

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 1

1-) What does the “second morning” make a person remember? (14 kelime)

It makes a

2-) How sure does the passage say that rising after death is? (15 kelime)

It says it

3-) What other event is compared to that certain morning? (13 kelime)

The season of

4-) What do the five prayer times each begin? (9 kelime)

Each one

5-) Besides daily changes, what larger time periods do these prayer times remind people of? (16 kelime)

They remind people of

6-) What two things do these times call to mind about Allah? (9 kelime)

They call

7-) According to the passage, what kind of act are the required prayers? (16 kelime)

They are a natural

8-) Why are the required prayers described as especially suitable for these times? (15 kelime)

Because these times

9-) What conclusion follows from all these reminders? (11 kelime)

The conclusion

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 2

1-) What future morning is linked with the morning that comes after night? (8 kelime)

It is

2-) How does the passage use everyday morning to help people understand resurrection? (17 kelime)

It uses the certain

3-) What does the passage say about spring after the Intermediate Realm? (12 kelime)

It says that

4-) What is shared by all five prayer times? (10 kelime)

All of

5-) What do these times remind people about every year, every age, and every epoch? (16 kelime)

They remind people of

6-) Which divine qualities are highlighted in this passage? (6 kelime)

Allah's

7-) How are the prescribed prayers described in relation to worship? (11 kelime)

They are

8-) What final idea does the passage teach about praying at these times? (13 kelime)

It teaches that

9-) Why is it wise to pray at these exact times? (17 kelime)

Because the times themselves

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 3

1-) In this passage, what does the “second morning” point to? (5 kelime)

It

2-) What comparison is made between tomorrow morning and the resurrection? (7 kelime)

The

3-) Which season is mentioned along with the resurrection morning? (3 kelime)

4-) What comes before that spring in the passage? (6 kelime)

The

5-) What do the five prayer times each signal? (9 kelime)

They each

6-) What kinds of things do these times help people remember through Allah’s actions? (11 kelime)

They help

7-) Over what lengths of time are people told to notice these signs? (10 kelime)

Over the

8-) What three descriptions are given for the prescribed prayers near the end? (17 kelime)

They are called a

9-) What is the best summary of the ending of the passage? (15 kelime)
Since these times

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 4

1-) What event after death is brought to mind by the morning mentioned here? (6 kelime)

It

2-) Why does the passage mention the certainty of morning after night? (7 kelime)

To

3-) What other new beginning is mentioned besides resurrection morning? (8 kelime)

A spring

4-) What do the five daily times have in common according to the passage? (6 kelime)

They

5-) What do these daily times make people remember from larger history and time? (12 kelime)

They make people

6-) Through whose power do these reminders happen? (7 kelime)

They

7-) What kinds of blessings are connected to these reminders? (8 kelime)

They are

8-) How does the passage describe the duty of the required prayers? (13 kelime)

It describes them

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

1-) What does the passage say the next morning resembles on a much greater scale? (6 kelime)

It

2-) What everyday pattern is used as proof that resurrection is not impossible? (7 kelime)

The

3-) What season is joined with the idea of life after the Intermediate Realm? (1 kelime)

4-) What is true of each of the five prayer times? (6 kelime)

Each

5-) What do these times remind people about in every year and every long stretch of history? (13 kelime)

They remind people

6-) What role do the prescribed prayers have in a Muslim's worship? (5 kelime)

They

7-) What does it mean that the prayers are called an "incontestable debt"? (14 kelime)

It means they

8-) What main message about prayer times does the passage leave with the reader? (15 kelime)

It teaches that

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 6

1-) The passage says the “second morning” reminds people of what great event? (6 kelime)

It

2-) How certain is that event said to be? (16 kelime)

It is said to

3-) What renewal after the Intermediate Realm is mentioned? (5 kelime)

A

4-) What does each of the five times mark the start of? (6 kelime)

The

5-) What do these times help people remember besides daily change? (11 kelime)

They help

6-) What signs of Allah do these times bring to mind? (11 kelime)

They bring

7-) How are the required prayers connected to human nature in this passage? (10 kelime)

They are

8-) What two worship ideas are joined with the prescribed prayers near the end? (14 kelime)

They are called

CEVAP ANAHTARI

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the “second morning” make a person remember?

It makes a person think about the morning when people will be raised again.

2-) How sure does the passage say that rising after death is?

It says it is as sure and certain as the coming of morning after night.

3-) What other event is compared to that certain morning?

The season of spring after the Intermediate Realm is also described as certain.

4-) What do the five prayer times each begin?

Each one begins an important change or turning point.

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

They remind people of changes in each year, each age, and each long period of history.

