

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 1

1-) What main lesson is introduced at the beginning of this passage through the comparison? (13 kelime)

Human abilities were

2-) What does the difference between twenty gold pieces and one thousand gold pieces suggest in the comparison? (13 kelime)

It suggests that

3-) What was unreasonable about spending the larger sum the same way as the smaller sum? (19 kelime)

A much greater amount

4-) What conclusion should “anyone with any sense” reach from the two different amounts? (11 kelime)

The larger

5-) What deeper problem is shown by the second servant’s copying of the first servant? (12 kelime)

He acted without

6-) Why is the contrast between fine cloth and inferior cloth important? (10 kelime)

It highlights

7-) What did the second servant buy, and how was its quality described? (16 kelime)

He spent everything on

8-) According to the final warning, how are humans superior to animals? (12 kelime)

Humans are superior

9-) What does the comparison with animals teach about human responsibility? (16 kelime)

Since humans have higher

10-) What makes the fall of a human being worse than that of an animal? (12 kelime)

A human falls

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 2

1-) What claim about human faculties does the passage ask the reader to understand? (16 kelime)
It asks the reader

2-) Why is the written paper important in the story? (14 kelime)
It shows that

3-) Besides receiving more money, how was the second servant's situation different from the first servant's? (12 kelime)
He was also

4-) What should the second servant have done before spending the money? (10 kelime)
He should

5-) How did the second servant fail both intellectually and morally? (13 kelime)
He failed to

6-) How did the second servant decide what to do instead? (11 kelime)
He copied

7-) In the direct address to the self and friend, what kind of life is being criticized? (13 kelime)
A life focused

8-) How does the comparison strengthen the warning given at the end? (18 kelime)
The story gives a

9-) What is the consequence of misusing that greater capital? (10 kelime)
The consequence

10-) How does the passage compare humans and animals at the end, and what is the point of that comparison? (28 kelime)
It says humans have far greater capacity

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 3

1-) What is the purpose of the story about the two servants? (16 kelime)

It is meant to

2-) What was special about the cloth used by the first servant? (6 kelime)

It

3-) Why is the amount given to the second servant called “capital” in meaning? (14 kelime)

Because it is

4-) What detail proves that the second servant had guidance available to him? (9 kelime)

He had

5-) What mistake did the second servant make before spending the money? (11 kelime)

He failed

6-) What is the employer’s reaction meant to teach the reader? (12 kelime)

It teaches that

7-) What is the effect of living only at the level of appetite? (17 kelime)

It causes a person

8-) What human mistake is being warned against in that direct address? (12 kelime)

The mistake is

9-) According to the passage, what makes human beings higher than animals? (9 kelime)

Their greater

10-) State the central message of the whole comparison in one sentence. (16 kelime)

Greater human abilities require

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 4

1-) At the start of the passage, what is the reader told to do with the comparison? (13 kelime)
The reader is

2-) In the example, what does the employer's action toward the second servant suggest about trust? (10 kelime)
It suggests

3-) What does the much larger amount tell us before the note is even read? (10 kelime)
It tells

4-) Why would a reasonable person understand that the larger amount of money was not meant for clothing? (25 kelime)
Because excellent clothing had already been

5-) What does the poor-quality clothing show about the result of his decision? (16 kelime)
It shows that he

6-) Why does the passage mention the fleeting nature of worldly life? (17 kelime)
To show that temporary

7-) Who is being addressed in the warning after the story? (11 kelime)
The speaker

8-) What is implied by saying humans have much more "capital" than animals? (13 kelime)
It implies that

9-) According to the passage, what is wrong with using life only for physical pleasure and temporary worldly enjoyment? (18 kelime)
It lowers a human

10-) Give a brief summary of the passage's warning. (21 kelime)
Do not waste the valuable

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 5

1-) What false idea about life does this passage argue against? (15 kelime)

It argues against

2-) What simple task was linked to the smaller amount of money? (9 kelime)

It was

3-) What extra thing was given to the second servant besides the larger amount of money? (11 kelime)

He was

4-) What role does imitation play in the second servant's failure? (12 kelime)

He blindly followed

5-) What does "pleasures of the flesh" mean in this passage? (7 kelime)

It

6-) What two reasons explain why the employer would punish him? (11 kelime)

