8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 1

1-) According to the passage, what is at the core of unbelief that fights against the truths of Islam? (12 kelime)
It is mainly

2-) What is unbelief made of at its root, according to the passage? (8 kelime)
It is

3-) How can even the denying side of belief still serve truth? (14 kelime)
It can protect

4-) What is unbelief called when there is no acceptance, no admission, and no real judgment? (5 kelime)
It

5-) What kind of unbelief is the discussion mainly concerned with? (12 kelime)
It is concerned

6-) What are the two varieties inside this second group? (15 kelime)
One is simple

7-) What is the second variety within the opposing kind of unbelief? (13 kelime)
It is inwardly

8-) What does the passage mean by saying a judgment is involved here? (15 kelime)
It means the

9-) What kind of denial can actually be shown to be true in some cases? (14 kelime)
Denial about a

10-) What impossible condition would be needed to prove this second type of negation? (16 kelime)
A person would need

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 2

1-) What basic difference does the passage make between unbelief and belief? (15 kelime)
Unbelief is tied

2-) Why can unbelief sometimes look like something positive even though it is not? (21 kelime)
It may seem like a

3-) Why does the passage say unbelief only seems positive sometimes? (17 kelime)
Because people may present

4-) What is the easier form of unbelief mentioned there? (10 kelime)
It is

5-) Why is the first main kind set aside? (12 kelime)
Because the passage

6-) Why is accepting non-existence more serious than non-acceptance? (15 kelime)
Because it is

7-) Which variety includes inner support for denial? (7 kelime)
Accepting

8-) What is the first type of negation mentioned in the passage? (14 kelime)
It is denying

9-) Why is this first type not difficult to establish? (10 kelime)
Because it

10-) What does this teach about huge claims that faith-based truths do not exist at all? (13 kelime)
Such claims are

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 3

1-) What three words best summarize the foundation of unbelief in this passage? (4 kelime)
Denial,

2-) What does it mean that unbelief is related to “non-being”? (13 kelime)
It means unbelief

3-) When can a person’s unbelief be counted in one way as a kind of mistaken knowledge? (19 kelime)
When the person struggles

4-) When does unbelief count as a false judgment rather than mere ignorance? (11 kelime)
When a

5-) How many main kinds of unbelieving convictions are listed? (5 kelime)
Two

6-) What is the first variety under that second kind? (11 kelime)
It is

7-) What is one example of a limited negation mentioned in the passage? (12 kelime)
Saying that something

8-) Which kind of negation is not the main focus of the passage because it can be demonstrated? (16 kelime)
Denying the presence of

9-) What is the second type of negation? (20 kelime)
It is denying broad matters

10-) What kind of ability would someone need to prove that second type of denial? (20 kelime)
The person would need complete

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 4

1-) How does the passage describe the real nature of unbelief that fights Islam? (12 kelime)
It describes it

2-) Why does the passage say unbelief can seem like a kind of affirmation? (15 kelime)
Because some people

3-) In what situation is unbelief considered a wrong kind of knowledge instead of total ignorance? (19 kelime)
When a person forms

4-) What is the first main kind of conviction connected to unbelief? (22 kelime)
It is a false belief

5-) What is the first kind of conviction behind unbelief? (15 kelime)
It is a

6-) What is the second main kind like? (10 kelime)
It actively

7-) What is the second variety under the second kind? (12 kelime)
It is agreeing

8-) Which topics are included in the broad negation that cannot be proven? (15 kelime)
It includes matters

9-) What would someone need in order to prove that broad kind of denial? (16 kelime)
That person would need

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 5

1-) According to the passage, what is the deepest substance of unbelief that struggles against Islam? (10 kelime)
Its deepest

2-) What contrast is made between appearance and reality in unbelief? (20 kelime)
It may look like a

3-) How can a negative part of belief still lead to something positive? (14 kelime)
It can block

4-) Into how many main groups are the convictions behind unbelief divided? (7 kelime)
They

