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Directions:

Fill in the blanks.

#### **Business Documents Segment**

#### 1. Steps to Document Creation

- Include:
  - plan
    - · gather information
    - conduct research
    - outline
  - write
    - · create the first draft of the document

#### 2. Steps to Document Creation

- Include:
  - revise
    - check the layout and format
    - · check for technical errors
    - make corrections
  - edit
    - · perform a final spelling/grammar check
    - · make corrections
    - finalize

## 3. Tips for Writing

- Include:
  - knowing the purpose (why) and the subject (who) of the document being <u>created</u>
  - always focusing on the receiver and show empathy
  - keeping it **simple**, rather than being wordy or technical
  - ensuring the message is understandable and concise

## 4. Professional Writing Skills

- Are demonstrated by:
  - sending messages promptly
  - using <u>quality</u> paper
  - ensuring accurate formatting of documents
  - using high printing quality
  - checking for and removing all misspellings and grammatical errors

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## 5. Types of Messages

- Include:
  - positive
  - negative
  - persuasive

Important: Always make sure the type of message matches the response the receiver is looking for.

#### 6. Positive Messages

- Are also known as goodwill messages
- Are <u>thoughtful</u> messages intended to generate feelings of support and approval
  - usually bearing good or neutral news
- Are designed to create a <u>favorable</u> impression of the writer and his/her company
- Examples include:
  - congratulations, appreciation and acceptance messages, job offers

#### 7. Positive Messages

- Should be written using the direct approach
  - straightforward **strategy** which leads with the main point
- Include:
  - opening
    - · announce information
  - explanation
    - present details and <u>supporting</u> information
  - close
    - · build goodwill by being sincere and friendly

## 8. Negative Messages

- Are messages bearing bad news
- Can create a bad impression of the writer and his/her company
- Must be worded sensitively using <u>positive</u> rather than negative words
- Examples include:
  - order/credit refusal
  - employment denials
  - poor evaluation/termination messages

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#### 9. Negative Messages

- Should be written using the indirect approach
  - subtle strategy which leads with explanation and **reasoning**
- Include:
  - opening
    - use <u>buffer</u>— gentle openings providing a cushion before bad news is presented
  - explanation
    - · provide information and logical reasoning

#### 10. Negative Messages

- Include:
  - negative Information
    - relate explanation to decision
    - provide alternatives if available
  - close
    - build <u>goodwill</u> by personalizing and staying away from negative subject

#### 11. Persuasive Messages

- Are designed to make the reader want to take action immediately
- Must contain interesting and <u>persuasive</u> information
- Should be written using an indirect approach
  - gain attention in the beginning then proceed with explanation and main point
- Examples include:
  - sales messages, requests and <u>collection</u> messages, application cover letters

### 12. Letter Formatting

- Includes:
  - equal margins
    - usually the default margins set by the word <u>processor</u>
    - one inch side, top and bottom margins, if not set
    - side margins can be increased for short letters

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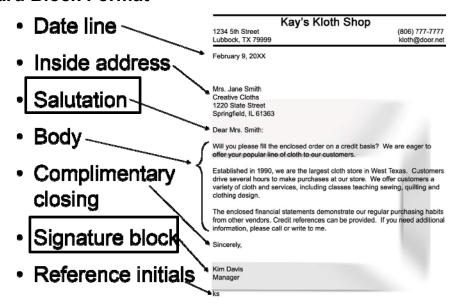
#### 13. Letter Formatting

- Includes:
  - text alignment options
    - all text <u>aligned</u> on the left side with a jagged right side
      - preferred by most companies
      - gives more personal <u>appearance</u>
    - justified with left and right sides being aligned
      - gives a computer-generated appearance

#### 14. Letter Formatting

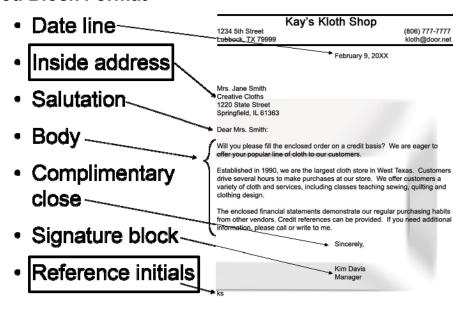
- Includes:
  - spacing
    - · once after a period, question mark, colon or exclamation point
    - once after a comma or semicolon
    - · once after a period following an initial or abbreviation
  - mixed punctuation
    - · colon after salutation
    - · comma after the complimentary close
    - · see block letter example

#### 15. Standard Block Format



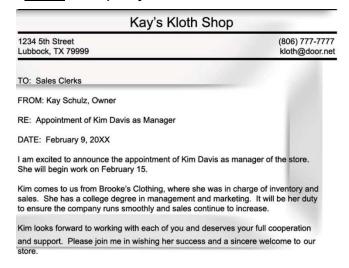
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#### 16. Modified Block Format



