8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 1

1-) In subjects like science or art, whose judgment counts as authoritative according to the passage? (18 kelime)
The judgment of people

2-) Does the passage treat fame and learning in general as enough for expert judgment in every area? (14 kelime)
No, it says

3-) What does the passage say about accepting the decisions of outsiders? (8 kelime)
Their decisions

4-) Why are some philosophers described as poor judges in spiritual matters? (14 kelime)
Because they focus

5-) Why are they said to be unfit for those matters? (13 kelime)
Because they are

6-) How does that worldview affect their connection to spiritual realities? (8 kelime)
It pushes

7-) What is Shaykh Gilani presented as having achieved? (20 kelime)
He is presented as having

8-) How is Shaykh Gilani described in a way that strengthens trust in his witness? (17 kelime)
He is described as

9-) What does the mention of many hundreds of thousands of truthful people add to the argument? (9 kelime)
It adds

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 2

1-) What main rule does the passage teach about speaking in specialized subjects? (13 kelime)
A person should

2-) What happens if someone outside a field gives an opinion about it? (8 kelime)
That opinion

3-) Can outsiders be counted as part of a field's scholarly agreement? (8 kelime)
No, they

4-) What kind of philosopher is especially criticized in the passage? (15 kelime)
A philosopher who

5-) What kind of philosopher is presented as especially unreliable? (12 kelime)
One who is

6-) What is the problem with intelligence that only trusts what the eye can see? (6 kelime)
It

7-) Why is Shaykh Gilani mentioned? (18 kelime)
He is given as

8-) What makes Shaykh Gilani an important example in the passage? (17 kelime)
He is shown as

9-) Why does the passage mention philosophers getting lost in tiny parts of the material world? (18 kelime)
To show that focusing

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 3

1-) What does the passage say about a person judging a field he is not trained in? (11 kelime)
Such a

2-) Why can a very accomplished person still be a weak judge in another area? (13 kelime)
Because ability in

3-) In the example about sickness, whose opinion has more value? (6 kelime)
The

4-) What kind of matters are philosophers of a purely material outlook said to judge badly? (7 kelime)
They

5-) What kind of worldview makes some philosophers poor judges of spiritual truths? (8 kelime)
A worldview

6-) Who are called the People of Truth in this passage? (12 kelime)
They are spiritually

7-) Which important topic is included in their agreement? (4 kelime)
The

8-) What qualities of Shaykh Gilani are emphasized? (13 kelime)
His high spiritual

9-) What picture is used at the end to compare the voices of philosophers with the witness of the People of Truth? (17 kelime)
Their objections are pictured

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 4

1-) According to the passage, what condition is needed before someone can give an authoritative judgment in a subject? (14 kelime)
The person must

2-) What is said about the opinions of people outside that field? (15 kelime)
Their opinions are

3-) How does the engineer-doctor example support the main point? (14 kelime)
It shows that

4-) Why does even the least important doctor outrank a great engineer in that example? (11 kelime)
Because medical

5-) Why are such philosophers said to be far from spiritual matters? (16 kelime)
Because their attention stays

6-) On what subjects does the passage say there is complete agreement among the People of Truth? (11 kelime)
On sacred

7-) What broad agreement exists among the People of Truth? (10 kelime)
They are

8-) What three honors are linked to Shaykh Gilani's witness? (17 kelime)
Great spiritual vision, ninety

9-) What is the main comparison in the final sentence meant to make readers feel? (15 kelime)
It is meant

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 5

1-) What is the central message of the Second Matter? (11 kelime)
Real authority

2-) What example is used to show the difference between expertise in one field and another? (26 kelime)
It compares an engineer and a

3-) What lesson comes from comparing an engineer with a physician? (15 kelime)
The right kind

4-) In that comparison, what does the passage teach about expertise? (10 kelime)
Specialized knowledge

5-) In which kinds of matters are such philosophers said to have no real weight? (5 kelime)
In

