

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

1-) Why does the passage say the Qur'an is not poetry? (24 kelime)
Because its truths are far too

2-) How does freedom from meter affect the relationship between
verses? (17 kelime)
It allows each verse

3-) What kind of relationship among verses becomes possible when
meter does not limit them? (11 kelime)
Many-sided links

4-) What does this suggest about reading the Qur'an? (17 kelime)
It suggests that verses

5-) What does the passage mean by saying each verse can be a brother
to others? (9 kelime)
It means

6-) How does the example from Surat al-Ikhlâs strengthen this point?
(13 kelime)
It shows that

7-) According to the passage, what is one mark of poetry? (15 kelime)
It dresses up

8-) Why would that approach be unfit for the Qur'an according to the
passage? (16 kelime)

Because the realities the

9-) Why is imagination said to be inadequate before Qur'anic truth? (13 kelime)

Because even the

10-) What is the function of the examples about the folded heavens, alternating night and day, and the final blast? (12 kelime)

They illustrate the

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

1-) What two main reasons are given for why the Qur'an is not classed as poetry? (21 kelime)

Its message contains endless exalted

2-) Although the Qur'an is perfectly arranged, why does the passage still stress that it is not verse? (17 kelime)

Because its order does

3-) What picture is used for the relation of one verse to many others? (16 kelime)

A verse is pictured

4-) What kind of unity does this create in the Qur'an? (12 kelime)

It creates a

5-) What educational point is made by saying there are many "Qur'ans" within the Qur'an? (14 kelime)

The text can

6-) What lesson is the reader asked to take from the image of the stars? (17 kelime)

That what may look

7-) How does the passage define poetry in a critical sense? (14 kelime)

It describes poetry

8-) In the passage's critique, how does poetry treat lesser subjects? (9

kelime)

It enlarges

9-) How does the Qur'an stand above that method? (14 kelime)

Its subjects are

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

1-) What quality of the Qur'an makes poetic fantasy unnecessary, according to the passage? (8 kelime)

Its truths

2-) Why is not being tied to meter presented as a strength? (17 kelime)

Because it gives the

3-) How does the passage portray the freedom of each verse? (12 kelime)

Each verse can

4-) What image is used to show that one verse can relate to many others at once? (12 kelime)

The image of

5-) Why does the passage compare Qur'anic verses to stars? (16 kelime)

Because they seem separate

6-) What are readers told to notice in that image? (15 kelime)

They are told

7-) What should a careful reader learn from that comparison? (13 kelime)

A careful reader

8-) What negative feature of poetry is highlighted in the passage? (13

kelime)

Poetry is said

9-) How is poetry characterized in contrast to revelation? (15 kelime)

Poetry is presented

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

1-) According to the passage, what prevents the Qur'an from being poetry in the ordinary sense? (17 kelime)

Its content is made

2-) What second explanation is given for its not being in verse form? (12 kelime)

Its miraculous order

3-) How does lack of metrical restriction shape the function of a verse? (18 kelime)

It enables a verse

4-) What example is given to show that one short chapter can contain many meanings? (20 kelime)

The passage points to Surat

5-) How does the star image help explain Qur'anic arrangement? (12 kelime)

It shows that

6-) What tension does the star comparison resolve? (14 kelime)

It resolves the

7-) What central lesson follows from the star comparison? (9 kelime)

True order

8-) What warning about appearances is built into that comparison? (11

kelime)

Something may

9-) Why is that method unnecessary for the Qur'an? (12 kelime)

Because the Qur'an's

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

1-) What first explanation is given for the Qur'an's freedom from poetry? (16 kelime)

It contains limitless truths

2-) What does the passage say about the Qur'an's order even though it is not poetry? (17 kelime)

Its composition is perfectly

3-) What does the passage mean by saying many "Qur'ans" are present within the Qur'an? (21 kelime)

It means the Qur'an contains

4-) Why is Surat al-Ikhlâs mentioned? (17 kelime)

To show that even

5-) What role does the example of Surat al-Ikhlâs play in the argument? (19 kelime)

It serves as proof

6-) Why are the stars a fitting comparison for the verses? (13 kelime)

They can appear

7-) How does the passage use the sky to explain the Qur'an's arrangement? (16 kelime)

It compares verses to

8-) According to the passage, what does poetry usually try to do with

plain subjects? (12 kelime)

