

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 1

1-) What does the sun example help explain? (15 kelime)

It helps explain

2-) In the mirror example, what does one sun give to many mirrors? (4 kelime)

Its

3-) Does the passage say big and small are different for Allah's power, or the same? (4 kelime)

They

4-) What example is given about one word? (13 kelime)

One word can

5-) Which being is named as an example of a shining spirit creature? (1 kelime)

6-) What can that spirit being do by Allah's power? (10 kelime)

Be in

7-) According to the passage, is there a difference between many and few for Allah's power? (5 kelime)

No,

8-) What three ideas are named at the start of this mystery? (4 kelime)

Brightness,

9-) What does the last line teach about few and many? (9 kelime)

Allah's power

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 2

1-) What is this part called? (3 kelime)

2-) What everyday object is used to show reflection? (2 kelime)

3-) How many mirrors can receive the sun's reflection in the example? (3 kelime)

4-) Besides light, what else does the sun example mention? (1 kelime)

5-) Why can the same reflection reach many things in the example? (8 kelime)

Because the

6-) What human example comes after the mirror example? (11 kelime)

One word

7-) What is compared to an eye in the passage? (3 kelime)

8-) What is one thing Gabriel can do in the example? (4 kelime)

Enter

9-) Which is harder for Allah: dealing with one or with thousands? (3 kelime)

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 3

1-) What natural thing is used first as an example in this passage? (2 kelime)

2-) Where does the sun's image appear in the example? (6 kelime)
In

3-) Does the passage speak about only one mirror or also lots of them? (6 kelime)
It

4-) What does this show about Allah's command? (6 kelime)
It

5-) What simple sound example is used to help us understand? (4 kelime)
A

6-) Can one word be heard by just one person only, according to the passage? (9 kelime)
No, it

7-) Who is named to show that a spirit being can be present in many places? (1 kelime)

8-) What does this teach us about Allah's power over place? (8 kelime)
Allah can

9-) What are three actions named for that spirit being? (5 kelime)
Being

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 4

1-) What does “Second Mystery” mainly talk about? (15 kelime)
It talks about

2-) In the first example, what one thing is shared out to many objects? (3 kelime)

3-) What kinds of objects receive that shining? (5 kelime)
Mirrors,

4-) What does the passage say about large and small in this matter? (4 kelime)
There

5-) In the next example, what goes into ears? (2 kelime)

6-) How does the passage compare one ear and many ears? (7 kelime)
The

7-) What does “boundless creativity” help us understand here? (6 kelime)
That

8-) Which angel is mentioned by name? (1 kelime)

9-) Which pair does the passage also compare: old and young, or great and small? (3 kelime)

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 5

1-) What first picture from nature opens this passage? (6 kelime)
The

2-) What happens to the sun's shining in the example? (6 kelime)
It

3-) What does that picture help a student understand about Allah? (8 kelime)
Allah can

4-) What small human example comes next after the sun? (5 kelime)
A

5-) How many people can hear that word in the example? (5 kelime)
A

6-) What does the passage say makes this possible? (6 kelime)
Allah's

7-) What special being is used as another example? (1 kelime)

8-) What makes Gabriel able to be in many places in the example? (2 kelime)

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 6

1-) What two main examples are given before Gabriel is mentioned? (12 kelime)

The sun in

2-) In the first example, what does one source reach? (3 kelime)

3-) In the second example, what does one sound reach? (2 kelime)

4-) Why are these examples put together? (12 kelime)

To show that

5-) What kind of being is Gabriel in the passage? (4 kelime)

A

6-) What can Gabriel do as easily as being in one place? (7 kelime)

Be

7-) What does the passage teach about counting things for Allah? (9 kelime)

More numbers

8-) Which pair does the passage compare: loud and quiet, or many and few? (3 kelime)

CEVAP ANAHTARI

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the sun example help explain?

It helps explain that Allah can do one thing and many things with equal ease.

