

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 1

1-) Why does the passage say the Qur'an is not like poetry? (16 kelime)

Because its truths are

2-) What is one reason given for why the Qur'an is not written in poetic meter? (18 kelime)

Poetic meter would limit

3-) How does the passage describe the relationship between one verse and other verses? (18 kelime)

It says a verse

4-) What idea is taught by comparing the verses to stars? (22 kelime)

The comparison shows that even

5-) What does the passage mean by saying there are many "Qur'ans" within the Qur'an? (16 kelime)

It means the Qur'an

6-) What example is given from Surah al-Ikhlâs? (23 kelime)

It says that within it

7-) What lesson should the reader take from the verses being compared to stars? (15 kelime)

The reader should

8-) According to the passage, what does poetry usually do with small or ordinary matters? (15 kelime)

It dresses them

9-) How are the truths of the Qur'an different from that? (14 kelime)

They are already

10-) What do the examples about the sky, night and day, and the final gathering show? (15 kelime)

They show that

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 2

1-) What main claim is made about the Qur'an and poetry at the start of the passage? (16 kelime)
The passage says the

2-) Why would poetic form be less suitable for the Qur'an, according to the passage? (14 kelime)
Because fixed rhythm

3-) How does the passage show that one verse can connect to many others? (17 kelime)
It describes each verse

4-) What does the passage teach about the Qur'an's structure when it seems not fully arranged on the surface? (16 kelime)
It teaches that there

5-) Why is the star image a helpful comparison for the verses? (22 kelime)
Because stars can look scattered,

6-) What does the discussion of Surah al-Ikhlâs suggest about short surahs? (14 kelime)
It suggests that

7-) What kind of things does ordinary poetry tend to do, according to the passage? (12 kelime)
It makes plain

8-) Why does the passage reject that method for the Qur'an? (12 kelime)
Because the Qur'an's

9-) What do the sample verses about the end of the world and the movement of night and day help the reader understand? (15 kelime)
They help the

10-) Why are verses about cosmic events and resurrection mentioned? (13 kelime)
To give examples

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 3

1-) According to the passage, what makes the Qur'an too exalted to be called poetry? (12 kelime)
Its meanings are

2-) Besides being ordered and beautiful, what special freedom does the Qur'an have because it is not bound by meter? (10 kelime)
Its verses

3-) What does it mean that a verse can be a "brother" to other verses? (12 kelime)
It means verses

4-) How does the passage describe the way verses "look" at one another? (16 kelime)
It presents them as

5-) Why is Surah al-Ikhlâs mentioned? (14 kelime)
To show that

6-) What lesson comes from the comparison with stars in the sky? (15 kelime)
Real order can

7-) How does the passage define a common feature of poetry? (11 kelime)
It says

8-) Why are imagination and fancy described as small compared with Qur'anic truth? (15 kelime)
Because the realities

9-) What do the example verses reveal about the scope of the Qur'an's message? (14 kelime)
They reveal that

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 4

1-) Why does the passage say the Qur'an is clear of poetic fantasy? (12 kelime)

Because it contains

2-) What would be lost if the Qur'an were forced into poetic meter? (15 kelime)

Its verses would

3-) What picture does the passage give of each verse's role in the whole Qur'an? (15 kelime)

Each verse is

4-) What does the phrase about many "Qur'ans" inside the Qur'an mean? (17 kelime)

It means the Qur'an

5-) Why is apparent disorder not a problem in the passage's argument? (15 kelime)

Because what seems

6-) How does the example from Surah al-Ikhlâs support the passage's message? (15 kelime)

It shows that

7-) What criticism of poetry is given in this section? (16 kelime)

Poetry is said to

8-) Why is that different from the Qur'an's method? (11 kelime)

The Qur'an

9-) What do the chosen Qur'anic examples have in common? (14 kelime)

They all point

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 5

1-) What reason is given for the Qur'an being far above poetry? (15 kelime)

Its message carries

2-) How does avoiding poetic meter help the Qur'an's message? (14 kelime)

It allows the

3-) What relationship among verses is emphasized in the passage? (13 kelime)

The verses are

4-) What does the image of a verse looking at other verses teach the reader? (13 kelime)

It teaches that

5-) Why does the passage compare verses to stars rather than to bricks in a wall? (15 kelime)

