11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 1

1-) What main claim is made about the activity seen in the heavens? (15 kelime)
It is presented

2-) Which six features of heavenly rule are highlighted in the passage? (16 kelime)
Bringing things under command,

3-) Why does the passage treat these features as proof instead of random events? (19 kelime)
Because they appear on

4-) What does the passage mean by saying this proof is even clearer than the heavens themselves? (27 kelime)
The order and control shown in

5-) How does the statement about the heavens connect unity with existence? (24 kelime)
It teaches that the same heavens

6-) What role do all things in the heavens play in this testimony? (21 kelime)
Everything in the heavens joins

7-) What is the purpose of including the formal declaration after the explanation? (15 kelime)
It sums up

8-) How does the passage move from physical observation to a conclusion about Allah? (21 kelime)
It starts with visible patterns

9-) What does the phrase about observed perfection add to the argument? (18 kelime)
It shows that the

10-) If a person accepted the greatness of the heavens but denied one Creator, which part of the passage would challenge that view most directly? (21 kelime)
The part that says the

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 2

1-) According to the passage, what truth is found within the workings of the heavens? (12 kelime)
A reality of

2-) Name two qualities of that reality that strengthen its force as evidence. (6 kelime)
Its

3-) What belief is supported by the witness of the heavens? (8 kelime)
Belief that

4-) Why is the testimony of the heavens described as something visible? (15 kelime)
Because the signs

5-) How does the passage treat the heavens: as silent objects or as witnesses? (9 kelime)
As witnesses

6-) What does the phrase “Necessary Being” suggest in this passage? (16 kelime)
It suggests a Being

7-) How does the passage show that the argument is about more than motion in space? (14 kelime)
It includes not

8-) What kind of reasoning is being used when observed order leads to belief in one Creator? (18 kelime)
It is reasoning from

9-) Why would scattered or conflicting control weaken this argument? (15 kelime)
Because the passage

10-) What overall lesson should a student take from this short passage? (20 kelime)
The heavens are not just

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 3

1-) In simple terms, what is the passage asking the reader to notice in the heavens? (15 kelime)
It asks the

2-) What conclusion does the passage draw from that heavenly order? (9 kelime)
That there

3-) Why are cleansing and assigning duties included along with movement and order? (15 kelime)
Because the passage

4-) What does it mean that the heavens testify “with all they contain”? (15 kelime)
Every part of

5-) How does the passage combine observation and faith? (12 kelime)
It uses what

6-) Why is greatness important in this argument? (22 kelime)
The huge scale of the

7-) What does the passage imply about disorder in the heavens? (15 kelime)
It implies that

8-) Why is the testimony called perfect or complete? (14 kelime)
Because the signs

9-) How would this passage answer someone who says the heavens exist on their own? (15 kelime)
It would answer

10-) What faith statement is summarized in the passage’s concluding declaration? (20 kelime)
That there is no true

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 4

1-) What does the passage identify as being inside the heavenly activity itself? (9 kelime)
A truth

2-) Which parts of that truth show active care rather than mere existence? (9 kelime)
Managing, arranging,

3-) What two major beliefs are confirmed by this truth? (6 kelime)
Allah's

4-) Why is the witness of the heavens especially powerful in the passage? (8 kelime)
Because it

5-) How does the passage use the heavens as a sign for belief? (13 kelime)
It treats their

6-) What is the effect of listing several kinds of order instead of mentioning only one? (16 kelime)
It makes the proof

7-) What can be inferred from the unity of the heavenly system? (9 kelime)
That its

8-) Why does the passage end with a declaration of faith in Arabic and its meaning? (13 kelime)
To express the

9-) What is the difference between the heavens and the truth they point to? (17 kelime)
The heavens are created

10-) How might this passage strengthen a Muslim student's iman? (18 kelime)
It shows that belief

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 5

1-) What is the central message of the target passage? (13 kelime)
The heavens and

2-) Which observed patterns in the heavens are treated as evidence? (12 kelime)
Their being controlled,

3-) Why does the passage stress both breadth and perfection? (15 kelime)
To show that

4-) What does the passage mean by testimony in this setting? (17 kelime)
It means that the

5-) How does the passage connect the seen world to the unseen reality of Allah? (12 kelime)
It argues that

6-) Why is the Creator described as necessary rather than merely powerful? (18 kelime)
Because the passage is

7-) What does the passage suggest about the relationship between all parts of the heavens? (12 kelime)
They operate together

