



Hear now. And always

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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 6 – Weather

Welcome to today's word list.

Word List

Voice: Female, Accent

1. Flood
2. Celsius
3. Fahrenheit
4. Degrees
5. Foggy

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

<http://hope.cochlearamericas.com/listening-tools/telephone-training>

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, Accent

The world's largest snowflake ever found was 38 centimeters wide and 20 centimeters thick. This snowflake occurred at Fort Keogh, Montana, on January 28, 1887.

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: Female

A dust storm or sand storm is a weather phenomenon common in arid and semi-arid regions. Dust storms arise when a gust front or other strong wind blows loose sand and dirt from a dry surface. Particles are transported by saltation and suspension, a process that moves soil from one place and deposits it in another. The Sahara and dry lands around the Arabian Peninsula are the main terrestrial sources of airborne dust.

The term sandstorm is used most often in the context of desert sandstorms, especially in the Sahara, or places where sand is a more prevalent soil type than dirt or rock. The term dust storm is more likely to be used when finer particles are blown long distances, especially when the dust storm affects urban areas.

Drought and wind contribute to the emergence of dust storms, as do poor farming and grazing practices by exposing the dust and sand to the wind.

One poor farming practice which contributes to dust storms is dry land farming. Poor dry land farming techniques are intensive tillage or not having established crops or cover crops when storms strike at vulnerable times prior to re-vegetation. In a semi-arid



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climate, these practices increase susceptibility to dust storms. However, soil conservation practices may be implemented to control wind erosion.

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

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To repeat this passage, Press 2
