the ARTICLE (for instructors)

Near-Death Experiences

What happens when we die? Although both religion and science have separately attempted to provide an answer to this age-old question, neither has done so with any fair degree of success. Different faiths provide different opinions on the afterlife, all of which is wrapped up in strict dogma. Science has been satisfied with a clinical definition, referring to the point when a person's heart, lungs, and brain stop functioning. Real studies to find an answer have been few and far between, perhaps because of the social prejudices also attached. But a study about to begin will attempt to finally provide a clearer answer.

The study, known as AWARE, will continue for a three-year period in twenty-five medical centers throughout Canada, Europe, and the US. Some 1,500 survivors will be the test subjects, chronicling their near-death experiences. Many people on the brink of death have related similar information. As they hover above their bodies, fully aware of the actions transpiring below them, doctors frantically attempt to save their lives. Is this merely an illusion, some misfiring of the brain as it begins to die? Or is there some distinction between the brain and consciousness, with the latter continuing on even after the body dies?

In an attempt to answer this question in the purer light of science, pictures only <u>visible</u> from the ceiling will be placed in the medical centers. Short of climbing a ladder to get a look, the only other opportunity to see these pictures will be during one of these near-death experiences. If the person <u>accurately</u> reports on the contents of one of these pictures as he hovers above his body, then clearly a person's thoughts are separate from his physical self. We will be a step closer to answering the question: What happens when we die?

Teacher's Notes:			

^{* &}lt;u>Underlined</u> words in red typeface are the recommended vocabulary for this lesson.

WARM-UPS

Select one or all of the following warm-up activities.

- 1. **Define:** What does "near-death experience" mean? Can you use it in a sentence? Can you give examples?
- **2. Brainstorm:** Brainstorm with a partner(s) words and ideas associated with "near-death experience" for 2 minutes. Spend another 5 minutes or less discussing the words and ideas together.
- 3. Title: Speculate and/or discuss the contents of today's article from its title: "Near-Death Experiences"
- **4. Speculate:** Write in the missing word for today's article title: "Near-() Experiences." Why did you choose this word for the blank?

5. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

- a. There is a Heaven and a Hell.
- b. We will never really know what happens after we die.
- c. I know someone who has had a near-death experience.
- d. I know someone who has seen a ghost.
- e. There is an afterlife of some kind.

VOCABULARY

Select one of the following vocabulary acquisition activities.

1. Vocabulary match: Individually or in pairs/groups, match the words in column A (from the article) with the best choice in column B.

a.	age-old	q.	bias
b.	dogma	r.	happen
c.	clinical	s.	record
d.	prejudice	t.	teaching
e.	chronicle	u.	correct
f.	brink	V.	seeable
g.	transpire	w.	edge
h.	distinction	х.	ancient
i.	visible	y.	impersonal
j.	accurate	Z.	difference

2. Fill in the Blanks: Fill in the blank with the correct word.

transpiring		age-old	age-old brink		prejudices
clir	nical	chronicling	accurately	distinction	visible
a.	Both religion and	science have separat	ely attempted to provi	de an answer to this () question.
b.	Different faiths pro	ovide different opinio	ons on the afterlife, all	of which is wrapped up	in strict ().
c.	Science has been s	satisfied with a () definition.		
d.	Real studies have	been few and far bet	ween, perhaps becaus	e of the social () also attached.
e.	1,500 survivors w	ill be the test subjects	s, () their	near-death experiences	
f.	Many people on the	he () of	death have related sir	nilar information.	
g.	As they hover abo	ve their bodies, they	are fully aware of the	actions (below them.
h.	Is there some () between	the brain and conscio	usness, with the latter co	ntinuing on?
i.	Pictures only () from the	ceiling will be placed	in the medical centers.	
j.	If the person () reports or	the contents of these	pictures, then a person's	thoughts are separate.

3. Define: Define each word, correctly pronounce it, explain the meaning and/or usage, and offer an example sentence to the class.

a.	age-old	c.	clinical	e.	chronicle	g.	transpire	i.	visible
b.	dogma	d.	prejudice	f.	brink	h.	distinction	j.	accurate

WORD RECOGNITION

1. Word Search: Find the target words (in bold). Time yourself, and see how many words you can find in three minutes. In five minutes. In ten minutes.

transpiring	age-old	brin	ık	dogma	prejudices
clinical	chronicling	accu	ırately	distinction	visible
	P R	AWNT	VOFRT	SCKZ	
	N E	U C N I	KOMRP	E H N U	
	ХО	D P S E	A F A L S	CRIH	
	C A	I I J A	WNCYS	I O R U	
	ΥL	в т м ғ	S A U M Y	D N B F	
	M L	I G C P	E H H L V	UIQY	
	E M	O N I N	IGEDR	J C C T	
	D D	Z R I Q	I T A S D	E A L W	
	T G	I B V C	A T Z D L	RLIF	
	F N	L N O R	A Q S G L	PINE	
	G Q	N D U Y	ILUIQ	ONIC	
	J N	H C Q G	JLORD	S G C V	
	JΤ	C D I S	TINTI	O N I M	
	V A	S V D L	O E G A X	R S L K	
	V E	WGNI	LCINO	RHCK	

