



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 1 – Space Exploration

Welcome to today's word list.

Word List

Voice: Female, Accent

1. Galaxy
2. Asteroid
3. Moon
4. Constellation
5. Solstice

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

The very furthest galaxies are spreading away from us at more than 90% of the speed of light.

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

The regular daily and monthly rhythms of Earth's only natural satellite, the moon, have guided timekeepers for thousands of years. Its influence on Earth's cycles, notably tides, has been charted by many cultures in many ages. The moon moderates Earth's wobble on its axis, leading to a relatively stable climate over billions of years. From Earth, we always see the same face of the moon because the moon is spinning on its axis at the same speed that it is going around Earth.

The light areas of the moon are known as the highlands. The dark features, called maria (Latin for seas), are impact basins that were filled with lava between 4.2 and 1.2 billion years ago. These light and dark areas represent rocks of different composition and ages, which provide evidence for how the early crust may have crystallized from a lunar magma ocean. The craters themselves, which have been preserved for billions of years, provide an impact history for the moon and other bodies in the inner solar system.

The leading theory of the moon's origin is that a Mars-sized body collided with Earth approximately 4.5 billion years ago, and the resulting debris from both Earth and the impactor accumulated to form our natural satellite.



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Since the ancient time of volcanism, the arid, lifeless moon has remained nearly unchanged. With too sparse an atmosphere to impede impacts, a steady rain of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets strikes the surface. Over billions of years, the surface has been ground up into fragments ranging from huge boulders to powder. Nearly the entire moon is covered by a rubble pile of charcoal-gray, powdery dust and rocky debris called the lunar regolith.

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
