2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 1

1-) What are the two main ideas in this passage? (3 kelime)

2-) Who studied these two ideas and gave many proofs for them? (8 kelime)
Muslim scholars

3-) What do people see in the world that shows it does not stay the same? (1 kelime)

4-) If the world changes, what does the passage say about the world? (8 kelime)
It is

5-) If something was made, what must also be true? (4 kelime)
A

6-) What does it mean if a thing could either exist or not exist? (6 kelime)
It

7-) What kind of thing cannot be eternal on its own? (11 kelime)
A thing

8-) Why do scholars use change as a proof? (12 kelime)
Because changing things

9-) How does the passage connect being created to a maker? (7 kelime)
If

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 2

1-) What truth comes first in this passage? (9 kelime)
The first

2-) What happens in the world that people can notice? (9 kelime)
Things change

3-) When something changes, what does that tell us about it? (8 kelime)
It is

4-) What does the passage say must exist if the world was brought into being? (2 kelime)

5-) Does the passage teach that the world made itself, or that it was made? (3 kelime)

6-) If a thing has no reason in itself to exist rather than not exist, what is it called in meaning? (3 kelime)

7-) Why can such a thing not be everlasting by itself? (6 kelime)
Because

8-) What are scholars trying to prove with these ideas? (5 kelime)
That

9-) What is one cause-and-effect idea in this passage? (8 kelime)
Because the

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3

1-) What did Muslim scholars and sages establish with many proofs? (6 kelime)
The

2-) What do the words about change in the world help us understand? (10 kelime)
That the

3-) What does “createdness” mean in this passage? (6 kelime)
That

4-) What does “contingency” mean here in a simple way? (9 kelime)
A thing

5-) If the world is created, what follows next? (4 kelime)
It

6-) If a thing could either be or not be, is it necessary by itself or not? (4 kelime)
Not

7-) What kind of being would be necessary and eternal: one that depends on another, or one that does not? (7 kelime)
One

8-) How does the passage connect change to being created? (9 kelime)
Changing shows

9-) What does this passage help a believer understand about Allah’s creation? (7 kelime)
Everything

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4

1-) What is the passage mostly trying to explain? (10 kelime)
Why the

2-) Which people are mentioned as teaching these ideas with proofs? (6 kelime)
Scholars

3-) What can we observe in the world every day? (2 kelime)

4-) Why does change matter in this passage? (9 kelime)
It shows

5-) What word fits something that does not last forever? (1 kelime)

6-) If the world is temporary and made, who must have brought it into being? (2 kelime)

7-) What does the passage say about a thing that has no built-in reason to exist? (7 kelime)
Its

8-) Can a merely possible thing be forever on its own, according to the passage? (3 kelime)

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 5

1-) Name the two truths talked about at the start of the passage. (3 kelime)

2-) What group in Islam is said to have given many proofs for these truths? (3 kelime)

3-) What sign in the world do they point to first? (6 kelime)
Things

4-) If something does not stay the same, what does that say about it? (8 kelime)
It began

5-) What must there be if something began? (5 kelime)
One

6-) What does it mean when being there and not being there are both possible for a thing? (8 kelime)
The thing

7-) Why is that important for understanding the world? (8 kelime)
It shows

8-) How do the ideas in the passage fit together? (8 kelime)
Change shows

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6

1-) What is the first truth called in this passage? (6 kelime)
The

2-) Who are said to agree on these truths? (6 kelime)
Scholars

3-) What do they notice about the world and everything in it? (3 kelime)

4-) What does that tell them about the world? (9 kelime)
It was

5-) What must exist if the world was created? (2 kelime)

6-) What is missing inside a contingent thing, according to the passage? (9 kelime)
A reason

7-) If a thing lacks that inner necessity, can it be everlasting by itself? (3 kelime)

