

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

1-) What future event is the “second morning” said to bring to mind?
(14 kelime)

It points to

2-) How strongly is the certainty of that future morning emphasized?
(19 kelime)

It is presented as

3-) What other event is linked with that future morning? (17 kelime)

The revival that follows

4-) What do the five prayer times each begin, according to the passage? (10 kelime)

Each one

5-) Besides daily changes, what larger cycles do these times remind a person of? (17 kelime)

They call to mind

6-) What two things are especially recalled through these times? (11 kelime)

They remind

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

They are described

8-) How are the prescribed prayers described in relation to what a person owes? (12 kelime)

They are presented

9-) Why are the prescribed prayers especially suitable for these times? (17 kelime)

Because those times already

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

1-) In the passage, what does the image of a “second morning” help the reader understand? (16 kelime)

It helps the reader

2-) What comparison is made to show that resurrection is not doubtful? (13 kelime)

Its certainty is

3-) What season-like image is used for what comes after the intermediate realm? (11 kelime)

It is

4-) What is meant by saying that each of the five times starts an important revolution? (16 kelime)

It means each prayer

5-) Which divine attribute is highlighted when these daily changes are discussed as acts of control? (10 kelime)

Allah's power

6-) Which divine attribute is highlighted when the passage speaks about gifts? (9 kelime)

Allah's mercy

7-) How do the five daily times connect the small scale of one day to larger patterns? (17 kelime)

They link daily moments

8-) What does the passage suggest about human worship by calling prayer an innate duty? (16 kelime)

It suggests prayer is

9-) What does the phrase about an incontestable debt imply about neglecting prayer? (16 kelime)

It implies prayer is

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

1-) What does the passage say the morning after night resembles on a greater scale? (9 kelime)

It resembles

2-) How does the passage argue from everyday experience to belief in the hereafter? (19 kelime)

It uses the regular

3-) What follows the intermediate realm in the comparison given here? (10 kelime)

A renewal

4-) According to the passage, do the prayer times only mark hours of the day? (11 kelime)

No, they

5-) Name the wider time levels mentioned beyond the single day. (11 kelime)

The passage

6-) What kinds of divine realities are recalled through these times? (9 kelime)

They recall

7-) What is the relationship between prescribed prayer and worship in the passage? (10 kelime)

Prescribed prayer

8-) What is the relationship between prescribed prayer and human responsibility? (10 kelime)

It is

9-) Why is the word “fitting” important in the final sentence? (14 kelime)

It shows the

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

1-) Which major belief is strengthened by the statement about the “second morning”? (5 kelime)

Belief

2-) What feeling about resurrection does the passage try to remove? (12 kelime)

It tries to

3-) How is the coming of resurrection explained in a way that feels close to human experience? (13 kelime)

It is explained

4-) What does the passage connect with spring after the intermediate realm? (9 kelime)

It connects

5-) What do all five prayer times have in common according to the passage? (10 kelime)

Each one

6-) What do these transitions reveal about Allah’s relationship to the world? (15 kelime)

They show that

7-) What is recalled from every year, age, and epoch? (12 kelime)

Signs of divine

8-) How does the passage describe the spiritual status of the

prescribed prayers? (14 kelime)
It describes them

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

1-) What image from daily life is used to point to life after death? (13 kelime)

The return of

2-) What does the passage say about the certainty of the resurrection morning compared with tomorrow's dawn? (10 kelime)

It says

3-) What role does the intermediate realm play in the comparison? (17 kelime)

It is pictured as

4-) Why does the passage mention that each of the five times begins an important change? (15 kelime)

To show that

5-) What do these prayer times teach about history and time more broadly? (16 kelime)

They teach that the

6-) Which two themes are joined together throughout the passage? (8 kelime)

Divine power

7-) How is prescribed prayer described in terms of human nature? (13 kelime)

It is described

8-) How is prescribed prayer described in moral or religious obligation?
(11 kelime)

It is

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

1-) In this passage, what does “the second morning” symbolize? (8 kelime)

It symbolizes

2-) What argument for certainty is built from the pattern of night and morning? (13 kelime)

Since morning surely

3-) What natural season is used as a parallel for renewal after the intermediate state? (6 kelime)

Spring

4-) According to the passage, what is special about each of the five prayer times? (16 kelime)

Each one marks the

5-) What does the phrase about yearly, historical, and epochal signs add to the meaning of the prayer times? (17 kelime)

It shows that the

6-) What do the times reveal about Allah’s actions in the world? (12 kelime)

They reveal ongoing

7-) How does the passage define the place of prescribed prayer in a believer’s life? (15 kelime)

It places prayer

8-) What does calling prayer an undeniable debt suggest about gratitude and obedience? (16 kelime)
It suggests that gratitude

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

1-) What future event is the “second morning” said to bring to mind? It points to the rising after death, when people are brought back for judgment.

2-) How strongly is the certainty of that future morning emphasized? It is presented as being just as sure and necessary as the arrival of the next morning after night.

3-) What other event is linked with that future morning? The revival that follows the intermediate state is linked with it, like spring after a dormant period.

4-) What do the five prayer times each begin, according to the passage?

Each one opens a significant turning point or major change.

5-) Besides daily changes, what larger cycles do these times remind a person of?

They call to mind changes across the year, across long historical periods, and across major world ages.

6-) What two things are especially recalled through these times?

