

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 1

1-) Why does the passage say it will speak only about two dangers to strong faith in this time? (20 kelime)

Because the truth has already

2-) What does it choose to explain in this section? (12 kelime)

It explains two

3-) In the first matter, what happens when proof and denial face each other? (7 kelime)

Proof

4-) In that example, whose statement carries weight: the few who saw it or the many who did not? (11 kelime)

The few

5-) What causes agreement when people affirm something? (7 kelime)

They

6-) What makes proving existence easier than proving total non-existence? (14 kelime)

Existence can be

7-) What mistake do deniers make when judging big matters? (14 kelime)

They judge by

8-) Why is denial of existence everywhere almost impossible to

establish? (13 kelime)

Because the whole

9-) Why is the second statement too big for a person to make? (11 kelime)

Because it

10-) What does it teach about the structure of negation? (11 kelime)

It becomes

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 2

1-) What does the passage choose to explain instead of repeating all the proof for the truth? (13 kelime)

It explains two

2-) What is this section trying to address for readers living in this age? (10 kelime)

It is

3-) What is the central teaching of the first matter? (7 kelime)

Denial

4-) Why does confirmation lead to agreement? (10 kelime)

Because each

5-) Why can affirming witnesses stand together? (11 kelime)

Because they

6-) Why do several denials not become strong in the same way? (16 kelime)

Because each denial is

7-) Why would proving non-existence everywhere be extremely hard? (14 kelime)

Because it would

8-) According to the passage, from where do deniers often make their judgments? (7 kelime)

From

9-) What happens if he goes beyond that and denies actual reality? (10 kelime)

He makes

10-) What conclusion should a believer draw from this about the majority of deniers? (12 kelime)

Their large numbers

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 3

1-) What does the passage say has already been established with strong evidence? (10 kelime)

The main

2-) How many matters are given as a way to be saved from the first abyss? (4 kelime)

Two

3-) What does the first matter teach about saying “no” to a proven truth? (6 kelime)

That

4-) What does the example show about the number of people on each side? (16 kelime)

A larger number on

5-) Why do people who deny something not truly support one another in the same way? (17 kelime)

Because each one is

6-) What simple action in the example shows how affirmers help one another? (11 kelime)

One points

7-) What does the passage say deniers are really judging by? (7 kelime)

Their

8-) What can he not truthfully say about reality itself? (11 kelime)

He cannot

9-) What statement about reality goes too far? (8 kelime)
Saying that

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 4

1-) What does this passage focus on instead of giving the full proof again? (12 kelime)

It focuses on

2-) What is the first lesson in escaping that danger? (11 kelime)

The first

3-) What does the first help say about denial compared with proof? (7 kelime)

Denial

4-) What is more valuable in that example: seeing or not seeing? (8 kelime)

Seeing is

5-) What picture is given of two people who affirm something real? (14 kelime)

One points it

6-) What does the passage mean when it says broad denial cannot be proved? (17 kelime)

It means a person

7-) What does it teach about proving that something does not exist anywhere? (11 kelime)

That would

8-) What is the difference between saying “I do not see it” and saying “It is not real”? (16 kelime)

The first is about

9-) In the short summary, how is negation described? (12 kelime)

As many separate

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 5

1-) Why does the passage not fully explain the truth again here? (11 kelime)

Because it

2-) What is the goal of the two matters under the first abyss? (10 kelime)

They are

3-) What example is used to show this point about proof and denial? (12 kelime)

The example of

4-) If many people miss seeing the moon, why does that not cancel the witness of the few who saw it? (11 kelime)

Because missing

5-) Why does each denier remain on his own? (14 kelime)

Because his denial

6-) Why is denying the existence of something everywhere much harder? (18 kelime)

Because the person would

7-) Why is one clue enough on the side of existence? (10 kelime)

Because existence

8-) What makes a denial of reality itself so dangerous? (11 kelime)

It goes

9-) What brief conclusion is given about affirmation? (11 kelime)

It is

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 6

1-) What has already been done with strong evidence before this section begins its special discussion? (8 kelime)

The main

2-) How does the passage begin helping people escape the first abyss? (12 kelime)

It gives two

3-) If two ordinary people truly see the crescent, what happens to the denial of many important people who did not see it? (15 kelime)

Their denial loses

4-) What matters more in that example: direct witness or lack of witness? (4 kelime)

Direct

5-) What happens when several people affirm the same fact? (9 kelime)

Their statements

6-) Why can the existence of one thing be shown with only one sign? (10 kelime)

Because one

7-) What would be required to prove total non-existence? (10 kelime)

A complete

8-) Which statement stays within honesty: "I don't see it" or "It is not real at all"? (7 kelime)

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9-) What is the main difference between affirmation and negation in the short summary? (13 kelime)

Affirmation joins into

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5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 1 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) Why does the passage say it will speak only about two dangers to strong faith in this time?

Because the truth has already been clearly proved elsewhere, so this part only points out two big causes of doubt.

2-) What does it choose to explain in this section?

It explains two deep causes of doubt that weaken certainty of faith.

3-) In the first matter, what happens when proof and denial face each other?

Proof stands firm, while denial remains weak.

4-) In that example, whose statement carries weight: the few who saw it or the many who did not?

The few who saw it carry weight because they have proof.

5-) What causes agreement when people affirm something?

They are all confirming the same reality.

6-) What makes proving existence easier than proving total non-existence?

