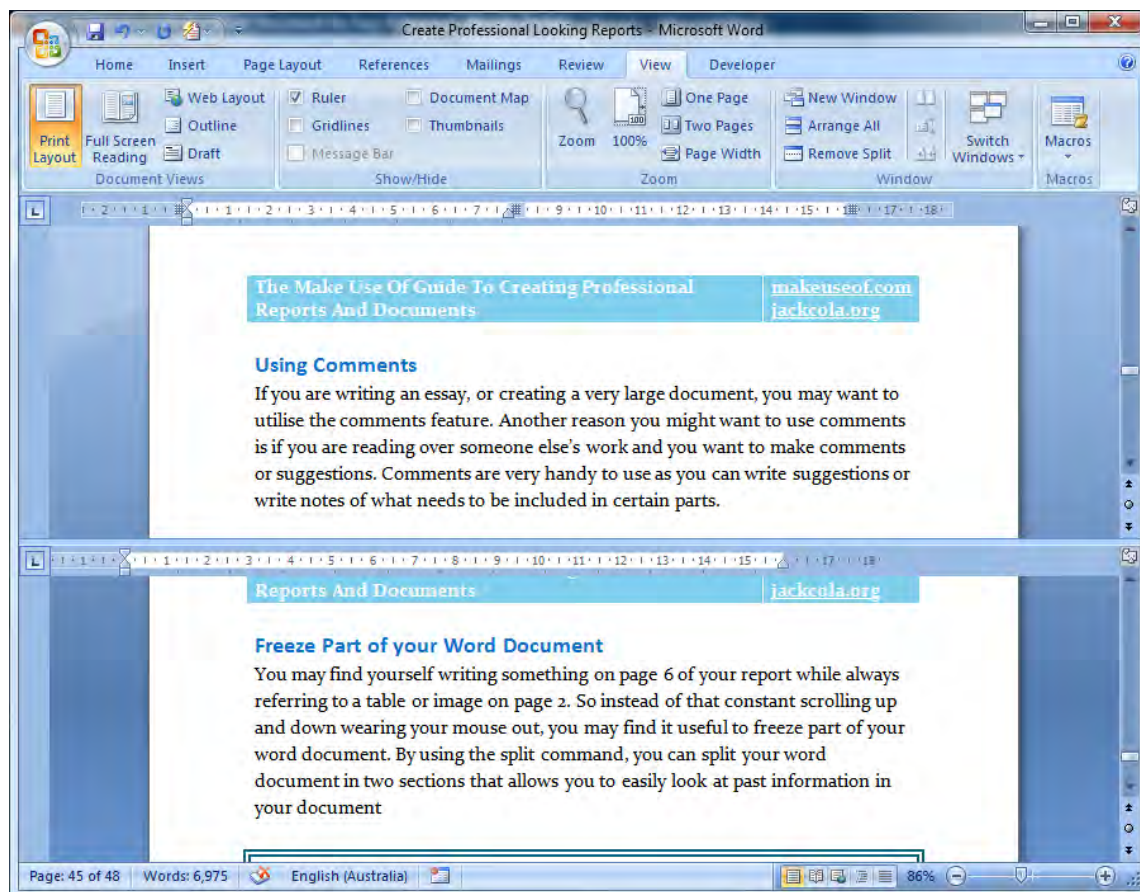
Difficulty: Easy

Button Image:



Location: View Tab, Window Group, Split button.

In the **view tab, window group**, click on split. Move your cursor to where you want it and **click**. You will now have two screens both with scrolling abilities. To remove the split screen, simply click **remove split**. More information about this can be found at <http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/how-to-freeze-a-part-of-your-word-document-for-easy-reference/>



Layout & Design

The presentation of a report is what gets someone to read a report in the first place, and that is why it is crucial that your report is well presented.

If someone had the choice of four reports to read, what will they choose?

- A) The report hand written
- B) The report printed in black and white
- C) The report printed on normal A4 paper in color
- D) The report printed in color, has a catchy title page, neatly bounded, and looks awesome?

I'm guessing they will mostly pick 'D' and read that report first.

The front cover is not the only reason why they might pick your report up first, it also needs to look easy to read. Having a quick flick through the pages will also need to give a good impression. That is why you need to spend some time on your headers and footers, and the reports styles and themes.

How the text and images have been laid out and the formatting is also crucial to get a good first impression of your report, and for it to look professional.

Although most people tend to go with the plain old default Word 2007 style, this looks amateurish and unprofessional; so it needs to change.

Formatting may seem like a difficult task, but if you have that creative mind, and catch match colors quite well, you will have fun with customizing the reports themes.

These are only some of the ways that your report design can stand out from the rest and be professional.

This section will cover:

- Creating a Title Page
- Creating a Contents Page
- Creating Your Header and Footer
 - Adding Page Numbers
- Formatting
 - Font
 - Paragraphs
 - Styles and Themes
 - Creating Customary Headers and Font Styles
 - Creating Document templates

Creating Professional Reports and Documents

- Illustrations & Pictures
- Page Breaks
- Captions
- Using Quick parts & automated fields
- Page Borders

Creating a Title Page

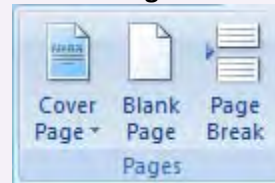
Having a title page is a great (or the best) way to grab the reader's attention. If your title page is well presented, this increases the change of the reader picking up the document over another one. Since the title page is usually the first thing people see when reading a report, let's see how we can create one!

If you are like me, you might find that you lack artistic skill. Don't worry too much about that as Microsoft Word has built in title pages that you can simple choose from.

Difficulty: Easy

Location: Insert Tab, Pages Group

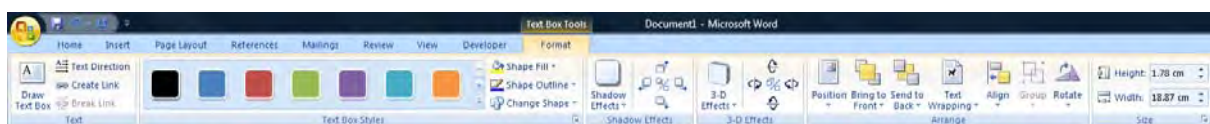
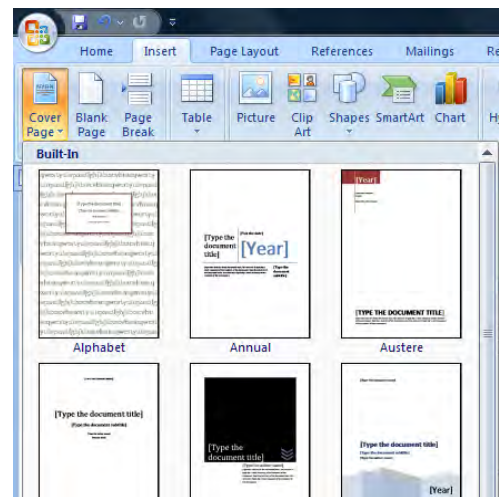
Button Image:



To create your cover page, simply go to the **Insert Tab** and in the **Pages group**, click **cover page**.

From here it's simply just selecting the design you want. However, you may find that all your other peers have the same or a simpler title page to yourself, so why not customize it, and make it a bit more unique.

If you click on the text boxes and some of the background colors, you will see a new Tab appear called **Format**. If you browse through there, you can customize the color scheme.



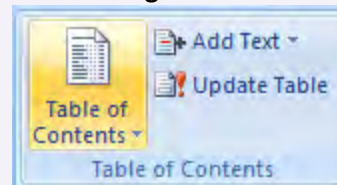
Creating a Contents Page

Reports can vary in size from less than 10 pages to over 1000 pages. So to easily find pages, reports should have a contents page. If you have created a contents page before by hand, you would have found that it was very hard to keep the pages numbers updated. One little change may mean that you would have to change 10 or more numbers. Thankfully, Word 2007 does this automatically.

Difficulty: Easy

Location: Reference Tab, Table of Contents Group

Button Image:



To create a Contents Page, it is a two step process. First you have to insert the Contents Page component, then create and organize the Styles for the headings. This will be covered later though.

To insert a contents page click on the **References Tab**, and under **Table of Contents**, click on **Table of Contents**.

As you can see, you have to options. You can create an Automatic Table, or a Manual Table. Click on one of the Automatic Tables.

You will then be shown this text. Don't worry, we will populate this later.



Update Table...

Table of Contents

No table of contents entries found.

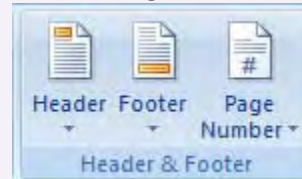
Creating your Header and Footer

Headers and Footers are important in reports as the main purpose is to provide information about the report on every page, and include the page numbers. The header of the document should contain the title of the report, and possible the name of who created it and what is the main section you are currently looking at. The footer on the other hand should include the page numbers, date of publication, and other administrative information that is required.

