

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 1

1-) At Maghrib time, what kind of being does the human spirit naturally long for according to the passage? (7 kelime)

It

2-) In this prayer, away from what does a person turn when saying that Allah is greater? (10 kelime)
He turns

3-) Toward whom does a person direct himself in Maghrib prayer? (12 kelime)
He directs himself

4-) What does praising Allah at the start of the prayer show about Him? (11 kelime)
It shows

5-) When a person says that only Allah is worshipped and only from Him help is sought, what is he admitting about Allah? (11 kelime)
He is

6-) What does bowing show about a human being in front of Allah's greatness? (12 kelime)
It shows human

7-) What does prostration show about a person's relationship with Allah? (9 kelime)
It shows

8-) What does the person leave behind when prostrating only to Allah? (10 kelime)
He leaves

9-) What does the passage say a person finds when he turns to Allah in this way? (8 kelime)
He finds

10-) Why does the prayer end with declaring Allah free from all faults and decline? (10 kelime)
Because Allah

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 2

1-) What is the main movement of the heart at Maghrib prayer described in the passage? (13 kelime)
It is turning

2-) Why are temporary things not enough for the human spirit in this passage? (10 kelime)
Because the

3-) What does standing before Allah in prayer suggest about a person's role? (11 kelime)
It suggests

4-) Why is Allah praised after standing in prayer? (10 kelime)
Because He

5-) What belief is expressed by seeking help only from Allah? (9 kelime)
It expresses

6-) How does the passage connect the whole universe with a person's bowing? (13 kelime)
It presents the

7-) Which human feelings appear during prostration in the passage? (6 kelime)
Wonder,

8-) What stays constant in Allah while everything else passes away? (9 kelime)
His Being,

9-) What does finding the All-Compassionate Eternal One mean for the worshipper? (13 kelime)
It means he

10-) How does the passage teach a Muslim to view Allah compared with the created world? (17 kelime)
It teaches that Allah

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 3

1-) What does the spirit do at Maghrib because of its natural desire for eternal beauty? (13 kelime)
It turns its

2-) How is Allah described as different from the changing world in this passage? (11 kelime)
He is

3-) What does saying Allah is greater over passing things help a person do? (12 kelime)
It helps him

4-) In the prayer, what does clasping the hands in service show? (9 kelime)
It shows

5-) What three qualities of Allah are highlighted when He is praised after standing? (8 kelime)
His perfection,

6-) What truth about worship and dependence is stated in the line about worshipping and seeking help? (17 kelime)
The truth is that

7-) Why does the worshipper admit weakness and poverty while bowing? (10 kelime)
To recognize

8-) What change happens in a person during prostration according to the passage? (16 kelime)
He lets go of

9-) How does the passage describe Allah when the worshipper is in sujood? (11 kelime)
It describes

10-) What final idea is stressed by glorifying Allah as the Most High? (9 kelime)
That Allah

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 4

1-) According to the passage, what kind of beauty truly matches the human spirit's deepest need? (7 kelime)

Beauty

2-) What is the effect of remembering Allah's greatness over temporary things at Maghrib? (13 kelime)

It pulls the

3-) Why does the worshipper stand before Allah after turning away from fleeting beings? (11 kelime)

Because Allah

4-) What does offering praise to Allah teach about how Muslims should think about Him? (13 kelime)

It teaches that

5-) What does the statement about worship and seeking help reject? (11 kelime)

It rejects

6-) What does bowing communicate about human strength? (12 kelime)

It communicates that

7-) What does bowing also communicate about human need? (10 kelime)

It shows

8-) During prostration, what does the worshipper do with regard to everything besides Allah? (9 kelime)

He sets

9-) What does the worshipper discover when he lowers himself before Allah with humility? (7 kelime)

He

10-) Why is Allah described as above decline and fault at the end of the passage? (12 kelime)

Because His greatness

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 5

1-) What does the passage say about the human spirit's built-in longing? (12 kelime)

It says the

2-) Who is the One the worshipper faces in Maghrib prayer? (8 kelime)

He faces

3-) Why does the worshipper declare Allah's greatness while turning away from passing beings? (18 kelime)

To show that created

4-) What attitude does standing with folded hands before Allah express? (8 kelime)

It expresses

5-) What are believers doing when they praise Allah after standing? (10 kelime)

They are

6-) What do the words about worship and seeking help teach about tawhid? (12 kelime)

