

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 1

1-) At the time of Maghrib, what kind of beauty does the human soul turn toward? (10 kelime)

It turns

2-) Why does the person turn away from temporary things during Maghrib prayer? (10 kelime)

Because those

3-) What does saying that Allah is greater than passing things show? (17 kelime)

It shows that Allah

4-) What does standing with folded hands in prayer express at this time? (9 kelime)

It expresses

5-) When praise is given to Allah in this passage, which qualities are especially honored? (7 kelime)

His

6-) What does the statement that worship and help are for Allah alone teach about belief? (16 kelime)

It teaches that only

7-) What does bowing represent in relation to the human condition? (14 kelime)

It represents a

8-) What does prostration show beyond simple humility? (12 kelime)
It shows love,

9-) After turning away from all else, what does the worshipper find? (7 kelime)
He

10-) Why is Allah described as being above decline and fault? (15 kelime)
To show that

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 2

1-) What major action of the soul is described first in the Maghrib prayer passage? (15 kelime)

The soul directs

2-) How does the passage contrast the world and Allah? (12 kelime)

The world is

3-) In this passage, why is praise given after turning to Allah? (16 kelime)

Because once the worshipper

4-) What truth about human beings is confessed during bowing? (8 kelime)

Human beings

5-) What truth about Allah is confessed during bowing? (7 kelime)

Allah

6-) How is prostration deeper than bowing in the order described here? (14 kelime)

Bowing admits weakness,

7-) What does abandoning everything besides Allah mean in this passage? (14 kelime)

It means detaching

8-) Which divine qualities are especially connected to prostration? (8

kelime)

Allah's everlasting

9-) What emotional and spiritual state appears in the worshipper during prostration? (6 kelime)

Wonder,

10-) What overall lesson about Maghrib prayer is taught by this passage? (22 kelime)

It teaches that sunset prayer

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 3

1-) Why is Maghrib prayer especially fitting for a world that is always changing? (19 kelime)

Because it reminds a

2-) What does the passage suggest about the natural desire of the human spirit? (9 kelime)

It naturally

3-) How does the phrase about Allah being greater help a believer deal with attachment to worldly things? (15 kelime)

It helps the

4-) What relationship with Allah is shown by standing in service before Him? (10 kelime)

It shows

5-) How does the passage connect praise with understanding Allah correctly? (12 kelime)

True praise comes

6-) What is the meaning of asking only Allah for help in this passage? (14 kelime)

It means depending

7-) What shared act takes place between the worshipper and the rest of creation during bowing? (15 kelime)

The worshipper joins

8-) What does the passage teach about human worth when compared with Allah's greatness? (15 kelime)
It teaches that

9-) In prostration, what replaces attachment to other things? (9 kelime)
Love, worship,

10-) What final belief about Allah closes this passage on prostration? (14 kelime)
It ends by

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 4

1-) According to the passage, what happens to the soul at Maghrib when it reflects correctly? (13 kelime)

It turns away

2-) What do the changes in the world point to about Allah? (10 kelime)

They point

3-) What is the purpose of praising Allah after standing before Him? (15 kelime)

The purpose is

4-) What central belief is expressed by worshipping Allah alone and seeking help only from Him? (13 kelime)

It expresses pure

5-) How does the worshipper describe himself while bowing? (8 kelime)

He sees

6-) How does the worshipper describe Allah while bowing? (9 kelime)

He sees

7-) What does the passage show about the heart in prostration? (16 kelime)

The heart empties itself

8-) Why is Allah called compassionate in the middle of this description?

(16 kelime)

Because the worshipper discovers

9-) What complete movement of worship is described in this passage from beginning to end? (21 kelime)

It moves from turning away

10-) What does the ending declaration about Allah's exaltedness protect a believer from thinking? (17 kelime)

It protects the believer

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 5

1-) What does the soul seek at Maghrib that temporary things cannot give? (6 kelime)

It

2-) How does the passage describe Allah's relation to the great changes in the world? (12 kelime)

Allah is the

3-) What spiritual choice is made when a person leaves passing things behind in prayer? (9 kelime)

The person

4-) What is shown by rising before Allah in worship? (11 kelime)

It shows

5-) Which divine qualities make Allah worthy of deep praise in this passage? (8 kelime)

His flawless

6-) What does it mean that Allah's rule and divinity are without partner? (13 kelime)