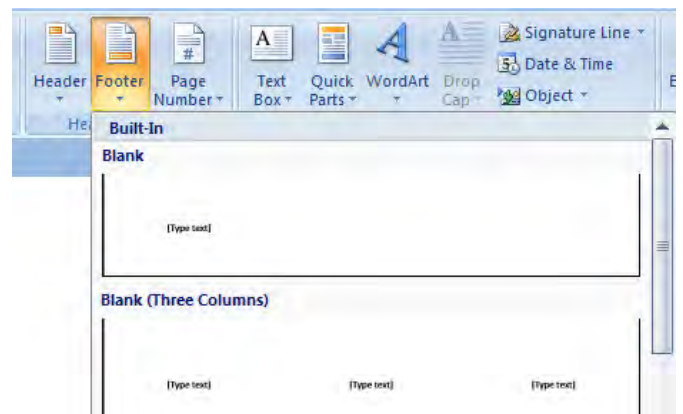
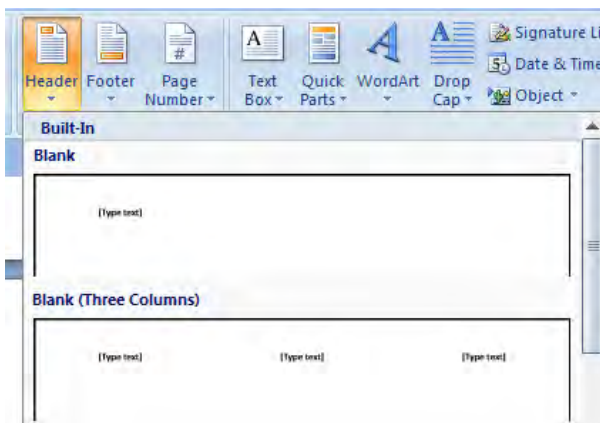
Difficulty: Easy

Location: Insert Tab, Header & Footer Group

Button Image:



To create a header or footer, in the **Insert Tab**, in the **Header & Footer** group, click on what you want to create.

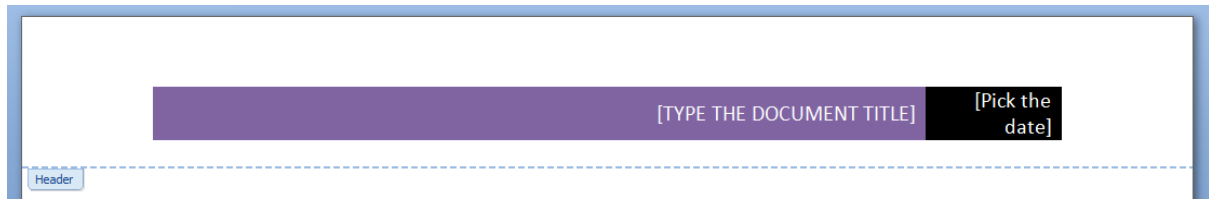


There are a whole bunch of default headers and footers that you can choose from, but to stand out from all those users you do the standard headers and footers, you may want to create your own. This is how to do it.

Near the top of the page, where there is no text, double click on the white space. You will then go into the header design mode. If you have the skills to use fonts, styles, text or images, you can create your own header. If you lack those skills a bit, you can choose a header that you like, and customize it a bit.

Creating Professional Reports and Documents

To demonstrate, I am going to pick a default header and customize it. I have chosen this header.



I have entered the title, and chose a date. Now I am going to change the colors and font. To do this, I simply have gone to the Insert Tab, Text group and clicked on Word Art. I entered my text, and in the Word Art Tools, Format tab, you can easily customize colors and styles.



Adding Page Numbers

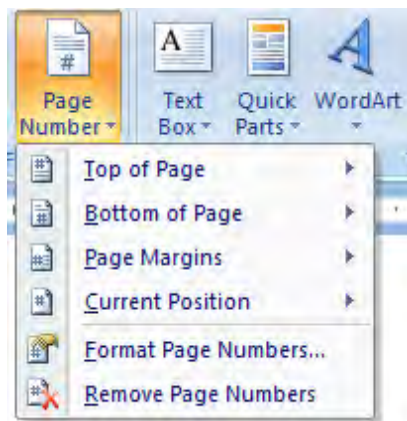
Difficulty: East to Moderate

Location: Insert Tab, Header & Footer Group.
Also Quick Parts in the Text Group

Button Image:

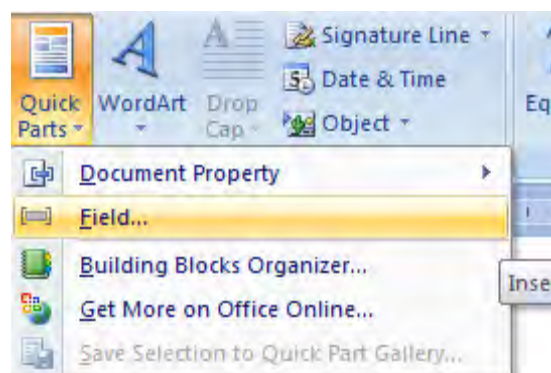


I am going to add page numbers to the Footer. To do this, go to the **Header & Footer** group in the **Insert** Tab, and click on **Page Numbers**. Choose your position and the format you would like.



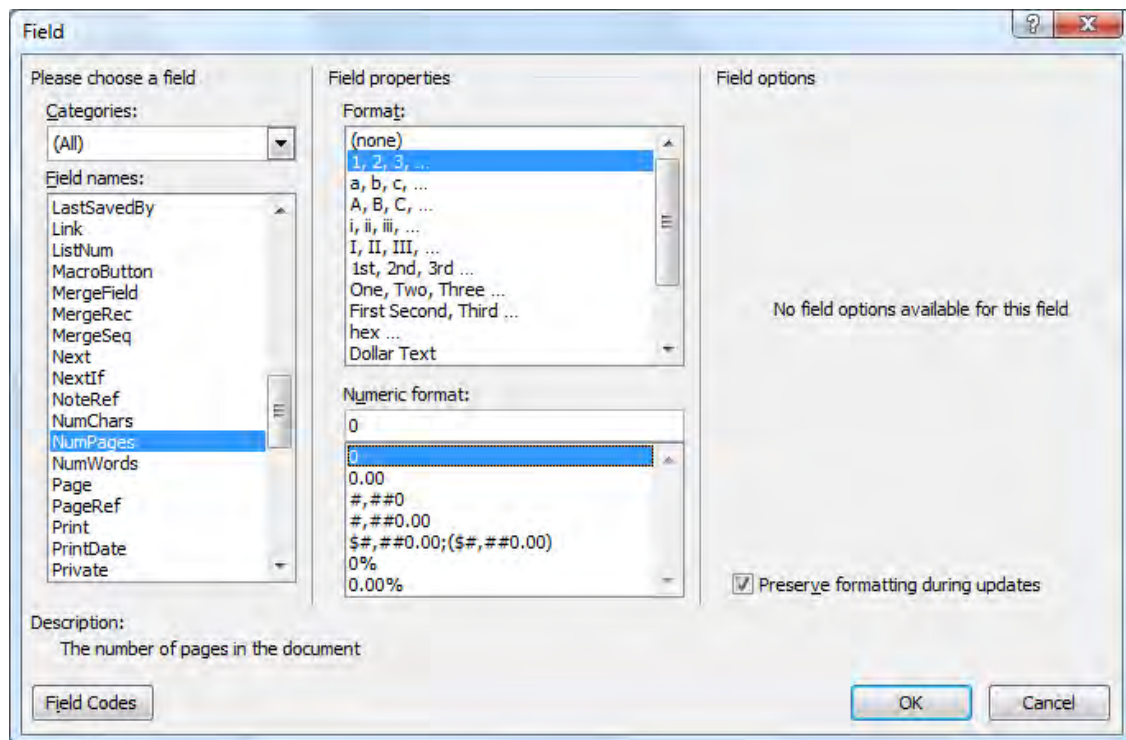
I have chosen this style 1 but I don't really like the color, and I'd prefer it to show "Page 1 of xx". To change the format, follow these instructions:

First select the page number. In the **Insert** tab, Text group you will see an item called **Quick Parts**. From the dropdown menu, select **field**.



In the field name section, select NumPages, and then choose your format. NumPages gives you the number of pages in the document.

Creating Professional Reports and Documents

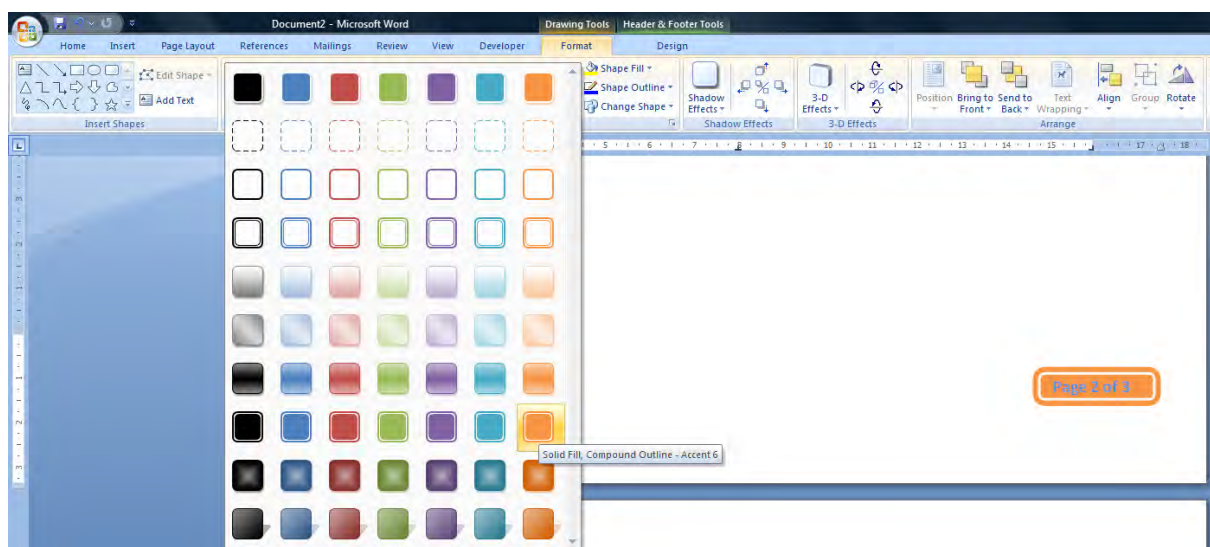


Click on Ok, and the number of the number of pages will appear. Now all you have to do is just add your text such as page x of, and change your font. It now looks like this:



However, I still don't like the brown, so let's change the color to orange.

