

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 1

1-) What season, stage of life, and period in history are linked with the time of 'Asr? (20 kelime)

It is connected with autumn,

2-) What does the 'Asr time help a person remember besides those three comparisons? (14 kelime)

It reminds a

3-) What three major endings does Maghrib bring to mind? (27 kelime)

It brings to mind the end

4-) According to the passage, what effect should Maghrib have on a careless person? (12 kelime)

It should wake

5-) What does 'Isha make a person think about in the visible world? (16 kelime)

It makes a person

6-) What does the passage say happens even to the traces people leave behind after they die? (10 kelime)

Their remaining

7-) What does 'Isha remind a person about this worldly life as a whole? (15 kelime)

It reminds the

8-) Which prayer time especially points to Allah's majesty and overpowering rule through images of darkness, ending, and closure? (2 kelime)

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 2

1-) How is the afternoon prayer time compared to human life? (6 kelime)

It

2-) How is the afternoon prayer time compared to the natural world? (5 kelime)

It

3-) How is the afternoon prayer time compared to sacred history? (17 kelime)

It is compared to

4-) Why is Maghrib a strong reminder for the human heart? (19 kelime)
Because it points to

5-) What two divine qualities are especially remembered at Maghrib? (4 kelime)

Allah's

6-) During 'Isha, what examples are given of things becoming hidden or covered? (18 kelime)

Daytime things are covered

7-) What idea about human achievements is taught through the description of 'Isha? (11 kelime)

Human works

8-) What common theme connects 'Asr, Maghrib, and 'Isha in this passage? (15 kelime)

All three remind

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 3

1-) What does the passage connect with 'Asr in terms of the year, a person's life, and the Muslim community's history? (20 kelime)

It connects 'Asr with autumn,

2-) What is remembered through those comparisons at 'Asr? (7 kelime)
Allah's

3-) What part of the year is mentioned with Maghrib? (4 kelime)
The

4-) What personal event is mentioned with Maghrib? (3 kelime)

5-) What world-changing event is also mentioned with Maghrib? (10 kelime)
The destruction

6-) What spiritual problem is Maghrib meant to fight against? (6 kelime)
Carelessness

7-) What does nightfall do to the things seen in daytime? (5 kelime)
It

8-) What larger truth does 'Isha teach by mentioning darkness, winter, forgotten works, and the closing of the world? (18 kelime)
It teaches that everything

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 4

1-) Which prayer time is described with examples of decline rather than beginnings? (5 kelime)

'Asr

2-) In what way does 'Asr match autumn and old age? (16 kelime)

All of them point

3-) Why might the Era of Bliss be mentioned with 'Asr? (19 kelime)

To connect that prayer

4-) What does Maghrib teach a person by reminding him of death and the end of the world? (15 kelime)

It teaches that

5-) What feeling should these reminders at Maghrib create toward Allah? (9 kelime)

They should

6-) How does the passage describe the coming of night at 'Isha? (15 kelime)

It describes night

7-) Why does the passage mention the fading of the works of dead people? (12 kelime)

To show that

8-) What view of this world is taught through the description of 'Isha? (16 kelime)

This world is a

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 5

1-) What three comparisons are used to explain the meaning of 'Asr? (23 kelime)

The passage compares it to

2-) What do those comparisons help believers notice about Allah? (10 kelime)

They help

3-) How does Maghrib move from nature to human life to the end of the world? (20 kelime)

It begins with creatures passing

4-) What does this progression at Maghrib suggest about endings? (15 kelime)

It suggests that

5-) What images are used in the section on 'Isha to show covering and disappearance? (17 kelime)

Darkness covering the day's

6-) What does the passage say about the world during 'Isha in relation to testing? (15 kelime)

It says this

7-) Which prayer time most clearly calls attention to being awakened from heedlessness? (2 kelime)

8-) Which prayer time most clearly points to Allah's overwhelming

power over the whole world? (2 kelime)

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 6

1-) What is one main lesson taught through the description of 'Asr? (17 kelime)

Later stages of life,

2-) What is one main lesson taught through the description of Maghrib? (23 kelime)

The setting of the day

3-) What is one main lesson taught through the description of 'Isha? (16 kelime)

Nightfall shows how things

4-) How are 'Asr and Maghrib different in emphasis? (15 kelime)

'Asr stresses later

5-) How are Maghrib and 'Isha similar? (16 kelime)

Both remind people that

6-) How are Maghrib and 'Isha different? (23 kelime)

Maghrib focuses more on warning

7-) What can a student infer from the mention of forgotten human works at 'Isha? (12 kelime)

A student can

8-) Based on this passage, why are these prayer times important moments for reflection? (20 kelime)

Because each one helps a

CEVAP ANAHTARI

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What season, stage of life, and period in history are linked with the time of 'Asr?

It is connected with autumn, old age, and the time of the Final Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him.

2-) What does the 'Asr time help a person remember besides those three comparisons?

It reminds a person of Allah's actions and merciful gifts shown in those times.

3-) What three major endings does Maghrib bring to mind?

It brings to mind the end of many living things, the death of a human being, and the destruction of the world at the start of resurrection.

4-) According to the passage, what effect should Maghrib have on a careless person?

It should wake the person up from being unaware and spiritually asleep.

5-) What does 'Isha make a person think about in the visible world?

