

Unit 10

Death and dying
Season three

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Grammar

- **Model verbs : As you know ,each model verb has one or several specific functions in the language . And therefore , it is important that you know the usage very well . You will have some clear guideline on how to use could ,may and might :-**

- Usage “could ”

1-Ability or lack of ability in the past .

I could read without glasses last year .

I could not sleep last night .

2- Making a request (always in the question form)

Could you repeat that please ?

Could we have a break please ?

3- Making a suggestion (only in the affirmative)

What do you suggest we have for dinner ?

We could have fish .

- **Usage “may”**

- 1-Asking for permission**

- **May I use your pen ?**
- **May we have a look ?**

- 2-A strong possibility in the present or future (85%)**

- **It may happen again .**
- **She may not accept the offer .**

Usage “ might”

1-A possibility in the present and future (40%)

-It might happen again .

Note :- You can use also use could but may and might more common for possibility .

He might not accept the offer .

Note :- you do not use could in the negative for possibility .

2- A possibility in the past (followed by have done) .

He might have missed his train .

Once again you can use could but not in negative.

I might not have managed to convince her .

Note :-

“may” can also be used to show a possibility in the past ,but is less common than might ,could however you must avoid using may in a third conditional sentence .

If I had studied more , I would , might ,could have passed my test .

- Requests: could you open the door?
 - Asking for permission , May I use the phone ?
 - Suggestion : we could meet next week.
 - possibility : It may ,might ,could happen again .
- Note :- may more strong than could and might .**

Vocabulary

- 1- terminal : can not be cured ,and causes death**
- 2- fatal: (of an accident or illness) that causes death .**
- 3- go downhill : to becomes more and more weak or ill .**
- 4- coma : an unconscious state that a person con not wake from .**
- 5- life support : the use of machines to keep a person a live .**

**6- pass away :a polite word meaning
“to died”**

**7-mortuary :a room in hospital where
dead bodies are taken and stored .**

**8- post- mortem : an examination of
body to find out how the person
died .**

-Nouns

adjective

- **Body**
- **grieving**
- **Bereavement**
- **multi-sensory**
- **Burial**
- **Carer**
- **Cremation**
- **Dementia**
- **Life-limiting condition**
- **Siblings**
- **Stoke**
- **Sympathy**
- **Therapy**

verbs

diagnose

lose consciousness

register

Reading

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hospice (n) a hospital for people who are dying



Reading

1 Read the article about a children's hospice, and match each of these headings to a paragraph.

- 1 Saying goodbye _____
- 2 Using the senses _____
- 3 A home from home _____
- 4 Personal care _____
- 5 Helping the family _____

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Do children have to stay at the hospice all the time?
- 2 How does the hospice help the children's families?
- 3 How many children does each carer look after?
- 4 What can children do in the multi-sensory room?
- 5 How is music used at the hospice?
- 6 How are the special quiet rooms used?

The Hope Children's Hospice

A The Hope Children's Hospice provides free specialist care for children with life-limiting conditions who are not expected to live into adulthood. It cares for up to eight terminally-ill children at one time, and aims to care for them in the same way their families would care for them at home. When families prefer to do the caring themselves, a hospice carer will go to their home and help them.

B Life-limiting conditions present many long-term medical and emotional problems – not only for the child, but for parents and siblings too. So the hospice offers respite care – short stays for the child alone or for the whole family together. At these times, parents hand over responsibilities to the staff and have a 'holiday'. Short stays give terminally-ill children an opportunity to meet others with similar conditions.

C Each child at the hospice has their own carer and their own care plan. A normal day might start with a jacuzzi bath followed by a massage from a complementary therapist. Some children go to school, while others play with hospice play specialists.



D The hospice has a multi-sensory room. This is a special room which stimulates the children's senses with lights, music, touch, and smell. It has touch-screen computers, video games, paddling pools, and space for wheelchair dancing. Children have music therapy and can record their own music, not only as a way to express their feelings, but to leave something for their family and friends to listen to in the years to come.

E The hospice has a number of quiet rooms where we care for children during and after death. These are places where families and friends can say goodbye. Our support does not end with death. We help not just grieving parents, but also siblings who are experiencing bereavement. We give everyone opportunities to discuss their fears about death and dying.



Patient care

Breaking bad news

- 1 Medical staff sometimes need to give sad news, for example that an illness is terminal, or that a relative has died. Here are some tips for breaking bad news. Discuss the reasons for each one with your partner.
 - allow a lot of time
 - find a private place
 - express sympathy
 - use simple and honest language
- 2 Add three more tips.

Listening and speaking

- Page 129-130 listening
- Page 79 speaking