Select the brown image, go to **Format** under **Drawing Tools**, and select the color, and style that you like.



We have now changed the footer and page number to something we like.

Creating Professional Reports and Documents

If you like, you can change the footer to something else other than just a page number. Follow the same steps as you would to create a header.

Formatting

Difficulty: Easy

Location: Home Tab, Font and Paragraph Group's

Button Image:



Font

It is a proven fact that the better the report looks, the more people that are likely to read it. This means that choosing the right font, spacing and coloring is something that should not be missed.

If you don't have an artistic mind, Microsoft Word has default themes that can choose from that can customize these settings. But has you should already know, your font, text size, color and styles can all be changed in one simple location. You can find this in the **Home Tab**, in the **Font Group**.

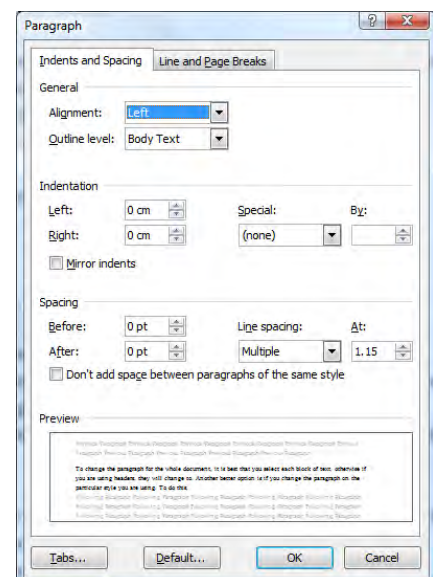
You need to make sure that you choose a suitable font for your report. If you choose Times New Roman, you may be considered lazy, if you choose Windings, well... I don't think I need to explain that. So make sure you choose a font that is easy to read and suits the report.

Sometimes you may find that you want to write text vertically instead of horizontal, maybe on a picture or to save space. It is quite easy to do in word, simple select the **Insert Tab**, **Text Group** and select **Drop Cap**. Try to be consistent if you decide to use Drop Cap.

Paragraphs

If you want to have your lines double spaced, or single spaced, you need to change the format of the paragraphs. By changing the spacing, you can make a document easier to read, or give the impression that it is longer and that you have put more work into. There are many more possible reasons that you want to change the paragraphing.

To change the paragraph for the whole document, it is best that you select each block of text; otherwise if you are using headers in your report, they will change to. Another better option is if you change the paragraph on the particular style you are using.



To do this, in the **Home Tab**, in the **Style Group**, right click on the style you want to change and select **Modify**. Then click on the **Format Button**, and select **Paragraph**. You can then

change your paragraphing in terms of spacing, indentation and alignment. Then click **ok** to the relevant open dialog boxes. If you only want to change a certain part of the document, simple select what you want to change, **right click** on the highlighted text and select **Paragraph**. You will be presented with the same dialog box to change.

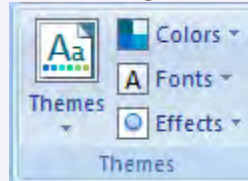
Styles and Themes

As a University Student, I often notice that my friend's assignments all look the same in terms of looks (not content). That is, with the blue, normal, default headings that Word 2007 uses. I always point out that they can very easily change the color scheme so it's a bit different to everyone else's. It is something that is really easy to do. It looks really unprofessional and amateurish if you just leave a default theme. If you are a creative person, then here is your time to shine. Make it look impressive.

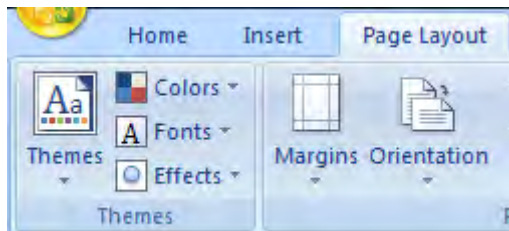
Difficulty: Easy

Location: Page Layout Tab, Themes Group

Button Image:



In the **Page Layout** tab in the **Themes** group, select **Themes**.



Then just simply hover your mouse over each theme and find one that you like. To further impress your marker, it might be a good idea to make your very own custom theme. You can simply select different Colors, Fonts, and Effects from the buttons that you can see on the image above.

Creating Customary Headers and Font Styles

Creating your own Headers and Font styles can be fun. It also helps with the overall theme of the report. Try to make the headers easy to read and make them stand out when quickly flipping through the pages.

Difficulty: Easy

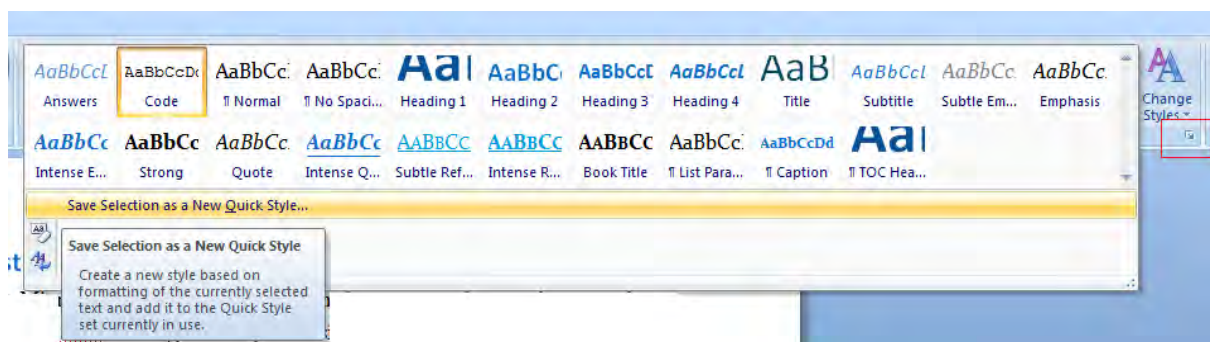
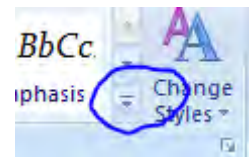
Location: Home tab, Styles Group

One thing that Microsoft Word 2007 really emphasizes over the previous version is the use of Styles. Styles are a great way to easily manage the different types of font, and helps maintain the font's consistence throughout the document.

For example, you want to write some code throughout the document, it might be wise to create a new style called 'Code', so you can simple have all your code exactly the same and it saves you time from changing the font style, size and color.

Say you want to write your code in another style, then start out by selecting the font that you want to use. This font is Courier New at size 10.

Once you have your style, colour, and paragraphing all sorted out, simply Highlight part of the text, right click on the Styles Drop down menu, and select Save Selection as New Quick Style. You can then pick a name the style, and click modify to select it for "This document only" or all documents based on this template.



Creating Document templates

Difficulty: Moderate

Location: Accessed by saving a new document

If you find yourself often creating the same headers, footers, page numbers, title and contents pages, you may find it easier if you simply create your own Document Template. It's actually quite easy to do and you will save yourself a lot of time in the future. The other good thing is that all your documents will have the same style, so you know it's yours. The best thing to do to create your new document is to start from a blank page.

However, if you have already stylized a previous document (with headers and footers), just duplicate the file and delete all the unnecessary text that you don't want to appear in the new document template. Because whatever you see on that page, will open when you open a new document with that template.

Have a look at this Microsoft article for a more in-depth look at creating templates.

<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/word/HA100307541033.aspx>

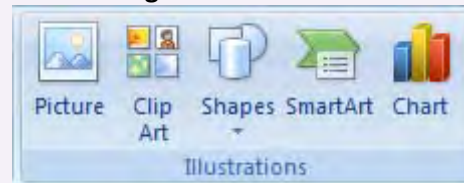
Illustrations & Pictures

Illustrations and pictures are an effective way to help get your point across to the reader. A report will not be a report if it is not filled with graphs and images. It is important that you place images appropriately. Make them centered in the middle of the page, or move them in line with text.

Difficulty: Easy

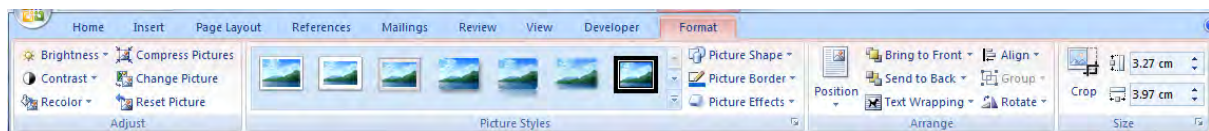
Location: Insert Tab, Page Illustrations Group

Button Image:



Inserting a picture is the easy step. You can simple use the cut and paste command, or you can insert a picture by going to the **Insert Tab, Illustrations group**, and select **Picture**.

Once your picture is inserted, a new tab will appear. This allows you to customize your image, including its placement.



The options that you should definitely use are in the **Arrange Group**.

It is important when you place the image to make sure you have set an appropriate text wrapping. In the **Picture Tools, Format Tab, Arrange Group**, there is an option called text wrapping. I would recommend setting the image as Square. This allows you to move the image freely around the document and allows you to place it wherever you would like. Most of the other Text Wrapping options should be self explanatory.

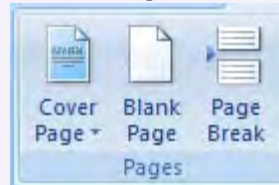
Page Breaks

In a report, Page Breaks is a MUST. Do not press the enter key 10 times to create a page. That is a report no-no. You should use a page break an every new section. For example contents page to introduction, introduction to the body of the report, body of the report to conclusions etc. Also use the page break in the body of the report to separate sections.

