

## **8sinif 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 as the First Truth? (5 kelime)

They

2-) Which groups of Muslim thinkers are said to have supported these two ideas with many proofs? (10 kelime)

Scholars of

3-) What observation about the world leads them to say the world is not eternal? (11 kelime)

They see

4-) According to the passage, what follows if the world is created? (5 kelime)

It

5-) What does the passage say about a thing whose own essence does not require either its existence or its nonexistence? (12 kelime)

Its existence is

6-) Why does the passage connect contingency with the need for a Creator? (21 kelime)

If things do not exist

7-) What is the main conclusion of the whole passage? (18 kelime)

The changing and dependent

8-) According to the passage, can a contingent thing be eternal by its own nature? (9 kelime)

No, because

9-) Give a short summary of the passage in one sentence. (18 kelime)  
Because the world changes

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 2**

1-) What is being introduced by the heading “First Truth”? (7 kelime)

A

2-) How does the passage describe the amount of evidence for this proof? (6 kelime)

It

3-) What feature of the world is directly noticed first in the argument? (5 kelime)

The

4-) Why does ongoing change matter in this argument? (18 kelime)

Because it shows the

5-) What conclusion is drawn after saying the world is created? (8 kelime)

That there

6-) What does contingency mean here in simple words? (16 kelime)

It means a thing

7-) If existence and nonexistence are equally possible for something, what does that say about it? (6 kelime)

It

8-) What cause-and-effect chain appears in the passage from change to belief in a Maker? (15 kelime)

Change shows the

9-) What is one central lesson from the whole passage? (12 kelime)  
The world's changing

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3**

1-) What claim do Muslim theologians and sages make about the world in this passage? (9 kelime)

They say

2-) What evidence from everyday reality do they start with? (8 kelime)

They start

3-) What does the passage say cannot be true about a changing world? (8 kelime)

That it

4-) What must exist if the world was brought into existence? (4 kelime)

A

5-) What does the passage teach about the inner nature of contingent things? (9 kelime)

Their own

6-) If a thing could just as well not exist, what category does it belong to in this argument? (8 kelime)

It belongs

7-) Is the argument based on random guessing or on observed facts plus reasoning? (8 kelime)

It is

8-) How should a thoughtful reader respond to this passage? (15 kelime)

By seeing that

9-) Which idea in the passage is closer to “dependent existence”: createdness or contingency? (1 kelime)

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4**

1-) What two terms should a student understand well to follow this passage? (3 kelime)

2-) In simple language, what does contingency mean here? (16 kelime)  
It means something does

3-) Who is said to have explained these ideas with many proofs? (9 kelime)  
Muslim scholars

4-) What sign in the world helps them argue that the world had a beginning? (7 kelime)  
The

5-) Why does having a beginning point beyond the world itself? (12 kelime)  
Because what begins

6-) What does the passage say about something whose essence gives no reason for either existing or not existing? (8 kelime)  
It is

7-) What bigger truth are these ideas meant to help prove? (5 kelime)  
That

8-) What can we infer about eternal existence from this passage? (10 kelime)  
Eternal necessary

9-) What belief does this First Truth support? (9 kelime)  
It supports

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 5**

1-) What is the first major proof in this passage built on? (7 kelime)  
It

2-) What does the passage say scholars noticed about everything in the world? (5 kelime)  
They

3-) From that observation, what did they conclude about the world itself? (8 kelime)  
They concluded

4-) What false idea about the world is rejected by that conclusion? (7 kelime)  
The

5-) What necessary conclusion comes after saying the world is created? (5 kelime)  
That

6-) What does the passage mean when it says existence and nonexistence can be equal possibilities for a thing? (11 kelime)  
It means

7-) Why is that important in the argument? (11 kelime)  
Because it

8-) Why are such things described as not eternal? (14 kelime)  
Because what is

9-) How do the two parts of the argument strengthen each other? (20 kelime)

One shows the world began,

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6**

1-) What title is given to the section in the marked passage? (6 kelime)  
It

2-) What two truths are included in this section? (6 kelime)  
The

3-) Whose work is mentioned as establishing these truths? (8 kelime)  
The work

4-) What fact about the world is treated as clear evidence in the passage? (7 kelime)  
That

5-) What conclusion is reached from the fact that the world changes? (9 kelime)  
The world

6-) Once the world is called created, what must also be accepted? (8 kelime)  
That there

7-) What is the passage teaching about things that do not contain the reason for their own existence? (8 kelime)  
They are

8-) How do createdness and contingency work together in the passage? (16 kelime)  
Createdness points to a



## CEVAP ANAHTARI

## **8sinif 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 as the First Truth?

They are createdness and contingency.

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

Scholars of Islamic belief and theology, along with Muslim sages.

3-) What observation about the world leads them to say the world is not eternal?

They see that things in the world keep changing and shifting.

4-) According to the passage, what follows if the world is created?  
It must have a Maker.

