5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 1

1-) What big truth does the traveller learn from the universe in this passage? (17 kelime)
He learns that all

2-) What does the passage say about anything besides Allah? (9 kelime)
Everything else

3-) How many stages of indirect learning are mentioned? (4 kelime)
Eighteen

4-) Which three ideas about the world are mentioned as signs that point to Allah? (10 kelime)
Its being

5-) Why are change and renewal in the world important in this passage? (14 kelime)
They are signs

6-) What does the word meaning “You alone” change in the style of speaking? (9 kelime)
It changes

7-) What change happens when the word meaning “You alone” is reached in the opening sura? (12 kelime)
The speech changes

8-) What does the passage say one should ask instead of only searching from far away? (7 kelime)
One

9-) In the same way, what helps us know Allah? (10 kelime)
His Beautiful

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 2

1-) Who is the main human figure in the passage? (9 kelime)
A passionate

2-) Why is the universe compared to a city and a palace? (13 kelime)
Because it is

3-) What does the passage say about the rest of creation compared with Allah? (9 kelime)
The rest

4-) What part of the opening sura is described as praise said in an indirect way? (12 kelime)
The part from

5-) How had the traveller mostly known Allah before this point? (11 kelime)
He had

6-) What other features among beings are named as signs? (12 kelime)
Working together, responding

7-) How does the sun example help explain this lesson? (20 kelime)
We know the sun by

8-) What does the sun teach in this comparison? (12 kelime)
The source of

9-) Why is the sun a helpful example in the passage? (14 kelime)
Because it shows

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 3

1-) What is the shortest statement of belief taught in the first paragraph? (9 kelime)
Allah alone

2-) What had he used to learn before speaking directly? (11 kelime)
He had

3-) What kinds of parts of the universe are said to agree together in giving testimony? (17 kelime)
Its foundations, kinds, pieces,

4-) What do these pictures of the universe help the reader understand? (14 kelime)
They help the

5-) How is the earlier part of the opening sura described? (9 kelime)
It is

6-) Why does the traveller speak to his own soul? (14 kelime)
He is reminding

7-) Why is the word meaning “You alone” so important here? (12 kelime)
It marks the

8-) What do the rays help us know? (6 kelime)
They

9-) What example is given with the sun? (14 kelime)
Since the sun

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 4

1-) What does the passage say the cosmos points to? (10 kelime)
It points

2-) What does the passage teach about Allah's uniqueness? (9 kelime)
It teaches

3-) What new way of speaking begins at that point? (6 kelime)
He

4-) What can we understand from the world's regular changes? (11 kelime)
We can

5-) What truths about the world are named as part of its testimony? (8 kelime)
Its being

6-) Why is direct asking better in the example given? (14 kelime)
Because the one

7-) What should replace indirect searching, according to the traveller? (6 kelime)
Directly

8-) What practical step does the traveller say "we" should take? (11 kelime)
We should

9-) What are believers encouraged to use when trying to know Allah? (10 kelime)
They are

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 5

1-) In this passage, what is the traveller searching for? (9 kelime)
He is

2-) What does calling all other things “contingent” mean here? (14 kelime)
It means everything

3-) Name another picture used for the universe in the passage. (8 kelime)
It is

4-) What does the traveller then say to his inner self? (12 kelime)
He tells himself

5-) What does the traveller do after learning through many levels? (15 kelime)
He comes near

6-) After these signs are mentioned, what does the traveller do? (7 kelime)
He

7-) What example from nature is used to explain this idea? (10 kelime)
The example

8-) From whom should the seeker ask about the One he is looking for? (8 kelime)
He should

9-) What limit does the passage place on human understanding? (11 kelime)
People can

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 6

1-) What belief sentence stands at the heart of this passage? (7 kelime)
That

2-) Where had he spiritually arrived by the end of that journey? (13 kelime)
He had reached

3-) What does the passage say can be clearly observed among beings? (11 kelime)
Their cooperation,

4-) What does the agreement of so many parts of the universe suggest? (9 kelime)
It suggests

5-) What lesson does the traveller take from that change in wording? (12 kelime)
He learns that

6-) What lesson from Surah al-Fatihah is used in the passage? (15 kelime)
The lesson that

7-) What lesson is drawn from the opening chapter of the Qur'an? (16 kelime)
The lesson is that

8-) Does the passage teach that people can fully know Allah on their own without limits? (10 kelime)
No. It

9-) Does the passage teach that Allah has anything like Him? (10 kelime)
No. It

CEVAP ANAHTARI

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What big truth does the traveller learn from the universe in this passage?
He learns that all creation points to Allah as the only true God and shows His oneness.
2-) What does the passage say about anything besides Allah?
Everything else is dependent and not necessary by itself.
3-) How many stages of indirect learning are mentioned?
Eighteen stages are mentioned.
4-) Which three ideas about the world are mentioned as signs that point to Allah?
Its being created, its constant changing, and its dependent nature.
5-) Why are change and renewal in the world important in this passage?
They are signs that the world is managed on purpose and is not independent.
6-) What does the word meaning “You alone” change in the style of speaking?
It changes the speech into direct address to Allah.
7-) What change happens when the word meaning “You alone” is reached in the opening sura?
The speech changes from talking about Allah to speaking directly to Him.
8-) What does the passage say one should ask instead of only searching from far away?
One should ask the One being sought.
9-) In the same way, what helps us know Allah?
His Beautiful Names and Sacred Attributes help us know Him.

