



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. Heat Wave
2. Climate
3. Precipitation
4. Meteorologist
5. Weather

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

Amazingly, snowflakes always have six sides and are similar to the human fingerprint. It is thought that no two snowflakes are ever exactly the same. Both the form and shape of a snowflake depends on the temperature and moisture content of the cloud. Snowflakes can be categorized into six main types, plate, column, stars, dendrite, needle, and capped column. When it is extremely cold the snow is very fine and powdery and snowflakes become quite simple in design, usually needle or rod shaped. When the temperature is near freezing point (32 degrees F), snowflakes become much larger and a lot more complex in design, for example, a star.

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

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To go back to the main menu, Press 1

To repeat this passage, Press 2

Welcome to today's long passage.

Long Passage

Voice: Female

In the United States, the National Weather Service defines a blizzard as a severe snowstorm characterized by strong winds causing blowing snow that results in low visibility. The difference between a blizzard and a snowstorm is the strength of the wind, not the amount of snow. To be a blizzard, a snow storm must have sustained winds or frequent gusts that are greater than or equal to 35 mph with blowing or drifting snow which reduces visibility to a quarter mile or less and must last for a prolonged period of time – typically three hours or more.

While severe cold and large amounts of drifting snow may accompany blizzards, they are not required. Blizzards can bring whiteout conditions, and can paralyze regions for days at a time, particularly where snowfall is unusual or rare.



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A severe blizzard has winds over 45 mph, near zero visibility, and temperatures of 10 °F or lower. In Antarctica, blizzards are associated with winds spilling over the edge of the ice plateau at an average velocity of 99 mph.

Ground blizzard refers to a weather condition where loose snow or ice on the ground is lifted and blown by strong winds. The primary difference between a ground blizzard and a regular blizzard is that in a ground blizzard no precipitation is produced at the time, but rather all the precipitation is already present in the form of snow or ice at the surface.

Blizzard conditions consisting of cold temperatures and strong winds can cause wind chill values that can result in hypothermia or frostbite. The wind chill factor is the amount of cooling the human body feels due to the combination of wind and temperature.

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