He ignored

7-) Why does the passage say living that way is "like an animal, or even lower"? (17 kelime)

Animals follow instinct, but

8-) What kind of pleasures are described as unworthy goals for human life? (12 kelime)

Physical cravings and

9-) What moral choice is the reader being urged to make? (18 kelime)

The reader is being

10-) How does this passage encourage self-examination? (22 kelime)

It pushes the reader to

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 6

1-) What broad comparison shapes the whole passage? (16 kelime)

It compares human life

2-) How much money did the first servant receive, and what did he do with it? (13 kelime)

He received twenty

3-) Why is the second servant's behavior presented as foolish rather than merely mistaken? (16 kelime)

Because he ignored clear

4-) How does the passage connect this example to human life? (18 kelime)

It compares the money

5-) How does the passage show that his purchase was a poor one? (17 kelime)

It says the material

6-) What does the passage say people should not do with the potential within their lives? (12 kelime)

They should not

7-) What parts of a person are included in the warning against misuse? (10 kelime)

A person's

8-) In the warning that follows the story, what does the "capital" of life refer to? (11 kelime)

It refers

9-) Why does the passage say a human can fall lower than the lowest animal? (12 kelime)

Because failing with

CEVAP ANAHTARI

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What main lesson is introduced at the beginning of this passage through the comparison?

Human abilities were not given mainly for chasing worldly comfort like animals do.

2-) What does the difference between twenty gold pieces and one thousand gold pieces suggest in the comparison?

It suggests that different amounts point to different levels of responsibility and purpose.

3-) What was unreasonable about spending the larger sum the same way as the smaller sum?

A much greater amount clearly pointed to a broader purpose, so using it the same way ignored common sense.

4-) What conclusion should “anyone with any sense” reach from the two different amounts?

The larger amount was meant for something more than buying clothes.

5-) What deeper problem is shown by the second servant’s copying of the first servant?

He acted without reflection and failed to think about his own purpose.

6-) Why is the contrast between fine cloth and inferior cloth important?

It highlights how badly he handled a much greater opportunity.

7-) What did the second servant buy, and how was its quality described?

He spent everything on clothing and ended up with poor material and a much worse outfit.

8-) According to the final warning, how are humans superior to animals?

Humans are superior because they have much greater inner resources and potential.

9-) What does the comparison with animals teach about human responsibility?

Since humans have higher capacities, they are responsible for living in a higher way than animals.

10-) What makes the fall of a human being worse than that of an animal?

A human falls further because he turns higher gifts toward lower ends.

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1-) What claim about human faculties does the passage ask the reader to understand?

It asks the reader to see that human powers were not created just for material life.

2-) Why is the written paper important in the story?

It shows that the second servant had guidance and a specific duty to understand.

3-) Besides receiving more money, how was the second servant's situation different from the first servant's?

He was also sent with written directions for a separate business matter.

4-) What should the second servant have done before spending the money?

He should have read the note and understood his assignment.

5-) How did the second servant fail both intellectually and morally?

He failed to think clearly and also misused what was entrusted to him.

6-) How did the second servant decide what to do instead?

He copied the first servant without understanding his own different responsibility.

7-) In the direct address to the self and friend, what kind of life is being criticized?

A life focused on bodily desires and short-term worldly pleasures is being criticized.

8-) How does the comparison strengthen the warning given at the end?

The story gives a concrete example that makes the moral failure of wasting one's life easier to understand.

9-) What is the consequence of misusing that greater capital?

The consequence is a deeper fall in worth and conduct.

10-) How does the passage compare humans and animals at the end, and what is the point of that comparison?

It says humans have far greater capacity than animals, so if they live only for appetite, they can sink even lower than animals despite having more noble gifts.

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1-) What is the purpose of the story about the two servants?

It is meant to explain how human abilities should be used wisely and for higher aims.

2-) What was special about the cloth used by the first servant?

It was of very fine quality.

3-) Why is the amount given to the second servant called “capital” in meaning?

Because it is a valuable resource meant to be invested in a purposeful task.

4-) What detail proves that the second servant had guidance available to him?

He had a written message placed in his pocket.

5-) What mistake did the second servant make before spending the money?

He failed to read the written instructions he had been given.

6-) What is the employer’s reaction meant to teach the reader?

