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Introduction and Menus

To begin in English, Press 1

We at Cochlear want to maximize your sound processor listening experience. We look forward to hearing your telephone success stories after using this program.

To get started please chose from the following three options:

For today's word list, Press 1
For today's short passage, Press 2
For today's long passage, Press 3
To repeat these options, Press 4

Week 1 – Space Exploration

Welcome to today's word list.

Word List
Voice: Female, Accent

1. Atmosphere
2. Gamma Ray
3. Satellite
4. Aurora
5. Planet

That completes today's word list. Call back tomorrow and listen to a new word list.

To read what you have listened to please go to
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To go back to the main menu, Press 1
To repeat this word list, Press 2

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Welcome to today's short passage.

Short Passage
Voice: Female

Glowing nebulae are named so because they give off a dim, red light, as the hydrogen gas in them is heated by radiation from the nearby stars.

That completes today's short passage. Call back tomorrow and listen to a new short passage.

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To repeat this passage, Press 2

Welcome to today's long passage.

Long Passage
Voice: Male

Venus and Earth are similar in size, mass, density, composition, and gravity. There, however, the similarities end. Venus is covered by a thick, rapidly spinning atmosphere, creating a scorched world with temperatures hot enough to melt lead and surface pressure 90 times that of Earth (similar to the bottom of a swimming pool 1 to 1/2 miles deep). Because of its proximity to Earth and the way its clouds reflect sunlight, Venus appears to be the brightest planet in the sky.

We cannot normally see through Venus' thick atmosphere, but NASA's Magellan mission during the early 1990s used radar to image 98 percent of the surface, and the Galileo spacecraft used infrared mapping to view both the surface and mid-level cloud structure as it passed by Venus on the way to Jupiter. In 2010, infrared surface images by the European Space Agency's Venus Express provided evidence for recent volcanism within the past several hundred thousand years. Indeed, Venus may be volcanically active today.

Like Mercury, Venus can be seen periodically passing across the face of the sun. These "transits" of Venus occur in pairs with more than a century separating each pair. Transits occurred in 1631, 1639; 1761, 1769, 1874, and 1882. On June 8, 2004,

astronomers worldwide watched the tiny dot of Venus crawl across the sun; and on June 6, 2012, the second in this pair of transits occurred. The next transit is December 11, 2117. Observing these transits helps us understand the capabilities and limitations of techniques used to find and characterize planets around other stars.
Venus' atmosphere consists mainly of carbon dioxide, with clouds of sulfuric acid droplets. Only trace amounts of water have been detected in the atmosphere. The thick atmosphere traps the sun's heat, resulting in surface temperatures higher than 880 degrees Fahrenheit. The few probes that have landed on Venus have not survived longer than 2 hours in the intense heat. Sulfur compounds are abundant in Venus' clouds; the corrosive chemistry and dense, moving atmosphere cause significant surface weathering and erosion.

That completes today's long passage. Call back tomorrow and listen to a new long passage.

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To go back to the main menu, Press 1
To repeat this passage, Press 2