

SYNTHESIS EXERCISE

Source A: Dr. Elaine Marsh – Brain Scientist

Some people see lights or tunnels when they almost die. Dr. Marsh says this happens because the brain changes during dangerous moments. She thinks these experiences come from the brain, not from life after death.

Source B: Prof. Rajiv Banerjee – Physics Expert

Prof. Banerjee studies how the mind works. He believes that maybe the mind can live after the body dies. He uses ideas from physics to explain this, but he says it is only a theory and not proven.

Source C: Dr. Lena Hofstad – Psychologist

Dr. Hofstad looks at how beliefs affect feelings. She found that people who believe in life after death feel less afraid and more positive. She doesn't say the afterlife is real, but she sees how it helps

people feel better.

Source D: Dr. Miguel Torres – Cultural Psychologist

Dr. Torres studies how culture shapes beliefs about death. He found that in many cultures, people believe in an afterlife because it gives them hope and helps them deal with loss. He says these beliefs are not based on science, but they are useful for emotional health and social connection.

Exercise 1:

Complete the following table with focus areas (A, B, C, D) and 4 key ideas (1, 2, 3, 4)

- A) Mind and theory
- B) Emotions and mental health
- C) Brain and biology
- D) Culture and social connection
- 1) Near-death experiences are caused by brain changes, not life after death.
- 2) Belief in afterlife helps people feel less afraid and more positive.
- 3) The mind might continue after death, but it's only a theory.
- 4) Belief gives hope and helps people deal with loss and connect with others.

Do these scientists believe in the afterlife. Complete the table with YES, NO, MAYBE, NOT CONFIRMED

 Comparison Table: Scientific Views on the Afterlife

Scientist	Field	Belief in Afterlife?	Focus Area	Key Idea
Dr. Elaine Marsh	Brain Science			
Prof. Banerjee	Physics			
Dr. Hofstad	Psychology			
Dr. Torres	Cultural Psychology			

Exercise 2: Gap-Fill Exercise: Complete the Synthesis

Word Bank:

theory	emotions	helpful	different	culture	brain	agree	contrast
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The four scientists have _____ views on the afterlife, but some ideas are similar. Dr. Marsh believes near-death experiences are caused by changes in the _____ and do not show life after death. In _____, Prof. Banerjee thinks the mind might continue after death, although he says this is only a _____. Meanwhile, Dr. Hofstad and Dr. Torres do not say the afterlife is real, but they _____ that believing in it helps people feel better. Hofstad focuses on _____, while Torres looks at _____ and social connection. Although their reasons are different, both believe that afterlife beliefs can be _____ for people.