Cochlear®
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. Weather Vane
2. Wind Gusts
3. Balmy
4. Temperate
5. Calm

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

Snow crystals form in clouds when the temperature is below freezing point. They are created by water droplets freezing on small ice particles. As an ice crystal drops through the cloud it bumps and knocks others and becomes a snowflake. This process of bumping others, along with a little melting and re-freezing aids the creation of their complex design. The air that the snowflake drops through has to be below freezing otherwise the snowflake will simply melt and turn into rain.

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 supercell is a thunderstorm that is characterized by the presence of a deep, persistently rotating updraft. For this reason, these storms are sometimes referred to as rotating thunderstorms. Of the four classifications of thunderstorms (supercell, squall line, multi-cell, and single-cell), supercells are overall least common and have the potential to be the most severe. Supercells are often isolated from other thunderstorms, and can affect the local weather up to 20 miles away.

Supercells are often put into three classification types: Classic, Low-precipitation, and High-precipitation. Low-precipitation supercells are usually found in climates that are more arid, such as the high plains of the United States, and High-precipitation supercells are most often found in moist climates. Supercells can occur anywhere in the world under the right pre-existing weather conditions, but they are most common in the Great Plains of the United States in an area known as Tornado Alley and in the plains of Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil.

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Supercells are usually found isolated from other thunderstorms, although they can sometimes be embedded in a squall line. Typically, supercells are found in the warm sector of a low pressure system propagating generally in a north easterly direction in line with the cold front of the low pressure system. Because they can last for hours, they are known as quasi-steady-state storms.

Supercells can be any size – large or small, low or high topped. They usually produce copious amounts of hail, torrential rainfall, strong winds, and substantial downbursts. Supercells are one of the few types of clouds that typically spawn tornadoes, although less than 30% do.

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