

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 1

1-) What is the main claim made at the beginning of this passage about things that seem ugly? (9 kelime)

Even things

2-) What is essential beauty? (9 kelime)

Beauty that

3-) What seasonal example shows beauty emerging from unpleasant conditions? (7 kelime)

Spring

4-) Which difficult events are said to bring out hidden inner beauties? (6 kelime)

Tempests,

5-) Why is the comparison to rain important? (13 kelime)

It presents disturbance

6-) What is the weakness in judging only from one's own perspective? (10 kelime)

It reduces

7-) What example is used to show that something apparently harsh can help another creature develop? (12 kelime)

Birds of prey

8-) What lesson is taught by the example of snow? (7 kelime)

Something

9-) How does this discussion connect to the Qur'an? (14 kelime)

It explains that

10-) What is the final comparison used for apparent disorder? (12 kelime)

It is likened

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 2

1-) Which Qur'anic idea is this point explaining? (8 kelime)

That Allah

2-) What are the two categories used to explain beauty? (10 kelime)

Beauty in

3-) What does the passage suggest is concealed by the severity of autumn? (9 kelime)

Mercy toward

4-) What does this say about divine action in events that seem sad? (8 kelime)

Such events

5-) What do such events help bring out in living beings or human experience? (5 kelime)

Hidden

6-) What contrast is made between human interests and the purposes tied to the Divine names? (18 kelime)

A person may see

7-) What lesson is taught by the example of thorny plants? (13 kelime)

Things that seem

8-) What is the passage teaching about modesty and shame? (20 kelime)

That these judgments must be

9-) What claim is made about Qur'anic language in light of this principle? (12 kelime)

That it remains

10-) What closing lesson does the passage give about seeming disorder? (14 kelime)

What looks chaotic

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 3

1-) What broad principle about the universe is stated in this passage? (8 kelime)

Everything is

2-) What is one reason the passage gives for ugly appearances not being the full truth? (15 kelime)

Because deeper wisdom

3-) How does the autumn example expand the same point? (12 kelime)

It shows that

4-) What view of winter is included in that explanation? (9 kelime)

Winter's harshness

5-) Why do people often judge these events as ugly? (10 kelime)

Because they

6-) What two human tendencies are criticized as causes of bad judgment? (8 kelime)

Loving outward

7-) How does the example of hawks and sparrows support the main argument? (12 kelime)

It shows that

8-) How can a person mistakenly label something as improper or indecent? (14 kelime)

By looking only

9-) Which aspects are not described as shameful when viewed wisely? (8 kelime)

The aspects

10-) How are apparent disorder and confusion redefined at the end of the passage? (15 kelime)

They are presented

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 4

1-) What verse-based idea is being clarified in this section? (11 kelime)

The idea

2-) What does the passage say may lie under an ugly or confusing outer layer? (5 kelime)

Bright

3-) What hidden result comes from the difficult conditions of spring? (8 kelime)

A world

4-) What grows because of such difficult events, according to the passage? (8 kelime)

Hidden spiritual

5-) What does the passage say can unfold during disasters and upheavals? (6 kelime)

Hidden

6-) Why is the self-centered viewpoint presented as limited? (14 kelime)

Because it sees

7-) In what way does the hawk-and-sparrow example challenge a simple idea of mercy? (12 kelime)

It shows that

8-) How does the passage handle the issue of bodily topics that some consider shameful? (15 kelime)

It says the

9-) What does the passage say about shame in that case? (10 kelime)

It does

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 5

1-) What central teaching about beauty runs through the whole passage? (12 kelime)

Beauty exists throughout

2-) What is the second type of beauty named in the passage? (8 kelime)

Beauty that

3-) According to the passage, what larger purpose does autumn serve before winter? (8 kelime)

It prepares

4-) What does winter represent in that example? (8 kelime)

Harsh events

5-) Why are people quick to call such events ugly? (10 kelime)

Because they

6-) What does the passage say about purposes related to the Divine names compared with purposes related to a person? (7 kelime)

The

7-) What hidden benefit is shown by predators chasing smaller birds? (8 kelime)

The smaller

8-) What human habit leads people to call some things impolite? (12 kelime)

Judging only by

9-) Beneath things that seem ugly, what two qualities are said to be present? (5 kelime)

Fine

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 6

1-) What does this passage teach about the relationship between ugliness and beauty? (10 kelime)
What appears

2-) In spring, what is hidden behind heavy rain and muddy ground? (6 kelime)
Many

3-) What is the positive outcome hidden under spring rain and mud? (12 kelime)
New life appears

4-) What does this reframing teach about painful events? (9 kelime)
That they

5-) Why do people often fail to see the hidden beauty in these events? (11 kelime)
Because they

6-) What correction does the passage give to that narrow reasoning? (14 kelime)
It says events

7-) Why does it mention hawks chasing sparrows? (14 kelime)
To show that

8-) How does the passage explain the topic of shame using the human body? (22 kelime)
It says shame applies only

9-) How are Qur'anic expressions defended in this discussion? (15 kelime)
They are presented

CEVAP ANAHTARI

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the main claim made at the beginning of this passage about things that seem ugly?
Even things that look ugly can contain real beauty.

2-) What is essential beauty?

Beauty that belongs to something in its own nature.

3-) What seasonal example shows beauty emerging from unpleasant conditions?

Spring growth emerging from rain and mud.

4-) Which difficult events are said to bring out hidden inner beauties?

Tempests, earthquakes, and outbreaks of disease.

5-) Why is the comparison to rain important?

It presents disturbance as something that can nurture growth rather than only destroy.

6-) What is the weakness in judging only from one's own perspective?

It reduces a many-sided event to just one personal effect.

7-) What example is used to show that something apparently harsh can help another creature develop?

