

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 1

1-) Why does the note say some ideas from other books were written again in this treatise? (14 kelime)

Because those other

2-) What does the note say about this repetition? (5 kelime)

It

3-) What did they hope the students would end up with by writing it all? (6 kelime)

A

4-) What was surprising about that person? (16 kelime)

He did not know

5-) Why is it interesting that this person made the special pattern? (8 kelime)

Because he

6-) What careful detail was noticed in the copy? (10 kelime)

The first

7-) What title matched that number in abjad value? (6 kelime)

Ayat

8-) What conclusion was drawn from the matching numbers? (8 kelime)

That the

9-) What did the matching number show about the title and the book?

(7 kelime)

It

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 2

1-) Where were the other parts of the Risale-i Nur missing from? (8 kelime)

From the

2-) Because of that, what happened in The Supreme Sign? (9 kelime)
Important points

3-) What was the goal for the students in that region? (7 kelime)
To

4-) What kind of copy was later revised? (4 kelime)
A

5-) What kind of draft is mentioned before the revised copy? (3 kelime)

6-) At what place in the lines were the alifs counted? (6 kelime)
At

7-) Where were the counted alifs found? (6 kelime)
At

8-) What two facts are given about alif in the footnote? (12 kelime)
It is the

9-) What second sign did they understand from the same number? (12 kelime)
That the treatise

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 3

1-) What problem came from the other parts not being available? (10 kelime)

Some important

2-) What does the note call that repetition? (6 kelime)

Something

3-) Who wrote the corrected copy of the rough draft? (3 kelime)

4-) What kind of person made that revised copy? (3 kelime)

5-) Did he make the pattern on purpose because he knew the subject well? (7 kelime)

No,

6-) What is an alif? (7 kelime)

The

7-) What title had the same number value? (2 kelime)

8-) Who is said to have given that title? (8 kelime)

Imam Ali,

9-) What else did the writers understand from this number match? (16 kelime)

They saw it as

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 4

1-) What was not on hand when the treatise was being composed? (7 kelime)

The

2-) What is the name of the treatise being talked about in the note? (3 kelime)

3-) Why did they still want the present treatise written down fully? (12 kelime)

So the students

4-) What was the reason for giving them that job? (9 kelime)

To help

5-) What did the writers notice in his copy? (7 kelime)

A

6-) What was noticed in his writing? (8 kelime)

A fine

7-) Which letter is explained in a footnote? (1 kelime)

8-) What idea about the title came from that agreement? (6 kelime)

That

9-) What two things did that number point to? (14 kelime)

The fitting title

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 5

1-) In simple words, why were some ideas repeated in this treatise? (7 kelime)

Because

2-) Even though there seemed to be repetition, what did they still have the students write down? (6 kelime)

The

3-) What happened to the first draft after it was written? (7 kelime)

A

4-) Who prepared the revised copy? (3 kelime)

5-) How many alifs were counted at the beginnings of the lines? (4 kelime)

Six

6-) How many of those letters were counted at line beginnings? (1 kelime)

7-) What title is said to have the same abjad number? (6 kelime)

Ayat

8-) What did this number match show about the title? (8 kelime)

It showed

9-) What did they believe the match hinted about the source of the treatise's light? (9 kelime)

That it

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 6

1-) What is the main reason given for mentioning some earlier topics again? (11 kelime)

The needed

2-) Is the repeated writing described as hidden or easy to notice? (8 kelime)

It is

3-) What job were the students in that area given? (5 kelime)

Writing

4-) How is the person who wrote the revised version described in a good way? (2 kelime)

5-) Did that person know a lot about these special matters? (6 kelime)

No,

6-) What made that finding more amazing? (11 kelime)

The person

7-) What does the note say that number fully agrees with? (8 kelime)

The abjad

8-) How did they connect this to the Qur'an too? (22 kelime)

They said it also pointed

9-) Why does the Qur'an also connect with the number 666 in the note? (11 kelime)

Because the

CEVAP ANAHTARI

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Why does the note say some ideas from other books were written again in this treatise?

Because those other parts were not there, so some important points were included again.

2-) What does the note say about this repetition?

It may look like repetition.

3-) What did they hope the students would end up with by writing it all?

A small but complete Risale-i Nur.

4-) What was surprising about that person?