2. Target Word Pool: Find the target words (in bold) with their exact match. Time yourself, and see how many words you can find in three minutes. In five minutes. In ten minutes.

transpiring	age-old	brink	dogma	prejudices
clinical	chronicling	accurately	distinction	visible
blinking prescient	chronicler indistinct divisible	ages-old	invis inaccurately transpiring	criticizing
age-old dogmas	clinic inspiring unprejudiced	dogma	distinctive chronicle preju	dogs udice
clinician b	accurate	indistinctly	distinct	ageism accurately indivisible
distinction	visibly		transpire	dogmatic
brinl critical	kmanship old age	presages	clinical	prejudices
inaccurate	chronicling transpired visible	agedly	chronicled bunker	transporting chronic

pre- or post-COMPREHENSION

- 1. Word Association: Brainstorm words associated with today's topic for two minutes. Present to the class.
- **2. Brainstorm Questions:** Brainstorm questions that you would like to ask about today's topic. Answer the questions without looking at the article.
- **3. True or False?:** Guess (before the article) or answer (after the article) whether the sentence is true or false. If false, correct the sentence.

a.	Both religion and science have satisfactorily answered what happens when we die.	T/F
b.	There haven't been many studies because it's impossible to find the answer.	T/F
c.	According to the article, people who have a near-death experience are aware of what is happening.	T/F
d.	The study has determined that consciousness and the brain are separate.	T/F
e.	There will be pictures in the medical centers really only visible during near-death experiences.	T/F

4. Questions: Answer the questions to check comprehension.

According to the article, what is a near-death experience?

a.	What will the new study hope to answer?
b.	Where will the study be conducted?
c.	Who will participate in the study?
d.	How will the study be conducted?

5. Vocabulary: In pairs/groups, remember how the words were used in today's article.

a.	age-old	c.	clinical	e.	chronicling	g.	transpiring	i.	visible
b.	dogma	d.	prejudices	f.	brink	h.	distinction	j.	accurately

6. Fragments: Remember how the fragments were used, and complete the sentence from today's article.

a.	Different faiths provide different opinions on the afterlife, all of which
b.	Real studies to find an answer have been few and far between, perhaps because of
c.	The study, known as AWARE, will continue for a three-year period in
d.	Short of climbing a ladder to get a look, the only other opportunity to see these pictures
e.	We will be a step closer to answering the question

post-COMPREHENSION

- **1. Vocabulary:** Circle any additional unknown words/phrases in the article. In pairs/groups, use your dictionaries to understand the meanings. Present to the class.
- **2.** Class Questions: Read through the article once more, and write down any questions that you would like to discuss in pairs/groups or as a class. Discuss.
- 3. Summarize: Work with a partner to summarize the article in your own words.
- **4. Discuss:** Talk about the following questions in pairs/groups. Remember to support your answers!
 - a. Did you like this article?
 - b. What was your general impression after reading this article?
 - c. What do you think happens after we die? Please explain.
 - d. Do you think the study will find the answers that it's looking for? Why/not?
 - e. The study sounds simple. Why hasn't a similar study been conducted in the past?
 - f. Which do you have more faith in, religion or science? Why?
 - g. What would happen to society, religion, etc. if the study discovered there isn't life after death?
 - h. What would happen to society, religion, etc. if the study discovered there is life after death?
 - i. If you met someone who had a near-death experience, what three questions would you like to ask him/her?
 - j. How would a near-death experience possibly change your life? Would you even care?
- **5. Debate:** Imagine possible supporting evidence for the following opinions on near-death experience. Then work with a partner a debate each point. One student should support the statement and the other should oppose the statement. Limit the debate to each question to two-minutes.

Statement #1: Nothing happens when we die. It's the end and there is no afterlife.

Statement #2: Good people go to a Heaven of some kind and sinful people go to Hell forever.

Statement #3: We are reincarnated and immediately return to Earth, but not necessarily as a human.

Statement #4: Our consciousness continues after we die, sort of like a ghost.

6. Google Search: Type "near-death experience" into Google news and read additional articles on this topic. Discuss or write an essay about your findings.

STUDENT HANDOUT (the article)

Near-Death Experiences

What happens when we die? Although both religion and science have separately attempted to provide an answer to this age-old question, neither has done so with any fair degree of success. Different faiths provide different opinions on the afterlife, all of which is wrapped up in strict dogma. Science has been satisfied with a clinical definition, referring to the point when a person's heart, lungs, and brain stop functioning. Real studies to find an answer have been few and far between, perhaps because of the social prejudices also attached. But a study about to begin will attempt to finally provide a clearer answer.

The study, known as AWARE, will continue for a three-year period in twenty-five medical centers throughout Canada, Europe, and the US. Some 1,500 survivors will be the test subjects, chronicling their near-death experiences. Many people on the brink of death have related similar information. As they hover above their bodies, fully aware of the actions transpiring below them, doctors frantically attempt to save their lives. Is this merely an illusion, some misfiring of the brain as it begins to die? Or is there some distinction between the brain and consciousness, with the latter continuing on even after the body dies?