It tries to

9-) What do the selected verses demonstrate about Qur'anic style? (19 kelime)

They demonstrate force, majesty,

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

1-) Why does the passage connect the Qur'an's non-poetic nature with the greatness of its truths? (15 kelime)

Because poetry depends

2-) How is each verse described in relation to other verses? (20 kelime)

Each one is presented as

3-) What does the passage suggest about the internal structure of the Qur'an? (19 kelime)

It suggests the Qur'an

4-) What does the expression about many "Qur'ans" inside the Qur'an imply? (15 kelime)

It implies the

5-) How does the mention of Surat al-Ikhlâs support that point? (16 kelime)

It shows that a

6-) What does the reference to Surat al-Ikhlâs show about Qur'anic brevity? (12 kelime)

Brief wording in

7-) What are readers urged to recognize in this apparently loose arrangement? (13 kelime)

They are urged

8-) What do the cited Qur'anic examples about the sky, night and day, and resurrection show? (14 kelime)
They show that

9-) Why are even strong imaginative images called weak beside Qur'anic truth? (13 kelime)
Because the realities

CEVAP ANAHTARI

lisans 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden- mustagni-olusu - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

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

Because its truths are far too vast and lofty to be reduced to poetic fancy, and its form is not bound by poetic meter.

2-) How does freedom from meter affect the relationship between verses?

It allows each verse to serve as a point of connection with many others across the text.

3-) What kind of relationship among verses becomes possible when meter does not limit them?

Many-sided links of meaning can form among verses throughout the Qur'an.

4-) What does this suggest about reading the Qur'an?

It suggests that verses should be read with awareness of their broader connections, not as isolated lines.

5-) What does the passage mean by saying each verse can be a brother to others?

It means verses support, complement, and illuminate one another.

6-) How does the example from Surat al-Ikhlâs strengthen this point?

It shows that compact revelation can unfold into many linked teachings about tawhid.

7-) According to the passage, what is one mark of poetry?

It dresses up weak or ordinary subjects with striking images so they appear more impressive.

8-) Why would that approach be unfit for the Qur'an according to the passage?

Because the realities the Qur'an speaks about are already greater than anything poetic imagination could add.

9-) Why is imagination said to be inadequate before Qur'anic truth?

Because even the highest imagination remains small beside the realities the Qur'an presents.

10-) What is the function of the examples about the folded heavens, alternating night and day, and the final blast?

They illustrate the power of Qur'anic expression in presenting vast

realities directly.

lisans 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden- mustagni-olusu - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What two main reasons are given for why the Qur'an is not classed as poetry?

Its message contains endless exalted truths, and its wording is not constrained by poetic meter even though it is perfectly ordered.

2-) Although the Qur'an is perfectly arranged, why does the passage still stress that it is not verse?

Because its order does not come from poetic rules but from a broader and more meaningful arrangement.

3-) What picture is used for the relation of one verse to many others?

A verse is pictured almost like a focal point that reaches out to many surrounding verses.

4-) What kind of unity does this create in the Qur'an?

It creates a flexible but deeply connected unity across the whole revelation.

5-) What educational point is made by saying there are many "Qur'ans" within the Qur'an?

The text can teach different communities of readers through multiple integrated layers of meaning.

6-) What lesson is the reader asked to take from the image of the stars?

That what may look loose or scattered on the surface can still contain a precise inner harmony.

7-) How does the passage define poetry in a critical sense?

It describes poetry as making small or lifeless matters seem grand through decorative imagination.

8-) In the passage's critique, how does poetry treat lesser subjects?

It enlarges them through glittering expression and imagined beauty.

9-) How does the Qur'an stand above that method?

Its subjects are themselves so great that embellishment would only fall short of them.

lisans 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden- mustagni-olusu - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What quality of the Qur'an makes poetic fantasy unnecessary, according to the passage?

Its truths are already endlessly radiant and elevated.

2-) Why is not being tied to meter presented as a strength?

Because it gives the verses freedom to connect across the whole text in rich and wide-ranging ways.

3-) How does the passage portray the freedom of each verse?

Each verse can act independently while still linking meaningfully with many others.

4-) What image is used to show that one verse can relate to many others at once?

The image of a verse having sight and orientation toward other verses.

5-) Why does the passage compare Qur'anic verses to stars?

Because they seem separate at first, yet they are actually linked through a deeper hidden order.