It means no

7-) During bowing, what does the worshipper admit about his own power? (12 kelime)

He admits that

8-) Why is glorifying Allah suitable while bowing and prostrating? (11

kelime)

Because those

9-) What inner change happens when all else is set aside in prostration? (13 kelime)

The heart becomes

10-) What is the main message of the whole passage about Maghrib prayer? (22 kelime)

Maghrib prayer trains the believer

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 6

1-) In the passage, what makes Maghrib prayer more than a physical routine? (16 kelime)

It is presented as

2-) What does the worshipper recognize about created things at sunset? (9 kelime)

He recognizes

3-) Why is Allah the proper focus at that moment? (9 kelime)

Because He

4-) What does beginning with praise teach about approaching Allah? (12 kelime)

It teaches that

5-) How does the line about worship and help shape a Muslim's daily mindset? (17 kelime)

It teaches a Muslim

6-) What combined feelings are expressed in bowing according to this passage? (8 kelime)

Need, weakness,

7-) How does the passage connect the individual worshipper with the whole universe? (10 kelime)

It shows

8-) What truths about Allah become clearer in prostration? (10 kelime)
His eternal

9-) What does finding the Eternal and Compassionate Lord mean for the worshipper spiritually? (12 kelime)
It means finding

CEVAP ANAHTARI

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) At the time of Maghrib, what kind of beauty does the human soul turn toward?

It turns toward everlasting beauty that does not fade away.

2-) Why does the person turn away from temporary things during Maghrib prayer?

Because those things pass away, while Allah alone remains forever.

3-) What does saying that Allah is greater than passing things show?

It shows that Allah is above all created things and more worthy of devotion than anything temporary.

4-) What does standing with folded hands in prayer express at this time?

It expresses worship, respect, and readiness to serve Allah.

5-) When praise is given to Allah in this passage, which qualities are especially honored?

His perfection, unmatched beauty, and endless mercy.

6-) What does the statement that worship and help are for Allah alone teach about belief?

It teaches that only Allah deserves worship and only He is the true source of help.

7-) What does bowing represent in relation to the human condition?

It represents a person admitting weakness, need, and lowliness before Allah's greatness and power.

8-) What does prostration show beyond simple humility?

It shows love, amazement, worship, and leaving aside everything other than Allah.

9-) After turning away from all else, what does the worshipper find?

He finds the Eternal and Merciful Lord.

10-) Why is Allah described as being above decline and fault?

To show that He never weakens, never changes for the worse, and is completely perfect.

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What major action of the soul is described first in the Maghrib prayer passage?

The soul directs itself away from the created world and toward Allah, the Eternal One.

2-) How does the passage contrast the world and Allah?

The world is changing and short-lived, while Allah is lasting and unchanging.

3-) In this passage, why is praise given after turning to Allah?

Because once the worshipper leaves attachment to passing things, he recognizes Allah's perfect greatness and mercy.

4-) What truth about human beings is confessed during bowing?

Human beings are weak, powerless, poor, and dependent.

5-) What truth about Allah is confessed during bowing?

Allah has unlimited majesty, power, and might.

6-) How is prostration deeper than bowing in the order described here?

Bowing admits weakness, while prostration shows complete surrender, love, and devotion to Allah alone.

7-) What does abandoning everything besides Allah mean in this passage?

It means detaching the heart from all else and giving full worship to Him.

8-) Which divine qualities are especially connected to prostration?

Allah's everlasting beauty, unchanging attributes, and permanent perfection.

9-) What emotional and spiritual state appears in the worshipper during prostration?

Wonder, humility, love, and sincere worship.

10-) What overall lesson about Maghrib prayer is taught by this passage?

It teaches that sunset prayer is a time to leave the temporary world behind and devote oneself fully to the Eternal Lord.

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Why is Maghrib prayer especially fitting for a world that is always changing?

Because it reminds a person to seek the One who does not change when everything else is passing away.

2-) What does the passage suggest about the natural desire of the human spirit?

It naturally longs for lasting beauty and something eternal.

3-) How does the phrase about Allah being greater help a believer deal with attachment to worldly things?

It helps the believer remember that no created thing deserves the heart more than Allah.

4-) What relationship with Allah is shown by standing in service before Him?

It shows the relationship of a servant before his Lord.

5-) How does the passage connect praise with understanding Allah correctly?

