## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 1

1-) What happens to trees, roots, and animals in spring according to the passage? (12 kelime)
They are brought

2-) How does spring serve as evidence for a greater rising after death? (16 kelime)
It shows many repeated

3-) What happens in place of the plants and animals from the earlier spring? (10 kelime)
New ones

4-) What idea is shown by the return of similar living things year after year? (14 kelime)
It shows that

5-) The passage compares this renewal to what kind of public display? (14 kelime)
It compares it

6-) What is being made known through that “announcement”? (11 kelime)
The record

7-) Does the passage describe spring as random or purposeful? Explain. (15 kelime)
Purposeful, because the

8-) What main theme of faith is strengthened by this springtime example? (5 kelime)
Belief

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 2

1-) Which season is the focus of this passage? (1 kelime)

2-) What three kinds of living things are mentioned as returning to life? (4 kelime)
Trees,

3-) How closely do they return compared to how they were before? (8 kelime)
They return

4-) About how many signs of resurrection are said to appear in spring? (3 kelime)

5-) Are the new plants and animals completely different from the earlier ones or similar to them? (8 kelime)
They are

6-) What does the passage suggest is being shown again when these living things return? (12 kelime)
The lives, actions,

7-) Why might the passage mention such a huge number of examples? (11 kelime)
To show

8-) How does the image of “pages” help explain the return of living things? (20 kelime)
It gives the idea that

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 3

1-) What change takes place in nature during spring in this passage? (10 kelime)
Dead living

2-) Why are these spring events called proofs? (11 kelime)
Because they

3-) What is special about the way trees, roots, and animals return? (8 kelime)
They come

4-) What replaces some of the previous spring's creatures? (8 kelime)
New plants

5-) What do these replacements help "publish," in meaning? (13 kelime)
They help show

6-) What comparison is used to explain this showing again? (12 kelime)
It is compared

7-) Is the focus here only on one creature or on many forms of life? (7 kelime)
It

8-) State the main idea of the passage in one sentence. (19 kelime)
Spring brings back life

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 4

1-) According to the passage, what happens to dead roots in spring? (5 kelime)
They

2-) Besides roots, what other two examples are named? (3 kelime)

3-) What does the passage say these spring renewals provide? (9 kelime)
Many examples

4-) How many such signs are mentioned? (3 kelime)

5-) What happens when earlier plants and animals do not return in the exact same individuals? (10 kelime)
Others very

6-) What is similar between the earlier creatures and the later ones? (9 kelime)
Their form

7-) What is meant by the idea that their deeds and duties are shown again? (12 kelime)
The new life

8-) What does the comparison to a public notice help the reader imagine? (16 kelime)
It helps the reader

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 5

1-) What season brings living things back after they seemed dead? (1 kelime)

2-) In what way do the revived things return? (9 kelime)
They return

3-) What larger belief does this repeated return point toward? (9 kelime)
It points

4-) Why does the passage speak of many examples instead of just one? (12 kelime)
Because the repeated

5-) What happens to creatures from one spring to the next? (10 kelime)
Similar ones

6-) The passage mentions “deeds and functions.” What does that mean in simple language? (12 kelime)
It means the

7-) How are those roles shown again? (12 kelime)
They appear again

8-) What relationship does the passage make between the earlier spring and the later spring? (12 kelime)
The later spring

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 6

1-) What natural event is used in the passage to teach a lesson about faith? (9 kelime)
The coming

2-) Which living things are specifically named as returning to life? (4 kelime)
Trees,

3-) How exact is their return described to be? (8 kelime)
It is

4-) What do these many returns become for the reader? (7 kelime)
They

5-) What happens when one set of plants and animals is gone? (10 kelime)
Similar ones

6-) What does that continuing pattern reveal? (13 kelime)
It reveals that

7-) Why is the image of pages being displayed a helpful comparison? (16 kelime)
It suggests that creation

8-) Summarize the passage in a short statement. (15 kelime)
Spring’s repeated revival

