

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

1-) What are the two main ideas named in this passage? (5 kelime)

They

2-) Which groups of Muslim thinkers are said to have shown these two ideas with many proofs? (13 kelime)

Scholars of Islamic

3-) What do those thinkers notice in the world that helps their argument? (9 kelime)

They notice

4-) If things keep changing, what does the passage say about the world? (17 kelime)

It says the world

5-) If the world was brought into existence, what must also be true? (8 kelime)

There must

6-) What does the passage say about something whose own nature does not make its existence necessary? (8 kelime)

It is

7-) If a thing could either exist or not exist, what does that show? (13 kelime)

It shows that

8-) Which idea in the passage is more about something not having to

exist by itself? (6 kelime)

Contingency

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

1-) What is the "First Truth" about in this passage? (6 kelime)

It

2-) Are these ideas presented as weak guesses or as strongly supported teachings? (9 kelime)

They are

3-) What part of the world do the scholars use as evidence first? (11 kelime)

They use

4-) According to the passage, can the world be without a beginning if it is changing? (8 kelime)

No, it

5-) Once the world is understood as brought into existence, what follows next? (9 kelime)

A Maker

6-) What does the passage say about a thing whose own being does not explain why it exists? (11 kelime)

It says

7-) What two possibilities are mentioned for that kind of thing? (9 kelime)

It could

8-) If both possibilities are open, what does that tell us about the

thing? (12 kelime)

It tells us

5sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3

1-) What truth does this passage begin to explain? (7 kelime)

It

2-) What two topics are included in that truth? (5 kelime)

It

3-) Who is said to have proven these topics with many evidences? (17 kelime)

Muslim scholars of belief

4-) What everyday fact about the world is the starting point of their reasoning? (10 kelime)

The starting

5-) What does the passage conclude from the world's changing condition? (9 kelime)

It concludes

6-) What does the passage say must exist if something created the world? (4 kelime)

A

7-) What does "not necessary" mean in this passage? (12 kelime)

It means a

8-) Why is a thing not eternal if its existence and non-existence are both possible? (17 kelime)

Because it does not

5sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4

1-) What are the names of the two truths discussed in this part? (5 kelime)

They

2-) What kind of experts are mentioned as teaching these truths? (12 kelime)

Experts in Islamic

3-) What sign in the world do they observe with their minds and senses? (12 kelime)

They observe that

4-) What does the passage say about a world that changes? (13 kelime)

It says such

5-) Why can't a created world exist without a maker? (12 kelime)

Because something brought

6-) What is meant by saying a thing has no reason in itself for existing rather than not existing? (12 kelime)

It means the

7-) What conclusion is made about such a thing? (8 kelime)

It is

8-) Which idea in the passage is about being made, and which is about being dependent? (11 kelime)

Createdness is

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

1-) In this passage, what two ideas form the first truth? (7 kelime)

The

2-) How are these ideas supported in the passage? (12 kelime)

They are supported

3-) What visible feature of the world helps prove the first idea? (6 kelime)

The

4-) If the world changes, what does the passage say it cannot be? (4 kelime)

It

5-) What must there be if the world is created? (5 kelime)

There

6-) What does the passage say about a thing whose nature does not force it to exist? (9 kelime)

It says

7-) If existing and not existing are both possible for a thing, what kind of thing is it? (7 kelime)

It

5sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6

1-) What topic does this passage focus on under the heading of the first truth? (6 kelime)

It

2-) Whose work is mentioned as establishing these ideas? (13 kelime)

The work of

3-) What simple observation about the world begins the argument? (9 kelime)

The argument

4-) What does change tell us about the world's condition? (13 kelime)

It tells us

5-) After saying the world is created, what is the next step in the reasoning? (11 kelime)

The next

6-) What does it mean if a thing's own essence does not require it to exist? (7 kelime)

It

7-) If a thing could exist or not exist, what is it missing? (6 kelime)

It

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

1-) What are the two main ideas named in this passage?

They are createdness and contingency.

2-) Which groups of Muslim thinkers are said to have shown these two ideas with many proofs?

Scholars of Islamic belief and theology, and also wise Muslim thinkers, are mentioned.

3-) What do those thinkers notice in the world that helps their argument?