They teach that

7-) Why does the worshipper mention weakness, powerlessness, and need while bowing? (13 kelime)

Because a person

8-) What inner feelings are joined together in prostration? (8 kelime)

Love, awe,

9-) How does the passage describe Allah's perfection compared with the world around us? (9 kelime)

Allah's perfection

10-) What is the meaning of calling Allah free from all fault and above all decline? (12 kelime)

It means He

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 6

1-) At Maghrib prayer, what direction does the heart take according to the passage? (13 kelime)
It turns toward

2-) What kind of things are people told not to stay attached to in this passage? (11 kelime)
They are

3-) What does the worshipper do after withdrawing from those passing things? (8 kelime)
He stands

4-) Which qualities of Allah are remembered when saying words of praise? (8 kelime)
His flawless

5-) What does it mean that help is sought only from Allah? (12 kelime)
It means Allah

6-) How does the act of bowing build humility in a believer? (14 kelime)
It makes the

7-) Why is Allah's power described as without limit in the passage? (13 kelime)
To show the

8-) What is special about prostration compared with the earlier actions in the prayer here? (14 kelime)
It shows the

9-) What does the worshipper realize about Allah during prostration? (10 kelime)
He realizes

10-) What belief about Allah is confirmed by the final glorification in the passage? (16 kelime)
It confirms that Allah

CEVAP ANAHTARI

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) At Maghrib time, what kind of being does the human spirit naturally long for according to the passage?

It longs for everlasting beauty and permanence.

2-) In this prayer, away from what does a person turn when saying that Allah is greater?

He turns away from passing things that do not last.

3-) Toward whom does a person direct himself in Maghrib prayer?

He directs himself to Allah, the Eternal Lord of might and power.

4-) What does praising Allah at the start of the prayer show about Him?

It shows that He is perfect, uniquely beautiful, and endlessly merciful.

5-) When a person says that only Allah is worshipped and only from Him help is sought, what is he admitting about Allah?

He is admitting that Allah alone deserves worship, rule, and reliance.

6-) What does bowing show about a human being in front of Allah's greatness?

It shows human weakness, neediness, and lowliness before Allah's majesty and power.

7-) What does prostration show about a person's relationship with Allah?

It shows love, worship, humility, and amazement before Allah.

8-) What does the person leave behind when prostrating only to Allah?

He leaves everything besides Allah in his heart and focus.

9-) What does the passage say a person finds when he turns to Allah in this way?

He finds an Eternal and deeply Merciful Lord.

10-) Why does the prayer end with declaring Allah free from all faults and decline?

Because Allah is exalted above weakness, change, and any imperfection.

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the main movement of the heart at Maghrib prayer described in the passage?

It is turning from temporary things to Allah, who never dies or fades.

2-) Why are temporary things not enough for the human spirit in this passage?

Because the spirit seeks what is lasting, not what disappears.

3-) What does standing before Allah in prayer suggest about a person's role?

It suggests that he stands as a servant before his Lord.

4-) Why is Allah praised after standing in prayer?

Because He has complete perfection, unmatched beauty, and vast mercy.

5-) What belief is expressed by seeking help only from Allah?

It expresses that true support comes only from Allah.

6-) How does the passage connect the whole universe with a person's bowing?

It presents the person as joining all creation in admitting weakness before Allah.

7-) Which human feelings appear during prostration in the passage?

Wonder, love, worship, and humility appear.

8-) What stays constant in Allah while everything else passes away?

His Being, attributes, and perfection remain unchanged and everlasting.

9-) What does finding the All-Compassionate Eternal One mean for the worshipper?

It means he finds mercy, security, and someone truly lasting to turn to.

10-) How does the passage teach a Muslim to view Allah compared with the created world?

It teaches that Allah alone is lasting and flawless, while the created world is passing and limited.

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the spirit do at Maghrib because of its natural desire for eternal beauty?

It turns its face toward Allah and away from created things that vanish.

2-) How is Allah described as different from the changing world in this passage?

He is living forever, enduring forever, and never lost or diminished.

3-) What does saying Allah is greater over passing things help a person do?

It helps him detach his heart from things that do not remain.

4-) In the prayer, what does clasping the hands in service show?

It shows devotion, respect, and readiness to obey Allah.

5-) What three qualities of Allah are highlighted when He is praised after standing?