True praise comes from recognizing His perfect nature, mercy, and unmatched beauty.

6-) What is the meaning of asking only Allah for help in this passage?

It means depending on Him alone as the real owner of power and authority.

7-) What shared act takes place between the worshipper and the rest of creation during bowing?

The worshipper joins the universe in declaring Allah's glory and admitting created weakness before Him.

8-) What does the passage teach about human worth when compared with Allah's greatness?

It teaches that people are small and needy, but they gain honor by worshipping Allah.

9-) In prostration, what replaces attachment to other things?

Love, worship, and humble devotion to Allah replace it.

10-) What final belief about Allah closes this passage on prostration?

It ends by affirming that Allah is exalted above every fault, weakness,

and decline.

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what happens to the soul at Maghrib when it reflects correctly?

It turns away from temporary beings and turns toward Allah, who lives forever.

2-) What do the changes in the world point to about Allah?

They point to His power and control over all creation.

3-) What is the purpose of praising Allah after standing before Him?

The purpose is to honor His perfect qualities and respond to His mercy with gratitude.

4-) What central belief is expressed by worshipping Allah alone and seeking help only from Him?

It expresses pure tawhid, that Allah alone is worthy of worship and reliance.

5-) How does the worshipper describe himself while bowing?

He sees himself as weak, poor, and powerless.

6-) How does the worshipper describe Allah while bowing?

He sees Allah as infinitely majestic, powerful, and mighty.

7-) What does the passage show about the heart in prostration?

The heart empties itself of all else and fills itself with love and worship for Allah.

8-) Why is Allah called compassionate in the middle of this description?

Because the worshipper discovers that the Eternal Lord he turns to is also merciful and caring.

9-) What complete movement of worship is described in this passage from beginning to end?

It moves from turning away from the temporary world, to praising Allah, to confessing dependence, to humbling oneself fully before Him.

10-) What does the ending declaration about Allah's exaltedness

protect a believer from thinking?

It protects the believer from thinking that Allah has any flaw, weakness, or fading quality like creation.

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the soul seek at Maghrib that temporary things cannot give?

It seeks lasting beauty and permanence.

2-) How does the passage describe Allah's relation to the great changes in the world?

Allah is the One who brings about and governs those great changes.

3-) What spiritual choice is made when a person leaves passing things behind in prayer?

The person chooses the Eternal Lord over temporary attractions.

4-) What is shown by rising before Allah in worship?

It shows honor, obedience, and awareness of being in Allah's presence.

5-) Which divine qualities make Allah worthy of deep praise in this passage?

His flawless perfection, unique beauty, and limitless mercy.

6-) What does it mean that Allah's rule and divinity are without partner?

It means no one shares His authority, lordship, or right to be worshipped.

7-) During bowing, what does the worshipper admit about his own power?

He admits that he has no independent strength and is deeply needy.

8-) Why is glorifying Allah suitable while bowing and prostrating?

Because those positions help express His greatness and the servant's humility.

9-) What inner change happens when all else is set aside in prostration?

The heart becomes focused on Allah alone with love, awe, and humble devotion.

10-) What is the main message of the whole passage about Maghrib prayer?

Maghrib prayer trains the believer to let go of the passing world and humble himself before Allah, the Eternal and Perfect Lord.

11sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point- glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In the passage, what makes Maghrib prayer more than a physical routine?

It is presented as a deep turning of the heart from the temporary world to Allah.

2-) What does the worshipper recognize about created things at sunset?

He recognizes that they are fleeting and cannot last.

3-) Why is Allah the proper focus at that moment?

Because He alone remains forever and controls all change.

4-) What does beginning with praise teach about approaching Allah?

It teaches that worship should begin with recognizing His perfection and mercy.

5-) How does the line about worship and help shape a Muslim's daily mindset?

It teaches a Muslim to devote himself to Allah alone and depend on Him above all else.

6-) What combined feelings are expressed in bowing according to this passage?

Need, weakness, humility, and respect before Allah's greatness.

7-) How does the passage connect the individual worshipper with the whole universe?

It shows the worshipper joining all creation in honoring Allah.

8-) What truths about Allah become clearer in prostration?

His eternal beauty, unchanging perfection, and absolute transcendence become clearer.

9-) What does finding the Eternal and Compassionate Lord mean for the worshipper spiritually?

It means finding the true One worthy of love, trust, and surrender.