

1. According to the author, there is no considerable difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness. In fact, they are quite similar to each other. The nyctophobia of children is multiplied when they hear the tales of ghosts and thieves. Likewise, the human fear of death is increased when the stories of people's agonizing death are narrated to them.

2. The religious and sacred view of death encompasses the concept of retribution. Those who committed sins would be punished. In the light of this view, death is not the end. It is a passage into another world.

3. The painful experiences described by the Monks in their books are about the physical torment which they inflicted upon ~~their own~~ <sup>themselves</sup> selves to attain self-purification. They lead one to reflect upon the pangs of death as excruciating. Moreover, they double the human fear of death.

4. Seneca, a famous Roman philosopher, believes that the death itself is not menacing. There are certain situations that are associated with the death. Furthermore, there are customs and rituals pertinent to death. Consequently, these situations and customs make it more menacing.

5. The condition of a dying person and his intimate relations make death more horrible than it would be otherwise. For instance, the man breathing his last utters loud and painful sounds. His body convulses

and his face loses colour. Meanwhile, his loved ones perform traditional ceremonies in mourning clothes.