6-) What united body of witnesses is mentioned in support of sacred truths? (10 kelime)
The many

7-) Which group is presented as trustworthy in sacred matters? (8 kelime)
The People

8-) What effect does the agreement of many spiritually insightful people have on the argument? (10 kelime)
It shows

9-) What does the image of thunder and a mosquito teach about evidence? (7 kelime)
Strong,

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 6

1-) What does the passage teach about who can speak with authority in science or art? (11 kelime)
Only those

2-) What does the passage say about joining the consensus of a science? (14 kelime)
Only those who

3-) What example is used to make this easier to understand for the reader? (14 kelime)
The passage uses

4-) What kind of philosopher is criticized in this section? (12 kelime)
A philosopher who

5-) What is meant by saying his mind is tied to what his eye sees? (14 kelime)
It means he

6-) In what area are his denials called worthless? (10 kelime)
In matters

7-) How is Shaykh Gilani used as evidence in the passage? (16 kelime)
He is offered as

8-) According to the passage, what happens to the objections of materialist philosophers when compared with the witness of the People of Truth? (9 kelime)
Their objections

9-) What is the meaning of comparing their denials to a mosquito's sound next to thunder? (16 kelime)
It means their denials

CEVAP ANAHTARI

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In subjects like science or art, whose judgment counts as authoritative according to the passage?
The judgment of people who truly belong to that field and understand it from within counts as authoritative.
2-) Does the passage treat fame and learning in general as enough for expert judgment in every area?
No, it says general greatness is not enough without special knowledge of that area.
3-) What does the passage say about accepting the decisions of outsiders?
Their decisions should not be taken as decisive.
4-) Why are some philosophers described as poor judges in spiritual matters?
Because they focus only on the physical world and become distant from spiritual realities.
5-) Why are they said to be unfit for those matters?
Because they are occupied with physical things and become insensitive to spiritual light.
6-) How does that worldview affect their connection to spiritual realities?
It pushes them farther away from spiritual understanding.
7-) What is Shaykh Gilani presented as having achieved?
He is presented as having reached very high spiritual insight, long spiritual progress, and deep understanding of truths of faith.
8-) How is Shaykh Gilani described in a way that strengthens trust in his witness?
He is described as having extraordinary spiritual perception, many years of devotion, and deep certainty about faith.
9-) What does the mention of many hundreds of thousands of truthful people add to the argument?
It adds the strength of a massive, united testimony.

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What main rule does the passage teach about speaking in specialized subjects?
A person should speak with authority only in a field he truly knows.
2-) What happens if someone outside a field gives an opinion about it?
That opinion should not be treated as final.
3-) Can outsiders be counted as part of a field's scholarly agreement?
No, they cannot be counted in that agreement.
4-) What kind of philosopher is especially criticized in the passage?
A philosopher who is deeply attached to material things and cut off from spiritual reality.
5-) What kind of philosopher is presented as especially unreliable?
One who is buried in material concerns and far from spiritual understanding.
6-) What is the problem with intelligence that only trusts what the eye can see?
It cannot properly judge unseen truths.
7-) Why is Shaykh Gilani mentioned?
He is given as an example of a person with great spiritual rank and deep certainty in faith.
8-) What makes Shaykh Gilani an important example in the passage?
He is shown as someone with extraordinary spiritual experience and long practice in the path of truth.
9-) Why does the passage mention philosophers getting lost in tiny parts of the material world?
To show that focusing on small physical details can leave a person unable to grasp greater spiritual truths.