#### 17. Memorandum Format

Is used for <u>intra</u>-company communication

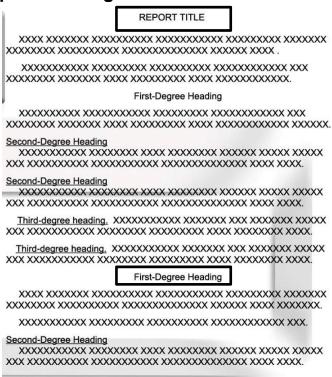


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### 18. Parts of a Business Report

- Include:
  - Title page
  - Letter or memo of transmittal
  - Table of contents
  - Table of figures
  - Executive summary
  - Report text
    - introduction
    - body
    - conclusion
  - citations/bibliography
  - appendices

### 19. Business Report Heading Formats



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#### 20. Graphics in Written Documents

- Allows:
  - data to be presented in a simplified way by using graphics
    - graphics should only be used to explain and **clarify** difficult data, not for enhancement purposes
- Includes:
  - tables
  - charts
  - maps
  - diagrams
  - Flowcharts

### 21. Graphics in Written Documents

- Should be inserted into text after their introduction
  - there should be written sentences immediately before or after the graphic to <u>summarize</u> its meaning
- Do not simply state the figure number and title

### **Technology Segment**

### 1. Technology

- Is essential for businesses of all types to regulate and optimize business functions and communications
- Helps businesses operate more **efficiently** and effectively

### 2. Technology in Business

- Includes:
  - Internet
  - wireless communications
    - phone systems, fax machines, e-mail, instant message, videoconferencing, etc.
  - computer <u>networking</u>
    - local area network (LAN)
      - school computer lab or business offices
    - wide area network (WAN)
      - has two or more interconnected LANs
    - metropolitan area network (MAN)
      - serves a town or city

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#### 3. Communication Methods

- Include:
  - calling
  - e-mail
  - faxing

#### 4. Communication Procedures

- Include:
  - prepare
    - · write down key points
  - identify yourself
    - first and last name, job title if applicable
  - identify purpose
    - politely and directly
  - take time to listen
    - · give other party time to ask questions
  - review
    - make sure both <u>parties</u> agree on what should happen next, if additional communication is needed set up specific day and time

## 5. Log-in Procedure

- Includes:
  - typing in username
  - typing in password
  - logging out every time

### 6. Log-in Tips

- For work computers can include:
  - always remember username and password
  - never give out password
  - reset password <u>routinely</u>
- Are meant to uphold system security by managing <u>access</u> to files and operations

## 7. Troubleshooting

- Is the process of solving or determining a problem or an issue, often involves the process of elimination
  - identifying the problem by first deciding what is not <u>wrong</u> in a stepby-step manner

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### 8. Troubleshooting Procedures

- Include:
  - defining the problem
  - eliminating possible causes
  - formulating a hypothesis about the cause
  - testing hypothesis
  - solving the problem

#### 9. Defining the Problem

- Involves determining what is going on
  - is there an **error** message
  - is the screen frozen
  - has there been a **power** outage
  - is there new hardware or software installed

#### 10. Eliminate Possible Causes

 By using the facts and evidence to <u>progressively</u> exclude possible causes and <u>identify</u> the root of the problem

### 11. Formulating & Testing a Hypothesis

- Occurs after narrowing down possible problem source
- Can be done more than once if changing possible <u>causes</u> is required

### 12. Solving the Problem

- Is the final step in the process
  - make sure to <u>communicate</u> to all parties that the problem has been fixed
- · Can be done by
  - researching error messages
  - breaking larger problems into smaller ones and fixing them one by one
  - restarting programs or computer

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### 13. Technology Safety & Security Polices

- May concern:
  - computer and software use
  - e-mail
  - Internet
  - instant messaging
  - blogs and personal posting
  - cell phone
  - portable **computing** device
  - camera phone

#### 14. Technology Safety & Security Polices

- Can protect business by:
  - protecting trade secrets
  - protecting employer, customer and employee privacy
  - managing electronic documents and tools
  - limiting **liability** for employee misconduct
  - conserving company resources
  - preventing e-harassment

## 15. Technology Safety & Security Polices

- Usually include information stating:
  - do not give out passwords
  - always log out
  - never visit unprotected web pages
  - keep personal information off company computers

### 16. Ergonomic Techniques

- Deal with <u>designing</u> and arranging equipment so people can use technology easily and safely
- Can include guidelines for safe computer use, gaming, **smartphones**, tablets, etc.

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### 17. Ergonomic Techniques

- Include:
  - sit up tall, push hips all the way back in chair, have feet flat on the floor, have chair at 100 to 110 degree angle
  - position <u>keyboard</u> directly in front of chair, even with the front edge of the desk and at elbow height so wrist movement is not restricted
  - place monitor 18 to 24 inches from eyes, with top edge of display screen at eye level
  - take short breaks every hour to <u>relax</u> the neck, shoulders, arms, wrists and fingers