It teaches that wasting what has been entrusted brings blame and punishment.

7-) What is the effect of living only at the level of appetite?

It causes a person to lose human dignity and drop below the level he was created for.

8-) What human mistake is being warned against in that direct address?

The mistake is wasting life’s gifts on cravings and temporary worldly living.

9-) According to the passage, what makes human beings higher than animals?

Their greater capacities and entrusted potential make them higher.

10-) State the central message of the whole comparison in one sentence.

Greater human abilities require higher purposes, and misusing them for mere pleasure is a serious loss.

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) At the start of the passage, what is the reader told to do with the comparison?

The reader is told to think carefully about it and understand its meaning.

2-) In the example, what does the employer's action toward the second servant suggest about trust?

It suggests that a greater gift carries a greater duty.

3-) What does the much larger amount tell us before the note is even read?

It tells us that a more serious assignment is involved.

4-) Why would a reasonable person understand that the larger amount of money was not meant for clothing?

Because excellent clothing had already been bought with a much smaller amount, so the much greater sum had to be for a more important purpose.

5-) What does the poor-quality clothing show about the result of his decision?

It shows that he lost both the money and the chance to fulfill his real purpose.

6-) Why does the passage mention the fleeting nature of worldly life?

To show that temporary pleasures are too small a goal for the great gifts humans have received.

7-) Who is being addressed in the warning after the story?

The speaker addresses his own lower self and also a friend.

8-) What is implied by saying humans have much more "capital" than animals?

It implies that humans have richer abilities, deeper understanding, and a higher calling.

9-) According to the passage, what is wrong with using life only for physical pleasure and temporary worldly enjoyment?

It lowers a human being from his proper rank and misuses what was given for a higher purpose.

10-) Give a brief summary of the passage's warning.

Do not waste the valuable gifts of human life on temporary desires, because those gifts were given for something far higher.

11sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p11-fuccar-ile-nefsin-ikazi-yanlis-sarfin-temsille-izahi-ve-nefsin-uyarilmasi - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What false idea about life does this passage argue against?

It argues against the idea that life is mainly for worldly gain and physical satisfaction.

2-) What simple task was linked to the smaller amount of money?

It was enough for getting a good suit made.

3-) What extra thing was given to the second servant besides the larger amount of money?

He was given a written note with instructions about a task.

4-) What role does imitation play in the second servant's failure?

He blindly followed another person's action instead of understanding his own duty.

5-) What does "pleasures of the flesh" mean in this passage?

It means bodily cravings and physical enjoyments.

6-) What two reasons explain why the employer would punish him?

He ignored instructions and misused what had been entrusted to him.

7-) Why does the passage say living that way is "like an animal, or even lower"?

Animals follow instinct, but a human who ignores higher purpose misuses greater gifts and therefore falls further.

8-) What kind of pleasures are described as unworthy goals for human life?

Physical cravings and temporary enjoyments are described as unworthy as final goals.

9-) What moral choice is the reader being urged to make?

The reader is being urged to use life for higher meaning instead of wasting it on temporary desires.

10-) How does this passage encourage self-examination?

It pushes the reader to ask whether he is using his life for a worthy purpose or wasting it on short-term desire.

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1-) What broad comparison shapes the whole passage?

It compares human life and abilities to money entrusted to a servant for an important purpose.

2-) How much money did the first servant receive, and what did he do with it?

He received twenty gold pieces and used them to get a high-quality outfit.

3-) Why is the second servant's behavior presented as foolish rather than merely mistaken?

Because he ignored clear signs that his task was different and wasted a much greater trust.

4-) How does the passage connect this example to human life?

It compares the money to the resources of life and warns against spending them only on worldly enjoyment.

5-) How does the passage show that his purchase was a poor one?

It says the material was low grade and the outfit was far worse than the other servant's.

6-) What does the passage say people should not do with the potential within their lives?

They should not waste it on bodily pleasures and the short-lived world.

7-) What parts of a person are included in the warning against misuse?

A person's life, abilities, and inner potential are all included.

8-) In the warning that follows the story, what does the "capital" of life refer to?

It refers to a person's God-given abilities, potential, and life resources.

9-) Why does the passage say a human can fall lower than the lowest animal?

Because failing with greater gifts is worse than simply lacking those gifts.