Because the point

6-) What does the mention of multiple inner "Qur'ans" suggest about reading the Qur'an? (13 kelime)

It suggests that

7-) According to the passage, what does poetry often rely on? (6 kelime)

It

8-) Why is such decoration not needed for the Qur'an? (11 kelime)

Because its

9-) What sort of realities are named in the sample verses? (15 kelime)

Realities about the

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 6

1-) At the beginning of the passage, what is said about the Qur'an and poetic imagination? (16 kelime)

The Qur'an is described

2-) Why is the Qur'an's not being in verse presented as a strength? (18 kelime)

Because that keeps it

3-) What is meant by saying a verse can serve as a center? (14 kelime)

It can be

4-) What do the passage's images of "eye" and "face" for verses suggest? (9 kelime)

They suggest

5-) What important reading skill does this section encourage? (14 kelime)

It encourages seeing

6-) How does the example of Surah al-Ikhlâs support the idea of depth? (15 kelime)

It shows that

7-) What does the passage ask the reader to notice in what seems outwardly unarranged? (5 kelime)

A

8-) How is poetry described in contrast with the Qur'an? (11 kelime)

Poetry is

9-) What does the passage say about the Qur'an's truths compared with the biggest imaginings? (10 kelime)

Even the

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8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 1 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) Why does the passage say the Qur'an is not like poetry?

Because its truths are too high and powerful to depend on made-up images and fancy wording.

2-) What is one reason given for why the Qur'an is not written in poetic meter?

Poetic meter would limit it, while its present form lets each verse connect widely with many other verses.

3-) How does the passage describe the relationship between one verse and other verses?

It says a verse can act like a center and form links with many other verses around it.

4-) What idea is taught by comparing the verses to stars?

The comparison shows that even if they may seem separate at first, they are actually connected in a wise and ordered way.

5-) What does the passage mean by saying there are many "Qur'ans" within the Qur'an?

It means the Qur'an contains many layers of meaning and guidance for different people and paths.

6-) What example is given from Surah al-Ikhlâs?

It says that within it there is a rich store of teachings about Allah's oneness, with many connected meanings built from its parts.

7-) What lesson should the reader take from the verses being compared to stars?

The reader should notice deep order and harmony even where things may first look unarranged.

8-) According to the passage, what does poetry usually do with small or ordinary matters?

It dresses them up with big images and attractive imagination to make them look important.

9-) How are the truths of the Qur'an different from that?

They are already so great and bright that human imagination looks weak beside them.

10-) What do the examples about the sky, night and day, and the final gathering show?

They show that the Qur'an speaks about huge realities with powerful truth, not empty decoration.

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 2 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) What main claim is made about the Qur'an and poetry at the start of the passage?

The passage says the Qur'an is above poetry and should not be placed in that category.

2-) Why would poetic form be less suitable for the Qur'an, according to the passage?

Because fixed rhythm would restrict the broad links and meanings found among its verses.

3-) How does the passage show that one verse can connect to many others?

It describes each verse as looking toward many others and being tied to them through meaningful relationships.

4-) What does the passage teach about the Qur'an's structure when it seems not fully arranged on the surface?

It teaches that there is deep order inside what may appear loose or open in style.

5-) Why is the star image a helpful comparison for the verses?

Because stars can look scattered, yet they still belong to one sky and can be seen as part of a larger pattern.

6-) What does the discussion of Surah al-Ikhlās suggest about short surahs?

It suggests that even a short surah can hold many rich and connected teachings.

7-) What kind of things does ordinary poetry tend to do, according to the passage?

It makes plain or lowly matters seem impressive by using fancy imagination.

8-) Why does the passage reject that method for the Qur'an?

Because the Qur'an's realities are already majestic and do not need exaggeration.

9-) What do the sample verses about the end of the world and the movement of night and day help the reader understand?

They help the reader see the Qur'an's power in presenting huge truths clearly and forcefully.

10-) Why are verses about cosmic events and resurrection mentioned?

To give examples of the Qur'an speaking with direct power about vast truths.

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 3 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what makes the Qur'an too exalted to be called poetry?

Its meanings are so lofty and brilliant that poetry cannot match them.

2-) Besides being ordered and beautiful, what special freedom does the Qur'an have because it is not bound by meter?

Its verses can connect broadly and freely with one another.

3-) What does it mean that a verse can be a "brother" to other verses?

