

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 1

1-) In this passage, what does the first man stand for? (14 kelime)

He stands for

2-) Why do living things seem so tragic to the first person? (11 kelime)

Because he

3-) How does he interpret large natural things like mountains and seas? (14 kelime)

He sees them

4-) How does the believer see the world as related to Allah's names? (14 kelime)

He sees it

5-) How does the believer understand the world as a place of worship? (13 kelime)

He sees it

6-) Why does the passage mention that others come after them? (14 kelime)

To show that

7-) How is every living being described from the believer's perspective? (10 kelime)

As a

8-) Which view leads to crushing and terrifying inner pain? (6 kelime)

The

9-) What does the passage teach through the image of a seed growing into a tree of Paradise? (10 kelime)

That faith

10-) What final practice of the tongue and heart does the passage encourage? (9 kelime)

Continual praise

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 2

1-) What two kinds of people are contrasted in the passage? (8 kelime)

A faithless

2-) What picture of living creatures appears in the first man's mind? (11 kelime)

He imagines

3-) What kind of suffering follows from this wrong belief? (9 kelime)

Inner suffering

4-) What makes the second man different at the deepest level? (5 kelime)

He

5-) How does belief change his understanding of the world's purpose? (14 kelime)

It makes the

6-) Why does the passage say some leave this world? (11 kelime)

They leave

7-) What does the passage imply about the power of belief to shape experience? (9 kelime)

Belief changes

8-) What does it mean that beings are like books to the believer? (14 kelime)

It means they

9-) What outcome belongs to faith? (9 kelime)

A result

10-) What recurring expression of gratitude does the passage encourage? (9 kelime)

Continual praise

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 3

1-) What is the central difference between the two men explained in this section? (14 kelime)

One lacks faith

2-) What does the passage suggest about his view of nature? (15 kelime)

He sees nature

3-) What word best describes the ideas produced by his unbelief: balanced, neutral, or distorted? (1 kelime)

4-) What is the emotional effect of this false outlook? (8 kelime)

It crushes

5-) How does the believer understand this world? (24 kelime)

He sees it as a place

6-) What do ordinary sounds in the world become in the believer's hearing? (9 kelime)

They become

7-) Why are living beings compared to soldiers or officials? (12 kelime)

Because they are

8-) What does the phrase about subtle and sweet truths suggest? (11 kelime)

That faith

9-) What do the two tree images teach about the long-term results of belief and unbelief? (11 kelime)

Faith grows

10-) What response does the passage call believers to make? (12 kelime)

It calls them

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 4

1-) According to the passage, what mistaken picture does the faithless person form of the world? (15 kelime)

He imagines it

2-) How are vulnerable living beings portrayed in his mind? (9 kelime)

As defenseless

3-) How does he respond to powerful created things in the world? (10 kelime)

He sees

4-) What does the second man represent? (4 kelime)

He

5-) What does the military-style language about enlistment and discharge help explain? (11 kelime)

It explains

6-) Why is room made in the world according to this believing view? (11 kelime)

So new

7-) What are the two broad meanings the believer hears in the sounds of creatures? (16 kelime)

Praise at the beginning

8-) How does the believer interpret the sounds and expressions of creatures? (8 kelime)

As forms

9-) What is the lesson of the Hell-tree image? (8 kelime)
That unbelief

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 5

1-) Why is the first man a warning example? (14 kelime)

Because he shows

2-) What overall meaning does the world have for him? (10 kelime)

It seems

3-) What produces these painful and frightening ideas? (10 kelime)

They come

4-) How does the believer reinterpret death? (17 kelime)

Not as meaningless destruction,

5-) What is one purpose of the world specifically for humans and jinn? (6 kelime)

It

6-) What does the beginning of life represent? (10 kelime)

The start

7-) How is birth framed in a positive way? (8 kelime)

As entering

8-) What does the passage say becomes visible through faith besides these examples? (8 kelime)

Many more

9-) What is meant by saying unbelief contains the seed of a tree of

Hell? (10 kelime)

It means

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 6

1-) What does the passage teach about how worldview affects a person's experience of life? (18 kelime)

It teaches that faith

2-) How are human beings and animals described in that false outlook? (8 kelime)

They appear

3-) What is the believer able to recognize that the first person cannot? (12 kelime)

The believer recognizes

4-) What changes first when a person is a believer? (10 kelime)

His understanding

5-) In this passage, what is the believer's interpretation of the end of earthly life? (13 kelime)

It is a

6-) According to this believing perspective, what is death not? (8 kelime)

It is

7-) What meanings are found in the sounds of creation according to the believer? (6 kelime)

Worship,

8-) What does the comparison between the two men show about faith

and disbelief? (19 kelime)

It shows that faith

9-) What final lesson does the passage draw from this contrast? (11 kelime)

That real

CEVAP ANAHTARI

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In this passage, what does the first man stand for?

He stands for a person without faith, or someone morally corrupt and spiritually careless.

2-) Why do living things seem so tragic to the first person?

Because he interprets death and separation as final destruction and loneliness.

3-) How does he interpret large natural things like mountains and seas?

He sees them as dead, frightening forms with no life or mercy in them.

4-) How does the believer see the world as related to Allah's names?

He sees it as a place where those names are constantly shown and remembered.

5-) How does the believer understand the world as a place of worship?

He sees it as full of signs and expressions connected to Allah's names.

6-) Why does the passage mention that others come after them?

To show that life in this world continues under an ordered system of responsibility.

7-) How is every living being described from the believer's perspective?