His perfection, His unmatched beauty, and His mercy.

6-) What truth about worship and dependence is stated in the line about worshipping and seeking help?

The truth is that worship belongs only to Allah and help should be sought only from Him.

7-) Why does the worshipper admit weakness and poverty while bowing?

To recognize his smallness before Allah's unlimited greatness and power.

8-) What change happens in a person during prostration according to the passage?

He lets go of all else, lowers himself fully, and expresses love and worship to Allah.

9-) How does the passage describe Allah when the worshipper is in sujood?

It describes Him as eternally beautiful, perfect, and free from change.

10-) What final idea is stressed by glorifying Allah as the Most High?

That Allah is above every flaw, decline, and deficiency.

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what kind of beauty truly matches the human spirit's deepest need?
Beauty that is eternal and never disappears.

2-) What is the effect of remembering Allah's greatness over temporary things at Maghrib?
It pulls the heart away from created things and redirects it to Allah.

3-) Why does the worshipper stand before Allah after turning away from fleeting beings?
Because Allah is the lasting Lord worthy of service and closeness.

4-) What does offering praise to Allah teach about how Muslims should think about Him?
It teaches that He is perfect, beautiful beyond compare, and full of mercy.

5-) What does the statement about worship and seeking help reject?
It rejects giving ultimate worship or dependence to anyone besides Allah.

6-) What does bowing communicate about human strength?
It communicates that human beings are weak and powerless on their own.

7-) What does bowing also communicate about human need?
It shows that people are poor and needy before Allah.

8-) During prostration, what does the worshipper do with regard to everything besides Allah?
He sets it aside and focuses only on Allah.

9-) What does the worshipper discover when he lowers himself before Allah with humility?
He discovers Allah's compassion and everlasting care.

10-) Why is Allah described as above decline and fault at the end of the passage?
Because His greatness is complete and untouched by any weakness or change.

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage say about the human spirit's built-in longing?

It says the spirit naturally seeks what is everlasting and truly beautiful.

2-) Who is the One the worshipper faces in Maghrib prayer?

He faces Allah, the Eternal and Everlasting Lord.

3-) Why does the worshipper declare Allah's greatness while turning away from passing beings?

To show that created things are not greater than Allah and are not worth attaching the heart to.

4-) What attitude does standing with folded hands before Allah express?

It expresses servanthood, respect, and readiness to worship.

5-) What are believers doing when they praise Allah after standing?

They are honoring His complete perfection, unique beauty, and mercy.

6-) What do the words about worship and seeking help teach about tawhid?

They teach that Allah alone is to be worshipped and relied upon.

7-) Why does the worshipper mention weakness, powerlessness, and need while bowing?

Because a person must recognize his helplessness before Allah's absolute power and majesty.

8-) What inner feelings are joined together in prostration?

Love, awe, humility, and devotion are joined together.

9-) How does the passage describe Allah's perfection compared with the world around us?

Allah's perfection is lasting and unchanging, unlike the world.

10-) What is the meaning of calling Allah free from all fault and above all decline?

It means He is completely pure, perfect, and exalted beyond every deficiency.

8sinif short-words-p47-ninth-word-fifth-point-glorification-in-bowing-and-prostration - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) At Maghrib prayer, what direction does the heart take according to the passage?

It turns toward Allah, who is eternal, and away from things that fade.

2-) What kind of things are people told not to stay attached to in this passage?

They are told not to stay attached to temporary created things.

3-) What does the worshipper do after withdrawing from those passing things?

He stands before Allah in worship and service.

4-) Which qualities of Allah are remembered when saying words of praise?

His flawless perfection, unmatched beauty, and endless mercy.

5-) What does it mean that help is sought only from Allah?

It means Allah alone is the true source of aid and support.

6-) How does the act of bowing build humility in a believer?

It makes the believer admit his weakness, need, and low position before Allah's greatness.

7-) Why is Allah's power described as without limit in the passage?

To show the huge difference between the Creator and the weak human being.

8-) What is special about prostration compared with the earlier actions in the prayer here?

It shows the deepest humility and full devotion while turning away from everything else.

9-) What does the worshipper realize about Allah during prostration?

He realizes that Allah is eternally beautiful, constant, and perfect.

10-) What belief about Allah is confirmed by the final glorification in the passage?

It confirms that Allah is the Most High and completely free from any defect or decline.