Complete Editorial Checklist	✓ First Reading	✓ Second Reading
Is It Correct?		
 Spelling and Capitalization Proper nouns, common words, and special terms are spelled and capitalized correctly Shortened forms (abbreviations and acronyms) are spelled and capitalized correctly 		
 and defined when first used or as needed. Product names, trademarks, and registered trademarks are verified. Titles, including the first and last word, are capitalized correctly. 		
 Capitalization following colons in text is accurate: -Unless a proper name, lowercase when colon introduces less than a full sentence -Consistently lowercase (unless a proper name) or capital letter when colon 		
introduces a single sentence -Capital letter when colon introduces two or more sentences		
 Grammar Subjects and verbs agree (I work, he works). Verbs are in correct tense (I work, I worked, I had worked, etc.). Pronouns agree in gender and number with what (or whom) they refer to (Tom and 		
Bill rode their bikes; the tree dropped its leaves). • Pronouns are correct according to their place in the sentence (I gave it to him; he		
gave it to me). • Adjectives and adverbs are placed to keep meanings clear (I drive on Friday only		
[other days, I walk]; I only drive on Friday [and do nothing else all day]).		
Punctuation General		
 There is no missing punctuation. There is no duplicated or misplaced punctuation. 		
 Apostrophes Apostrophes are used only for possessives (Jane's) and missing letters (I'll; rock 'n' ro not for plurals (two Janes; 1900s). Apostrophes face the correct way ('04, not '04). 	II),	
 Commas A comma is used before the last item in a series (Tom, Dick, and Harry), unless chose style omits it. 	n 🗆	
 A comma, without a connecting conjunction, is not used to separate two complete sentences (use stronger punctuation, like a period or semicolon, instead). 		
 Dashes Em dashes (—) are used correctly—in pairs if they're in the middle of a sentence (consistently with spaces or not)—to set off words and are the width of a capital M. To replace the word to or through, an en dash (–) is used (with no spaces) to 		
separate items in ranges (London–Paris, 7 a.m.–9 a.m., 1999–2004) and is half the width of an em dash.		
HyphensHyphenations and word divisions are correct (check a dictionary).		

Complete Editorial Checklist (continued)	✓ First Reading	✓ Second Reading
Parentheses and Brackets • There are always opening and closing parentheses and brackets.		
 Periods Period is inside parentheses when they enclose a separate and complete sentence. Period is outside parentheses when the parenthetical matter—even a complete 		
sentence—is included in <i>another</i> sentence.		
 Quotation Marks There are always opening and closing quotation marks as appropriate. Single quotation marks are used only around a quote within a quote. Periods and commas are inside quotation marks. Semicolons and colons are outside quotation marks. 		
 Other punctuation is inside or outside quotation marks, depending on whether it's part of the quoted item. 		
 Lists Numbered lists are used when sequence matters or items will be cited. Bulleted lists are used when sequence is unimportant and citation is unnecessary. 		
 Figures, Graphs, and Art Text references to figures, tables, and other elements are accurate and present as needed. Captions accurately describe graphics. 		
Sequence Numbering in each numbered list is sequential and starts at 1 or A. Bulleted list items are in alphabetical order (unless another order makes more sense). Any section title numbering is consecutive.).	
 Heading levels (first, second, third, etc.) are styled correctly for the content they introduce. Numbered captions are in consecutive order. 		
 Page numbering is consecutive overall or within sections, as appropriate, and appears on all pages where it should. 		
 Spacing Words are separated by one (and only one) space. Periods and colons are followed by only one space. 		
 Titles, Headers, and Footers Titles and other headings accurately describe the content they introduce. Content of headers (at the top of the page) and footers (at the bottom) is correct for the page. 		
each section. • Any numbering is consecutive and in appropriate form (e.g., all roman or all arabic).		
 Spelling and capitalization are correct and consistent: -First letter after a colon is capitalized. -First letter after an em dash or hyphen is capitalized or not, per style guidelines. 		

Complete Editorial Checklist (continued)	✓ First Reading	✓ Second Reading
-Articles, short conjunctions, and short prepositions are lowercased, unless startin or ending a title, or contrary to style guidelines. -First and last word are capitalized, regardless of part of speech.	ng	
 Table of Contents Entries exactly match headings that appear in the document. All headings appear that should (all first-level, all second-level, etc.); none appear that shouldn't. In electronic and Web documents, all links between table of contents and text sections work correctly. 		
Web LinksIn electronic copy, Web links in text work correctly.		
Is It Consistent? Watch for consistency in • Statements of fact		
 Spelling (especially in acronyms and other all-capital items) Capitalization (especially in titles, abbreviations, acronyms, and following colons) Hyphenations and word divisions Last comma (or no last comma) in a series of items; commas or no commas around 		
 Jr., Sr., Inc., etc. Numbers—either spelled out or numerals, and consistent style for area codes, phone numbers, dates, times, etc. Italic and other special fonts 		
 Icons and symbols Lists and tables: -Punctuation at the end of text that introduces the list or table -Bullet and number styles 		
-Indents, spacing, and alignment -Capital letters (or lowercase) at the start of each item -Font, capitalization, and punctuation of list item lead-ins -Punctuation at end of list items (either periods or no periods) -Parallel structure -Table title numbering (or not) and style		
-Table-specific abbreviations (including numbers) -Headings (and continued lines) for multipage tables -Table placement and format styles • Document titles and headings • Captions and labels • Page numbers, headers, and footers • Table of contents entries		
Is It Clear and Compelling? Sense, Flow, and Effectiveness • The level of writing is appropriate for the audience. • The piece has an effective beginning, middle, and end.		
The sequence of topics is logical and effective.		

	∕ First eading	✓ Second Reading
 The language is not overly complex or wordy. The tone is respectful and free of bias. Wording is clear, and technical concepts and special terms are explained as appropriate Conclusions flow logically from stated facts. Common words and expressions are used idiomatically. Pronouns have clear antecedents. Lists have parallel structure. Transitions are clear, graceful, and well placed. The writing contains strong images and active constructions. There is no ambiguity. There is no redundancy or repetition. Sentences vary in length and structure. There are neither too many nor too few paragraph breaks. Vertical lists or tables, rather than paragraphs, itemize information where appropriate Examples and illustrations appear where needed. Any humor is appropriate and tasteful. 		