



*Hear now. And always*

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## Introduction and Menus

To begin in English, Press 1

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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

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## Week 7 – Geography & Historic Landmarks

Welcome to today's word list.

### Word List

**Voice: Female**

1. City
2. New York
3. Florida
4. Ocean
5. Continent

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**

Despite its role as a coequal branch of government, the Supreme Court was not provided with a building of its own until 1935, the 146th year of its existence. In 1929, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, who had been president of the United States from 1909 to 1913, persuaded Congress to authorize the construction of a permanent home for the Court. The construction begun in 1932 and was completed in 1935, when the Court was finally able to occupy its own building.

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

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Welcome to today's long passage.

**Long Passage**  
**Voice: Male**

Everglades National Park is situated on the southern tip of the Florida Peninsula. The park serves as a vital recharge area for the Biscayne Aquifer, a major source of freshwater for Miami and southeast Florida. It lies at the interface between temperate and subtropical America and between fresh and brackish water, shallow bays and deeper coastal waters, thus creating a complex of habitats supporting a high diversity of flora and fauna. The area of transition from freshwater (glades) to saltwater (mangrove) is a highly productive zone that incubates great numbers of economically valuable crustacea. The vegetation and flora of south Florida have fascinated scientists and naturalists since their discovery and were a primary reason for the establishment of the park. One cause of this fascination is the presence of a high percentage of West Indian species.

The Everglades protect 800 species of land and water vertebrates, including over 14 threatened species, 25 mammals, over 400 bird species, 60 known species of reptiles,



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amphibians and insects, including two threatened swallowtail butterfly species. Over 20 species of snake have been recorded, including the threatened indigo snake. More than 275 species of fish are known from the Everglades, most inhabiting the marine and estuarine waters. Several species are important game species that attract thousands of anglers to the park. During autumn a continuous procession of songbirds and other migrants fly over or rest on these islands.

The park is rich in both prehistoric and historic heritage: it contains 200 known archaeological sites. A Native American group, the Miccosukee tribe of Florida, has a special use permit area inside the park. Fort Jefferson, in Dry Tortugas National Park, is the largest brick masonry fort in America. It was large enough to garrison 1,500 men, but was never involved in battle, although it did secure a post for Union forces during the Civil War and afterwards served as a prison. The park's northern boundary is retained by the Miccosukee Indians under a special use permit for community development.

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

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