Difficulty: Easy

Location: Insert Tab, Pages Group

Button Image:



If you want to move text to a new page, simply move the cursor to the start of the paragraph and press that **Page Break** button that can be found in the **Insert Tab, Pages group**.

Captions

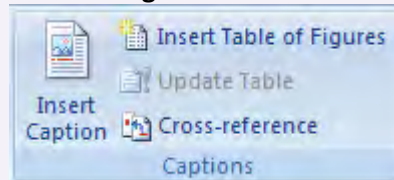
Table and captions should be one of the most used things in report writing; however it can sometimes be omitted. I am not sure why as they are really easy to add to a picture or a table. It also helps a lot with referencing.

A caption is mostly just one line of text that describes what a picture, graph, or table is about (and should be located at the bottom of the picture and above a table)

Difficulty: Easy

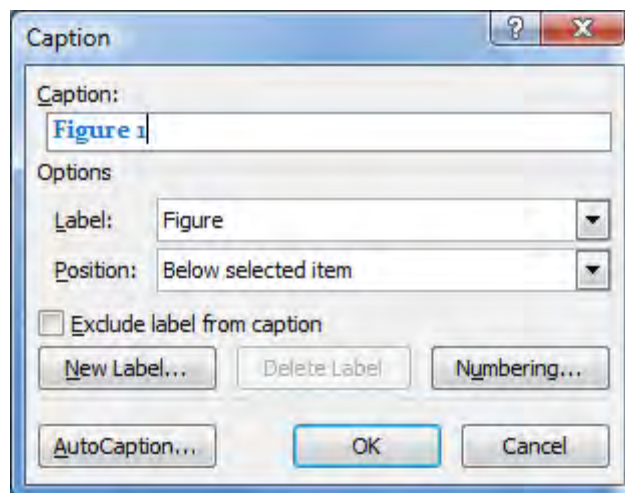
Location: Right Click on Image/Table and Reference Tab, Captions Group

Button Image:



To insert a caption, simple **right click** on the image you want to add a caption to, and select **Add Caption**.

Simple add your Caption text, and configure your options. By adding a caption, it also allows you to reference a particular image automatically.



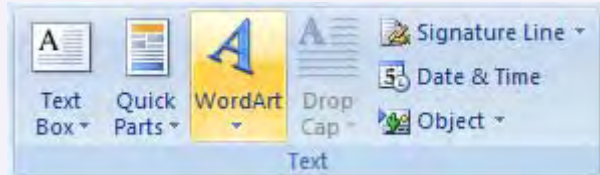
Using Quick parts & automated fields

Quick Parts and automated fields are a really good way to help automate simple things like titles, names, dates and page numbers. The good thing about them is that they update automatically.

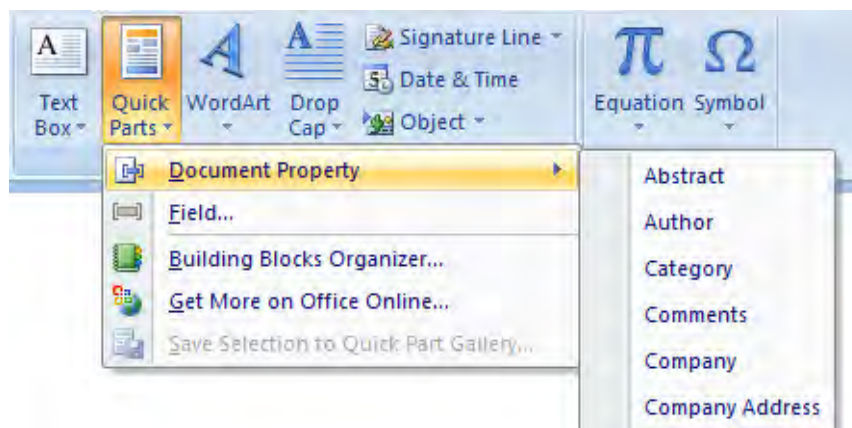
Difficulty: Moderate

Location: Insert Tab, Text Group

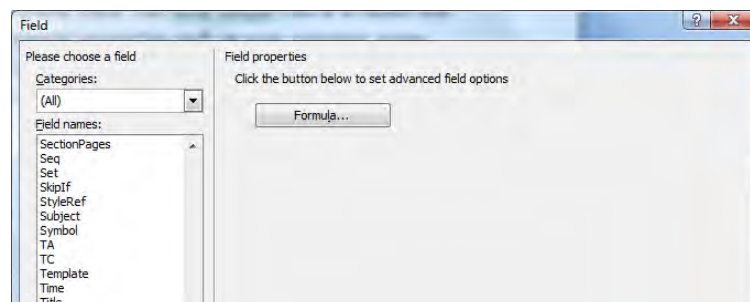
Button Image:



You can find Quick Parts in the **Insert Tab**, in the **Text Group** and select **Quick Parts**. There are quite a few menus and selections that you can do in Quick Parts. The simplest one is to insert text into the document of the document properties such as your company name, author, publish date, title etc. Just click on the **Quick Part** button, select **Document Properties**, and choose your item that you want to include in the document you are working on.



Another option that you can select is **Fields**. If you select **Fields**, you will be presented with a lot of options that you can insert into your document. You might want to check them out or go through them as there are some very good options to choose from. Anything that you need added can most likely be found here. If you want to get the current page, you can get it by choosing **Page**. To display the number of pages in the document, select **NumPage**.



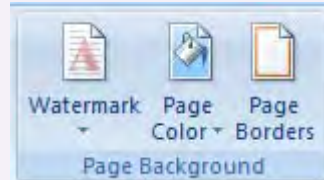
Page Borders

A page boarder just gives the report that finishing touch; however it is acceptable to omit it on reports. Page boarders are easy to insert, and they can not only be used for the entire page, but for a selected paragraphs.

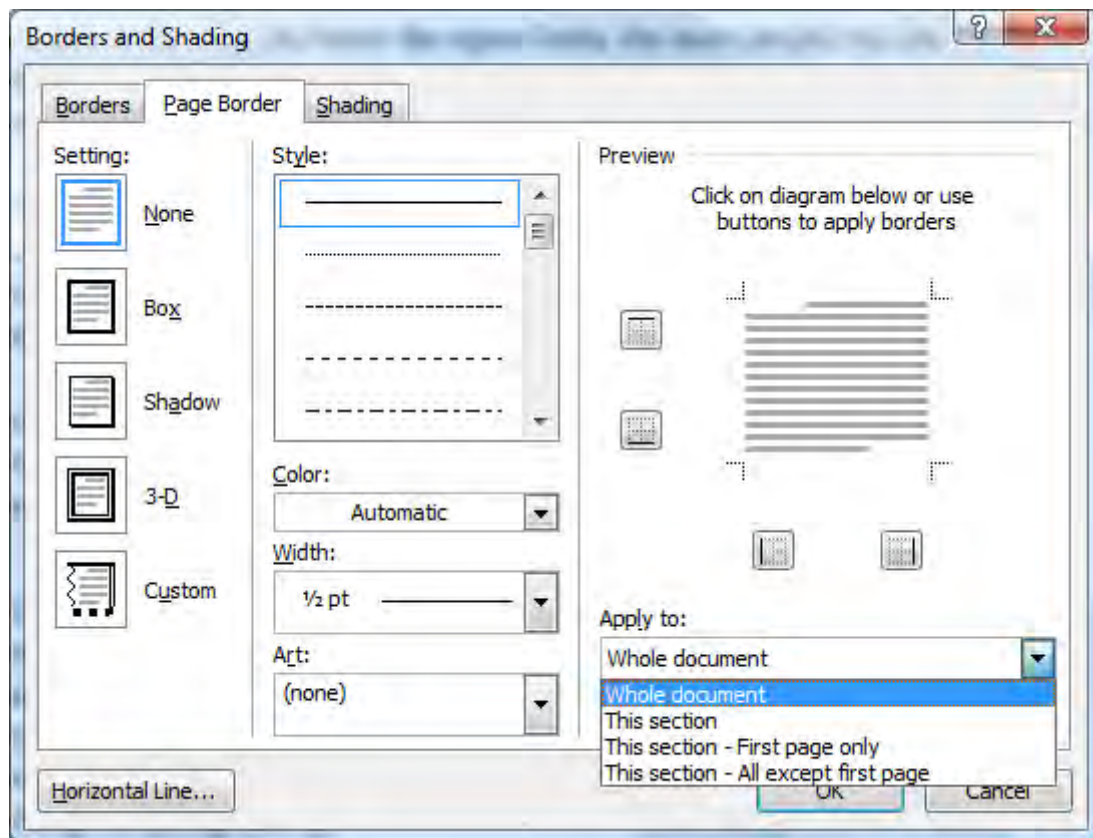
Difficulty: Easy

Location: Page Layout Tab, Page Background Group

Button Image:



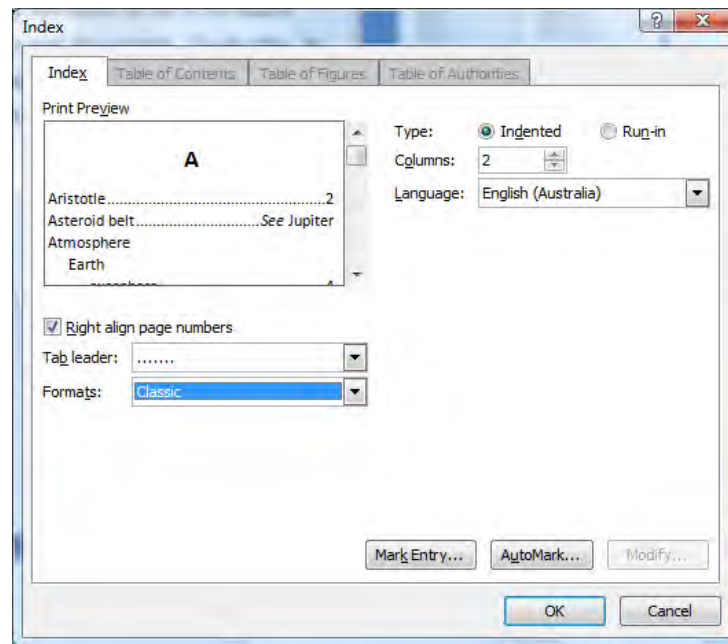
To insert a page board, simple select the **Page Layout** tab, in the **Page Background** group, select **Page Borders**. It's as simple as that.



