

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 1

1-) What does the palace stand for in the explanation of the comparison? (5 kelime)
It

2-) What do the stars and flowers show about the world in this passage? (11 kelime)
They show

3-) What does the passage teach about Allah through the picture of a king? (15 kelime)
It teaches that

4-) What do the amazing works of art in the palace point to in the real meaning? (13 kelime)
They point to

5-) What do the foods in the comparison help us think about in daily life? (13 kelime)
They help us

6-) Why are creatures described as marks made by the pen of power? (12 kelime)
Because they are

7-) Who is the master in the explanation? (10 kelime)
He is

8-) Which groups of righteous people are connected to him in the passage? (7 kelime)
The

9-) What two influences lead the second group away from truth? (6 kelime)
Satan

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 2

1-) What is the main purpose of this passage after the story ends? (10 kelime)

It explains

2-) What does the passage say the palace in the story really refers to? (5 kelime)

It

3-) What does the passage say about Allah's relationship to all created things? (9 kelime)

Everything praises

4-) What do the fruits of summer especially help a person understand? (9 kelime)

They help

5-) What does the regular change of night and day show? (9 kelime)

It shows

6-) How does the passage connect hidden treasure to the divine names? (15 kelime)

It says the

7-) Why are human beings and jinn described as guests? (19 kelime)

Because they are living

8-) What role do saints and purified scholars have in the passage? (6 kelime)

They

9-) How is the believing group described in relation to the Qur'an? (16 kelime)

They are described as

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 3

1-) What does the passage invite the reader to do after saying the story has finished? (13 kelime)
It invites the

2-) Who does the king represent? (10 kelime)
He represents

3-) What examples in the passage show that Allah rules the universe completely? (18 kelime)
The heavens and earth

4-) If the arts in the palace represent signs of divine power, what does that suggest about the world? (13 kelime)
It suggests that

5-) What does the stove and kitchen in the comparison refer to? (13 kelime)
It refers to

6-) What lesson comes from comparing jewels to reflections of Allah's names? (13 kelime)
It teaches that

7-) How do the prophets, saints, and purified scholars relate to that teaching? (21 kelime)
The prophets assist in guiding

8-) Who do the ruler's servants in the palace represent? (4 kelime)
They

9-) What makes the believing group students of the Qur'an? (14 kelime)
They learn from

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 4

1-) What is being explained by the symbols in this passage? (10 kelime)

The real

2-) How is the earth described in relation to the world-palace? (14 kelime)

It is described

3-) What does the passage teach about Allah by calling Him the everlasting monarch? (13 kelime)

It teaches that

4-) How should a reader understand the palace apartments in the comparison? (12 kelime)

They should understand

5-) What is meant by the manifestations of the divine names? (13 kelime)

It means the

6-) In the explanation, what do the palace arts, food, jewels, and embroidery all have in common? (16 kelime)

They all point to

7-) Who is the “master” that guides people to the truth of the world? (8 kelime)

Prophet Muhammad,

8-) What makes the first group different from the second group? (20 kelime)

The first group believes and

9-) How does the passage describe the group of believers? (15 kelime)

They are people

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 5

1-) When the comparison is explained, what does the palace become in real life? (4 kelime)
It

2-) What parts of the world are used to explain the palace's upper and lower parts? (13 kelime)
The heavens explain

3-) What do the many rooms of the palace represent? (14 kelime)
They represent the

4-) What is the link between the palace artwork and the world around us? (10 kelime)
Both are

5-) What does the passage suggest by connecting jewels to divine names? (12 kelime)
It suggests that

6-) What do the embroideries and their patterns represent? (15 kelime)
They represent the

7-) Who explains these signs most fully according to the passage? (8 kelime)
Prophet Muhammad,

8-) What quality defines the first group in the world? (12 kelime)
They are people

9-) What is the difference between the two groups mentioned at the end of the passage? (29 kelime)
One group is the people of faith

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 6

1-) What transition happens at the start of the target passage? (14 kelime)

The story form

2-) What details from nature are used to show the beauty of this world-palace? (14 kelime)

The stars in

3-) Why are the creatures and patterns in the world compared to embroidery and fine designs? (15 kelime)

Because they are

4-) What does the mention of six days and the throne emphasize? (9 kelime)

It emphasizes

5-) Why are gardens and summer fruits specially mentioned? (13 kelime)

Because they are

6-) What role do angels have in the real meaning of the story? (9 kelime)

They are

7-) What is the role of the prophets in relation to that master? (8 kelime)

They serve

8-) Why are people and jinn called guests in the world? (13 kelime)

Because they are

9-) What warning is given by describing the second group as like animals or even lower? (17 kelime)

It warns that people

CEVAP ANAHTARI

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the palace stand for in the explanation of the comparison?

It stands for this world.

2-) What do the stars and flowers show about the world in this passage?

They show that the world is decorated with beauty and order.

3-) What does the passage teach about Allah through the picture of a king?

It teaches that Allah rules over all things with complete power, greatness, and timeless authority.

4-) What do the amazing works of art in the palace point to in the real meaning?

They point to the signs and wonders of Allah's power in the world.

5-) What do the foods in the comparison help us think about in daily life?

They help us think about the blessings and mercy Allah gives through provision.

6-) Why are creatures described as marks made by the pen of power?

Because they are presented as carefully formed by Allah's command and power.