They remind people of Allah’s mighty power and His merciful gifts.

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

They are described as a natural responsibility and a foundation of worship.

8-) How are the prescribed prayers described in relation to what a person owes?

They are presented as a clear and undeniable obligation owed to Allah.

9-) Why are the prescribed prayers especially suitable for these times?

Because those times already carry deep signs of change, power, and mercy, so prayer fits them perfectly.

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

1-) In the passage, what does the image of a “second morning” help the reader understand?

It helps the reader understand resurrection by comparing it to the return of morning after darkness.

2-) What comparison is made to show that resurrection is not doubtful?

Its certainty is matched with the certainty of dawn coming after the night.

3-) What season-like image is used for what comes after the intermediate realm?

It is compared to spring coming after a period of stillness.

4-) What is meant by saying that each of the five times starts an important revolution?

It means each prayer time marks a serious shift or transition, not just a clock change.

5-) Which divine attribute is highlighted when these daily changes are discussed as acts of control?

Allah’s power is highlighted through His ongoing ordering of events.

6-) Which divine attribute is highlighted when the passage speaks about gifts?

Allah’s mercy is highlighted through His blessings and favors.

7-) How do the five daily times connect the small scale of one day to larger patterns?

They link daily moments to yearly cycles, long stretches of history, and major ages of the world.

8-) What does the passage suggest about human worship by calling prayer an innate duty?

It suggests prayer is built into the proper nature of human life and not something artificial.

9-) What does the phrase about an incontestable debt imply about neglecting prayer?

It implies prayer is not optional, because it is a due that cannot honestly be denied.

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

1-) What does the passage say the morning after night resembles on a greater scale?

It resembles the day when the dead are raised.

2-) How does the passage argue from everyday experience to belief in the hereafter?

It uses the regular return of morning as a sign that a greater return to life is also certain.

3-) What follows the intermediate realm in the comparison given here?

A renewal like spring is said to come after it.

4-) According to the passage, do the prayer times only mark hours of the day?

No, they also point to major changes beyond the day itself.

5-) Name the wider time levels mentioned beyond the single day.

The passage mentions the year, long historical periods, and world ages.

6-) What kinds of divine realities are recalled through these times?

They recall extraordinary acts of power and merciful blessings.

7-) What is the relationship between prescribed prayer and worship in the passage?

Prescribed prayer is treated as a core support of worship.

8-) What is the relationship between prescribed prayer and human responsibility?

It is presented as something naturally required and firmly owed.

9-) Why is the word “fitting” important in the final sentence?

It shows the prayers match these times with wisdom rather than being assigned arbitrarily.

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

1-) Which major belief is strengthened by the statement about the “second morning”?

Belief in resurrection is strengthened.

2-) What feeling about resurrection does the passage try to remove?

It tries to remove the idea that resurrection is unlikely or uncertain.

3-) How is the coming of resurrection explained in a way that feels close to human experience?

It is explained through the familiar pattern of night ending and morning returning.

4-) What does the passage connect with spring after the intermediate realm?

It connects that springlike renewal with life after death.

5-) What do all five prayer times have in common according to the passage?

Each one begins a meaningful transition and points beyond itself.

6-) What do these transitions reveal about Allah’s relationship to the world?

They show that He governs the world continuously with power and gives blessings through mercy.

7-) What is recalled from every year, age, and epoch?

Signs of divine power and mercy are recalled from all of them.

8-) How does the passage describe the spiritual status of the prescribed prayers?

It describes them as a basic human obligation and a central part of devotion.

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

1-) What image from daily life is used to point to life after death?

The return of morning after night is used as an image for it.

2-) What does the passage say about the certainty of the resurrection morning compared with tomorrow's dawn?

It says the certainty is equal in firmness and necessity.

3-) What role does the intermediate realm play in the comparison?

It is pictured as a stage after which renewed life comes, like spring after a cold season.

4-) Why does the passage mention that each of the five times begins an important change?

To show that these times carry spiritual meaning and are not just practical schedule points.

5-) What do these prayer times teach about history and time more broadly?

They teach that the patterns seen in one day reflect larger patterns across years and ages.

6-) Which two themes are joined together throughout the passage?

Divine power and divine mercy are joined together.

7-) How is prescribed prayer described in terms of human nature?

It is described as something naturally suited to and expected from human beings.

8-) How is prescribed prayer described in moral or religious obligation?

It is described as a debt that must truly be paid.

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

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

It symbolizes the rising of humanity after death.

2-) What argument for certainty is built from the pattern of night and morning?

Since morning surely follows night, the future rising is presented as equally sure.

3-) What natural season is used as a parallel for renewal after the intermediate state?

Spring is used as the parallel.

4-) According to the passage, what is special about each of the five prayer times?

Each one marks the start of a major turning point and reminds people of greater transformations.

5-) What does the phrase about yearly, historical, and epochal signs add to the meaning of the prayer times?

It shows that the prayer times connect daily worship with much larger patterns in creation and history.

6-) What do the times reveal about Allah’s actions in the world?

They reveal ongoing acts of supreme power and repeated gifts of mercy.

7-) How does the passage define the place of prescribed prayer in a believer’s life?

It places prayer at the center of worship and treats it as a built-in responsibility.

8-) What does calling prayer an undeniable debt suggest about gratitude and obedience?

It suggests that gratitude and obedience to Allah are obligations a person should recognize and fulfill.