

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 1

1-) What future event is the “second morning” connected to in the passage? (13 kelime)

It is connected

2-) How does the passage compare the certainty of ordinary morning with the certainty of resurrection? (19 kelime)

It says the return

3-) What season after the Intermediate Realm is mentioned alongside resurrection? (12 kelime)

A new spring

4-) What do the five prayer times each begin, according to the passage? (9 kelime)

Each one

5-) Besides daily changes, what larger cycles do these times remind people of? (19 kelime)

They remind people of

6-) Which two qualities of Allah’s action are especially highlighted in connection with these times? (7 kelime)

His

7-) What does the passage say about the status of the prescribed prayers in human life? (18 kelime)

They are described as

8-) What final claim does the passage make about the prescribed prayers? (14 kelime)

It says they

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 2

1-) What image from daily life helps explain the meaning of the prayer times in this passage? (15 kelime)

The passage uses

2-) What does the mention of a “second morning” suggest about life after death? (14 kelime)
It suggests that

3-) What lesson is taught by comparing resurrection to the arrival of morning? (16 kelime)
The lesson is that

4-) What do the prayer times help people remember about Allah’s actions in history and creation? (18 kelime)
They help people remember

5-) What does calling prayer an “innate duty” suggest about human nature? (15 kelime)
It suggests that

6-) If someone understands the meaning of these times, what conclusion should that person reach about prayer? (11 kelime)
That prayer

7-) Which three time scales are named after the daily cycle? (10 kelime)
The passage

8-) What judgment does the passage make about praying at these times? (13 kelime)
It judges that

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 3

1-) What is meant by the “second morning” in the target passage? (9 kelime)

It means

2-) Why does the passage mention both resurrection and spring after the Intermediate Realm? (15 kelime)

Both are examples

3-) What argument is made from the regular arrival of morning? (18 kelime)

Since morning comes with

4-) What kind of events does each of the five times signal? (8 kelime)

Each one

5-) The passage says these times recall other revolutions. What does that mean in simpler words? (15 kelime)

It means they

6-) What do the five times reveal about Allah beyond the passing of the day? (16 kelime)

They reveal signs of

7-) How would you state the main message of the whole passage in one sentence? (25 kelime)

The main message is that the

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 4

1-) What does the passage teach about the relationship between night, morning, and resurrection? (18 kelime)

It teaches that just

2-) Why is this comparison persuasive within the passage? (18 kelime)

Because everyone regularly sees

3-) What phrase in meaning best describes the five times as they appear in the passage? (8 kelime)

They are

4-) What kinds of divine signs are remembered through these five times? (15 kelime)

People are reminded

5-) How does the passage support the idea that prayer is not random? (14 kelime)

It shows that

6-) What does the passage mean by saying prayer is the “basis of worship”? (12 kelime)

It means prayer

7-) How is the duty of prayer described in relation to the human being? (14 kelime)

It is described

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 5

1-) What does the passage say the second morning makes a person think about? (8 kelime)

It makes

2-) How certain does the passage say resurrection is? (13 kelime)

It says resurrection

3-) What does the mention of spring after the Intermediate Realm add to the meaning? (13 kelime)

It adds the

4-) According to the passage, what is common to all five prayer times? (17 kelime)

They all mark the

5-) What do these times call to mind from every year, age, and epoch? (15 kelime)

They call to

6-) Why is Allah's mercy mentioned together with His power here? (19 kelime)

Because the passage presents

7-) Based on the whole passage, why do the set prayer times matter spiritually? (18 kelime)

They matter because they

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 6

1-) In the passage, what does “second morning” symbolize rather than simply another sunrise? (11 kelime)

It symbolizes

2-) What logical comparison is used to strengthen belief in resurrection? (12 kelime)

The passage compares

3-) What two future realities are paired together as certain? (13 kelime)

Resurrection and the

4-) What does each of the five prayer times announce at its beginning? (7 kelime)

Each

5-) Which gifts from Allah are remembered through these patterns in time? (10 kelime)

People remember

6-) Why would the prescribed prayers be called an “incontestable debt”? (16 kelime)

Because the passage presents

7-) Why are the prescribed prayers especially suitable at these times? (16 kelime)

These times already point

CEVAP ANAHTARI

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What future event is the “second morning” connected to in the passage?

It is connected to the resurrection, when people are brought back to life.

2-) How does the passage compare the certainty of ordinary morning with the certainty of resurrection?

It says the return of resurrection is just as sure and unavoidable as the coming of morning after night.

3-) What season after the Intermediate Realm is mentioned alongside resurrection?

A new spring after that stage is mentioned, showing renewal after waiting.

4-) What do the five prayer times each begin, according to the passage?

Each one begins a major turning point or shift.

5-) Besides daily changes, what larger cycles do these times remind people of?