Mark Entry

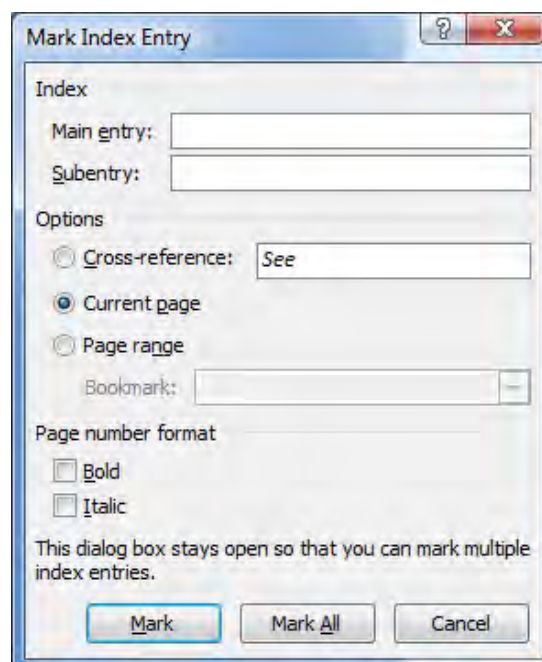
[illegible]

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Once you have chosen your format, just click **Ok**. Your index will be created but you will find that there are no entries. To add entries to your document, in the **Reference Tab, Index Group**, click on **Mark Entry**.

From here, all you have to do is highlight the word that you want to appear in your index, and then just click on **Mark**. Microsoft Word does the rest, and if there are duplicate words that you select, it will give the word the correct page numbers in the index. Once you have gone through your finished report from top to bottom, your index should be complete. Remember to update the Index table when you are done by **right clicking** on the Index table and selecting **Update Field**.



Creating Bibliographies

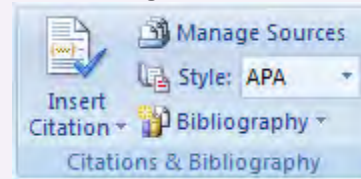
Not only with report writing, but writing essays as well, referencing and using Bibliographies are much needed. You may find it hard to remember if the publisher goes before or after the page number, but Microsoft Word makes creating Bibliographies very easy to use. The other good thing is that you can easily reference the sources through your document.

When inserting a Bibliography, you must first know what style of Bibliography is required. The standard style is APA, but there are other styles to choose from.

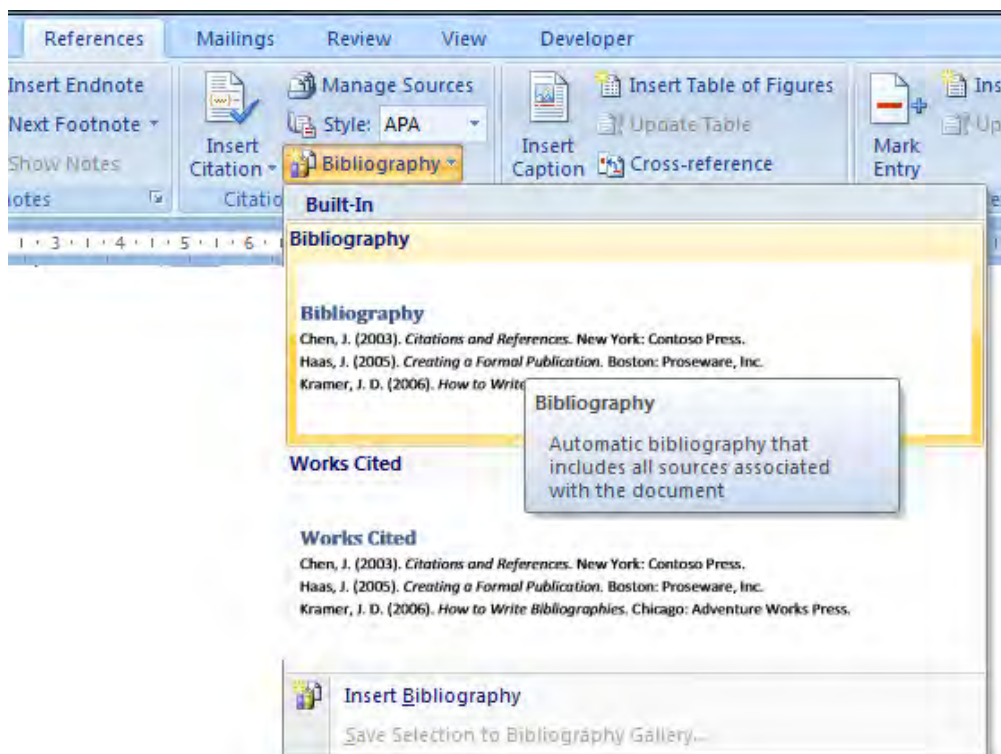
Difficulty: Easy

Location: Reference Tab, Citations & Bibliography Group

Button Image:

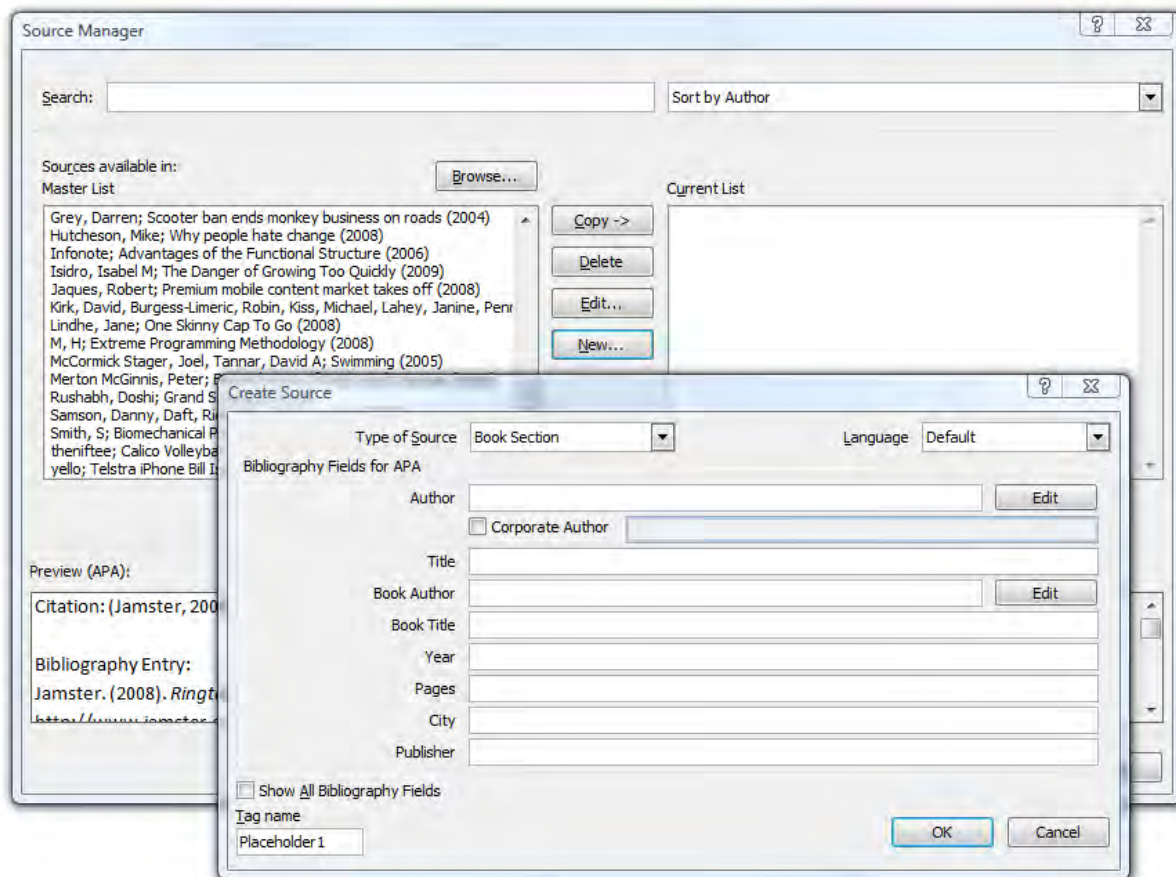


First of all, we will start off creating a bibliography and add it to our document. To do this, in the **Reference Tab**, under **Citation & Bibliography**, click in **Bibliography** and select one of the two built in Bibliography options.



Now that the Bibliography is inserted into the document, we now have to add our sources to the document. To do this, simply click on **Manager Sources** as you can see in the image above.

Creating Professional Reports and Documents



The left hand side shows all the entries you have added into Word, while the right hand side shows you want the sources that are in your current document and will appear in the Bibliography. To add a new reference, click on new, choose your type of source and fill out the required fields. Once you have populated your current list, on the Bibliography field in the document, right click and choose **Update Field**. The new entries will now appear.

