

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 1

1-) What does the person think about right before saying “Allah is Most Great” and bowing? (20 kelime)

He reflects on Allah’s greatness

2-) What does calling creation “lamps” suggest about the suns and stars? (14 kelime)

It suggests they

3-) What words does the worshipper say as an expression of glorifying Allah’s greatness? (6 kelime)

He

4-) How are creatures described when their time of service ends? (14 kelime)

They are presented

5-) Why does the passage mention both yearly and century-long changes? (14 kelime)

To show that

6-) In what way is the human being supposed to follow the rest of creation? (12 kelime)

He is supposed

7-) What feelings should a person have while prostrating, according to the passage? (12 kelime)

He should feel

8-) Which character traits should grow in a believer during prostration?
(11 kelime)
Wonder, love,

9-) How does the passage evaluate the duty of 'Isha prayer? (13 kelime)
It says it

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 2

1-) Which part of the prayer is being described when the worshipper says “Allah is Most Great” and bends down? (9 kelime)

The bowing

2-) How do sleeping plants and animals still point to Allah’s greatness? (15 kelime)

Even in their

3-) What does the image of soldiers under command teach about creation? (11 kelime)

It teaches

4-) What happens to creatures every year and every century in the image used by the passage? (12 kelime)

They complete their

5-) What does this comparison teach about death? (14 kelime)

It teaches that

6-) What season especially shows the return of life? (4 kelime)

Spring

7-) What should a person learn from the way creation dies and comes back? (17 kelime)

He should learn to

8-) Why is prostration more than just a body movement in this passage? (13 kelime)

Because it expresses

9-) What conclusion is given about performing the 'Isha prayer? (11 kelime)

It is

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 3

1-) What does the worshipper notice about the world before he bows in this passage? (18 kelime)

He notices signs of

2-) How are created things in the world presented as serving Allah? (12 kelime)

They are shown

3-) What large event in creation is compared to a great prostration of all beings? (16 kelime)

The passing away and

4-) In the passage, what does the death of creatures show about their relationship to Allah? (17 kelime)

It shows that they

5-) How does the passage use the image of spring to build hope? (16 kelime)

It shows that Allah

6-) How is the human being expected to act after thinking about the death and revival of creation? (17 kelime)

He should follow that

7-) What two qualities of Allah are especially remembered when the person prostrates? (7 kelime)

Allah's

8-) What does the passage mean when it says prostration is a kind of Ascension? (12 kelime)

It means lowering

9-) Why are the five daily prayers set at specific times, according to the end of the passage? (17 kelime)

Because each time points

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 4

1-) What picture of the universe is given when the person prepares to bow? (16 kelime)

The universe is pictured

2-) Which parts of creation are mentioned to show this obedience? (12 kelime)

Sleeping plants and

3-) What command of Allah is mentioned to show His power over creation? (10 kelime)

His command

4-) What does the passage compare creatures to when they leave this world? (12 kelime)

It compares them

5-) What role does Allah's command play in both death and renewed life in the passage? (16 kelime)

By His command, creatures

6-) Why is spring compared to a trumpet-blast? (14 kelime)

Because it is

7-) What is meant by "dignified self-effacement" in this passage? (14 kelime)

It means putting

8-) What does this passage teach about the relationship between humility and honor in worship? (20 kelime)
It teaches that lowering oneself

9-) What is one main reason given for prayer times being fixed instead of random? (15 kelime)
They are tied

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 5

1-) What does the worshipper remember about Allah before going into bowing? (13 kelime)

He remembers Allah's

2-) In this passage, what does bowing show about a believer's response to Allah's greatness? (9 kelime)

It shows

3-) What second big reflection comes after bowing is mentioned? (9 kelime)

The worshipper

4-) What does the orderly passing of creatures suggest about Allah's rule? (12 kelime)

It suggests that

5-) What lesson does spring teach in this passage? (17 kelime)

It teaches that Allah

6-) What does the phrase about "insignificant man" teach about the human being? (14 kelime)