As a willing, cheerful servant carrying out an entrusted role.

8-) Which view leads to crushing and terrifying inner pain?

The view of unbelief and heedlessness.

9-) What does the passage teach through the image of a seed growing into a tree of Paradise?

That faith contains the beginning of eternal happiness and goodness.

10-) What final practice of the tongue and heart does the passage encourage?

Continual praise to Allah for Islam and mature faith.

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What two kinds of people are contrasted in the passage?

A faithless or heedless person and a believer.

2-) What picture of living creatures appears in the first man's mind?

He imagines them as abandoned sufferers crushed by death and parting.

3-) What kind of suffering follows from this wrong belief?

Inner suffering made of fearful, heavy, and painful thoughts.

4-) What makes the second man different at the deepest level?

He has faith in Allah.

5-) How does belief change his understanding of the world's purpose?

It makes the world appear as a place of divine remembrance, education, and testing.

6-) Why does the passage say some leave this world?

They leave so others may come and carry out their responsibilities.

7-) What does the passage imply about the power of belief to shape experience?

Belief changes how a person understands everything around him.

8-) What does it mean that beings are like books to the believer?

It means they can be read as signs pointing to Allah's qualities and wisdom.

9-) What outcome belongs to faith?

A result like Paradise, full of blessing and goodness.

10-) What recurring expression of gratitude does the passage encourage?

Continual praise to Allah for Islam and complete faith.

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the central difference between the two men explained in this section?

One lacks faith and lives in heedlessness, while the other has belief in Allah.

2-) What does the passage suggest about his view of nature?

He sees nature as cold, dead, and frightening rather than meaningful and alive with purpose.

3-) What word best describes the ideas produced by his unbelief: balanced, neutral, or distorted?

Distorted.

4-) What is the emotional effect of this false outlook?

It crushes and torments the person from within.

5-) How does the believer understand this world?

He sees it as a place where Allah's names are displayed and remembered, where creatures are taught, and where people and jinn are tested.

6-) What do ordinary sounds in the world become in the believer's hearing?

They become expressions of praise, remembrance, gratitude, and joy.

7-) Why are living beings compared to soldiers or officials?

Because they are presented as carrying out ordered duties under divine rule.

8-) What does the phrase about subtle and sweet truths suggest?

That faith uncovers deeper layers of beauty and wisdom in existence.

9-) What do the two tree images teach about the long-term results of belief and unbelief?

Faith grows into eternal good, while unbelief grows into eternal harm.

10-) What response does the passage call believers to make?

It calls them to keep praising Allah for Islam and complete faith.

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what mistaken picture does the faithless person form of the world?

He imagines it as a giant place of sorrow where life is dominated by loss.

2-) How are vulnerable living beings portrayed in his mind?

As defenseless beings crying under the pain of loss.

3-) How does he respond to powerful created things in the world?

He sees them as terrifying and lifeless rather than purposeful.

4-) What does the second man represent?

He represents a believer.

5-) What does the military-style language about enlistment and discharge help explain?

It explains life and death as purposeful stages under divine order.

6-) Why is room made in the world according to this believing view?

So new beings may come and carry out their own duties.

7-) What are the two broad meanings the believer hears in the sounds of creatures?

Praise at the beginning of duty and thankfulness or joy at the end or during it.

8-) How does the believer interpret the sounds and expressions of creatures?

As forms of remembrance, praise, gratitude, and joy.

9-) What is the lesson of the Hell-tree image?

That unbelief carries the beginning of everlasting misery.

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Why is the first man a warning example?

Because he shows what happens when a person lives without faith or moral seriousness.

2-) What overall meaning does the world have for him?

It seems like a place overwhelmed by sorrow and ruin.

3-) What produces these painful and frightening ideas?

They come from disbelief and being off the right path.

4-) How does the believer reinterpret death?

Not as meaningless destruction, but as being relieved from service and moving on to a better realm.

5-) What is one purpose of the world specifically for humans and jinn?

It is a place of testing.

6-) What does the beginning of life represent?

The start of duty and entry into divinely ordered service.

7-) How is birth framed in a positive way?

As entering a mission and beginning one's service.

8-) What does the passage say becomes visible through faith besides these examples?

Many more refined, lofty, pleasing, and sweet truths.

9-) What is meant by saying unbelief contains the seed of a tree of Hell?

It means unbelief leads to ruin, suffering, and terrible consequences.

lisans short-words-p06-second-word-interpretation-of-the-comparison-unbelief-and-belief-view-the-world - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage teach about how worldview affects a person's experience of life?

It teaches that faith and disbelief lead a person to interpret the same world in completely different ways.

2-) How are human beings and animals described in that false outlook? They appear isolated, disconnected, and helpless before death.

3-) What is the believer able to recognize that the first person cannot? The believer recognizes Allah and sees the world in connection with Him.

4-) What changes first when a person is a believer?

His understanding of Allah and the meaning of creation changes.

5-) In this passage, what is the believer's interpretation of the end of earthly life?

It is a release from service and a passage to a better world.

6-) According to this believing perspective, what is death not?

It is not final abandonment or useless destruction.

7-) What meanings are found in the sounds of creation according to the believer?

Worship, praise, gratitude, and joyful service.

8-) What does the comparison between the two men show about faith and disbelief?

It shows that faith opens a beautiful, hopeful understanding of existence, while disbelief leads to dark and painful illusions.

9-) What final lesson does the passage draw from this contrast?

That real safety and deliverance are in Islam and faith alone.