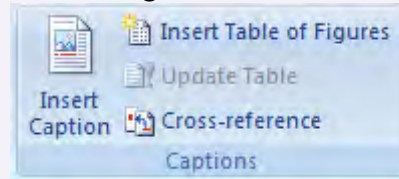
If writing an essay and you need to source a practically reference to a source that you have entered into your Bibliography, just select **Insert Citation** which can be found in the image overleaf and select the source that you need to use.

Cross Referencing

Difficulty: Easy

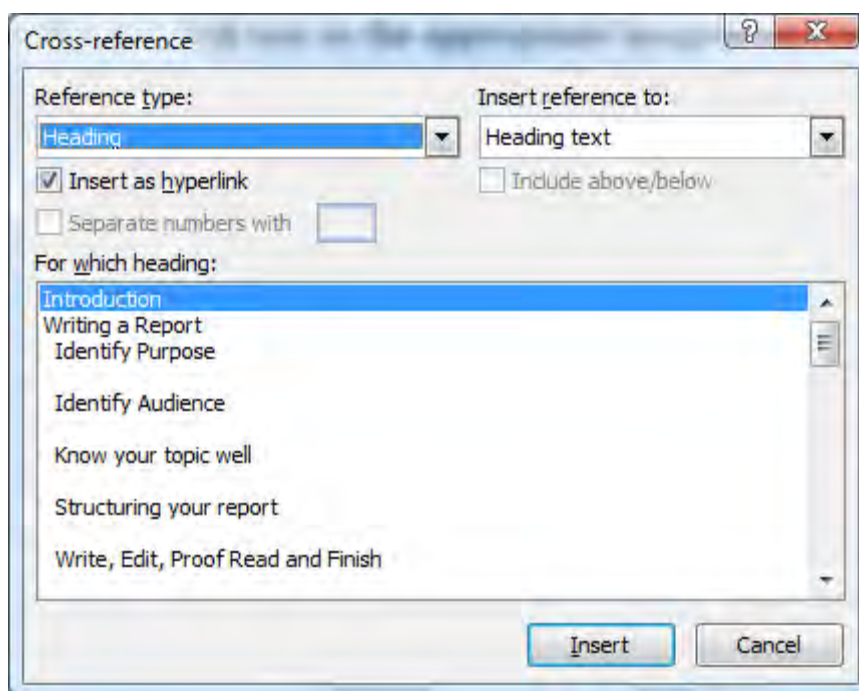
Location: Reference Tab, Captions Group

Button Image:



As I have mentioned in the Add Caption Section, Cross Referencing is an easy way to ensure that you link text to the appropriate images.

Cross Referencing comes in useful to easily and accurately link to previously mentioned text. For example, you can insert a Cross Reference to certain headings, figures, tables, equations, numbered items and more. Once you select what you want to cross reference with, simply click **Insert**. This will make a clickable link to the item that is in the document. It is a great way to link to a particular thing that may take ages to find in a report, especially if you don't know where about it is located.



Using Comments

If you are writing an essay, or creating a very large document, you may want to utilize the comments feature. Another reason you might want to use comments is if you are reading over someone else's work and you want to make comments or suggestions. Comments are very handy to use as you can write suggestions or write notes of what needs to be included in certain parts.

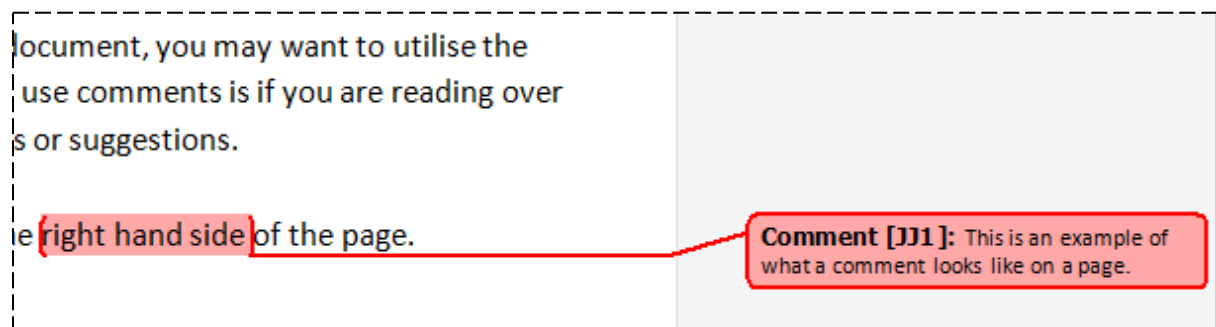
Difficulty: Easy

Location: Review Tab, Comments Group

Button Image:



Comments are really easy to use. They appear on the right hand side of the page.



To insert a comment, highlight the text that you want to comment on and click on the **Review Tab**, in the **Comments** group, click on **New Comment**. Your comment will then appear and you can simply write what you want in it.

It is useful to know that the color of the comment is determined by the person who wrote the comment. In the example comment I made above, it is a reddish color, but if I give this document to someone else to read over and they add a comment, their comment will be a different color. This is so you can easily identify who wrote what comment.

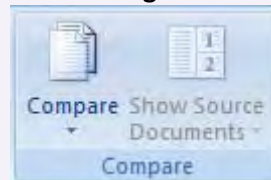
Comparing Two Documents

Sometimes you may be found with two document file that look very similar, and you want to know which one is the most current and up-to-date version. Word can very easily compare two documents, and highlight the changes for you to easily see and compare the two versions.

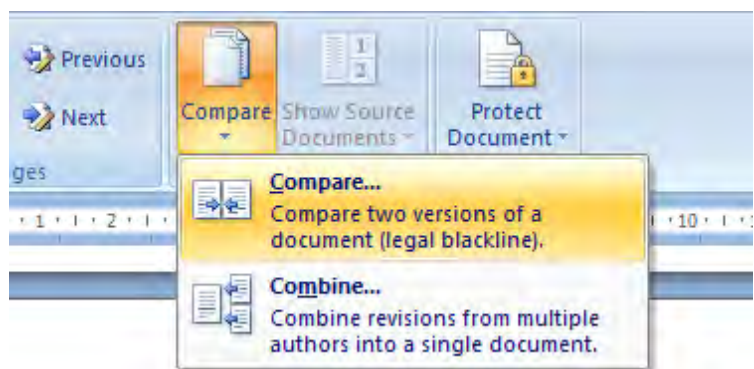
Difficulty: Moderate

Location: Review Tab, Compare Group

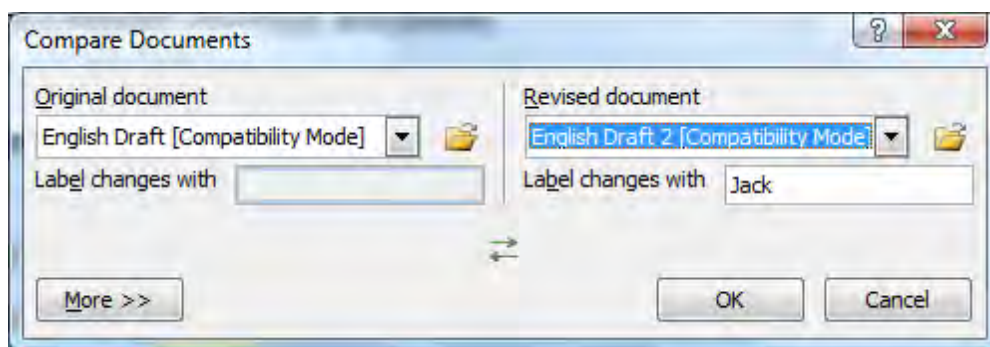
Button Image:



To compare two documents, click on the **Review** tab, in the **Compare** group, select **Compare** and choose **Compare**. You can also choose **Combine** if that option suits you better. But for now, I will just show you how to compare two versions of a similar identical document.



Once you click on Compare, you will be presented with the following dialog box. Simply browse for your original document and for the revised document and click Ok. You will now get a new document that looks like the image below showing you the changes between the two documents.



This will help you compare the changes between the two documents (if any). This is really helpful if you find yourself with multiple copies of a single document and are unsure which is the most recent version.

Creating Professional Reports and Documents

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Word 2010 interface. The main window shows a document titled "Compare Result 10 - Microsoft Word". The ribbon includes tabs for Home, Insert, Page Layout, References, Mailings, Review, and Developer. The Review tab is active, showing options for Track Changes, Comments, and a Comparison Pane. The Comparison Pane on the right compares the "Original Document (English Draft - Jack)" with the "Revised Document (English Draft 2 - Jack)". The document text is tracked, with changes highlighted in red. A list of changes is visible on the left side of the document, showing insertions, deletions, and formatting changes. The document content includes an introduction and a section titled "Shakespearean Tragedy".

Summary: 99 revisions, 48 Insertions, 37 Deletions, 6 Moves, 14 Formatting, 0 Comments

Main document changes and comments:

- Formatted: Jack
- Font color: Custom Color(RGB(242,242,242))
- Deleted: Jack
- times change, Directors
- Inserted: Jack
- time goes on, directors
- Inserted: Jack
- own
- Deleted: Jack
- Shakespeare
- Inserted: Jack
- Shakespeare's
- Inserted: Jack
- Macbeth
- Deleted: Jack
- communicated
- Inserted: Jack
- promoted
- Inserted: Jack
- Macbeth is called
- Inserted: Jack
- (1971)
- Deleted: Jack
- movie
- Inserted: Jack
- film was called
- Deleted: Jack
- .
- Inserted: Jack
- (1961).