He did not know much about those matters, but something special still appeared in his copy.

5-) Why is it interesting that this person made the special pattern?

Because he did not know about such things.

6-) What careful detail was noticed in the copy?

The first letters of the lines showed a meaningful count.

7-) What title matched that number in abjad value?

Ayat al-Kubra, or The Supreme Sign.

8-) What conclusion was drawn from the matching numbers?

That the title was suitable for the treatise.

9-) What did the matching number show about the title and the book?

It showed the title suited the book.

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Where were the other parts of the Risale-i Nur missing from?
From the place where this treatise was written.

2-) Because of that, what happened in The Supreme Sign?
Important points from other books were mentioned there too.

3-) What was the goal for the students in that region?
To write a miniature full Risale-i Nur.

4-) What kind of copy was later revised?
A rough first draft.

5-) What kind of draft is mentioned before the revised copy?
A rough draft.

6-) At what place in the lines were the alifs counted?
At the starts of the lines.

7-) Where were the counted alifs found?
At the beginning of the lines.

8-) What two facts are given about alif in the footnote?
It is the first Arabic letter, and its number value is one.

9-) What second sign did they understand from the same number?
That the treatise was a flash from the light of Qur'an verses.

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What problem came from the other parts not being available?

Some important teachings had to be repeated in this treatise.

2-) What does the note call that repetition?

Something that appears to be repetition.

3-) Who wrote the corrected copy of the rough draft?

A blessed person.

4-) What kind of person made that revised copy?

A blessed person.

5-) Did he make the pattern on purpose because he knew the subject well?

No, he did not know such matters.

6-) What is an alif?

The first letter of the Arabic alphabet.

7-) What title had the same number value?

Ayat al-Kubra.

8-) Who is said to have given that title?

Imam Ali, may Allah be pleased with him.

9-) What else did the writers understand from this number match?

They saw it as a sign that the treatise came as a light from Qur'an verses.

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What was not on hand when the treatise was being composed?

The other parts of the Risale-i Nur.

2-) What is the name of the treatise being talked about in the note?

The Supreme Sign.

3-) Why did they still want the present treatise written down fully?

So the students there could make a small but complete Risale-i Nur.

4-) What was the reason for giving them that job?

To help them produce a miniature complete Risale-i Nur.

5-) What did the writers notice in his copy?

A subtle and deep matching of letters.

6-) What was noticed in his writing?

A fine and deep matching in the letters.

7-) Which letter is explained in a footnote?

Alif.

8-) What idea about the title came from that agreement?

That the title was very suitable.

9-) What two things did that number point to?

The fitting title Ayat al-Kubra and a sign of connection to the Qur'an's verses.

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In simple words, why were some ideas repeated in this treatise?

Because the other books were missing there.

2-) Even though there seemed to be repetition, what did they still have the students write down?

The whole treatise that was there.

3-) What happened to the first draft after it was written?

A revised copy of it was made.

4-) Who prepared the revised copy?

A blessed person.

5-) How many alifs were counted at the beginnings of the lines?

Six hundred and sixty-six.

6-) How many of those letters were counted at line beginnings?

7-) What title is said to have the same abjad number?

Ayat al-Kubra, meaning The Supreme Sign.

8-) What did this number match show about the title?

It showed the title fit the treatise well.

9-) What did they believe the match hinted about the source of the treatise's light?

That it was a shining reflection from the Qur'an.

2sinif supreme-sign-p115-note-on-fair-copy-and-correspondence - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the main reason given for mentioning some earlier topics again?

The needed books were not available where this one was written.

2-) Is the repeated writing described as hidden or easy to notice?

It is described as something easy to notice.

3-) What job were the students in that area given?

Writing down the whole treatise.

4-) How is the person who wrote the revised version described in a good way?

As blessed.

5-) Did that person know a lot about these special matters?

No, he was unaware of them.

6-) What made that finding more amazing?

The person who wrote it was not learned in those matters.

7-) What does the note say that number fully agrees with?

The abjad value of the title Ayat al-Kubra.

8-) How did they connect this to the Qur'an too?

They said it also pointed to the treatise being a light taken from Qur'an verses, which they gave as 6,666 in number.

9-) Why does the Qur'an also connect with the number 666 in the note?

Because the note says the Qur'an's verses are 6,666 in number.