5-) What is the second main kind of unbelief? (16 kelime)
It is the kind

6-) What is the first variety inside this second kind? (9 kelime)
It is

7-) Which part is only a refusal to agree? (7 kelime)
Non-acceptance

8-) What is the first type of negation discussed after that? (15 kelime)
It is denying

9-) What does the passage suggest about people who deny very broad truths without such complete knowledge? (13 kelime)
It suggests their

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 6

1-) What is the passage mainly explaining about unbelief? (17 kelime)
It is explaining the

2-) Why does the passage treat unbelief as something empty at its core? (15 kelime)
Because it is

3-) What must happen before unbelief is treated as an incorrect form of judgment? (15 kelime)
A person must

4-) Which kind of unbelief is said to have no concern with the discussion? (18 kelime)
The kind that keeps

5-) How is the second group described? (14 kelime)
It is the

6-) Why is simple non-acceptance described as a kind of ignorance? (17 kelime)
Because it happens without

7-) What is the second variety inside this second kind? (10 kelime)
It is

8-) Why does committed denial have to support its own claim? (16 kelime)
Because once it becomes

9-) What is the second type of negation? (18 kelime)
It is denying broad

CEVAP ANAHTARI

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what is at the core of unbelief that fights against the truths of Islam?
It is mainly built on denying, not knowing, and rejecting the truth.
2-) What is unbelief made of at its root, according to the passage?
It is made of denial, ignorance, and negation.
3-) How can even the denying side of belief still serve truth?
It can protect truth by rejecting false ideas and pointing to what is real.
4-) What is unbelief called when there is no acceptance, no admission, and no real judgment?
It is called pure ignorance.
5-) What kind of unbelief is the discussion mainly concerned with?
It is concerned with the kind that opposes the truths of belief.
6-) What are the two varieties inside this second group?
One is simple refusal to accept, and the other is accepting non-existence as a conviction.
7-) What is the second variety within the opposing kind of unbelief?
It is inwardly agreeing with non-existence and treating negation like a real position.
8-) What does the passage mean by saying a judgment is involved here?
It means the person has made a decision inwardly and adopted denial as a belief.
9-) What kind of denial can actually be shown to be true in some cases?
Denial about a specific thing in a specific place or direction can be shown.
10-) What impossible condition would be needed to prove this second type of negation?
A person would need all-encompassing vision over the universe, the hereafter, and every stretch of time.

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What basic difference does the passage make between unbelief and belief?
Unbelief is tied to denial and lack, while belief is tied to knowledge and affirmation.
2-) Why can unbelief sometimes look like something positive even though it is not?
It may seem like a firm position, but in reality it is based on rejection and emptiness rather than true knowledge.
3-) Why does the passage say unbelief only seems positive sometimes?
Because people may present it as a position, even though it is really built on rejecting truth.
4-) What is the easier form of unbelief mentioned there?
It is simply refusing to accept or admit the truth.
5-) Why is the first main kind set aside?
Because the passage is not focusing on that type in its argument.
6-) Why is accepting non-existence more serious than non-acceptance?
Because it is not just hesitation or refusal; it is choosing denial as a belief.
7-) Which variety includes inner support for denial?
Accepting non-existence includes inner support for denial.
8-) What is the first type of negation mentioned in the passage?
It is denying that a certain thing exists in one specific place or direction.
9-) Why is this first type not difficult to establish?
Because it is narrow and specific enough to be examined.
10-) What does this teach about huge claims that faith-based truths do not exist at all?
Such claims are not easy to prove and would require impossible total knowledge.