6-) What two things do these times call to mind about Allah?

They call to mind His power and His mercy.

7-) According to the passage, what kind of act are the required prayers?

They are a natural duty, the foundation of worship, and a debt that must be paid.

8-) Why are the required prayers described as especially suitable for these times?

Because these times remind people of great changes and of Allah’s mighty works and mercy.

9-) What conclusion follows from all these reminders?

The conclusion is that the required prayers fit these times perfectly.

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What future morning is linked with the morning that comes after night?

It is linked with the morning of resurrection.

2-) How does the passage use everyday morning to help people understand resurrection?

It uses the certain return of morning as an example to show that resurrection is also certain.

3-) What does the passage say about spring after the Intermediate Realm?

It says that it will surely come, just like morning surely comes.

4-) What is shared by all five prayer times?

All of them mark the start of an important change.

5-) What do these times remind people about every year, every age, and every epoch?

They remind people of Allah's acts of power and His merciful gifts in all those periods.

6-) Which divine qualities are highlighted in this passage?

Allah's power and mercy are highlighted.

7-) How are the prescribed prayers described in relation to worship?

They are described as the base or main support of worship.

8-) What final idea does the passage teach about praying at these times?

It teaches that praying then is very proper and well-matched to those times.

9-) Why is it wise to pray at these exact times?

Because the times themselves match the meanings of worship and remind people of Allah's greatness and kindness.

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In this passage, what does the “second morning” point to?

It points to the resurrection.

2-) What comparison is made between tomorrow morning and the resurrection?

The passage says both are equally certain.

3-) Which season is mentioned along with the resurrection morning?
Spring is mentioned.

4-) What comes before that spring in the passage?

The Intermediate Realm comes before it.

5-) What do the five prayer times each signal?

They each signal the beginning of a major change.

6-) What kinds of things do these times help people remember through Allah’s actions?

They help people remember His amazing power and His merciful blessings.

7-) Over what lengths of time are people told to notice these signs?

Over the year, over ages, and over long world periods.

8-) What three descriptions are given for the prescribed prayers near the end?

They are called a built-in duty, the basis of worship, and a debt that cannot be denied.

9-) What is the best summary of the ending of the passage?

Since these times carry such deep reminders, the prescribed prayers are exactly right for them.

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What event after death is brought to mind by the morning mentioned here?

It brings to mind the resurrection.

2-) Why does the passage mention the certainty of morning after night?

To help show how certain resurrection is.

3-) What other new beginning is mentioned besides resurrection morning?

A spring that comes after the Intermediate Realm.

4-) What do the five daily times have in common according to the passage?

They all begin important turning points.

5-) What do these daily times make people remember from larger history and time?

They make people remember great changes in years, ages, and long eras.

6-) Through whose power do these reminders happen?

They happen through the power of Allah.

7-) What kinds of blessings are connected to these reminders?

They are connected to gifts of divine mercy.

8-) How does the passage describe the duty of the required prayers?

It describes them as a natural responsibility and a debt owed to Allah.

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

1-) What does the passage say the next morning resembles on a much greater scale?

It resembles the morning of resurrection.

2-) What everyday pattern is used as proof that resurrection is not impossible?

The steady coming of morning after night.

3-) What season is joined with the idea of life after the Intermediate Realm?

Spring.

4-) What is true of each of the five prayer times?

Each one starts an important change.

5-) What do these times remind people about in every year and every long stretch of history?

They remind people about Allah's miracles of power and His gifts of mercy.

6-) What role do the prescribed prayers have in a Muslim's worship?

They are central and foundational.

7-) What does it mean that the prayers are called an "incontestable debt"?

It means they are an obligation that cannot be honestly denied or pushed aside.

8-) What main message about prayer times does the passage leave with the reader?

It teaches that the required prayers belong at those times in a very fitting way.

5sinif short-words-p41-ninth-word-fourth-point-conclusion-on-obligatory-prayer-and-its-times - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) The passage says the “second morning” reminds people of what great event?

It reminds people of the resurrection.

2-) How certain is that event said to be?

It is said to be just as certain as the coming of morning after a night.

3-) What renewal after the Intermediate Realm is mentioned?

A spring-like renewal is mentioned.

4-) What does each of the five times mark the start of?

The start of a major transformation.

5-) What do these times help people remember besides daily change?

They help people remember major changes across years, ages, and epochs.

6-) What signs of Allah do these times bring to mind?

They bring to mind His mighty power and His merciful gifts.

7-) How are the required prayers connected to human nature in this passage?

They are presented as a duty placed in human nature.

8-) What two worship ideas are joined with the prescribed prayers near the end?

They are called the foundation of worship and a debt that must be fulfilled.