They remind people of the signs of Allah’s power and mercy in every year, every age, and every era.

6-) Which two qualities of Allah’s action are especially highlighted in connection with these times?

His power and His mercy are highlighted.

7-) What does the passage say about the status of the prescribed prayers in human life?

They are described as a natural responsibility, the foundation of worship, and a debt that cannot be denied.

8-) What final claim does the passage make about the prescribed prayers?

It says they are perfectly matched to these special times and rightly belong there.

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What image from daily life helps explain the meaning of the prayer times in this passage?

The passage uses the coming of morning after night to help explain certainty and renewal.

2-) What does the mention of a "second morning" suggest about life after death?

It suggests that life after death is a real new beginning, not something imaginary.

3-) What lesson is taught by comparing resurrection to the arrival of morning?

The lesson is that resurrection should be seen as certain, natural, and fully within Allah's power.

4-) What do the prayer times help people remember about Allah's actions in history and creation?

They help people remember His amazing acts of power and His merciful gifts across all periods of existence.

5-) What does calling prayer an "innate duty" suggest about human nature?

It suggests that worship matches how people were created and belongs naturally to human life.

6-) If someone understands the meaning of these times, what conclusion should that person reach about prayer?

That prayer at these times is completely right, wise, and necessary.

7-) Which three time scales are named after the daily cycle?

The passage names the year, the age, and the epoch.

8-) What judgment does the passage make about praying at these times?

It judges that praying at these times is especially proper and well suited.

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is meant by the “second morning” in the target passage?

It means the new beginning that comes with resurrection.

2-) Why does the passage mention both resurrection and spring after the Intermediate Realm?

Both are examples of life and renewal after a period that seems still or closed.

3-) What argument is made from the regular arrival of morning?

Since morning comes with certainty, the return of life by Allah’s command should also be accepted as certain.

4-) What kind of events does each of the five times signal?

Each one signals a major change or transition.

5-) The passage says these times recall other revolutions. What does that mean in simpler words?

It means they make people think about other big changes in life, history, and creation.

6-) What do the five times reveal about Allah beyond the passing of the day?

They reveal signs of His greatness through His power and kindness throughout all spans of time.

7-) How would you state the main message of the whole passage in one sentence?

The main message is that the prayer times are deeply meaningful signs of Allah’s power and mercy, so praying then is fully appropriate and necessary.

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage teach about the relationship between night, morning, and resurrection?
It teaches that just as night is followed by morning, the present world will be followed by resurrection.

2-) Why is this comparison persuasive within the passage?

Because everyone regularly sees morning come after night, so it gives a clear example of certainty and renewal.

3-) What phrase in meaning best describes the five times as they appear in the passage?

They are key moments that begin important changes.

4-) What kinds of divine signs are remembered through these five times?

People are reminded of extraordinary works of Allah's power and the blessings of His mercy.

5-) How does the passage support the idea that prayer is not random?

It shows that prayer is tied to meaningful times filled with signs and reminders.

6-) What does the passage mean by saying prayer is the "basis of worship"?

It means prayer is a central and supporting part of serving Allah.

7-) How is the duty of prayer described in relation to the human being?

It is described as something natural to human life and something owed without dispute.

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage say the second morning makes a person think about?

It makes a person think about the resurrection.

2-) How certain does the passage say resurrection is?

It says resurrection is as certain as the arrival of morning after night.

3-) What does the mention of spring after the Intermediate Realm add to the meaning?

It adds the idea of revival and fresh life after a waiting period.

4-) According to the passage, what is common to all five prayer times?

They all mark the start of important changes and remind people of larger changes beyond the day.

5-) What do these times call to mind from every year, age, and epoch?

They call to mind the signs of Allah's power and the gifts of His mercy.

6-) Why is Allah's mercy mentioned together with His power here?

Because the passage presents both His mighty acts and His generous care as visible in the patterns of time.

7-) Based on the whole passage, why do the set prayer times matter spiritually?

They matter because they connect daily worship to major truths about Allah's rule, mercy, and the coming resurrection.

11sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In the passage, what does “second morning” symbolize rather than simply another sunrise?

It symbolizes the beginning of the life to come through resurrection.

2-) What logical comparison is used to strengthen belief in resurrection?

The passage compares it to the certainty of dawn following the night.

3-) What two future realities are paired together as certain?

Resurrection and the spring that comes after the Intermediate Realm are paired together.

4-) What does each of the five prayer times announce at its beginning?

Each one announces a significant turning point.

5-) Which gifts from Allah are remembered through these patterns in time?

People remember His acts of power and His merciful blessings.

6-) Why would the prescribed prayers be called an “incontestable debt”?

Because the passage presents them as something truly owed to Allah and not open to denial.

7-) Why are the prescribed prayers especially suitable at these times?

These times already point to major changes and signs of Allah, so prayer fits them perfectly.