It teaches that

7-) Why is human smallness mentioned in the passage? (15 kelime)

To remind people

8-) Why does the passage describe the night prayer as fitting and

beautiful? (19 kelime)
Because it matches the

9-) Why is it called wise for the required prayers to be linked to certain times? (15 kelime)
Because those times

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 6

1-) What thought leads the worshipper to bow during the night prayer?
(13 kelime)

Thinking about Allah's

2-) Why are these created things compared to soldiers and servants?
(12 kelime)

Because they obey

3-) What does the worshipper do after reflecting on Allah's greatness in creation? (8 kelime)

He says

4-) How does the passage describe the end of creatures' worldly duties? (14 kelime)

It describes them

5-) What does the passage say happens in spring after this widespread passing away? (14 kelime)

Many beings are

6-) How should a human being respond to the revival seen in spring?
(13 kelime)

He should join

7-) How is the believer's sujood described in spiritual terms? (17 kelime)

It is described as

8-) How does the passage describe the value of praying 'Isha? (11 kelime)

It describes

9-) What three things does each prayer time point to, according to the last sentence? (13 kelime)

It points to

CEVAP ANAHTARI

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the person think about right before saying “Allah is Most Great” and bowing?

He reflects on Allah’s greatness and on how the sleeping living things and the heavenly bodies are under Allah’s command.

2-) What does calling creation “lamps” suggest about the suns and stars?

It suggests they serve a purpose in the world and shine by Allah’s command.

3-) What words does the worshipper say as an expression of glorifying Allah’s greatness?

He says “Allah is Most Great.”

4-) How are creatures described when their time of service ends?

They are presented like disciplined soldiers being dismissed from duty in an orderly way.

5-) Why does the passage mention both yearly and century-long changes?

To show that Allah’s power covers both short cycles and long stretches of time.

6-) In what way is the human being supposed to follow the rest of creation?

He is supposed to glorify Allah, humble himself, and prostrate before Him.

7-) What feelings should a person have while prostrating, according to the passage?

He should feel amazement, love, humility, and a lowering of his ego.

8-) Which character traits should grow in a believer during prostration?

Wonder, love, humility, and freedom from pride should grow in him.

9-) How does the passage evaluate the duty of ‘Isha prayer?

It says it is a beautiful, joyful, elevated, and fitting act of worship.

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Which part of the prayer is being described when the worshipper says "Allah is Most Great" and bends down?

The bowing part of the prayer is being described.

2-) How do sleeping plants and animals still point to Allah's greatness? Even in their quiet state, they show that they remain under His control and order.

3-) What does the image of soldiers under command teach about creation?

It teaches that creation is not independent but follows Allah's authority.

4-) What happens to creatures every year and every century in the image used by the passage?

They complete their service and then pass away in an orderly way.

5-) What does this comparison teach about death?

It teaches that death is not chaotic but happens under Allah's command and wisdom.

6-) What season especially shows the return of life?

Spring especially shows it.

7-) What should a person learn from the way creation dies and comes back?

He should learn to submit to Allah with humility and to worship Him with awe and love.

8-) Why is prostration more than just a body movement in this passage?

Because it expresses deep faith, humble love, and a spiritual rising toward Allah.

9-) What conclusion is given about performing the 'Isha prayer?

It is presented as a noble, pleasant, meaningful, and serious duty.

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the worshipper notice about the world before he bows in this passage?

He notices signs of Allah's greatness in the resting creatures on earth and in the heavenly bodies above.

2-) How are created things in the world presented as serving Allah?

They are shown as obedient workers and troops carrying out His will.

3-) What large event in creation is compared to a great prostration of all beings?

The passing away and death of creatures, generation after generation, is compared to a universal prostration.

4-) In the passage, what does the death of creatures show about their relationship to Allah?

It shows that they remain under His command and leave their duties in an ordered, obedient way.

5-) How does the passage use the image of spring to build hope?

It shows that Allah can bring life back after lifelessness and prepare creation again for service.