Shakespearean Tragedy

The main story behind Shakespeare's original play Macbeth is betrayal/power/greed. Shakespeare began establishing his views of betrayal by three prophesies that bounds Macbeth's future to become king. With the first prophesy coming true, Macbeth's ambition to become king commences. Killing everyone in his way, Macbeth gets court up in trying to be king rather than seeing what he is doing to negatively affect his reputation. In doing this, the three texts all have a different approach. Kurosawa's film Throne of Blood is greatly different to the other two. First of all, Kurosawa's film does not have three witches, in replacement, on old wizard in spider webs forest. This old wizard tells Macbeth whose name in the text is Washizu of only two prophesies. When these come true, Macbeth returns for the final prophesies. "The power of man, for none of woman born shall harm", and "Macbeth shall never vanquished be, until Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill shall come against him." These differences to Shakespeare play and Polanski's version show which is a very close reproduction shows the different interpretations of the director.

Macbeth's death is also different in each of the films. Kurosawa's text shows Macbeth being killed by his own men because the prophesies of not being defeated until the forest comes to the castle become true. In the other texts, Macbeth was killed by Macduff in a fight which Macbeths head was placed on the tip of a sword in recognition that Macduff will "restore order and piece to the nation." in Polanski's film, an extra scene was added of

Introduction

"When shall we three meet again? In thunder, lightning, or in rain? When the hurly-burly's done, when the battle's lost and won." These are the first lines of the original Shakespeare's play Macbeth. But as times change, Directors have created their interpretation of Shakespeare play. Director's Roman Polanski and Akira Kurosawa have communicated their understandings of Shakespeare through their movies. Polanski's version of The Tragedy of Macbeth and Kurosawa's movie Throne of Blood. But do these representations of the original Shakespeare's play still include the essential elements of a Shakespearean tragedy through character constructions and the director's views?

Shakespearean Tragedy

The main story behind Shakespeare's original play Macbeth is betrayal/power/greed. Shakespeare began establishing his views of betrayal by three prophesies that bounds Macbeth's future to become king of. With the first prophesy coming true, Macbeth's ambition to become king commences. Killing everyone in his way, Macbeth gets court up in trying to be king rather than seeing what he is doing to negatively affect his reputation. In doing this, the three texts all have a different approach. Kurosawa's film Throne of Blood is greatly different to the other two. First of all, Kurosawa's film does not have three witches, in replacement, on old wizard

Revised Document (English Draft 2 - Jack)

"When shall we three meet again? In thunder, lightning, or in rain? When the hurly-burly's done, when the battle's lost and won." These are the first lines of the original Shakespeare's play Macbeth. But as time goes on, directors have created their own interpretation of Shakespeare's play Macbeth. Director's Roman Polanski and Akira Kurosawa have promoted their understandings of Shakespeare through their movies. Polanski's version of Macbeth is called The Tragedy of Macbeth (1971) and Kurosawa's film was called Throne of Blood (1961). But do these representations of the original Shakespeare's play still include the essential elements of a Shakespearean tragedy through the character construction, the setting of the movies or the director's views?

As many of us are aware, the main story behind Shakespeare's original play

Finalizing the Document

Once the bulk of your report is written, done, complete, and saved, it is time to make those slight changing to finalize your report. When I say finalize, I don't mean have a read over it, proof read it, check for spellings, that should have already been done, I mean, putting those security measures on the report to help protect it from copyright, and allowing others to edit.

By putting restrictions on your reports, it gives it the extra level of authenticity of the electronic file.

This section will cover:

- Signatures
- Inserting watermarks
- Making the document 'read only'
- Password protecting your document
- Printing your document to PDF

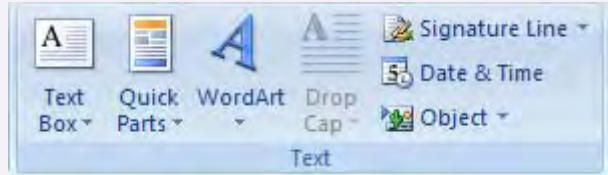
Signatures

By using signatures, you can prevent your document from unauthorized change. If you sign a document and the document contents changes in anyway, your signature becomes invalid.

Difficulty: Hard

Location: Insert Tab, Text Group, Signature Line

Button Image:



To create a signature, click on **Signature Line** and select **Microsoft Office Signature Line** in the **Insert Tab, Text Group**. You will be prompted with a message, and just click **ok**.

Next you will be required to fill in the details of who is to sign the document.

A screenshot of the 'Signature Setup' dialog box. It contains the following fields and options:

- 'Suggested signer (for example, John Doe):' with a text input field.
- 'Suggested signer's title (for example, Manager):' with a text input field.
- 'Suggested signer's e-mail address:' with a text input field.
- 'Instructions to the signer:' with a text area containing the text: 'Before signing this document, verify that the content you are signing is correct.'
- Two checkboxes:
 - ☐ 'Allow the signer to add comments in the Sign dialog'
 - ☒ 'Show sign date in signature line'
- 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

Hit **Ok** and the document will now have a place for the person to sign.

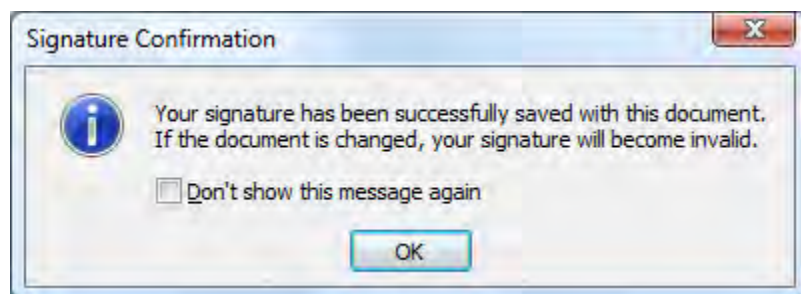
X

Make Use Of
Editor

To sign the document, double click on the X, choose OK again when promoted, and sign the document.



Once you click Sign, you will not be able to edit the document or make changes to it.



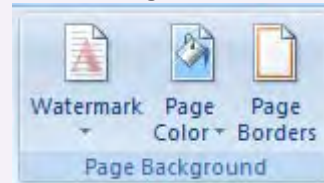
Watermarks

If you have a draft ready to show your boss, then using watermarks is a great way to say that this document is a draft. This is so you may not get mixed up with the final version. It may also be good if you want to publicize your work, and want to enforce that this material is copyrighted. A watermark does just that.

Difficulty: Easy

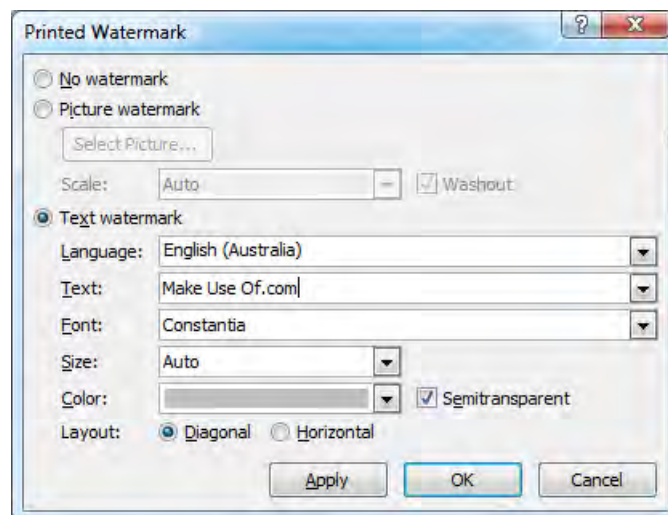
Location: Page Layout Tab, Page Background Group

Button Image:



Microsoft Word 2007 has a number of default watermarks that you can choose from such as these in the image, however they may not all suit.

You may also want to create your own watermark to apply to your document. Under the **Page Layout** tab, in the **Page Background** group, select **watermark** and choose **Custom Watermark**.



You will then be presented with the following dialog box. Simple write your text, choose your font, and hit Apply and Ok. Then voila! Your watermark is applied to the document.

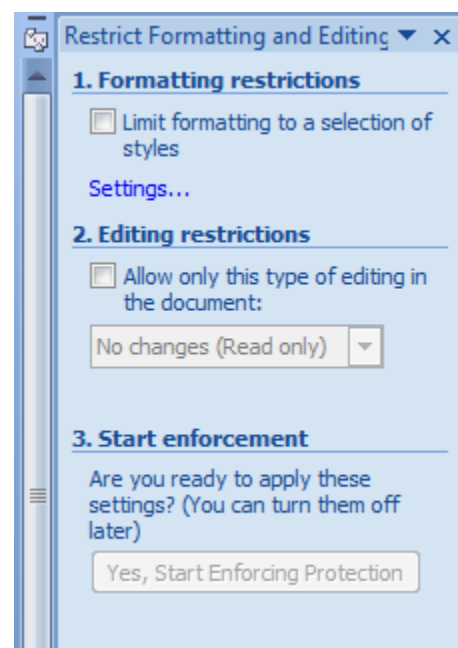
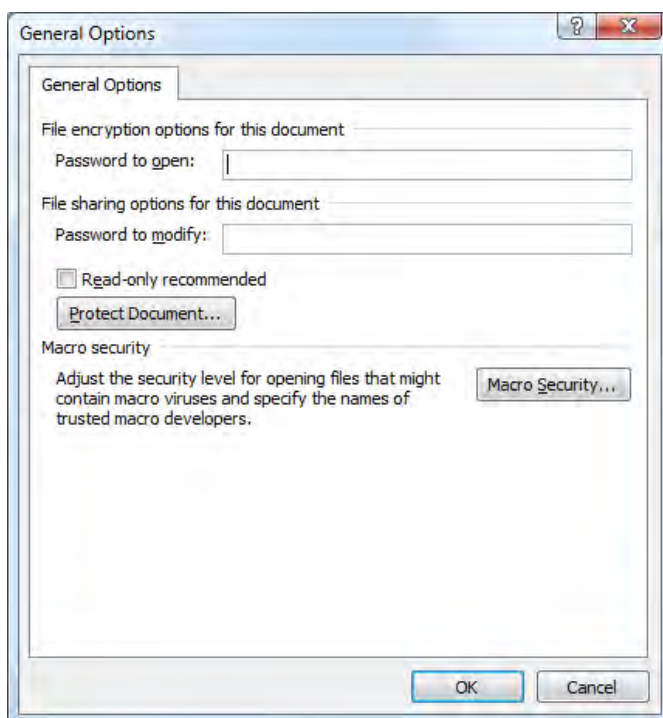
Making Documents 'Read Only'

If you create a document that or even a form, you may only want people to read it and not edit it in anyway. Most people often just save it to PDF as these can't really be edited, but you can also get the same affect simply doing it in Microsoft Word.