6-) What are readers told to notice in that image?

They are told to recognize a strong hidden order beneath what may first look unarranged.

7-) What should a careful reader learn from that comparison?

A careful reader should learn not to confuse outward appearance with inner reality.

8-) What negative feature of poetry is highlighted in the passage?

Poetry is said to make weak subjects seem important through decoration and exaggeration.

9-) How is poetry characterized in contrast to revelation?

Poetry is presented as beautifying small matters through imagination, while revelation presents inherently majestic truths.

lisans 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden- mustagni-olusu - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what prevents the Qur'an from being poetry in the ordinary sense?

Its content is made of immeasurably high truths, and its form is not shaped by poetic meter.

2-) What second explanation is given for its not being in verse form?

Its miraculous order works better without the fixed constraints of poetic rhythm.

3-) How does lack of metrical restriction shape the function of a verse?

It enables a verse to connect with many others and take part in a wide network of meanings.

4-) What example is given to show that one short chapter can contain many meanings?

The passage points to Surat al-Ikhlâs as holding a rich structure of teachings on divine oneness within its brief wording.

5-) How does the star image help explain Qur'anic arrangement?

It shows that apparent separation does not cancel deeper order and interconnectedness.

6-) What tension does the star comparison resolve?

It resolves the tension between seeming looseness on the surface and real order underneath.

7-) What central lesson follows from the star comparison?

True order is not always obvious at first glance.

8-) What warning about appearances is built into that comparison?

Something may seem unstructured outwardly while actually possessing remarkable inner order.

9-) Why is that method unnecessary for the Qur'an?

Because the Qur'an's subject matter is already greater than the brightest imagery.

lisans 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden-mustagni-olusu - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What first explanation is given for the Qur'an's freedom from poetry?

It contains limitless truths of such height and brilliance that poetic invention does not suit it.

2-) What does the passage say about the Qur'an's order even though it is not poetry?

Its composition is perfectly arranged and unmatched, but its order is not the order of metered verse.

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

It means the Qur'an contains many layers and pathways of meaning that speak to different kinds of people and spiritual approaches.

4-) Why is Surat al-Ikhlās mentioned?

To show that even a very short surah can contain many layered teachings within a compact form.

5-) What role does the example of Surat al-Ikhlās play in the argument?

It serves as proof that a brief portion of the Qur'an can hold a deeply layered treasury of doctrine.

6-) Why are the stars a fitting comparison for the verses?

They can appear scattered while still belonging to a subtle and ordered pattern.

7-) How does the passage use the sky to explain the Qur'an's arrangement?

It compares verses to stars whose hidden relationships become clear when one looks beyond the surface.

8-) According to the passage, what does poetry usually try to do with plain subjects?

It tries to make them appealing by clothing them in dazzling images.

9-) What do the selected verses demonstrate about Qur'anic style?

They demonstrate force, majesty, and the ability to present unseen or vast events vividly without relying on artificial ornament.

lisans 13-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-kuranin-siirden- mustagni-olusu - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Why does the passage connect the Qur'an's non-poetic nature with the greatness of its truths?

Because poetry depends on imaginative decoration, while the Qur'an speaks realities already beyond such decoration.

2-) How is each verse described in relation to other verses?

Each one is presented as if it can look toward many others and relate to them from its own position.

3-) What does the passage suggest about the internal structure of the Qur'an?

It suggests the Qur'an has a web-like structure full of meaningful links, not a flat sequence of isolated statements.

4-) What does the expression about many "Qur'ans" inside the Qur'an imply?

It implies the text offers multiple structured readings and riches of meaning for different seekers.

5-) How does the mention of Surat al-Ikhlâs support that point?

It shows that a single short chapter can unfold into many interrelated teachings about God's oneness.

6-) What does the reference to Surat al-Ikhlâs show about Qur'anic brevity?

Brief wording in the Qur'an can carry extensive meaning and structured insight.

7-) What are readers urged to recognize in this apparently loose arrangement?

They are urged to see the perfection hidden within what first seems irregular.

8-) What do the cited Qur'anic examples about the sky, night and day, and resurrection show?

They show that the Qur'an speaks about immense realities with power, clarity, and grandeur.

9-) Why are even strong imaginative images called weak beside Qur'anic truth?

Because the realities revealed by the Qur'an surpass what imagination

can fully match.