

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

1-) What does the passage say the palace in the comparison stands for? (5 kelime)

It

2-) What is the first and biggest identification made in that explanation? (7 kelime)

The

3-) How does the passage connect worship in creation with the identity of the king? (17 kelime)

It shows that the

4-) What does the phrase about many worlds suggest about creation? (15 kelime)

It suggests that

5-) What do the foods symbolize, especially those connected with summer and gardens? (10 kelime)

They symbolize

6-) What is the role of created beings in relation to those divine names? (11 kelime)

Created beings

7-) Who are his assistants and students in the explanation of the comparison? (14 kelime)

His assistants are

8-) Who is that master, according to the passage? (10 kelime)

He is

9-) Which beings are included among the invited guests? (11 kelime)

Jinn, human

10-) What distinguishes the unbelieving and rebellious group? (14 kelime)

They follow Satan

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

1-) What shift happens at the beginning of the marked passage after the story ends? (12 kelime)

The passage moves

2-) Who does the king in the comparison represent? (8 kelime)

He represents

3-) What does the description of the king teach about Allah's relation to time? (12 kelime)

It teaches that

4-) What are the palace's many rooms compared to? (11 kelime)

They are

5-) What deeper lesson is taught by connecting foods with mercy? (17 kelime)

The lesson is that

6-) What do the jewels from unseen treasuries symbolize? (7 kelime)

They

7-) What role do the prophets, saints, and purified scholars play in this explanation? (12 kelime)

They help carry,

8-) Who are the guests invited to the banquet in the real meaning of the comparison? (16 kelime)

They are jinn, human

9-) What unseen beings are represented by the servants of the ruler?
(4 kelime)

They

10-) What does it mean that they know only the life of this world? (15
kelime)

It means they

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

1-) What is the main purpose of the marked passage as a whole? (16 kelime)

Its main purpose is

2-) Why does the description of the heavens and the earth support the palace image? (15 kelime)

Because both are

3-) What do the apartments of the palace represent? (9 kelime)

They represent

4-) What do the many apartments tell us about the structure of creation? (12 kelime)

They tell us

5-) What is the meaning of the banquet foods in the comparison? (11 kelime)

They signify

6-) What does the image of embroidery add to the explanation of living beings and the world? (9 kelime)

It highlights

7-) Who is represented by the master? (11 kelime)

The master

8-) What does the passage imply about the Qur'an by calling it an

interpreter of the universe's signs? (13 kelime)

It implies that

9-) Who makes up the second group, and what is their defining problem? (26 kelime)

They are the people of disbelief

10-) How does the passage define the people of unbelief and rebellion? (20 kelime)

It defines them as those

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

1-) Why does the passage call the world a palace instead of describing it as random space? (13 kelime)

Because it presents

2-) Which parts of the world are matched with the palace's upper and lower parts? (17 kelime)

The heavens are matched

3-) What does the passage suggest by mentioning day and night, the sun, the moon, and the stars under His command? (12 kelime)

It suggests that

4-) What do the foods in the palace point to? (24 kelime)

They point to the blessings of

5-) How should a reader understand the food and bounty mentioned in the palace image? (13 kelime)

They should be

6-) In the explanation, what do the jewels stand for? (8 kelime)

They stand

7-) What does identifying Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him, as the master imply about his role? (15 kelime)

It implies that

8-) Who is represented by the students of the master? (7 kelime)

They

9-) Who are represented by the invited guests? (10 kelime)

They represent

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

1-) According to the passage, what is the real meaning behind the palace image? (7 kelime)

It

2-) What does the portrayal of the king reveal about the relationship between creation and its Creator? (15 kelime)

It shows that

3-) What does the passage teach by saying every being glorifies Him with its own tongue? (14 kelime)

It teaches that

4-) How do the wonders of art in the palace help explain the world? (15 kelime)

They show that

5-) What do the jewels from hidden treasures represent? (7 kelime)

They

6-) What do the hidden jewels reveal about creation when interpreted correctly? (9 kelime)

They reveal

7-) Who is represented by the master? (8 kelime)

Prophet Muhammad,

8-) Why are angels included among the figures in the comparison? (15

kelime)

They show that

9-) What moral difference separates the two groups more than anything else? (17 kelime)

One group receives guidance

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

1-) What invitation is given right after the story is said to be finished?
(16 kelime)

The reader is invited

2-) What kind of ruler is the king said to be? (12 kelime)

He is presented

3-) What can be inferred from the statement that the heavenly bodies are subject to His command? (15 kelime)

It can be

4-) What do the palace's artistic marvels symbolize? (11 kelime)

They symbolize

5-) What connection does the passage make between hidden jewels and the divine names? (15 kelime)

It teaches that

6-) Who is the master in the comparison? (10 kelime)

He is

7-) Why is the master central in this explanation of the world? (12 kelime)

Because he teaches

8-) Who are represented by the palace servants? (4 kelime)

They

9-) How is the believing group described? (19 kelime)
They are described as

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

1-) What does the passage say the palace in the comparison stands for?

It stands for this world.

2-) What is the first and biggest identification made in that explanation?

The palace is identified as the world.

3-) How does the passage connect worship in creation with the identity of the king?

It shows that the One praised by all creatures is the true ruler represented by the king.

4-) What does the phrase about many worlds suggest about creation?

It suggests that creation is vast, layered, and richer than what human beings immediately see.

5-) What do the foods symbolize, especially those connected with summer and gardens?

They symbolize the visible gifts of mercy provided in creation.

6-) What is the role of created beings in relation to those divine names?

Created beings display those names through their order, beauty, and design.

7-) Who are his assistants and students in the explanation of the comparison?

