2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 1

1-) What did the desert poet do when he heard one verse of the Qur'an? (5 kelime)
He

2-) Did that poet say he became Muslim right then, or did he give another reason? (17 kelime)
He gave another reason.

3-) What have many great language scholars agreed about the Qur'an? (8 kelime)
They agreed

4-) What challenge did the Qur'an give to proud speakers and writers? (10 kelime)
It challenged

5-) What did the stubborn speakers choose instead of meeting that challenge? (13 kelime)
They chose a

6-) What does their choice show? (10 kelime)
It shows

7-) Have many Arabic books been written by both supporters and enemies of the Qur'an? (8 kelime)
Yes. Many

8-) Were any of those books able to reach the Qur'an's level? (7 kelime)
No.

9-) If an ordinary person compares the Qur'an with other books, what would he likely notice? (16 kelime)
He would notice that

10-) Why can the Qur'an not be lower than other books, according to the passage? (15 kelime)
Because no one

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 2

1-) Who heard the recited verse in the story: a ruler, a poet, or a merchant? (2 kelime)

2-) What happened right after he heard the verse? (4 kelime)
He

3-) When people asked if he had accepted Islam, what did he answer? (3 kelime)

4-) What made him bow down? (6 kelime)
The

5-) What did many expert scholars of speech decide together about the Qur'an? (10 kelime)
They decided

6-) What small thing did the Qur'an ask its opponents to produce? (4 kelime)
One

7-) Did the opponents take the easy challenge or avoid it? (3 kelime)

8-) What does avoiding the challenge help prove? (10 kelime)
It helps

9-) Who wrote the many Arabic books mentioned in the passage? (13 kelime)
Some were written

10-) What main idea do the poet’s reaction, the scholars’ agreement, and the failed books all support? (11 kelime)
They all

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 3

1-) Why is the story of the desert poet important in this passage? (13 kelime)
It shows that

2-) Did the poet bow because someone forced him, or because he was amazed by the verse? (9 kelime)
He bowed

3-) What kind of people are named as agreeing about the Qur'an's special speech? (5 kelime)
Scholars

4-) What does it mean that they all agreed? (8 kelime)
It means

5-) What was supposed to happen if proud writers could answer the Qur'an's challenge? (9 kelime)
They were

6-) Instead of answering with words, what kind of path did they take? (7 kelime)
They

7-) Why does the passage call making one surah the short path? (15 kelime)
Because it would

8-) What does the passage say about books trying to copy or fight the Qur'an? (7 kelime)
None

9-) What could even a regular listener understand from comparing those books? (8 kelime)
That the

10-) What is one big lesson from this whole part? (8 kelime)
The Qur'an

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 4

1-) In the passage, what kind of person was the man who first reacted to the recited verse? (6 kelime)
He

2-) How fast did he react to the verse? (2 kelime)

3-) What reason did he give for his prostration? (6 kelime)
Respect

4-) What have many famous experts in rhetoric said about the Qur'an? (7 kelime)
They

5-) How did the Qur'an speak to proud experts in speech and writing? (11 kelime)
It called

6-) What can we infer from the fact that they did not produce one surah? (10 kelime)
We can

7-) Were only friendly books compared with the Qur'an in the passage? (9 kelime)
No. Books

8-) What was the result of all those comparisons? (4 kelime)
None

9-) According to the passage, what would even a simple person hear in that comparison? (11 kelime)
He would

10-) Which idea is stronger in this passage: that the Qur'an is ordinary, or that it is above other books? (6 kelime)
That

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 5

1-) What question did people ask the poet after they saw him prostrate? (7 kelime)
They

2-) How did his answer still honor the Qur'an, even though he said no? (9 kelime)
He still

3-) What do thousands of scholars help prove in this passage? (12 kelime)
They help prove

4-) What challenge was given to proud writers and speakers? (7 kelime)
To

5-) Why does the passage mention danger to their persons and wealth? (13 kelime)
To show they

6-) What is proved by choosing the harder path over the easier one? (9 kelime)
That the

7-) Why does the passage mention so many Arabic books? (13 kelime)
To show there

8-) Did books written to imitate the Qur'an do any better than books written against it? (6 kelime)
No.

9-) What conclusion would a common listener make after hearing the Qur'an and other books? (11 kelime)
The Qur'an

10-) What does this part teach about the Qur'an’s place among books? (7 kelime)
It

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 6

1-) What happened when the poet heard the Qur'anic verse? (3 kelime)

2-) What did he say was the reason for that sajdah? (8 kelime)
He was

3-) Besides one poet, what larger group also judged the Qur'an's language? (6 kelime)
Many

4-) What was their shared judgment? (8 kelime)
Human beings

5-) What was the Qur'an's challenge to people full of pride? (6 kelime)
Make

6-) What choice did those people make instead? (10 kelime)
They left

7-) How does that choice act like evidence? (8 kelime)
It shows

8-) What two kinds of people wrote the many Arabic books named in the passage? (8 kelime)
Friends of

9-) What happened when those books were compared with the Qur'an? (6 kelime)
They

10-) What final idea should we understand from this whole passage? (10 kelime)
The Qur'an's

CEVAP ANAHTARI

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What did the desert poet do when he heard one verse of the Qur'an?
He fell down in prostration.
2-) Did that poet say he became Muslim right then, or did he give another reason?
He gave another reason. He said he bowed because of the beauty and power of the words.
3-) What have many great language scholars agreed about the Qur'an?
They agreed that people cannot match its speech.
4-) What challenge did the Qur'an give to proud speakers and writers?
It challenged them to make even one surah like it.
5-) What did the stubborn speakers choose instead of meeting that challenge?
They chose a harder path and put themselves and their wealth in danger.
6-) What does their choice show?
It shows they could not make something like the Qur'an.
7-) Have many Arabic books been written by both supporters and enemies of the Qur'an?
Yes. Many books were written by both sides.
8-) Were any of those books able to reach the Qur'an's level?
No. None of them reached its level.
9-) If an ordinary person compares the Qur'an with other books, what would he likely notice?
He would notice that the Qur'an is not like the others and is higher than them.
10-) Why can the Qur'an not be lower than other books, according to the passage?
Because no one could truly say it is lower, so it must be above them.