5-) What does the passage say about a thing whose own essence does not require either its existence or its nonexistence?

Its existence is only possible, not necessary, so it is not eternal.

6-) Why does the passage connect contingency with the need for a Creator?

If things do not exist by necessity in themselves, then their existence must come from One who gives it to them.

7-) What is the main conclusion of the whole passage?

The changing and dependent world points to the existence of a Maker who is not created or dependent.

8-) According to the passage, can a contingent thing be eternal by its own nature?

No, because it does not have existence from itself.

9-) Give a short summary of the passage in one sentence.

Because the world changes and does not exist by itself, it must have been created by a Maker.

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR**

1-) What is being introduced by the heading "First Truth"?

A proof based on createdness and contingency.

2-) How does the passage describe the amount of evidence for this proof?

It says the evidence is countless.

3-) What feature of the world is directly noticed first in the argument?

The world shows ongoing change.

4-) Why does ongoing change matter in this argument?

Because it shows the world does not stay the same forever and so is not eternal in itself.

5-) What conclusion is drawn after saying the world is created?

That there is a Creator who made it.

6-) What does contingency mean here in simple words?

It means a thing could exist or not exist; its existence is not required by itself.

7-) If existence and nonexistence are equally possible for something, what does that say about it?

It is not necessary by itself.

8-) What cause-and-effect chain appears in the passage from change to belief in a Maker?

Change shows the world is not eternal; if it is created, it needs a Creator.

9-) What is one central lesson from the whole passage?

The world's changing and dependent nature points to a Maker beyond it.

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR**

1-) What claim do Muslim theologians and sages make about the world in this passage?

They say the world is created and not uncreated.

2-) What evidence from everyday reality do they start with?

They start with the fact that things change.

3-) What does the passage say cannot be true about a changing world?

That it is uncreated and eternal in itself.

4-) What must exist if the world was brought into existence?

A Maker must exist.

5-) What does the passage teach about the inner nature of contingent things?

Their own nature does not make their existence necessary.

6-) If a thing could just as well not exist, what category does it belong to in this argument?

It belongs to the category of contingent things.

7-) Is the argument based on random guessing or on observed facts plus reasoning?

It is based on observed facts plus reasoning.

8-) How should a thoughtful reader respond to this passage?

By seeing that the changing world is dependent and reflects the need for a Maker.

9-) Which idea in the passage is closer to “dependent existence”: createdness or contingency?

Contingency.

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR**

1-) What two terms should a student understand well to follow this passage?

Createdness and contingency.

2-) In simple language, what does contingency mean here?

It means something does not have to exist by itself and depends on another for existence.

3-) Who is said to have explained these ideas with many proofs?

Muslim scholars of theology and wise scholars of Islam.

4-) What sign in the world helps them argue that the world had a beginning?

The sign is constant change and transformation.

5-) Why does having a beginning point beyond the world itself?

Because what begins to exist needs one who brings it into existence.

6-) What does the passage say about something whose essence gives no reason for either existing or not existing?

It is only possible, not necessary or eternal.

7-) What bigger truth are these ideas meant to help prove?

That there is a Creator.

8-) What can we infer about eternal existence from this passage?

Eternal necessary existence does not belong to changing, dependent things.

9-) What belief does this First Truth support?

It supports belief that the world has a Maker.

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR**

1-) What is the first major proof in this passage built on?

It is built on createdness and contingency.

2-) What does the passage say scholars noticed about everything in the world?

They noticed change and alteration.

3-) From that observation, what did they conclude about the world itself?

They concluded that it is temporary and created.

4-) What false idea about the world is rejected by that conclusion?

The idea that the world is uncreated.

5-) What necessary conclusion comes after saying the world is created?

That it has a Creator.

6-) What does the passage mean when it says existence and nonexistence can be equal possibilities for a thing?

It means the thing does not exist by necessity in itself.

7-) Why is that important in the argument?

Because it shows the thing depends on another cause for existing.

8-) Why are such things described as not eternal?

Because what is not necessary in itself cannot be everlasting by its own nature.

9-) How do the two parts of the argument strengthen each other?

One shows the world began, and the other shows it depends on another, so both support belief in a Creator.

## **8sinif supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR**

1-) What title is given to the section in the marked passage?

It is called the First Truth.

2-) What two truths are included in this section?

The truths of createdness and contingency.

3-) Whose work is mentioned as establishing these truths?

The work of Islamic theologians and Muslim sages.

4-) What fact about the world is treated as clear evidence in the passage?

That the world is full of change.

5-) What conclusion is reached from the fact that the world changes?

The world is not eternal in itself but created.

6-) Once the world is called created, what must also be accepted?

That there is a Maker who created it.

7-) What is the passage teaching about things that do not contain the reason for their own existence?

They are dependent and not necessary by themselves.

8-) How do createdness and contingency work together in the passage?

Createdness points to a beginning, and contingency shows dependence, so together they point to a Creator.