It means verses support, relate to, and strengthen one another in meaning.

4-) How does the passage describe the way verses "look" at one another?

It presents them as if each one is aware of many others and turned toward them.

5-) Why is Surah al-Ikhlâs mentioned?

To show that even one short chapter can contain many linked teachings about tawhid.

6-) What lesson comes from the comparison with stars in the sky?

Real order can exist even when something does not follow a stiff or obvious arrangement.

7-) How does the passage define a common feature of poetry?

It says poetry often beautifies weak or minor subjects with imagination.

8-) Why are imagination and fancy described as small compared with Qur'anic truth?

Because the realities in the Qur'an are greater than anything imagination can add to them.

9-) What do the example verses reveal about the scope of the Qur'an's message?

They reveal that it speaks about the universe, time, resurrection, and other enormous realities.

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 4 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) Why does the passage say the Qur'an is clear of poetic fantasy?

Because it contains endless true meanings that are far above invented embellishment.

2-) What would be lost if the Qur'an were forced into poetic meter?

Its verses would lose some of their freedom to connect richly with many other verses.

3-) What picture does the passage give of each verse's role in the whole Qur'an?

Each verse is pictured as a point of connection within a larger web of meanings.

4-) What does the phrase about many "Qur'ans" inside the Qur'an mean?

It means the Qur'an offers many levels of understanding for different readers and ways of seeking guidance.

5-) Why is apparent disorder not a problem in the passage's argument?

Because what seems unarranged on the outside can still contain deep wisdom and harmony inside.

6-) How does the example from Surah al-Ikhlâs support the passage's message?

It shows that a short part of the Qur'an can open into many connected teachings.

7-) What criticism of poetry is given in this section?

Poetry is said to make small or lifeless matters look grand by decorating them with imagination.

8-) Why is that different from the Qur'an's method?

The Qur'an speaks about realities that are truly grand in themselves.

9-) What do the chosen Qur'anic examples have in common?

They all point to overwhelming realities of Allah's power and the life to come.

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 5 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) What reason is given for the Qur'an being far above poetry?

Its message carries endless truths that are too noble to be treated as poetic invention.

2-) How does avoiding poetic meter help the Qur'an's message?

It allows the verses to remain open, broad, and deeply linked to one another.

3-) What relationship among verses is emphasized in the passage?

The verses are shown as mutually connected, almost like a family or network.

4-) What does the image of a verse looking at other verses teach the reader?

It teaches that meanings in the Qur'an support each other across different places.

5-) Why does the passage compare verses to stars rather than to bricks in a wall?

Because the point is not stiff arrangement but living, wide-reaching connection within a grand order.

6-) What does the mention of multiple inner "Qur'ans" suggest about reading the Qur'an?

It suggests that readers can continue discovering new connected meanings again and again.

7-) According to the passage, what does poetry often rely on?

It often relies on imaginative decoration.

8-) Why is such decoration not needed for the Qur'an?

Because its subjects are already full of greatness, majesty, and light.

9-) What sort of realities are named in the sample verses?

Realities about the end of the heavens, the cycle of night and day, and resurrection.

8sinif 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 6 -

CEVAPLAR

- 1-) At the beginning of the passage, what is said about the Qur'an and poetic imagination?
The Qur'an is described as being free from it because its truths are already infinitely radiant.
- 2-) Why is the Qur'an's not being in verse presented as a strength?
Because that keeps it from being boxed in by formal limits and lets its verses connect more fully.
- 3-) What is meant by saying a verse can serve as a center?
It can be a point from which many other verses are linked and understood.
- 4-) What do the passage's images of "eye" and "face" for verses suggest?
They suggest awareness, direction, and meaningful relation among verses.
- 5-) What important reading skill does this section encourage?
It encourages seeing connections across the Qur'an instead of reading verses as isolated statements.
- 6-) How does the example of Surah al-Ikhlâs support the idea of depth?
It shows that a small chapter can carry many layers of teaching about Allah's oneness.
- 7-) What does the passage ask the reader to notice in what seems outwardly unarranged?
A hidden perfection of order.
- 8-) How is poetry described in contrast with the Qur'an?
Poetry is described as making lesser matters attractive through exaggerated imagery.
- 9-) What does the passage say about the Qur'an's truths compared with the biggest imaginings?
Even the grandest imaginings are small and dim beside them.