6-) How is the human being expected to act after thinking about the death and revival of creation?

He should follow that pattern by saying "Allah is Most Great" and going into prostration before Allah.

7-) What two qualities of Allah are especially remembered when the person prostrates?

Allah's mercy and beauty are especially remembered.

8-) What does the passage mean when it says prostration is a kind of Ascension?

It means lowering oneself before Allah becomes a way of spiritual elevation.

9-) Why are the five daily prayers set at specific times, according to the end of the passage?

Because each time points to major changes, clear signs of Allah's rule, and blessings spread through creation.

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What picture of the universe is given when the person prepares to bow?

The universe is pictured as a guesthouse filled with beings that serve Allah under His rule.

2-) Which parts of creation are mentioned to show this obedience? Sleeping plants and animals, along with the suns and stars, are mentioned.

3-) What command of Allah is mentioned to show His power over creation?

His command that brings things into being instantly is mentioned.

4-) What does the passage compare creatures to when they leave this world?

It compares them to an organized army or obedient soldiers being dismissed.

5-) What role does Allah's command play in both death and renewed life in the passage?

By His command, creatures leave their service, and by His command, they are brought back again.

6-) Why is spring compared to a trumpet-blast?

Because it is pictured as a powerful awakening that calls life to rise again.

7-) What is meant by "dignified self-effacement" in this passage?

It means putting aside pride in a noble way and standing humbly before Allah.

8-) What does this passage teach about the relationship between humility and honor in worship?

It teaches that lowering oneself before Allah is not shameful; it is an honorable way to draw near to Him.

9-) What is one main reason given for prayer times being fixed instead of random?

They are tied to meaningful moments that show Allah's actions and blessings in the universe.

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the worshipper remember about Allah before going into bowing?

He remembers Allah's majesty and control over all living things and heavenly bodies.

2-) In this passage, what does bowing show about a believer's response to Allah's greatness?

It shows respect, humility, and submission before His power.

3-) What second big reflection comes after bowing is mentioned?

The worshipper thinks about the prostration of all creation.

4-) What does the orderly passing of creatures suggest about Allah's rule?

It suggests that His rule is perfect, controlled, and full of wisdom.

5-) What lesson does spring teach in this passage?

It teaches that Allah can raise beings to life again and prepare them once more for service.

6-) What does the phrase about "insignificant man" teach about the human being?

It teaches that people are small by themselves and should be humble before Allah.

7-) Why is human smallness mentioned in the passage?

To remind people not to be arrogant and to recognize their need to worship Allah.

8-) Why does the passage describe the night prayer as fitting and beautiful?

Because it matches the great changes in creation and gives a meaningful way to worship Allah at that time.

9-) Why is it called wise for the required prayers to be linked to certain times?

Because those times match powerful signs of Allah's actions and the blessings He gives everywhere.

8sinif short-words-p51-ninth-word-fifth-point-bowing-and-prostration-with-the-universe-general-result - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What thought leads the worshipper to bow during the night prayer? Thinking about Allah's glory and the obedience of creation leads him to bow.

2-) Why are these created things compared to soldiers and servants? Because they obey Allah's order and serve within the world He manages.

3-) What does the worshipper do after reflecting on Allah's greatness in creation?

He says "Allah is Most Great" and bows.

4-) How does the passage describe the end of creatures' worldly duties?

It describes them as being released from service in a disciplined and ordered way.

5-) What does the passage say happens in spring after this widespread passing away?

Many beings are brought back to life and made ready again for their duties.

6-) How should a human being respond to the revival seen in spring? He should join creation in worship by glorifying Allah and prostrating before Him.

7-) How is the believer's sujood described in spiritual terms?

It is described as full of loving amazement, humble surrender, and a kind of rising toward Allah.

8-) How does the passage describe the value of praying 'Isha?

It describes it as beautiful, uplifting, enjoyable, wise, and very important.

9-) What three things does each prayer time point to, according to the last sentence?

It points to a major change, Allah's powerful management, and widespread divine blessings.