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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 3 - Gems & Minerals

Welcome to today's word list.

## Word List Voice: Male

- 1. Bronze
- 2. Iron
- 3. Moonstone
- 4. Titanium
- 5. Agate

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



Cochlear Hear now. And always

Welcome to today's short passage.

# Short Passage Voice: Female, Accent

Mohs scale of hardness measures the ability of minerals to scratch each other. Talc is very soft and is listed as a 1, diamond is very hard and is measured as a 10.

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

To read what you have listened to please go to <u>http://hope.cochlearamericas.com/listening-tools/telephone-training</u>

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Welcome to today's long passage.

# Long Passage Voice: Female

The color of Ruby ranges from bright red to dark reddish-brown. The most preferred color is a deep blood red with a slightly bluish hue. Such Ruby is known as "Burmese Ruby" or "Pigeon's Blood Ruby". Ruby from Burma is famous for its exceptional coloring, and has traditionally produced the finest Rubies. However, Burmese Ruby rarely exceeds several carats; large flawless Burmese Rubies can be worth millions of dollars. Many Rubies on the market are from Thailand, and these Rubies have a less-desirable brownish hue, though they often can be heat treated to improve color. Heat-treating a Ruby can also increase its transparency by removing tiny internal flaws.

Inclusions of tiny, slender, parallel Rutile needles in Ruby cause a polished gem to exhibit asterism. A Ruby displaying asterism is known as a "Star Ruby", and if transparent can be very highly prized. Star Rubies exists in six ray stars, though twelve ray stars are also known. Rubies must be have good transparency to possess gem value. Opaque or semi-opaque Rubies have relatively little value, even if they display asterism.

Ruby is a tough and durable gem, and the only natural gemstone harder than Ruby is Diamond. Despite this, Ruby is still subject to chipping and fracture if handled roughly, and care should be taken to ensure it is properly handled. Ruby was first synthesized in



1902. The process of creating synthetic Ruby is known as the Verneuil process. Only experts can distinguish between natural and synthetic, lab-created Ruby.

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

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