In an attempt to answer this question in the purer light of science, pictures only visible from the ceiling will be placed in the medical centers. Short of climbing a ladder to get a look, the only other opportunity to see these pictures will be during one of these near-death experiences. If the person accurately reports on the contents of one of these pictures as he hovers above his body, then clearly a person's thoughts are separate from his physical self. We will be a step closer to answering the question: What happens when we die?

Notes	5:			

STUDENT HANDOUT (fill in the blank)

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

prejudices	step	visible	clinical	centers			
transpiring	science	chronicling	accurately	dogma			
misfiring	age-old	distinction	purer	brink			
Near-Death Expe	eriences						
What happens when v	ve die? Although both r	eligion and (a) have separat	tely attempted to			
provide an answer to the	his (b) question, neither has	done so with any fair de	egree of success.			
Different faiths provid	e different opinions on t	he afterlife, all of which	is wrapped up in strict				
(c). Science has been satis	sfied with a (d) definition, re	eferring to the point			
when a person's heart,	lungs, and brain stop fu	nctioning. Real studies	to find an answer have b	een few and far			
between, perhaps beca	use of the social (e) also att	ached. But a study abou	at to begin will attempt			
to finally provide a cle	arer answer.						
The study, known as A	WARE, will continue for	or a three-year period in	twenty-five medical (f.)			
throughout Canada, E	urope, and the US. Som	ne 1,500 survivors will b	e the test subjects, (g)			
their near-death experi	ences. Many people on	the (h) of death have relate	d similar information.			
As they hover above the	neir bodies, fully aware	of the actions (i) below then	n, doctors frantically			
attempt to save their liv	ves. Is this merely an illu	usion, some (j) of the brain a	as it begins to die? Or			
is there some (k) between	the brain and conscious	sness, with the latter cont	tinuing on even after			
the body dies?							
In an attempt to answe	er this question in the (l) ligh	nt of science, pictures onl	ly			
(m	_) from the ceiling will b	be placed in the medical	centers. Short of climbi	ing a ladder to get a			
look, the only other op	portunity to see these pi	ctures will be during one	e of these near-death exp	periences. If the			
person (n) reports on the contents of one of these pictures as he hovers above his body, then							
clearly a person's thoughts are separate from his physical self. We will be a (o) closer to							
answering the question: What happens when we die?							
0 1	11						

STUDENT HANDOUT (extended listening)

Listen and fill in the missing sentences. Compare answers with a partner, and then listen once more.

Near-Death Experiences
What happens when we die? a), neither
has done so with any fair degree of success. Different faiths provide different opinions on the afterlife, all of which is
wrapped up in strict dogma. Science has been satisfied with a clinical definition, referring to the point when a person's
heart, lungs, and brain stop functioning. b)
perhaps because of the social prejudices also attached. But a study about to begin will attempt to finally provide a clearer
answer.
The study, known as AWARE, will continue for a three-year period in twenty-five medical centers throughout Canada,
Europe, and the US. c) Many people on
the brink of death have related similar information. As they hover above their bodies, fully aware of the actions
transpiring below them, doctors frantically attempt to save their lives. Is this merely an illusion, some misfiring of the
brain as it begins to die? d)?
In an attempt to answer this question in the purer light of science, pictures only visible from the ceiling will be placed in
the medical centers. Short of climbing a ladder to get a look, e)
If the person accurately reports on the contents of one of these pictures as he hovers above his
body, then clearly a person's thoughts are separate from his physical self. We will be a step closer to answering the
question. What hannens when we die?

STUDENT HANDOUT (activities)

ANSWER KEY

Vocabulary

1. Vocabulary Match:

a.	x	f.	w
b.	t	g.	r
c.	у	h.	z
d.	q	i.	v
e.	s	j.	u

2. Fill in the Blanks:

a.	age-old	f.	brink
b.	dogma	g.	transpiring
c.	clinical	h.	distinction
d.	prejudices	i.	visible
e.	chronicling	j.	accurately

pre- or post-Comprehension

1. True or False:

a.	F
b.	F
c.	Т
d.	F
e.	Т

2. Fragments:

a.	is wrapped up in strict dogma.
b.	the social prejudices also attached.
c.	twenty-five medical centers throughout Canada, Europe, and the US.
d.	will be during one of these near-death experiences.
e.	What happens when we die?

Student Handout

1. Fill in the Blanks

a.	science	i.	transpiring
b.	age-old	j.	misfiring
c.	dogma	k.	distinction
d.	clinical	1.	purer
e.	prejudices	m.	visible
f.	centers	n.	accurately
g.	chronicling	О.	step
h.	brink		

2. Extended Listening

a.	Although both religion and science have separately attempted to provide an answer to this age-old question		
b.	b. Real studies to find an answer have been few and far between		
c.	Some 1,500 survivors will be the test subjects, chronicling their near-death experiences		
d.	Or is there some distinction between the brain and consciousness, with the latter continuing on even after the body dies		
e.	the only other opportunity to see these pictures will be during one of these near-death experiences		