Compehension

1. Data is written and read on the platters using magnetic heads, which alter or read the magnetic state of the platter's surface.
2. The arm is moved by an actuator, which controls the precise positioning of the head on the required track of the disk.
3. Faraday's law applies through induction: when the magnetic field in the coil of the read head changes, an electrical signal is generated, which is interpreted as data.
4. The gap between the head and the disk surface is extremely small — only a few nanometers — so the head can accurately read or write data.
5. A recirculating filter is used to remove dust and other particles from the sealed area inside the hard drive to prevent them from landing on the platters and heads.
6. The key element of the platter is the magnetic layer, where data is stored.
7. Coercivity is the measure of a material's resistance to changes in its magnetic state. The higher the coercivity, the harder it is to change the magnetic state.
8. Information on the disk can be squeezed up to 40% by increasing the data density, which is achieved through more precise head positioning and reducing the size of the data bits.

Vocabulary

1. Platter
2. Spindle
3. Read/Write Head
4. Actuator

Exercise № 11

1. If I found a wallet in the street, I would return it to its owner.
2. If you drive too fast, an accident will happen to you sooner.
3. If you should see Mark this evening, shake his hand and pat him on the back.
4. If you had taken my advice, you wouldn’t be in trouble now over money schemes.
5. Unless the weather improves, we will go watch movies at my place.
6. My father would have bought me a bicycle when I had turned 15.
7. He would have been very angry if had finds out I broke his favorite plate.
8. If you aren’t enjoying the film, we will refund the money for the film.