

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 1

1-) What is the passage's main contrast between unbelief and belief? (21 kelime)

Unbelief is presented as denial

2-) How is belief linked to what is real? (13 kelime)

Belief is linked

3-) Which is spiritually and intellectually weaker in the passage: mistaken acceptance or non-acceptance? (15 kelime)

Non-acceptance is weaker

4-) What are the two basic kinds of convictions connected to unbelief in this passage? (26 kelime)

One kind does not concern itself

5-) Which kind of unbelief does the passage focus on more closely? (12 kelime)

The kind that

6-) What is meant by "non-acceptance" here? (12 kelime)

It means not

7-) Why does accepting non-existence involve judgement? (18 kelime)

Because the person is

8-) What follows from taking the side of denial? (11 kelime)

The person

9-) Why is universal denial of sacred truths impossible to verify? (22 kelime)

Because no human can inspect

10-) Why is the second type beyond proof? (20 kelime)

Because proving it would require

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 2

1-) According to the passage, what lies at the core of unbelief that fights against Islam? (8 kelime)

Its core

2-) What is the true nature of belief according to the passage? (8 kelime)

It is

3-) What does the passage say belief uncovers when it rejects falsehood? (8 kelime)

It uncovers

4-) How many major categories of unbelieving conviction are given? (5 kelime)

Two

5-) Why is non-acceptance easier than committed denial? (16 kelime)

Because it does not

6-) Into how many parts is the second division broken down? (6 kelime)

It

7-) What is the second form within the second category? (13 kelime)

It is choosing

8-) Why is the first broad category not examined further? (11 kelime)

Because the

9-) What is the first type of negation named later in the passage? (11 kelime)
Denial of

10-) What warning does the passage give, indirectly, about making broad claims of denial? (18 kelime)
It warns that such

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 3

1-) In this passage, is unbelief treated mainly as a fuller knowledge or as a loss of true knowledge? Explain. (23 kelime)

It is treated as a

2-) How does the passage describe the positive side of belief even when belief rejects something false? (24 kelime)

It says that when belief rejects

3-) What positive role does denial play within belief itself? (14 kelime)

In belief, rejecting

4-) What is the first of the two broad kinds of unbelief described? (17 kelime)

A type that does

5-) What is the first variety of the second basic kind of unbelief? (15 kelime)

It is non-acceptance,

6-) Why is that first form not treated as a strong intellectual position? (10 kelime)

Because it

7-) What does it mean to accept non-being with the heart? (14 kelime)

It means inwardly

8-) Which type of negation can be proved, and why? (18 kelime)

A limited denial about

9-) What larger form of denial cannot be demonstrated? (11 kelime)
Denying universal

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 4

1-) What three ideas are used at the beginning of the passage to summarize the reality of unbelief? (5 kelime)

Rejection,

2-) What does the passage mean when it says every denying side of belief leads to something positive? (20 kelime)

It means that when belief

3-) How can belief still be positive when it says “no” to falsehood? (10 kelime)

Because that

4-) What makes pure denial easier than building a false belief system? (18 kelime)

A person can simply

5-) What shows that the first category is not the main focus here? (11 kelime)

The passage

6-) What does it mean to accept non-existence with the heart? (9 kelime)

It means

7-) Why is that first part still outside the main discussion? (9 kelime)

Because it

8-) What is one example of a denial that can be established? (12

kelime)

Saying that a

9-) Which of these two kinds can be supported with proof? (9 kelime)

The restricted

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 5

1-) What central idea does the passage teach about unbelief that opposes Islam? (15 kelime)

It teaches that

2-) Why is a false conviction still different from simple refusal? (24 kelime)

Because a false conviction at least

3-) Which form of unbelief is described as easier and more blameworthy in terms of ignorance? (19 kelime)

Mere refusal to accept

4-) Which kind of unbelief is said to have no concern with the discussion? (16 kelime)

The kind that follows

5-) What makes the second broad kind more serious in the discussion? (13 kelime)

It actively pushes

6-) What is the second variety of the second basic kind of unbelief? (14 kelime)

