# Лекция № 10. Unit 10. Magnetic storage

## p. 48 ex. 1B

1. There are basically three types of magnetic **storage** device available to the computer user - hard drives, diskettes and tapes.
2. The **capacity** of a 3.5" floppy disk is only 1,44 MB.
3. Hard drives can **hold** hundreds of times more data than floppy disks.
4. A portable hard drive is a good choice for **archiving** storage.
5. Magnetic tapes are used for **secondary** information that you no longer need to use regularly.

## p. 49 ex. 3B

1. A hard drive spins at the same **(different)** speed as a floppy disk drive. — **False**
2. If you format a hard drive that has files on it, the files will be deleted. — **True**
3. Hard drives cannot **(can)** be partitioned to run separate operating systems on the same disk. — **False**
4. Seek time and transfer rate mean the same **(different)** thing. — **False**
5. Disk drives are not shock resistant, especially in operating mode. — **True**

## p. 50 ex. 3C

1. formatted — (b) the part of a drive that reads and records data on a disk
2. directory — (a) a file system that defines the structure for keeping track of the files
3. read/write head — (d) initialized; when the tracks and sectors on magnetic disks are set
4. head crash — (e) a serious disk malfunction; when the read/write head touches the rotating disk
5. back up — (c) to make a copy of data or software in case the original disk is damaged

## p. 48 ex. 2A

No, she doesn’t. She wants to think.

## p. 48 ex. 2B

1. What is the storage capacity of the Iomega eGo portable hard drive? **160 GB.**
2. How much information can be stored on the Edge DiskGo model? **12 GB.**
3. Which hard drive is good for mobile professionals? **The Iomega eGo**.
4. How much does the Iomega eGo drive cost? **68 pounds.**
5. How much does the Edge DiskGo cost? **55 pounds.**

## p. 51 ex. 4B

1. You should update your anti-virus program regularly, since new viruses are created every day.
2. You should not carry discs without a protective case.
3. Use passwords and security devices to protect confidential information.
4. You should not write on discs with permanent marker pens.
5. Insert the disc into the disc drive carefully.
6. Don't leave floppies or hard drives near magnets; they can damage the data stored on them.

## p. 51 ex. 5

Magnet — noun, magnetic — adjective, magnetically — adverb, magnetism — noun, magnetize — verb, magnetized — adjective.

1. **Magnetism** is the science of magnetic phenomena and properties.
2. Floppy disks and hard drives are **magnetic** storage devices.
3. Data is recorded on a disk in the form of **magnetized** spots called bits.

Fragment — noun, fragmentation — noun, defragmenter — noun, fragmented — adjective.

1. After you create, delete and modify a lot of files, the hard drive becomes **fragmented**, with bits and pieces spread all over the disk.
2. **Fragmentation** slows down the speed at which data is accessed because the disk drive has to work harder to find the parts of a file stored in many different locations.
3. To reorganize your hard drive, you can use a disk optimizer or **defragmenter**; this will reorder your files into continuous clusters.