They notice that things in the world keep changing.

4-) If things keep changing, what does the passage say about the world?

It says the world does not last forever in the same state and was brought into existence.

5-) If the world was brought into existence, what must also be true?

There must be a Creator who made it.

6-) What does the passage say about something whose own nature does not make its existence necessary?

It is not eternal or necessary by itself.

7-) If a thing could either exist or not exist, what does that show?

It shows that the thing depends on another cause and is not self-existing.

8-) Which idea in the passage is more about something not having to exist by itself?

Contingency is the idea about that.

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

1-) What is the "First Truth" about in this passage?

It is about createdness and contingency.

2-) Are these ideas presented as weak guesses or as strongly supported teachings?

They are presented as strongly supported by many proofs.

3-) What part of the world do the scholars use as evidence first?

They use the fact that the world and its things change.

4-) According to the passage, can the world be without a beginning if it is changing?

No, it is described as brought into existence.

5-) Once the world is understood as brought into existence, what follows next?

A Maker is needed to bring it into existence.

6-) What does the passage say about a thing whose own being does not explain why it exists?

It says that such a thing is not necessary by itself.

7-) What two possibilities are mentioned for that kind of thing?

It could exist, or it could fail to exist.

8-) If both possibilities are open, what does that tell us about the thing?

It tells us that it is dependent and not everlasting by itself.

5sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What truth does this passage begin to explain?

It begins to explain the first truth.

2-) What two topics are included in that truth?

It includes createdness and contingency.

3-) Who is said to have proven these topics with many evidences?

Muslim scholars of belief and theology, along with sages of Islam, are said to have done that.

4-) What everyday fact about the world is the starting point of their reasoning?

The starting point is that things in the world change.

5-) What does the passage conclude from the world's changing condition?

It concludes that the world is temporary and created.

6-) What does the passage say must exist if something created the world?

A Maker must exist.

7-) What does "not necessary" mean in this passage?

It means a thing does not have existence by its own nature.

8-) Why is a thing not eternal if its existence and non-existence are both possible?

Because it does not have to exist on its own and could just as well not exist.

5sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What are the names of the two truths discussed in this part?

They are createdness and contingency.

2-) What kind of experts are mentioned as teaching these truths?

Experts in Islamic belief and theology, and wise Muslim thinkers, are mentioned.

3-) What sign in the world do they observe with their minds and senses?

They observe that things do not stay the same and keep changing.

4-) What does the passage say about a world that changes?

It says such a world is not without beginning and has been created.

5-) Why can't a created world exist without a maker?

Because something brought into existence needs one who brought it into existence.

6-) What is meant by saying a thing has no reason in itself for existing rather than not existing?

It means the thing cannot explain its own existence from within itself.

7-) What conclusion is made about such a thing?

It is not necessary or eternal by itself.

8-) Which idea in the passage is about being made, and which is about being dependent?

Createdness is about being made, and contingency is about being dependent.

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

1-) In this passage, what two ideas form the first truth?

The two ideas are createdness and contingency.

2-) How are these ideas supported in the passage?

They are supported by many proofs given by Muslim scholars and sages.

3-) What visible feature of the world helps prove the first idea?

The visible feature is constant change.

4-) If the world changes, what does the passage say it cannot be?

It cannot be uncreated.

5-) What must there be if the world is created?

There must be a Creator.

6-) What does the passage say about a thing whose nature does not force it to exist?

It says that thing is not necessary in itself.

7-) If existing and not existing are both possible for a thing, what kind of thing is it?

It is a dependent and contingent thing.

5sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What topic does this passage focus on under the heading of the first truth?

It focuses on createdness and contingency.

2-) Whose work is mentioned as establishing these ideas?

The work of scholars of religion and theology, and Muslim sages, is mentioned.

3-) What simple observation about the world begins the argument?

The argument begins with the observation that things change.

4-) What does change tell us about the world's condition?

It tells us the world is not everlasting by itself and was created.

5-) After saying the world is created, what is the next step in the reasoning?

The next step is that a Maker must have created it.

6-) What does it mean if a thing's own essence does not require it to exist?

It means the thing is not self-existing.

7-) If a thing could exist or not exist, what is it missing?

It is missing necessity in itself.