His assistants are the prophets, and his students are the saints and purified scholars.

8-) Who is that master, according to the passage?

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

9-) Which beings are included among the invited guests?

Jinn, human beings, and animals connected to human life are included.

10-) What distinguishes the unbelieving and rebellious group?

They follow Satan and the lower self and reduce life to worldly existence alone.

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

1-) What shift happens at the beginning of the marked passage after the story ends?

The passage moves from the symbolic story to its direct real-world meaning.

2-) Who does the king in the comparison represent?

He represents Allah, the eternal sovereign over everything.

3-) What does the description of the king teach about Allah's relation to time?

It teaches that He is not limited by time and is eternal.

4-) What are the palace's many rooms compared to?

They are compared to the many worlds or domains within creation.

5-) What deeper lesson is taught by connecting foods with mercy?

The lesson is that provision is not merely material; it is a sign of care from Allah.

6-) What do the jewels from unseen treasures symbolize?

They symbolize manifestations of Allah's holy names.

7-) What role do the prophets, saints, and purified scholars play in this explanation?

They help carry, preserve, and teach the guidance connected to that message.

8-) Who are the guests invited to the banquet in the real meaning of the comparison?

They are jinn, human beings, and also animals that serve human beings in this worldly guesthouse.

9-) What unseen beings are represented by the servants of the ruler?

They are the angels.

10-) What does it mean that they know only the life of this world?

It means they do not recognize the deeper spiritual reality and purpose beyond worldly existence.

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

1-) What is the main purpose of the marked passage as a whole?

Its main purpose is to explain what each part of the earlier comparison means in reality.

2-) Why does the description of the heavens and the earth support the palace image?

Because both are presented as carefully adorned and arranged, like parts of a royal building.

3-) What do the apartments of the palace represent?

They represent the many realms or worlds within creation.

4-) What do the many apartments tell us about the structure of creation?

They tell us that creation contains many distinct realms, each arranged appropriately.

5-) What is the meaning of the banquet foods in the comparison?

They signify the merciful provisions and fruits given in this world.

6-) What does the image of embroidery add to the explanation of living beings and the world?

It highlights precision, harmony, and deliberate design in creation.

7-) Who is represented by the master?

The master represents Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him.

8-) What does the passage imply about the Qur'an by calling it an interpreter of the universe's signs?

It implies that the Qur'an helps people understand the deeper meaning of creation.

9-) Who makes up the second group, and what is their defining problem?

They are the people of disbelief and rebellion, and their problem is that they follow Satan and their lower desires and focus only on worldly life.

10-) How does the passage define the people of unbelief and rebellion?

It defines them as those who follow Satan and the lower self and remain limited to a worldly outlook alone.

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

1-) Why does the passage call the world a palace instead of describing it as random space?

Because it presents the world as ordered, meaningful, and beautifully arranged with purpose.

2-) Which parts of the world are matched with the palace's upper and lower parts?

The heavens are matched with the upper part, and the earth is matched with the lower part.

3-) What does the passage suggest by mentioning day and night, the sun, the moon, and the stars under His command?

It suggests that the order of the cosmos is under divine control.

4-) What do the foods in the palace point to?

They point to the blessings of divine mercy in the world, especially the fruits and produce found in places like gardens and in summer.

5-) How should a reader understand the food and bounty mentioned in the palace image?

They should be understood as the merciful provisions Allah gives in worldly life.

6-) In the explanation, what do the jewels stand for?

They stand for manifestations of the divine names.

7-) What does identifying Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him, as the master imply about his role?

It implies that he is the central teacher who interprets the world's signs for humanity.

8-) Who is represented by the students of the master?

They represent the saints and purified scholars.

9-) Who are represented by the invited guests?

They represent jinn, humankind, and animals that serve human beings.

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

1-) According to the passage, what is the real meaning behind the palace image?

It is the world we live in.

2-) What does the portrayal of the king reveal about the relationship between creation and its Creator?

It shows that creation is fully under His rule and constantly points back to Him.

3-) What does the passage teach by saying every being glorifies Him with its own tongue?

It teaches that all creatures testify to Him in ways proper to their nature.

4-) How do the wonders of art in the palace help explain the world?

They show that the remarkable features of the world are signs of divine creative power.

5-) What do the jewels from hidden treasures represent?

They represent reflections of Allah's sacred names.

6-) What do the hidden jewels reveal about creation when interpreted correctly?

They reveal traces of Allah's beautiful and sacred names.

7-) Who is represented by the master?

Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him.

8-) Why are angels included among the figures in the comparison?

They show that the world is administered within a larger unseen order under Allah's command.

9-) What moral difference separates the two groups more than anything else?

One group receives guidance with faith, while the other turns away and lives by rebellion and desire.

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

1-) What invitation is given right after the story is said to be finished?
The reader is invited to look beyond the story and understand the real truth it symbolizes.

2-) What kind of ruler is the king said to be?

He is presented as eternal, holy, majestic, and fully powerful over creation.

3-) What can be inferred from the statement that the heavenly bodies are subject to His command?

It can be inferred that cosmic order is not independent but governed by divine will.

4-) What do the palace's artistic marvels symbolize?

They symbolize the extraordinary works of divine power in the world.

5-) What connection does the passage make between hidden jewels and the divine names?

It teaches that the precious beauty seen in creation reflects the meanings of Allah's names.

6-) Who is the master in the comparison?

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

7-) Why is the master central in this explanation of the world?

Because he teaches people how to read the meaning of creation correctly.

8-) Who are represented by the palace servants?

They are the angels.

9-) How is the believing group described?

They are described as people of faith who follow the Qur'an and understand creation as a book of signs.