Birds of prey chasing smaller birds helps the smaller birds' abilities grow.

8-) What lesson is taught by the example of snow?

Something outwardly unpleasant may conceal great benefits.

9-) How does this discussion connect to the Qur'an?

It explains that some Qur'anic expressions are proper because they address these deeper purposes.

10-) What is the final comparison used for apparent disorder?

It is likened to orderly and sacred writing rather than true chaos.

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Which Qur'anic idea is this point explaining?

That Allah created everything in the best way.

2-) What are the two categories used to explain beauty?

Beauty in itself and beauty in what it leads to.

3-) What does the passage suggest is concealed by the severity of autumn?

Mercy toward small creatures and preparation for future renewal.

4-) What does this say about divine action in events that seem sad?

Such events may still contain wisdom and care.

5-) What do such events help bring out in living beings or human experience?

Hidden potentials and unseen beauties.

6-) What contrast is made between human interests and the purposes tied to the Divine names?

A person may see only one result related to himself, while many more purposes relate to Allah's names.

7-) What lesson is taught by the example of thorny plants?

Things that seem harmful may actually have strength, function, and wisdom in creation.

8-) What is the passage teaching about modesty and shame?

That these judgments must be made carefully, since not every reference to a bodily matter is improper in every respect.

9-) What claim is made about Qur'anic language in light of this principle?

That it remains fully courteous and proper because it speaks with wisdom.

10-) What closing lesson does the passage give about seeming disorder?

What looks chaotic may actually be a meaningful and ordered expression of divine wisdom.

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What broad principle about the universe is stated in this passage?

Everything is created with beauty in some way.

2-) What is one reason the passage gives for ugly appearances not being the full truth?

Because deeper wisdom and order may be covered by an outer layer that looks unpleasant.

3-) How does the autumn example expand the same point?

It shows that loss and decline can serve mercy and future renewal.

4-) What view of winter is included in that explanation?

Winter's harshness is part of divine power and majesty.

5-) Why do people often judge these events as ugly?

Because they focus on appearances and think mainly about themselves.

6-) What two human tendencies are criticized as causes of bad judgment?

Loving outward appearances too much and being self-centered.

7-) How does the example of hawks and sparrows support the main argument?

It shows that what looks harsh may help produce growth and skill.

8-) How can a person mistakenly label something as improper or indecent?

By looking only at the side that relates to personal feeling and social discomfort.

9-) Which aspects are not described as shameful when viewed wisely?

The aspects related to creation, craftsmanship, and purpose.

10-) How are apparent disorder and confusion redefined at the end of the passage?

They are presented as forms of hidden order and sacred meaning rather than real chaos.

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What verse-based idea is being clarified in this section?

The idea that Allah made all things in the best manner.

2-) What does the passage say may lie under an ugly or confusing outer layer?

Bright beauty and real order.

3-) What hidden result comes from the difficult conditions of spring?

A world of flowers and well-arranged plants appears.

4-) What grows because of such difficult events, according to the passage?

Hidden spiritual beauties and undeveloped abilities come forth.

5-) What does the passage say can unfold during disasters and upheavals?

Hidden nonmaterial beauties and dormant capacities.

6-) Why is the self-centered viewpoint presented as limited?

Because it sees only one narrow angle instead of the larger wisdom behind events.

7-) In what way does the hawk-and-sparrow example challenge a simple idea of mercy?

It shows that what seems hard can still help another creature improve.

8-) How does the passage handle the issue of bodily topics that some consider shameful?

It says the judgment changes depending on which aspect of the matter is being considered.

9-) What does the passage say about shame in that case?

It does not apply to those wiser and purpose-based angles.

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What central teaching about beauty runs through the whole passage?

Beauty exists throughout creation, even where people first think it does not.

2-) What is the second type of beauty named in the passage?

Beauty that shows itself through the thing's results.

3-) According to the passage, what larger purpose does autumn serve before winter?

It prepares the way for a new spring.

4-) What does winter represent in that example?

Harsh events that show divine power and majesty.

5-) Why are people quick to call such events ugly?

Because they judge by the outside and by personal impact.

6-) What does the passage say about purposes related to the Divine names compared with purposes related to a person?

The divine-related purposes are far more numerous.

7-) What hidden benefit is shown by predators chasing smaller birds?

The smaller birds' skills and capacities are strengthened.

8-) What human habit leads people to call some things impolite?

Judging only by the side that faces their own feelings and appearances.

9-) Beneath things that seem ugly, what two qualities are said to be present?

Fine wisdom and beautiful artistry.

lisans 18-soz-eng-with-arabic-p02-ikinci-nokta-her-seyde-hakiki-husun-ve-perde-arkasindaki-hikmet - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does this passage teach about the relationship between ugliness and beauty?

What appears ugly may still contain or lead to beauty.

2-) In spring, what is hidden behind heavy rain and muddy ground?

Many beautiful flowers and well-arranged plants.

3-) What is the positive outcome hidden under spring rain and mud?

New life appears in the form of flowers and organized plant growth.

4-) What does this reframing teach about painful events?

That they may have mercy and wisdom behind them.

5-) Why do people often fail to see the hidden beauty in these events?

Because they are attached to visible appearances and judge from self-interest.

6-) What correction does the passage give to that narrow reasoning?

It says events may have many higher aims beyond the one a person notices.

7-) Why does it mention hawks chasing sparrows?

To show that what looks severe can contribute to the development of another creature.

8-) How does the passage explain the topic of shame using the human body?

It says shame applies only to one limited angle, while other angles tied to creation and purpose are proper when viewed wisely.

9-) How are Qur'anic expressions defended in this discussion?

They are presented as fully proper because they address deeper realities, not just surface impressions.