It is inwardly

7-) Why is this second form more deliberate? (11 kelime)

Because the

8-) Which denial belongs outside the main argument because it can be demonstrated? (13 kelime)

A limited denial

9-) What does this passage suggest about people who deny large spiritual truths with certainty? (14 kelime)

It suggests they

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 6

1-) According to the passage, what is the true nature of unbelief that fights Islamic truth? (8 kelime)

Its true

2-) How does the passage treat the outward appearance of unbelief? (17 kelime)

It says unbelief may

3-) What is meant by “absolute ignorance” in this passage? (20 kelime)

It means a state where

4-) What attitude is described as “non-acceptance”? (9 kelime)

Refusing to

5-) Why is the first division set aside? (9 kelime)

Because the

6-) What is the first form within this second category? (15 kelime)

It is simple

7-) What are the two broad categories of unbelieving conviction? (21 kelime)

One is a false outlook

8-) How does this second part differ from hesitation or doubt? (9 kelime)

It goes

9-) What impossible requirement would be needed to prove that broad denial? (15 kelime)

A person would

CEVAP ANAHTARI

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

- 1-) What is the passage's main contrast between unbelief and belief?
Unbelief is presented as denial and lack of true knowledge, while belief is presented as real knowledge, affirmation, and sound judgement.
- 2-) How is belief linked to what is real?
Belief is linked to truth, real knowledge, and a correct conclusion about existence.
- 3-) Which is spiritually and intellectually weaker in the passage: mistaken acceptance or non-acceptance?
Non-acceptance is weaker because it is described as bare ignorance with no judgement behind it.
- 4-) What are the two basic kinds of convictions connected to unbelief in this passage?
One kind does not concern itself with the truths of Islam and follows its own false assumptions, while the other directly opposes the truths of faith.
- 5-) Which kind of unbelief does the passage focus on more closely?
The kind that directly resists and struggles against the truths of belief.
- 6-) What is meant by "non-acceptance" here?
It means not giving assent to the truth when it is presented.
- 7-) Why does accepting non-existence involve judgement?
Because the person is not just hesitating or refusing but actually choosing a position and holding to it.
- 8-) What follows from taking the side of denial?
The person then has to support and defend the negative claim.
- 9-) Why is universal denial of sacred truths impossible to verify?
Because no human can inspect everything in existence, the unseen world, and every time period in order to support such a claim.
- 10-) Why is the second type beyond proof?
Because proving it would require unlimited observation over the whole universe, the next life, and the entire flow of time.

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what lies at the core of unbelief that fights against Islam?

Its core is rejection, not knowing, and negation.

2-) What is the true nature of belief according to the passage?

It is real knowledge, affirmation, and sound judgement.

3-) What does the passage say belief uncovers when it rejects falsehood?

It uncovers or points toward a real truth.

4-) How many major categories of unbelieving conviction are given?

Two major categories are given.

5-) Why is non-acceptance easier than committed denial?

Because it does not require the person to build a defended position; it only requires refusal.

6-) Into how many parts is the second division broken down?

It is broken into two parts.

7-) What is the second form within the second category?

It is choosing and embracing the claim that there is no such reality.

8-) Why is the first broad category not examined further?

Because the passage says it is outside the subject being discussed.

9-) What is the first type of negation named later in the passage?

Denial of a thing's presence in a certain location or direction.

10-) What warning does the passage give, indirectly, about making broad claims of denial?

It warns that such claims go beyond human ability and pretend to a knowledge no person truly has.

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In this passage, is unbelief treated mainly as a fuller knowledge or as a loss of true knowledge? Explain.

It is treated as a loss of true knowledge, because it is rooted in denial and ignorance even if it looks firm outwardly.

2-) How does the passage describe the positive side of belief even when belief rejects something false?

It says that when belief rejects falsehood, that rejection opens the way to a real truth or covers a truth waiting to be uncovered.

3-) What positive role does denial play within belief itself?

In belief, rejecting falsehood serves truth by opening the way to what is right.