8-) What is the main lesson this passage teaches about the world? (7 kelime)
The

CEVAP ANAHTARI

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What are the two main ideas in this passage?
Createdness and contingency.
2-) Who studied these two ideas and gave many proofs for them?
Muslim scholars of religion and wise Muslim thinkers.
3-) What do people see in the world that shows it does not stay the same?
Change.
4-) If the world changes, what does the passage say about the world?
It is not everlasting and it was made.
5-) If something was made, what must also be true?
A maker made it.
6-) What does it mean if a thing could either exist or not exist?
It is not necessary by itself.
7-) What kind of thing cannot be eternal on its own?
A thing that has no reason in itself for being here.
8-) Why do scholars use change as a proof?
Because changing things show they began and are not forever by themselves.
9-) How does the passage connect being created to a maker?
If something is made, someone made it.

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What truth comes first in this passage?
The first truth about being created and being contingent.
2-) What happens in the world that people can notice?
Things change and move from one state to another.
3-) When something changes, what does that tell us about it?
It is not unmade or eternal by itself.
4-) What does the passage say must exist if the world was brought into being?
A Creator.
5-) Does the passage teach that the world made itself, or that it was made?
It was made.
6-) If a thing has no reason in itself to exist rather than not exist, what is it called in meaning?
Possible, not necessary.
7-) Why can such a thing not be everlasting by itself?
Because it depends on something else.
8-) What are scholars trying to prove with these ideas?
That creation needs a Maker.
9-) What is one cause-and-effect idea in this passage?
Because the world changes, it must be created.

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What did Muslim scholars and sages establish with many proofs?
The truths of createdness and contingency.
2-) What do the words about change in the world help us understand?
That the world is not fixed forever on its own.
3-) What does “createdness” mean in this passage?
That things were brought into being.
4-) What does “contingency” mean here in a simple way?
A thing does not have to exist by itself.
5-) If the world is created, what follows next?
It has a Creator.
6-) If a thing could either be or not be, is it necessary by itself or not?
Not necessary by itself.
7-) What kind of being would be necessary and eternal: one that depends on another, or one that does not?
One that does not depend on another.
8-) How does the passage connect change to being created?
Changing shows something is not eternal on its own.
9-) What does this passage help a believer understand about Allah’s creation?
Everything in the world depends on Him.

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the passage mostly trying to explain?
Why the world must be created and need a Maker.
2-) Which people are mentioned as teaching these ideas with proofs?
Scholars of religion and Muslim sages.
3-) What can we observe in the world every day?
Things change.
4-) Why does change matter in this passage?
It shows the world is not eternal by itself.
5-) What word fits something that does not last forever?
Temporary.
6-) If the world is temporary and made, who must have brought it into being?
A Maker.
7-) What does the passage say about a thing that has no built-in reason to exist?
Its existence is only possible, not necessary.
8-) Can a merely possible thing be forever on its own, according to the passage?
No, it cannot.

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Name the two truths talked about at the start of the passage.
Createdness and contingency.
2-) What group in Islam is said to have given many proofs for these truths?
Learned Muslim scholars.
3-) What sign in the world do they point to first?
Things do not stay the same.
4-) If something does not stay the same, what does that say about it?
It began and is not everlasting by itself.
5-) What must there be if something began?
One who made it begin.
6-) What does it mean when being there and not being there are both possible for a thing?
The thing is not necessary on its own.
7-) Why is that important for understanding the world?
It shows the world depends on a Creator.
8-) How do the ideas in the passage fit together?
Change shows createdness, and createdness shows a Creator.

2sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the first truth called in this passage?
The truth of createdness and contingency.
2-) Who are said to agree on these truths?
Scholars of theology and wise Muslims.
3-) What do they notice about the world and everything in it?
It keeps changing.
4-) What does that tell them about the world?
It was created and is not eternal by itself.
5-) What must exist if the world was created?
A Creator.
6-) What is missing inside a contingent thing, according to the passage?
A reason in itself that makes its existence necessary.
7-) If a thing lacks that inner necessity, can it be everlasting by itself?
No, it cannot.
8-) What is the main lesson this passage teaches about the world?
The world was created by a Maker.