2-) In the mirror example, what does one sun give to many mirrors?
Its light and warmth.

3-) Does the passage say big and small are different for Allah's power, or the same?

They are the same.

4-) What example is given about one word?

One word can go into one person's ear and also into many ears.

5-) Which being is named as an example of a shining spirit creature?
Gabriel.

6-) What can that spirit being do by Allah's power?

Be in many places or look at many places easily.

7-) According to the passage, is there a difference between many and few for Allah's power?

No, there is no difference.

8-) What three ideas are named at the start of this mystery?

Brightness, clearness, and obedience.

9-) What does the last line teach about few and many?

Allah's power is not made harder by larger numbers.

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is this part called?

The Second Mystery.

2-) What everyday object is used to show reflection?

A mirror.

3-) How many mirrors can receive the sun's reflection in the example?

Very many mirrors.

4-) Besides light, what else does the sun example mention?

Heat.

5-) Why can the same reflection reach many things in the example?

Because the power described is wide and active.

6-) What human example comes after the mirror example?

One word being heard by one person or by many people.

7-) What is compared to an eye in the passage?

A single light.

8-) What is one thing Gabriel can do in the example?

Enter many places easily.

9-) Which is harder for Allah: dealing with one or with thousands?

Neither is harder.

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What natural thing is used first as an example in this passage?

The sun.

2-) Where does the sun's image appear in the example?

In mirrors and other shiny things.

3-) Does the passage speak about only one mirror or also lots of them?

It speaks about lots of them.

4-) What does this show about Allah's command?

It can work everywhere with ease.

5-) What simple sound example is used to help us understand?

A word being heard.

6-) Can one word be heard by just one person only, according to the passage?

No, it can be heard by many people too.

7-) Who is named to show that a spirit being can be present in many places?

Gabriel.

8-) What does this teach us about Allah's power over place?

Allah can make something reach many places easily.

9-) What are three actions named for that spirit being?

Being present, looking, and entering.

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does “Second Mystery” mainly talk about?

It talks about how Allah’s power works easily in many places and on many things.

2-) In the first example, what one thing is shared out to many objects?

The sun’s shining.

3-) What kinds of objects receive that shining?

Mirrors, bright objects, and drops.

4-) What does the passage say about large and small in this matter?

There is no difference.

5-) In the next example, what goes into ears?

A word.

6-) How does the passage compare one ear and many ears?

The same word can reach both easily.

7-) What does “boundless creativity” help us understand here?

That Allah’s making is not limited.

8-) Which angel is mentioned by name?

Gabriel.

9-) Which pair does the passage also compare: old and young, or great and small?

Great and small.

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What first picture from nature opens this passage?

The picture of one sun shining.

2-) What happens to the sun's shining in the example?

It shows up in many places.

3-) What does that picture help a student understand about Allah?

Allah can give to many without any trouble.

4-) What small human example comes next after the sun?

A person's word being heard.

5-) How many people can hear that word in the example?

A great number of people.

6-) What does the passage say makes this possible?

Allah's wide and unlimited creating power.

7-) What special being is used as another example?

Gabriel.

8-) What makes Gabriel able to be in many places in the example?

Allah's power.

2sinif supreme-sign-p88-2nd-mystery-the-equality-of-few-and-many-through-the-mystery-of-luminosity-and-obedience - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What two main examples are given before Gabriel is mentioned?

The sun in many reflectors and one word heard by many ears.

2-) In the first example, what does one source reach?

Many reflecting things.

3-) In the second example, what does one sound reach?

Many listeners.

4-) Why are these examples put together?

To show that Allah can make one thing affect many things easily.

5-) What kind of being is Gabriel in the passage?

A shining spirit being.

6-) What can Gabriel do as easily as being in one place?

Be in or look into many places.

7-) What does the passage teach about counting things for Allah?

More numbers do not make things harder for Him.

8-) Which pair does the passage compare: loud and quiet, or many and few?

Many and few.