7-) Who is the master in the explanation?

He is Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him.

8-) Which groups of righteous people are connected to him in the passage?

The prophets, the saints, and purified scholars.

9-) What two influences lead the second group away from truth?

Satan and their evil-commanding lower selves.

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the main purpose of this passage after the story ends?

It explains what each part of the story really means.

2-) What does the passage say the palace in the story really refers to?

It refers to the world.

3-) What does the passage say about Allah's relationship to all created things?

Everything praises and glorifies Him in its own way.

4-) What do the fruits of summer especially help a person understand?

They help a person understand Allah's mercy and generosity.

5-) What does the regular change of night and day show?

It shows ordered signs of Allah's wisdom and control.

6-) How does the passage connect hidden treasure to the divine names?

It says the hidden treasures are like the ways Allah's sacred names appear in creation.

7-) Why are human beings and jinn described as guests?

Because they are living in the world for a time and are invited to witness its signs and blessings.

8-) What role do saints and purified scholars have in the passage?

They are presented as his students.

9-) How is the believing group described in relation to the Qur'an?

They are described as students of the Qur'an who learn the meaning of creation through it.

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage invite the reader to do after saying the story has finished?

It invites the reader to look at the real meaning behind the comparison.

2-) Who does the king represent?

He represents Allah, the holy and everlasting ruler over everything.

3-) What examples in the passage show that Allah rules the universe completely?

The heavens and earth were created by Him, and the sun, moon, and stars are under His command.

4-) If the arts in the palace represent signs of divine power, what does that suggest about the world?

It suggests that the world is full of meaningful signs showing Allah's power.

5-) What does the stove and kitchen in the comparison refer to?

It refers to the earth, including the fire inside it and its surface.

6-) What lesson comes from comparing jewels to reflections of Allah's names?

It teaches that precious beauty in creation reflects the beauty of its Creator.

7-) How do the prophets, saints, and purified scholars relate to that teaching?

The prophets assist in guiding people, and the saints and purified scholars are among those who learn and carry that guidance.

8-) Who do the ruler's servants in the palace represent?

They represent the angels.

9-) What makes the believing group students of the Qur'an?

They learn from it and use it to understand the signs of the universe.

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is being explained by the symbols in this passage?

The real meaning of the story's images is being explained.

2-) How is the earth described in relation to the world-palace?

It is described as beautifully decorated with many kinds of flowers across the land.

3-) What does the passage teach about Allah by calling Him the everlasting monarch?

It teaches that His rule has no beginning or end and covers everything.

4-) How should a reader understand the palace apartments in the comparison?

They should understand them as many different worlds or levels of creation.

5-) What is meant by the manifestations of the divine names?

It means the ways Allah's names are shown through creation and its qualities.

6-) In the explanation, what do the palace arts, food, jewels, and embroidery all have in common?

They all point to signs of Allah's power, mercy, names, and wise design in the world.

7-) Who is the "master" that guides people to the truth of the world?

Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him.

8-) What makes the first group different from the second group?

The first group believes and follows the Qur'an, while the second rejects truth and follows Satan and the lower self.

9-) How does the passage describe the group of believers?

They are people of faith who follow the Qur'an and understand the signs in creation.

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) When the comparison is explained, what does the palace become in real life?

It becomes the world.

2-) What parts of the world are used to explain the palace's upper and lower parts?

The heavens explain the upper part, and the earth explains the lower part.

3-) What do the many rooms of the palace represent?

They represent the many worlds or realms that have been arranged and decorated properly.

4-) What is the link between the palace artwork and the world around us?

Both are signs that point to powerful and wise making.

5-) What does the passage suggest by connecting jewels to divine names?

It suggests that creation reflects the beauty and value of Allah's names.

6-) What do the embroideries and their patterns represent?

They represent the well-made creatures and the ordered marks of divine power in the world.

7-) Who explains these signs most fully according to the passage?

Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him.

8-) What quality defines the first group in the world?

They are people of faith who follow the guidance of the Qur'an.

9-) What is the difference between the two groups mentioned at the end of the passage?

One group is the people of faith who learn from the Qur'an, and the other is the people of disbelief and rebellion who follow Satan and their lower desires.

8sinif 11-soz-eng-with-arabic-p05-hakikate-gecis-sarayin-aleme-tatbiki-ve-iki-firkanin-beyani - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What transition happens at the start of the target passage?

The story form ends, and the meaning behind it begins to be explained directly.

2-) What details from nature are used to show the beauty of this world-palace?

The stars in the sky and the many flowers across the earth are used.

3-) Why are the creatures and patterns in the world compared to embroidery and fine designs?

Because they are arranged with order, beauty, and skill, and they point to their Creator.

4-) What does the mention of six days and the throne emphasize?

It emphasizes Allah's power, authority, and rule over creation.

5-) Why are gardens and summer fruits specially mentioned?

Because they are clear examples of mercy, provision, and beauty in the world.

6-) What role do angels have in the real meaning of the story?

They are like the ruler's servants in the palace.

7-) What is the role of the prophets in relation to that master?

They serve as his assistants in guiding people.

8-) Why are people and jinn called guests in the world?

Because they are temporarily here and are given blessings and signs to witness.

9-) What warning is given by describing the second group as like animals or even lower?

It warns that people who ignore truth and live only for worldly life can fall very low.