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage say about a person judging a field he is not trained in?
Such a person cannot speak with true authority in that field.
2-) Why can a very accomplished person still be a weak judge in another area?
Because ability in one subject does not automatically transfer to a different one.
3-) In the example about sickness, whose opinion has more value?
The physician's opinion has more value.
4-) What kind of matters are philosophers of a purely material outlook said to judge badly?
They judge unseen and spiritual matters badly.
5-) What kind of worldview makes some philosophers poor judges of spiritual truths?
A worldview trapped in matter and physical appearances.
6-) Who are called the People of Truth in this passage?
They are spiritually advanced truthful believers, including figures such as Shaykh Gilani.
7-) Which important topic is included in their agreement?
The oneness of Allah.
8-) What qualities of Shaykh Gilani are emphasized?
His high spiritual vision, his long devotion, and his deep certainty in faith.
9-) What picture is used at the end to compare the voices of philosophers with the witness of the People of Truth?
Their objections are pictured like a tiny insect's sound being lost in the powerful sound of thunder.

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what condition is needed before someone can give an authoritative judgment in a subject?
The person must be part of that subject and know it as an insider.
2-) What is said about the opinions of people outside that field?
Their opinions are not decisive, even if they are important or learned in other ways.
3-) How does the engineer-doctor example support the main point?
It shows that excellence in engineering does not give someone equal authority in medicine.
4-) Why does even the least important doctor outrank a great engineer in that example?
Because medical knowledge is what matters in diagnosing and curing disease.
5-) Why are such philosophers said to be far from spiritual matters?
Because their attention stays on physical details, so they lose sensitivity to what is beyond matter.
6-) On what subjects does the passage say there is complete agreement among the People of Truth?
On sacred and spiritual matters, especially those connected to Allah's oneness.
7-) What broad agreement exists among the People of Truth?
They are fully agreed on sacred realities and Allah's unity.
8-) What three honors are linked to Shaykh Gilani's witness?
Great spiritual vision, ninety years of progress, and uncovering truths of faith through high levels of certainty.
9-) What is the main comparison in the final sentence meant to make readers feel?
It is meant to show the huge difference between weak denial and powerful spiritual testimony.

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the central message of the Second Matter?
Real authority belongs to qualified people within a field, not outsiders.
2-) What example is used to show the difference between expertise in one field and another?
It compares an engineer and a doctor, showing that even a highly skilled engineer is not as reliable as even a low-ranking doctor in treating illness.
3-) What lesson comes from comparing an engineer with a physician?
The right kind of knowledge matters more than social status or success in another field.
4-) In that comparison, what does the passage teach about expertise?
Specialized knowledge is more important than general fame or brilliance.
5-) In which kinds of matters are such philosophers said to have no real weight?
In non-material and spiritual matters.
6-) What united body of witnesses is mentioned in support of sacred truths?
The many People of Truth who agree on these matters.
7-) Which group is presented as trustworthy in sacred matters?
The People of Truth are presented as trustworthy.
8-) What effect does the agreement of many spiritually insightful people have on the argument?
It shows a strong and united witness in sacred matters.
9-) What does the image of thunder and a mosquito teach about evidence?
Strong, united spiritual evidence overpowers weak objections.

8sinif supreme-sign-p06-2nd-matter-the-criterion-of-scientific-consensus - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage teach about who can speak with authority in science or art?
Only those who truly belong to that field can do so.
2-) What does the passage say about joining the consensus of a science?
Only those who belong to that science can be counted in its learned agreement.
3-) What example is used to make this easier to understand for the reader?
The passage uses the case of an engineer and a doctor dealing with sickness.
4-) What kind of philosopher is criticized in this section?
A philosopher who is fully absorbed in the material side of life.
5-) What is meant by saying his mind is tied to what his eye sees?
It means he only trusts visible, physical things and cannot judge unseen realities well.
6-) In what area are his denials called worthless?
In matters that are beyond matter, such as spiritual truths.
7-) How is Shaykh Gilani used as evidence in the passage?
He is offered as an example of a saintly person with deep spiritual experience and certainty.
8-) According to the passage, what happens to the objections of materialist philosophers when compared with the witness of the People of Truth?
Their objections lose force and seem tiny and weak.
9-) What is the meaning of comparing their denials to a mosquito's sound next to thunder?
It means their denials are too weak to stand against the strong witness of the truthful.