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Who is the main human figure in the passage?
A passionate and curious traveller looking for the Creator.
2-) Why is the universe compared to a city and a palace?
Because it is arranged, full of parts, and run in an orderly way.
3-) What does the passage say about the rest of creation compared with Allah?
The rest of creation is dependent and needs Him.
4-) What part of the opening sura is described as praise said in an indirect way?
The part from the beginning until the word that means “You alone.”
5-) How had the traveller mostly known Allah before this point?
He had known Allah indirectly through what he learned from creation.
6-) What other features among beings are named as signs?
Working together, responding to one another, helping one another, balance, and preservation.
7-) How does the sun example help explain this lesson?
We know the sun by its rays, so in a similar way we can know our Creator by His signs.
8-) What does the sun teach in this comparison?
The source of light can be known through the light it gives.
9-) Why is the sun a helpful example in the passage?
Because it shows how a source can be known through what comes from it.

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the shortest statement of belief taught in the first paragraph?
Allah alone is God, and He has no equal.
2-) What had he used to learn before speaking directly?
He had learned by looking at signs and proofs in creation.
3-) What kinds of parts of the universe are said to agree together in giving testimony?
Its foundations, kinds, pieces, tiny parts, living things, contents, and all that comes in and goes out.
4-) What do these pictures of the universe help the reader understand?
They help the reader understand that the universe has order, meaning, and a Maker.
5-) How is the earlier part of the opening sura described?
It is described as praise said without direct address.
6-) Why does the traveller speak to his own soul?
He is reminding himself to turn from only indirect searching to directly addressing Allah.
7-) Why is the word meaning “You alone” so important here?
It marks the shift from speaking about Allah to speaking to Allah.
8-) What do the rays help us know?
They help us recognize the sun.
9-) What example is given with the sun?
Since the sun shows other things, it can also show itself even more clearly.

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage say the cosmos points to?
It points to the necessary existence and oneness of Allah.
2-) What does the passage teach about Allah's uniqueness?
It teaches that nothing can be truly like Him.
3-) What new way of speaking begins at that point?
He begins to address Allah directly.
4-) What can we understand from the world's regular changes?
We can understand that it is under wise control, not random.
5-) What truths about the world are named as part of its testimony?
Its being made, its changing, and its dependence.
6-) Why is direct asking better in the example given?
Because the one who makes things known can make itself known even more clearly.
7-) What should replace indirect searching, according to the traveller?
Directly asking Allah should replace it.
8-) What practical step does the traveller say "we" should take?
We should leave behind only indirect searching and ask Allah directly.
9-) What are believers encouraged to use when trying to know Allah?
They are encouraged to reflect on His Names and Attributes.

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In this passage, what is the traveller searching for?
He is searching for the Creator of the world.
2-) What does calling all other things “contingent” mean here?
It means everything besides Allah depends on Him and does not exist by itself.
3-) Name another picture used for the universe in the passage.
It is also pictured as a beautiful palace.
4-) What does the traveller then say to his inner self?
He tells himself to leave indirect seeking and turn to direct asking.
5-) What does the traveller do after learning through many levels?
He comes near to a higher level of faith and begins speaking directly to Allah.
6-) After these signs are mentioned, what does the traveller do?
He turns to direct speech with Allah.
7-) What example from nature is used to explain this idea?
The example of the sun and its rays is used.
8-) From whom should the seeker ask about the One he is looking for?
He should ask the One he is seeking.
9-) What limit does the passage place on human understanding?
People can only know Allah as much as their ability allows.

5sinif supreme-sign-p68-direct-knowledge-of-allah-19th-degree-1st-truth-from-searching-in-absentia-to-direct-address - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What belief sentence stands at the heart of this passage?
That there is no god but Allah.
2-) Where had he spiritually arrived by the end of that journey?
He had reached a high level of belief near the throne of truth.
3-) What does the passage say can be clearly observed among beings?
Their cooperation, answering one another, supporting one another, balance, and protection.
4-) What does the agreement of so many parts of the universe suggest?
It suggests one wise Creator and one united plan.
5-) What lesson does the traveller take from that change in wording?
He learns that he should turn from indirect seeking to direct asking.
6-) What lesson from Surah al-Fatihah is used in the passage?
The lesson that the words change from praise about Allah to speaking directly to Him.
7-) What lesson is drawn from the opening chapter of the Qur'an?
The lesson is that a servant can move from praising Allah to speaking directly to Him.
8-) Does the passage teach that people can fully know Allah on their own without limits?
No. It says we know Him according to our capacity.
9-) Does the passage teach that Allah has anything like Him?
No. It teaches that no equal to Him can exist.