8-) How is this passage different from a simple description of nature? (14 kelime)
It does not

9-) If someone saw the heavens but missed the message of tawhid, what would the passage say they overlooked? (11 kelime)
They overlooked

10-) What final belief statement does the passage support? (16 kelime)
That only Allah is

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 6

1-) What does the passage say is proven by the activities taking place in the heavens? (12 kelime)
They prove the

2-) What makes these heavenly signs strong enough to count as proof? (7 kelime)
They

3-) What are some examples of the kinds of order named in the passage? (19 kelime)
Bringing things under command,

4-) Why does the passage treat the heavens as more than physical objects? (11 kelime)
Because they

5-) What does the passage imply about chance as an explanation for the heavens? (12 kelime)
It implies that

6-) How does the wording about “all they contain” deepen the argument? (15 kelime)
It shows that

7-) What is the significance of saying the Creator’s existence is more obvious than the heavens? (11 kelime)
It emphasizes

8-) In what way is this passage an argument for tawhid? (18 kelime)
It shows that one

9-) Why is direct observation important in this passage? (11 kelime)
It grounds

10-) What should a careful reader conclude after reflecting on this passage? (20 kelime)
That the heavens are a

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11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What main claim is made about the activity seen in the heavens?
It is presented as clear evidence that the Creator must exist and must be One.
2-) Which six features of heavenly rule are highlighted in the passage?
Bringing things under command, managing them, turning them, arranging them, purifying them, and assigning them duties.
3-) Why does the passage treat these features as proof instead of random events?
Because they appear on a vast scale, in a complete way, and can be directly observed in the heavens.
4-) What does the passage mean by saying this proof is even clearer than the heavens themselves?
The order and control shown in the heavens point so strongly to their Maker that the sign is more evident than the created things being looked at.
5-) How does the statement about the heavens connect unity with existence?
It teaches that the same heavens point not only to a real Creator, but also to the fact that this Creator has no partner.
6-) What role do all things in the heavens play in this testimony?
Everything in the heavens joins in showing the same truth, so the witness is broad and not limited to one part.
7-) What is the purpose of including the formal declaration after the explanation?
It sums up the meaning in a concise faith statement that turns observation into belief.
8-) How does the passage move from physical observation to a conclusion about Allah?
It starts with visible patterns in the heavens and then reasons that such perfect command must come from the Necessary Being.
9-) What does the phrase about observed perfection add to the argument?
It shows that the claim is not based on imagination but on things that can actually be seen.
10-) If a person accepted the greatness of the heavens but denied one Creator, which part of the passage would challenge that view most directly?
The part that says the same wide-reaching and unified control over all of them testifies to one necessary and unique Creator.

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what truth is found within the workings of the heavens?
A reality of complete control and wise management is found in them.
2-) Name two qualities of that reality that strengthen its force as evidence.
Its greatness and its all-embracing nature.
3-) What belief is supported by the witness of the heavens?
Belief that Allah necessarily exists and is One.
4-) Why is the testimony of the heavens described as something visible?
Because the signs of order and control are open to observation, not hidden from people.
5-) How does the passage treat the heavens: as silent objects or as witnesses?
As witnesses that point beyond themselves to their Creator.
6-) What does the phrase “Necessary Being” suggest in this passage?
It suggests a Being whose existence does not depend on anything else and cannot be absent.
7-) How does the passage show that the argument is about more than motion in space?
It includes not only movement, but also arrangement, purification, and purposeful assignment of roles.
8-) What kind of reasoning is being used when observed order leads to belief in one Creator?
It is reasoning from signs in creation to the truth about the One who made and governs it.
9-) Why would scattered or conflicting control weaken this argument?
Because the passage depends on the heavens showing one unified system rather than competing powers.
10-) What overall lesson should a student take from this short passage?
The heavens are not just beautiful to look at; their disciplined order teaches tawhid and points to Allah’s necessary existence.