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Who heard the recited verse in the story: a ruler, a poet, or a merchant?
A poet.
2-) What happened right after he heard the verse?
He prostrated at once.
3-) When people asked if he had accepted Islam, what did he answer?
He said no.
4-) What made him bow down?
The strong beauty of the verse.
5-) What did many expert scholars of speech decide together about the Qur'an?
They decided its way of speaking is beyond human power.
6-) What small thing did the Qur'an ask its opponents to produce?
One surah like it.
7-) Did the opponents take the easy challenge or avoid it?
They avoided it.
8-) What does avoiding the challenge help prove?
It helps prove they were not able to do it.
9-) Who wrote the many Arabic books mentioned in the passage?
Some were written by friends of the Qur'an and some by its enemies.
10-) What main idea do the poet’s reaction, the scholars’ agreement, and the failed books all support?
They all support that the Qur'an is unmatched in its speech.

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Why is the story of the desert poet important in this passage?
It shows that even hearing one verse had a powerful effect on him.
2-) Did the poet bow because someone forced him, or because he was amazed by the verse?
He bowed because he was amazed by the verse.
3-) What kind of people are named as agreeing about the Qur'an's special speech?
Scholars and experts in language.
4-) What does it mean that they all agreed?
It means they reached the same judgment together.
5-) What was supposed to happen if proud writers could answer the Qur'an's challenge?
They were supposed to bring one surah like it.
6-) Instead of answering with words, what kind of path did they take?
They took a harmful and risky path.
7-) Why does the passage call making one surah the short path?
Because it would have been the simple way to answer the challenge if they could.
8-) What does the passage say about books trying to copy or fight the Qur'an?
None of them became equal to it.
9-) What could even a regular listener understand from comparing those books?
That the Qur'an stands apart and above them.
10-) What is one big lesson from this whole part?
The Qur'an cannot be matched by human speech.

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In the passage, what kind of person was the man who first reacted to the recited verse?
He was a desert Arab poet.
2-) How fast did he react to the verse?
Right away.
3-) What reason did he give for his prostration?
Respect for the verse’s powerful wording.
4-) What have many famous experts in rhetoric said about the Qur'an?
They said people cannot reach its level.
5-) How did the Qur'an speak to proud experts in speech and writing?
It called them to try to make one surah like it.
6-) What can we infer from the fact that they did not produce one surah?
We can infer that they were unable to do it.
7-) Were only friendly books compared with the Qur'an in the passage?
No. Books from both friends and enemies were mentioned.
8-) What was the result of all those comparisons?
None matched the Qur'an.
9-) According to the passage, what would even a simple person hear in that comparison?
He would hear that the Qur'an is in a higher class.
10-) Which idea is stronger in this passage: that the Qur'an is ordinary, or that it is above other books?
That it is above other books.

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What question did people ask the poet after they saw him prostrate?
They asked if he had become Muslim.
2-) How did his answer still honor the Qur'an, even though he said no?
He still showed deep respect for its beautiful speech.
3-) What do thousands of scholars help prove in this passage?
They help prove that the Qur'an's speech cannot be copied by people.
4-) What challenge was given to proud writers and speakers?
To bring one surah like the Qur'an.
5-) Why does the passage mention danger to their persons and wealth?
To show they chose struggle and loss instead of meeting the challenge directly.
6-) What is proved by choosing the harder path over the easier one?
That the easier one was not possible for them.
7-) Why does the passage mention so many Arabic books?
To show there were many chances to match the Qur'an, but none succeeded.
8-) Did books written to imitate the Qur'an do any better than books written against it?
No. Neither group reached its level.
9-) What conclusion would a common listener make after hearing the Qur'an and other books?
The Qur'an is not in the same rank as the others.
10-) What does this part teach about the Qur'an's place among books?
It has the highest place among them.

2sinif supreme-sign-p53-the-miraculousness-and-testimony-of-the-quran-17th-degree-3rd-point-the-challenge-of-eloquence-and-its-inimitability - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What happened when the poet heard the Qur'anic verse?
He made sajdah.
2-) What did he say was the reason for that sajdah?
He was moved by the verse's amazing language.
3-) Besides one poet, what larger group also judged the Qur'an's language?
Many scholars and experts of speech.
4-) What was their shared judgment?
Human beings cannot produce speech equal to it.
5-) What was the Qur'an's challenge to people full of pride?
Make a single surah like it.
6-) What choice did those people make instead?
They left that challenge and chose a much harder road.
7-) How does that choice act like evidence?
It shows they could not meet the challenge.
8-) What two kinds of people wrote the many Arabic books named in the passage?
Friends of the Qur'an and enemies of it.
9-) What happened when those books were compared with the Qur'an?
They all fell short of it.
10-) What final idea should we understand from this whole passage?
The Qur'an's speech is unique and above all other books.