Existence can be shown by one clear sign, but non-existence needs complete checking everywhere.

7-) What mistake do deniers make when judging big matters?

They judge by their own selves, minds, and eyesight instead of the reality itself.

8-) Why is denial of existence everywhere almost impossible to establish?

Because the whole world and even past times would have to be checked.

9-) Why is the second statement too big for a person to make?

Because it claims complete knowledge that a person does not have.

10-) What does it teach about the structure of negation?

It becomes multiple because each person adds his own separate viewpoint.

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage choose to explain instead of repeating all the proof for the truth?

It explains two major causes that disturb certainty of faith in this age.

2-) What is this section trying to address for readers living in this age?

It is addressing two serious sources of hesitation in faith.

3-) What is the central teaching of the first matter?

Denial cannot stand strong against real proof.

4-) Why does confirmation lead to agreement?

Because each confirming person adds support to the same truth.

5-) Why can affirming witnesses stand together?

Because they are testifying to the same thing that really exists.

6-) Why do several denials not become strong in the same way?

Because each denial is separate and based on that person's own lack of sight or knowledge.

7-) Why would proving non-existence everywhere be extremely hard?

Because it would require a complete search through the whole world and all times.

8-) According to the passage, from where do deniers often make their judgments?

From their own souls, intelligence, and vision.

9-) What happens if he goes beyond that and denies actual reality?

He makes a false claim far bigger than his knowledge.

10-) What conclusion should a believer draw from this about the majority of deniers?

Their large numbers do not give them real proof or lasting strength.

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage say has already been established with strong evidence?

The main truth about faith has already been firmly shown.

2-) How many matters are given as a way to be saved from the first abyss?

Two matters are given.

3-) What does the first matter teach about saying “no” to a proven truth?

That such denial is very weak.

4-) What does the example show about the number of people on each side?

A larger number on the denying side does not defeat true witness on the affirming side.

5-) Why do people who deny something not truly support one another in the same way?

Because each one is only speaking from his own limited view and stays separate from the others.

6-) What simple action in the example shows how affirmers help one another?

One points to the moon and another sees the same thing.

7-) What does the passage say deniers are really judging by?

Their own inner state, understanding, and vision.

8-) What can he not truthfully say about reality itself?

He cannot truthfully say that it does not exist at all.

9-) What statement about reality goes too far?

Saying that it does not exist in truth.

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 4 -

CEVAPLAR

1-) What does this passage focus on instead of giving the full proof again?

It focuses on two major causes of doubt that shake faith today.

2-) What is the first lesson in escaping that danger?

The first lesson is that denial is powerless against solid proof.

3-) What does the first help say about denial compared with proof?

Denial is weak when proof is present.

4-) What is more valuable in that example: seeing or not seeing?

Seeing is more valuable because it gives evidence.

5-) What picture is given of two people who affirm something real?

One points it out, and the other joins him by seeing the same thing.

6-) What does the passage mean when it says broad denial cannot be proved?

It means a person cannot prove something is nowhere if he has not checked every possible place.

7-) What does it teach about proving that something does not exist anywhere?

That would require a complete search everywhere, which is far harder.

8-) What is the difference between saying "I do not see it" and saying "It is not real"?

The first is about personal experience, but the second makes a huge claim about all reality.

9-) In the short summary, how is negation described?

As many separate results because each person speaks from his own viewpoint.

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

- 1-) Why does the passage not fully explain the truth again here?
Because it says that truth has already been proved strongly elsewhere.
- 2-) What is the goal of the two matters under the first abyss?
They are meant to rescue a person from that danger.
- 3-) What example is used to show this point about proof and denial?
The example of seeing the new moon at the start of Ramadan.
- 4-) If many people miss seeing the moon, why does that not cancel the witness of the few who saw it?
Because missing it is not proof that it was not there.
- 5-) Why does each denier remain on his own?
Because his denial comes from his own limits, not from a shared direct proof.
- 6-) Why is denying the existence of something everywhere much harder?
Because the person would have to search all places and even all times to prove it is nowhere.
- 7-) Why is one clue enough on the side of existence?
Because existence only needs one real sign to be shown.
- 8-) What makes a denial of reality itself so dangerous?
It goes beyond personal ignorance and pretends to know all reality.
- 9-) What brief conclusion is given about affirmation?
It is one and united, so each part helps the others.

5sinif supreme-sign-p04-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-universal-questions-denial-is-worthless-against-proof - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What has already been done with strong evidence before this section begins its special discussion?

The main truth has already been firmly demonstrated.

2-) How does the passage begin helping people escape the first abyss?

It gives two matters, starting with a lesson about proof and denial.

3-) If two ordinary people truly see the crescent, what happens to the denial of many important people who did not see it?

Their denial loses force because not seeing it is not proof against those who did.

4-) What matters more in that example: direct witness or lack of witness?

Direct witness matters more.

5-) What happens when several people affirm the same fact?

Their statements support one another and become stronger together.

6-) Why can the existence of one thing be shown with only one sign?

Because one clear indication can show that it is there.

7-) What would be required to prove total non-existence?

A complete search through the whole world and across time.

8-) Which statement stays within honesty: "I don't see it" or "It is not real at all"?

"I don't see it" stays within honesty.

9-) What is the main difference between affirmation and negation in the short summary?

Affirmation joins into one strong whole, while negation breaks into many isolated parts.