

Source and Description	Category of Practice	Level of CI User	How to Use	Additional Information
<p>Randall's ESL Lab: http://www.esl-lab.com/</p> <p>Provide practice in listening and comprehending dialogue. Comprehension quiz is available after the audio clip to assess understanding</p>	Speech Discrimination	Intermediate - Advanced	<p>Easy: Identify the type of speaker featured – child, male, female? Can you identify the topic?</p> <p>Moderate: Identify the main idea of the conversation?</p> <p>Difficult: Can you answer 80% of the quiz questions after listening one time through?</p>	Website's intended use is for listening comprehension and grammar practice for English as a Second Language.
<p>English Conversations: http://englishconversations.org</p> <p>Provide practice for English language learners. Dialogues are available on different topics. Speakers often have accents, resulting in increased difficulty.</p>	Speech Discrimination	Intermediate-Advanced	<p>Easy: Listen to Real English Dialogues while reading manuscript.</p> <p>Moderate: Read transcript, and then listen to dialogue without re-reading.</p> <p>Difficult: Listen to dialogue without pre-reading transcript.</p>	Website offers a live language link-up section to practice communication with another speaker. This is a great way for the advanced listener to get involved in a unique way. The suggested method of communication is via Skype. The communication partner would be an English Second Language Learner from around the world.
<p>Ted TV: http://www.ted.com/</p> <p>A database of talks on various topics. The speaker's face is typically visible and a transcript may be available.</p>	Speech Discrimination	Beginner-Advanced	<p>Easy: Search for a topic and watch the talk using visual cues (transcript or speaker's face or both). Medium: Read transcript, and then listen to</p>	A great talk focused on cochlear implantation and music is available from Charles Limb.

			dialogue without re-reading. Difficult: Pick a lower interest/ less familiar topic and listen without pre-reading transcript or using visual cues.	
Speech Tracking Talker (friend, family member, etc) and listener (patient). Talker reads from a text, segment by segment, and listener has to repeat each segment. If error occurs upon repeat by the listener, the talker re-states the segment until listener can repeat the segment with error.	Speech Discrimination	Beginner-Advanced	Easy: the talker and listener each have a copy of the text. Listener reads text as talker states text. Listener then reads and repeats segments orally. Moderate: 1) The talker reads the text and the listener identifies topic and main details without reading segments, 2) The talker reads segments and the listener repeats without reading segments, 3) Listener repeats segments without facing talker or with background noise present, thus eliminating lip-reading. Difficult: Listener repeats text after initial oral reading without facing the talker and with background noise present.	Other factors to consider for increasing or decreasing difficulty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lip-reading cues • Background noise • Context is not revealed to the listener prior to oral presentation from the talker. • Request for repetition of phrases.
Audio Books Listening to an audio recording of a	Speech Discrimination	Beginner-Advanced	Easy: Reading text while listening to audio recording.	Audiobooks can be found on cassette, CD, or digital copy (downloaded to your

<p>text.</p>	<p>Moderate: 1) Read text while listening, then stop reading for a period of time and isolate listening, then return to reading and try to find correct place of recording within the written text, 2) Read text, and then listen without re-reading while listening.</p> <p>Difficult: Listen without prior or current reading of text. Go back and read text to determine verify correct understanding of text.</p>	<p>phone, iPod, tablet, etc) at your local library for free with membership.</p> <p>Can begin with Children’s books and increase difficulty when desired.</p> <p>Changing the main voice from male to female to accented, etc.</p> <p>Changing background noise within or separate from the audio book.</p>
<p>Television</p>	<p>Speech Discrimination Beginner-Advanced</p>	<p>Easy: With closed captioning and audio on, match reading with hearing (Note: captioning can be delayed)</p> <p>Moderate: Audio Only - Watch a familiar movie or episode. Watch the news using the visual cues available, or repeated stories throughout the day.</p> <p>Difficult: Audio Only – Watch unfamiliar movies or shows, shows with an increased vocabulary or an unfamiliar accent.</p>

<p>Cochlear America’s Telephone with Confidence</p> <p>http://hope.cochlearamericas.com/listening-tools/telephone-training</p>	Telephone Practice	Beginner-Advanced	<p>Easy: Call, have transcript available while listening to the word list and passage.</p> <p>Moderate: Read all work lists and passages for the week at random prior to calling for the day’s passage. This does not allow for memorization of passage, but for some familiarity.</p> <p>Difficult: Call and listen to both word list and passage without any prior preparation.</p>	<p>Before beginning exercise, take time to learn the functions of your device: do you hear better on a cell phone or a land line? Do you hear better with direct auditory input cable or neck loop or at “sweet spot”?</p>
<p>Community Calls</p>	Telephone Practice	Intermediate-Advanced	<p>Easy: Pick a location in the community that you are familiar with (ex: a restaurant, library, etc) and call to ask for hours of operation, location, etc. Aim for a short conversation that requires minimal information.</p> <p>Moderate: Pick a location in the community that you are familiar with and call to ask about directions, detailed services, products, etc. Aim for a medium conversation.</p> <p>Difficult: Call an unfamiliar location or begin to plan/organize/ inquire about</p>	<p>Additional Practice: Call local Weather or Traffic line on a daily basis.</p> <p>Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone calls are more difficult when you do not have time to prepare for a conversation or when you get an unexpected call. • Make sure you tell/inform the call recipient when you are ready to communicate via telephone as they may be used to texting and

			situations where hearing and perceiving is important to you and requires telephone use.	emailing to communicate with you.
FindSounds.com	Environmental Sounds	Beginner-Advanced	<p>Easy: Search for sounds that you are curious about. Listen to several examples of the same sound.</p> <p>Moderate: Have a peer provide you with context before playing the sound, then listen to the sound and guess the origin. Ex: Clue – in the jungle, Answer: Monkey</p> <p>Difficult: Have a peer pick sounds at random and then guess the represented sound.</p>	
http://www.ambient-mixer.com/	Environmental Sounds	Beginner-Advanced	<p>Easy: Pick an “ambience” and listen leisurely.</p> <p>Moderate: Listen to see if you can identify the specific noted effects within each ambience. If you are having difficulty hearing the specific sound effects that compose the ambience, you can mute any distracting sounds to further isolate the specific effects.</p> <p>Difficult: Have a practice partner choose an ambience</p>	If you have a smart phone, many free apps are also available with similar concepts. Ex: sleep machine, white noise.

A database of sound effects. Multiple examples of various sounds are available for listening.

A database of ambient noise. Multiple sounds have been mixed together to create a particular ambience. You can adjust the volume and frequency with which each sound effect occurs within the ambience to isolate certain sounds.

and ask you to guess the ambience. Then, have your partner slowly introduce effects to build the complexity of the ambience.

Music (CDs, MP3s, cassette tapes, records)

Music Appreciation

Beginner-Advanced

The radio, Pandora, Spotify, etc.

Easy: Identify instruments when played in isolation (guitar, piano, drums, etc). Using a familiar song, try to identify the rhythm and melody. If you have lyrics to read, follow along as the song progresses. Sing-Along videos are helpful as well.

Moderate: Pick a selection of known songs, and then play them in a random order, guess the song being played.

Difficult: Begin listening to a less familiar piece and try to identify the lyrics, context, melody, rhythm, etc.

Begin with pieces that are highly familiar.

Notes pertaining to all music/ music appreciation:

- Ensure good sound quality – too much volume can distort tones/ frequencies.
- Use earphones or direct input cable if possible.
- Simpler music or a piece with a heavy beat may be easier to place at first compared to a complex piece like an orchestra or the symphony.
- Consider the environment to which you are placed when practicing.