It makes a person think of darkness covering the world and winter covering the dead earth.

6-) What does the passage say happens even to the traces people leave behind after they die?

Their remaining works also fade away and pass into forgetfulness.

7-) What does 'Isha remind a person about this worldly life as a whole?

It reminds the person that this world of testing will one day be closed completely.

8-) Which prayer time especially points to Allah's majesty and overpowering rule through images of darkness, ending, and closure?

'Isha does.

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) How is the afternoon prayer time compared to human life?

It is compared to old age.

2-) How is the afternoon prayer time compared to the natural world?

It is compared to autumn.

3-) How is the afternoon prayer time compared to sacred history?

It is compared to the blessed age of the Final Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him.

4-) Why is Maghrib a strong reminder for the human heart?

Because it points to loss, death, and the end of the world, which shake a person out of heedlessness.

5-) What two divine qualities are especially remembered at Maghrib?

Allah's glory and greatness.

6-) During 'Isha, what examples are given of things becoming hidden or covered?

Daytime things are covered by darkness, and the earth in winter is covered like something prepared for burial.

7-) What idea about human achievements is taught through the description of 'Isha?

Human works do not last forever; they too disappear from memory.

8-) What common theme connects 'Asr, Maghrib, and 'Isha in this passage?

All three remind a person of decline, ending, and returning to Allah's power and mercy.

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage connect with 'Asr in terms of the year, a person's life, and the Muslim community's history?

It connects 'Asr with autumn, old age, and the time of the Final Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him.

2-) What is remembered through those comparisons at 'Asr?

Allah's deeds and His favors are remembered.

3-) What part of the year is mentioned with Maghrib?

The end of autumn.

4-) What personal event is mentioned with Maghrib?

A person's death.

5-) What world-changing event is also mentioned with Maghrib?

The destruction of the world at the beginning of resurrection.

6-) What spiritual problem is Maghrib meant to fight against?

Carelessness and forgetfulness about deeper realities.

7-) What does nightfall do to the things seen in daytime?

It hides them under darkness.

8-) What larger truth does 'Isha teach by mentioning darkness, winter, forgotten works, and the closing of the world?

It teaches that everything in this life passes away and that Allah's powerful control rules over all endings.

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Which prayer time is described with examples of decline rather than beginnings?

'Asr is described that way.

2-) In what way does 'Asr match autumn and old age?

All of them point to the later stage of something that is moving toward its end.

3-) Why might the Era of Bliss be mentioned with 'Asr?

To connect that prayer time with an important stage in sacred history and with remembering Allah's mercy in it.

4-) What does Maghrib teach a person by reminding him of death and the end of the world?

It teaches that worldly life is temporary and that a person should not stay careless.

5-) What feeling should these reminders at Maghrib create toward Allah?

They should create awe before His greatness and majesty.

6-) How does the passage describe the coming of night at 'Isha?

It describes night as covering the world and hiding what was seen in the day.

7-) Why does the passage mention the fading of the works of dead people?

To show that even what people leave behind does not remain forever.

8-) What view of this world is taught through the description of 'Isha?

This world is a temporary testing place that will one day come to a complete close.

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What three comparisons are used to explain the meaning of 'Asr?

The passage compares it to autumn, to old age, and to the time of the Final Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him.

2-) What do those comparisons help believers notice about Allah?

They help believers notice His actions and His merciful blessings.

3-) How does Maghrib move from nature to human life to the end of the world?

It begins with creatures passing away, then points to human death, and then points to the world's destruction before resurrection.

4-) What does this progression at Maghrib suggest about endings?

It suggests that endings happen at many levels, from individual lives to the whole world.

5-) What images are used in the section on 'Isha to show covering and disappearance?

Darkness covering the day's world, winter covering the earth, and old human traces being hidden by forgetfulness.

6-) What does the passage say about the world during 'Isha in relation to testing?

It says this world, which is a place of examination, will be shut down forever.

7-) Which prayer time most clearly calls attention to being awakened from heedlessness?

Maghrib does.

8-) Which prayer time most clearly points to Allah's overwhelming power over the whole world?

'Isha does.

8sinif short-words-p39-ninth-word-fourth-point-reminders-of-afternoon-sunset-and-night - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is one main lesson taught through the description of 'Asr?
Later stages of life, history, and the year should remind a person of Allah's mercy and actions.

2-) What is one main lesson taught through the description of Maghrib?

The setting of the day should remind a person of death, the end of worldly life, and the need to wake up spiritually.

3-) What is one main lesson taught through the description of 'Isha?
Nightfall shows how things are hidden, forgotten, and brought to an end under Allah's mighty rule.

4-) How are 'Asr and Maghrib different in emphasis?

'Asr stresses later stages and divine favors, while Maghrib stresses endings and awakening from heedlessness.

5-) How are Maghrib and 'Isha similar?

Both remind people that worldly things do not last and that Allah's greatness appears in endings.

6-) How are Maghrib and 'Isha different?

Maghrib focuses more on warning and waking the heart, while 'Isha focuses more on covering, disappearance, and the final closing of the world.

7-) What can a student infer from the mention of forgotten human works at 'Isha?

A student can infer that fame, achievements, and worldly traces are temporary.

8-) Based on this passage, why are these prayer times important moments for reflection?

Because each one helps a believer remember big truths about life, death, the world, and Allah's power, mercy, and greatness.