4-) What is the first of the two broad kinds of unbelief described?

A type that does not pay attention to Islamic truths and stays within its own false assumptions.

5-) What is the first variety of the second basic kind of unbelief?

It is non-acceptance, meaning a person simply does not agree with the truth being affirmed.

6-) Why is that first form not treated as a strong intellectual position?

Because it contains no real judgement and is only ignorance.

7-) What does it mean to accept non-being with the heart?

It means inwardly committing oneself to denial and treating non-existence as one's chosen position.

8-) Which type of negation can be proved, and why?

A limited denial about a specific place or direction can be proved because it is restricted and testable.

9-) What larger form of denial cannot be demonstrated?

Denying universal sacred truths about existence, the afterlife, and all ages.

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What three ideas are used at the beginning of the passage to summarize the reality of unbelief?

Rejection, not knowing, and negation.

2-) What does the passage mean when it says every denying side of belief leads to something positive?

It means that when belief rejects falsehood, it is still pointing toward a true reality rather than leaving only emptiness.

3-) How can belief still be positive when it says “no” to falsehood?

Because that “no” protects and points to a deeper truth.

4-) What makes pure denial easier than building a false belief system?

A person can simply refuse truth without doing the harder work of forming and defending a real claim.

5-) What shows that the first category is not the main focus here?

The passage clearly says it is outside the subject being treated.

6-) What does it mean to accept non-existence with the heart?

It means inwardly embracing denial as one’s own side.

7-) Why is that first part still outside the main discussion?

Because it is only ignorance without a formed judgement.

8-) What is one example of a denial that can be established?

Saying that a particular thing is not present in a certain location.

9-) Which of these two kinds can be supported with proof?

The restricted denial about a specific place or direction.

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What central idea does the passage teach about unbelief that opposes Islam?

It teaches that such unbelief is rooted in denial and ignorance, not in solid knowledge.

2-) Why is a false conviction still different from simple refusal?

Because a false conviction at least takes the form of a claim and judgement, while simple refusal does not even rise to that level.

3-) Which form of unbelief is described as easier and more blameworthy in terms of ignorance?

Mere refusal to accept truth, without forming a real informed judgement, because it is simple rejection and total ignorance.

4-) Which kind of unbelief is said to have no concern with the discussion?

The kind that follows its own false assumptions without directly taking up the truths of Islam.

5-) What makes the second broad kind more serious in the discussion? It actively pushes against the truths of belief instead of merely ignoring them.

6-) What is the second variety of the second basic kind of unbelief?

It is inwardly accepting non-existence and taking a side in favor of that denial.

7-) Why is this second form more deliberate?

Because the person has made a conscious commitment to that denial.

8-) Which denial belongs outside the main argument because it can be demonstrated?

A limited denial about one thing not being in one place or direction.

9-) What does this passage suggest about people who deny large spiritual truths with certainty?

It suggests they are claiming more knowledge than a human being can actually have.

11sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what is the true nature of unbelief that fights Islamic truth?

Its true nature is rejection, ignorance, and negation.

2-) How does the passage treat the outward appearance of unbelief?

It says unbelief may look like a real position, but its inner reality is emptiness and denial.

3-) What is meant by “absolute ignorance” in this passage?

It means a state where a person neither accepts truth nor forms a sound judgement, but remains in sheer rejection.

4-) What attitude is described as “non-acceptance”?

Refusing to agree with truth when it is affirmed.

5-) Why is the first division set aside?

Because the section is not dealing with that kind.

6-) What is the first form within this second category?

It is simple non-acceptance, which is an easy kind of ignorance without a real ruling.

7-) What are the two broad categories of unbelieving conviction?

One is a false outlook not directly involved in the present dispute, and the other openly opposes the truths of belief.

8-) How does this second part differ from hesitation or doubt?

It goes beyond uncertainty and becomes a committed position.

9-) What impossible requirement would be needed to prove that broad denial?

A person would need all-encompassing knowledge across creation, the unseen future life, and unlimited time.