Difficulty: Moderate

Location: Saving A Document

If you want to make the document 'Read Only', choose 'Save As' when you go to save the document. Next to the **Save** button, you will see the word **Tools**. Click on it and select **General Options**.



Tick **Read-only recommended**, and click **Protect Document**, then **Ok**. You will now see restriction dialog box appear to the right of the document.

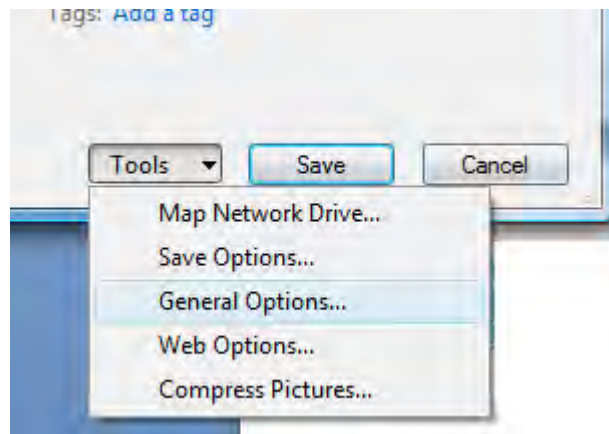
Customize your options, and tick the box **Allow only this type of editing in the document**, and select the option that you want. Then click **Start Enforcing Protection**.

Password Protecting Your Document

By password protecting your document, you are only allowing people who know the password to read or edit your document. If you have a password on the document, the person trying to open the file will be promoted to enter the password to open it, or to modify it.

To password protect the document, follow the first few steps as mentioned in making a Document Read Only.

When you save the document, select **Tools**, and click on **General Options**.



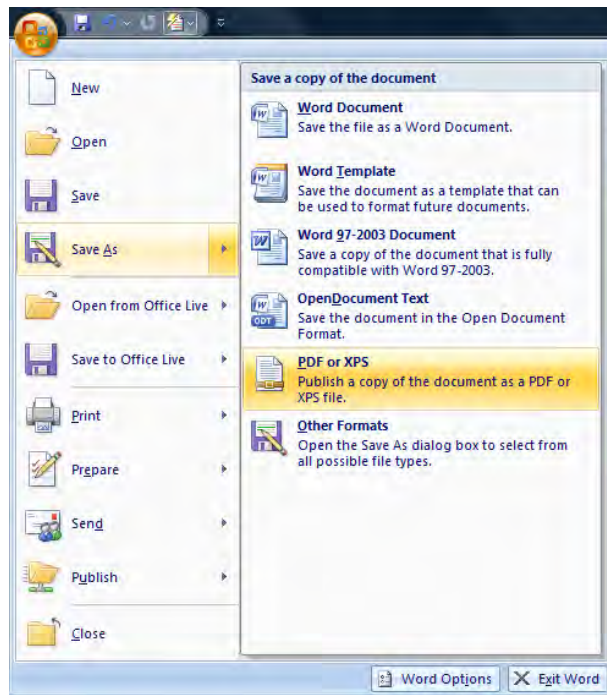
Instead of click on **Protect Document**, enter a password to open it, or a password to modify it (or both). Hit **Ok**, and re-enter the passwords to confirm.

Now when someone opens the document, they are required to enter a password.

Printing Your Document to PDF

Once you have created a document, you most probably would like to save it as a PDF. There are a number of reasons why you want to do this. One of the main reasons is because most people are able to open PDF documents. The other reason is that they can't really be edited, thus making a PDF document final.

Before the Microsoft Office Service Pack was released, to convert a Word document to PDF you had to use a third party program. My favorite was [PDF Creator](#). This allows you to print anything (that can be printed on paper) to a PDF format.



But if you have the latest Office Service Pack, you can simply just save as PDF, all within Word. Simply click on the **Office Button** and hover over **Save As** and select **PDF or XPS**. Select your options and click **Save**.

Further Reading



This is where we conclude this manual. It doesn't have to stop here, though! Over the years, MakeUseOf has published a number of interesting Word articles.

Make sure you check out these other posts to become a real Microsoft Word Expert!

- [4 Custom Bullet Tips and Tricks for Microsoft Word 2007](#)
- [How to Make Index Cards in Microsoft Word 2007](#)
- [How To Hide Text In Microsoft Word 2007, Reveal & Protect It](#)
- [4 Useful Microsoft Word Tips & Tricks You Should Know About](#)
- [How To Use Styles In Microsoft Word To Save A Lot Of Work](#)
- [How To Open Microsoft Word 2007 docx Files](#)
- [How To Autosave Docs with AutoRecover in MS Word 2007](#)
- [3 Ways To Strip Formatting From Text in MS Word 2007](#)
- [How To Make Use Of the Research Feature in Microsoft Word 2007](#)
- [How to Freeze a Part of a Word Document for Easy Reference](#)
- [4 Useful Microsoft Word Tips & Tricks You Should Know About](#)
- [3 Microsoft Word Plugins To Boost Your MS Word Experience](#)

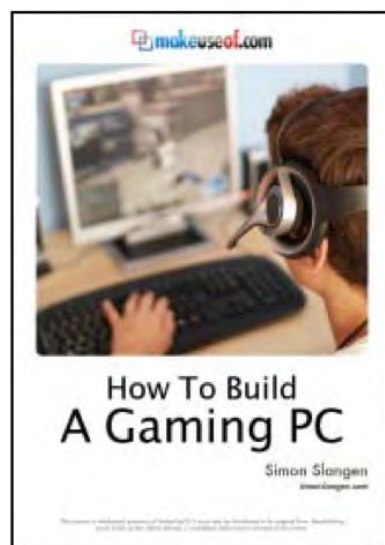
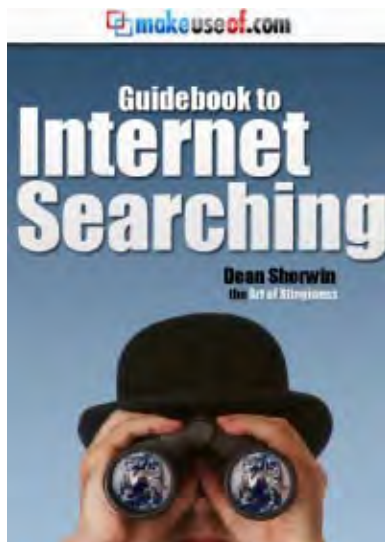


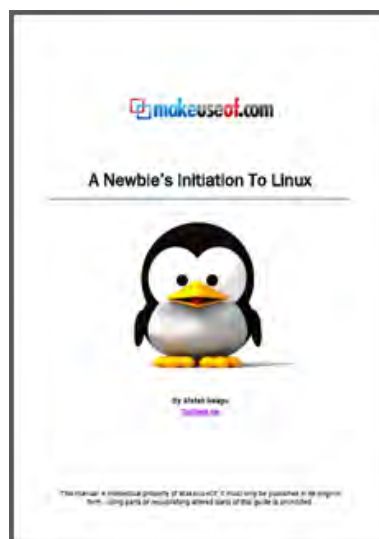
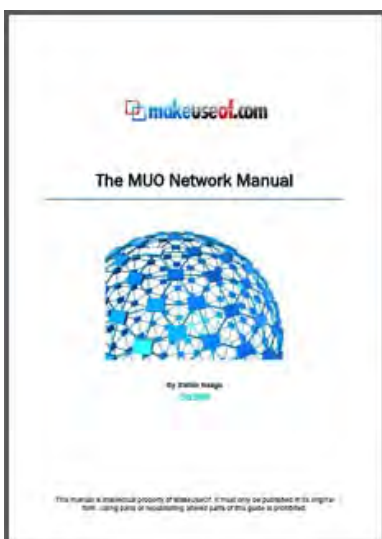
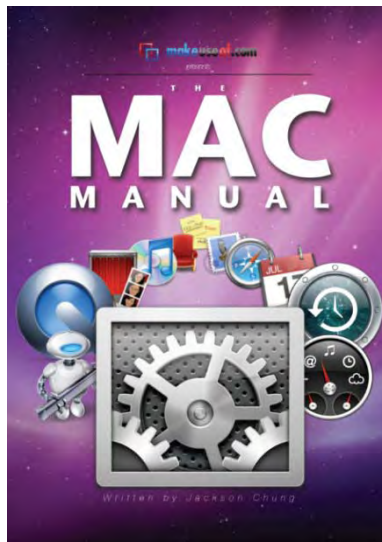
Visit MakeUseOf.com for daily posts on cool websites, free software and internet tips. If you enjoyed this guide/manual then subscribe to MakeUseOf.com (via feed or email) and get instant access to several other such guides and cheat sheets to your favorite programs.

- www.makeuseof.com (latest articles)
- www.makeuseof.com/dir/ (browser cool websites by category)
- www.makeuseof.com/most-popular/ (most popular articles)
- <http://feedproxy.google.com/Makeuseof/feed>
- http://feedburner.google.com/fb/a/mailverify?uri=Makeuseof&loc=en_US (subscribe via email)

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