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What three words best summarize the foundation of unbelief in this passage?
Denial, ignorance, and negation.
2-) What does it mean that unbelief is related to “non-being”?
It means unbelief is based on rejection and absence rather than solid truth.
3-) When can a person’s unbelief be counted in one way as a kind of mistaken knowledge?
When the person struggles to treat false negation as if it were something accepted and settled in the mind.
4-) When does unbelief count as a false judgment rather than mere ignorance?
When a person accepts a false denial as a settled conviction.
5-) How many main kinds of unbelieving convictions are listed?
Two main kinds are listed.
6-) What is the first variety under that second kind?
It is not accepting the truth without forming a full judgment.
7-) What is one example of a limited negation mentioned in the passage?
Saying that something is not found in a certain location or direction.
8-) Which kind of negation is not the main focus of the passage because it can be demonstrated?
Denying the presence of a certain thing in a certain place is not the main focus.
9-) What is the second type of negation?
It is denying broad matters of belief and sacred truths connected to the world, creation, the hereafter, and all times.
10-) What kind of ability would someone need to prove that second type of denial?
The person would need complete vision over the whole universe, the unseen life after death, and every part of time.

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) How does the passage describe the real nature of unbelief that fights Islam?
It describes it as rooted in rejecting truth and lacking true knowledge.
2-) Why does the passage say unbelief can seem like a kind of affirmation?
Because some people try to present their rejection as if it were a real conclusion.
3-) In what situation is unbelief considered a wrong kind of knowledge instead of total ignorance?
When a person forms a settled but false conviction and treats denial as if it were an accepted fact.
4-) What is the first main kind of conviction connected to unbelief?
It is a false belief that does not pay attention to the truths of Islam and stays within its own mistaken view.
5-) What is the first kind of conviction behind unbelief?
It is a mistaken private belief that does not take proper notice of Islamic truths.
6-) What is the second main kind like?
It actively argues against and resists the truths of belief.
7-) What is the second variety under the second kind?
It is agreeing inwardly with non-existence and making denial into a conviction.
8-) Which topics are included in the broad negation that cannot be proven?
It includes matters about this world, all beings, the hereafter, and the flow of ages.
9-) What would someone need in order to prove that broad kind of denial?
That person would need unlimited knowledge covering the universe, the next life, and all of time.

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what is the deepest substance of unbelief that struggles against Islam?
Its deepest substance is rejection, lack of knowledge, and negation.
2-) What contrast is made between appearance and reality in unbelief?
It may look like a firm belief on the outside, but inwardly it is based on negation rather than truth.
3-) How can a negative part of belief still lead to something positive?
It can block falsehood and point a person toward a true reality behind it.
4-) Into how many main groups are the convictions behind unbelief divided?
They are divided into two main groups.
5-) What is the second main kind of unbelief?
It is the kind that stands against the truths of belief and tries to oppose them.
6-) What is the first variety inside this second kind?
It is non-acceptance, which means not agreeing with affirmation.
7-) Which part is only a refusal to agree?
Non-acceptance is only a refusal to agree.
8-) What is the first type of negation discussed after that?
It is denying that something exists in a particular place or on a certain side.
9-) What does the passage suggest about people who deny very broad truths without such complete knowledge?
It suggests their denial is not truly established and rests on weak grounds.

8sinif supreme-sign-p07-2nd-matter-types-of-unbelieving-conviction - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the passage mainly explaining about unbelief?
It is explaining the different forms of unbelief and why some kinds of denial cannot be proven.
2-) Why does the passage treat unbelief as something empty at its core?
Because it is based on saying no to truth rather than standing on real certainty.
3-) What must happen before unbelief is treated as an incorrect form of judgment?
A person must actually accept and settle on a false negative claim as a conviction.
4-) Which kind of unbelief is said to have no concern with the discussion?
The kind that keeps to its own false belief and does not directly enter the argument being examined.
5-) How is the second group described?
It is the group that actively resists and argues against the truths of belief.
6-) Why is simple non-acceptance described as a kind of ignorance?
Because it happens without a real settled judgment and is more like not knowing than proving anything.
7-) What is the second variety inside this second kind?
It is accepting non-existence and holding denial in the heart.
8-) Why does committed denial have to support its own claim?
Because once it becomes a chosen belief, it tries to justify the side it has taken.
9-) What is the second type of negation?
It is denying broad sacred teachings that concern all beings, this life, the next life, and different times.