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In simple terms, what is the passage asking the reader to notice in the heavens?
It asks the reader to notice the total order, control, and purpose in the heavens.
2-) What conclusion does the passage draw from that heavenly order?
That there is one Creator whose existence is necessary.
3-) Why are cleansing and assigning duties included along with movement and order?
Because the passage wants to show a complete system of rule, not just mechanical motion.
4-) What does it mean that the heavens testify "with all they contain"?
Every part of the heavens supports the same message, not only a few selected things.
5-) How does the passage combine observation and faith?
It uses what is seen in creation to strengthen belief in Allah.
6-) Why is greatness important in this argument?
The huge scale of the heavens makes their harmony harder to explain by chance and stronger as a sign of divine power.
7-) What does the passage imply about disorder in the heavens?
It implies that real disorder is absent, because what is seen is broad, consistent governance.
8-) Why is the testimony called perfect or complete?
Because the signs are wide-ranging, well-ordered, and fully present in what can be observed.
9-) How would this passage answer someone who says the heavens exist on their own?
It would answer that their ordered and purposeful condition shows dependence on a governing Creator.
10-) What faith statement is summarized in the passage's concluding declaration?
That there is no true god but Allah, the One whose necessary existence and oneness are shown by the heavens.

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage identify as being inside the heavenly activity itself?
A truth of command and regulation operating throughout it.
2-) Which parts of that truth show active care rather than mere existence?
Managing, arranging, cleansing, and giving functions show active care.
3-) What two major beliefs are confirmed by this truth?
Allah's necessary existence and His oneness.
4-) Why is the witness of the heavens especially powerful in the passage?
Because it is vast, complete, and directly noticeable.
5-) How does the passage use the heavens as a sign for belief?
It treats their organized state as evidence of a single Lord over them.
6-) What is the effect of listing several kinds of order instead of mentioning only one?
It makes the proof richer and shows that divine rule appears in many forms at once.
7-) What can be inferred from the unity of the heavenly system?
That its source of rule is one, not many.
8-) Why does the passage end with a declaration of faith in Arabic and its meaning?
To express the conclusion of the argument in a devotional and doctrinal form.
9-) What is the difference between the heavens and the truth they point to?
The heavens are created signs, while the truth they point to is the reality of their Creator.
10-) How might this passage strengthen a Muslim student's iman?
It shows that belief in Allah is supported by thoughtful reflection on the created world, especially the heavens.

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the central message of the target passage?
The heavens and everything in them clearly point to one necessarily existing Creator.
2-) Which observed patterns in the heavens are treated as evidence?
Their being controlled, managed, turned in order, arranged, purified, and given tasks.
3-) Why does the passage stress both breadth and perfection?
To show that the heavenly order is not partial or weak, but full and far-reaching.
4-) What does the passage mean by testimony in this setting?
It means that the state of the heavens serves as evidence that leads the mind to truth.
5-) How does the passage connect the seen world to the unseen reality of Allah?
It argues that visible order reveals the reality of the unseen Maker.
6-) Why is the Creator described as necessary rather than merely powerful?
Because the passage is not only proving power, but also that His existence is essential and not dependent.
7-) What does the passage suggest about the relationship between all parts of the heavens?
They operate together in a unified way that reflects one governing will.
8-) How is this passage different from a simple description of nature?
It does not stop at describing what exists; it explains what those things mean.
9-) If someone saw the heavens but missed the message of tawhid, what would the passage say they overlooked?
They overlooked the unified and purposeful rule displayed throughout the heavens.
10-) What final belief statement does the passage support?
That only Allah is worthy of worship, and the heavens witness to His existence and unity.

11sinif supreme-sign-p11-the-testimony-of-the-heavens-1st-degree-dominical-activity-and-the-declaration-of-divine-unity - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage say is proven by the activities taking place in the heavens?
They prove the existence and unity of the Creator of the heavens.
2-) What makes these heavenly signs strong enough to count as proof?
They are immense, comprehensive, complete, and observable.
3-) What are some examples of the kinds of order named in the passage?
Bringing things under command, directing them, causing their cycles, setting them in order, purifying them, and assigning them service.
4-) Why does the passage treat the heavens as more than physical objects?
Because they are presented as signs that actively indicate their Maker.
5-) What does the passage imply about chance as an explanation for the heavens?
It implies that chance cannot account for such broad and perfect order.
6-) How does the wording about “all they contain” deepen the argument?
It shows that the testimony comes from the whole heavenly realm, not from isolated examples.
7-) What is the significance of saying the Creator’s existence is more obvious than the heavens?
It emphasizes how powerfully the signs point beyond themselves to Allah.
8-) In what way is this passage an argument for tawhid?
It shows that one united system of rule in the heavens points to one Lord, not multiple rulers.
9-) Why is direct observation important in this passage?
It grounds the argument in what people can witness for themselves.
10-) What should a careful reader conclude after reflecting on this passage?
That the heavens are a clear, wide-reaching sign leading the mind and heart to affirm Allah’s necessary existence and oneness.