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What happens to trees, roots, and animals in spring according to the passage?
They are brought back to life in the same form as before.
2-) How does spring serve as evidence for a greater rising after death?
It shows many repeated examples of life returning after death, which points to a greater resurrection.
3-) What happens in place of the plants and animals from the earlier spring?
New ones are created that are very similar to them.
4-) What idea is shown by the return of similar living things year after year?
It shows that their lives and works are displayed again in a renewed way.
5-) The passage compares this renewal to what kind of public display?
It compares it to something like a public announcement that shows what came before.
6-) What is being made known through that “announcement”?
The record of the previous spring’s creatures and what they did.
7-) Does the passage describe spring as random or purposeful? Explain.
Purposeful, because the return of life is presented as meaningful proof and a clear sign.
8-) What main theme of faith is strengthened by this springtime example?
Belief in resurrection after death.

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) Which season is the focus of this passage?
Spring.
2-) What three kinds of living things are mentioned as returning to life?
Trees, roots, and animals.
3-) How closely do they return compared to how they were before?
They return in the same way as before.
4-) About how many signs of resurrection are said to appear in spring?
Hundreds of thousands.
5-) Are the new plants and animals completely different from the earlier ones or similar to them?
They are very similar to the earlier ones.
6-) What does the passage suggest is being shown again when these living things return?
The lives, actions, and duties of the beings from the earlier spring.
7-) Why might the passage mention such a huge number of examples?
To show that the evidence is abundant and hard to deny.
8-) How does the image of “pages” help explain the return of living things?
It gives the idea that the world displays living beings again as if their record is being opened and shown.

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What change takes place in nature during spring in this passage?
Dead living things are revived, and similar new life appears.
2-) Why are these spring events called proofs?
Because they give visible evidence that life can return after death.
3-) What is special about the way trees, roots, and animals return?
They come back just as they were before.
4-) What replaces some of the previous spring's creatures?
New plants and animals that closely match them.
5-) What do these replacements help "publish," in meaning?
They help show again the story and work of the earlier living beings.
6-) What comparison is used to explain this showing again?
It is compared to making something known publicly, like a posted notice.
7-) Is the focus here only on one creature or on many forms of life?
It is on many forms of life.
8-) State the main idea of the passage in one sentence.
Spring brings back life in such a repeated and orderly way that it serves as strong evidence for resurrection.

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) According to the passage, what happens to dead roots in spring?
They come back to life.
2-) Besides roots, what other two examples are named?
Trees and animals.
3-) What does the passage say these spring renewals provide?
Many examples and signs that support belief in resurrection.
4-) How many such signs are mentioned?
Hundreds of thousands.
5-) What happens when earlier plants and animals do not return in the exact same individuals?
Others very much like them are created in their place.
6-) What is similar between the earlier creatures and the later ones?
Their form and pattern of life are closely alike.
7-) What is meant by the idea that their deeds and duties are shown again?
The new life reflects and continues the pattern of the earlier life.
8-) What does the comparison to a public notice help the reader imagine?
It helps the reader imagine that the past is being displayed clearly for others to see.

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What season brings living things back after they seemed dead?
Spring.
2-) In what way do the revived things return?
They return in the same form they had before.
3-) What larger belief does this repeated return point toward?
It points toward the reality of the final resurrection.
4-) Why does the passage speak of many examples instead of just one?
Because the repeated pattern across many living things makes the proof stronger.
5-) What happens to creatures from one spring to the next?
Similar ones are brought forward again in the next spring.
6-) The passage mentions “deeds and functions.” What does that mean in simple language?
It means the roles they carried out and the way they lived.
7-) How are those roles shown again?
They appear again through the similar life forms that come after them.
8-) What relationship does the passage make between the earlier spring and the later spring?
The later spring reflects and repeats the patterns of the earlier one.

## 8sinif supreme-sign-p65-the-universal-testimony-of-the-cosmos-18th-degree-1st-truth-the-proof-of-contingency - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What natural event is used in the passage to teach a lesson about faith?
The coming of spring and the return of life.
2-) Which living things are specifically named as returning to life?
Trees, roots, and animals.
3-) How exact is their return described to be?
It is described as matching their earlier state.
4-) What do these many returns become for the reader?
They become signs and evidence of resurrection.
5-) What happens when one set of plants and animals is gone?
Similar ones are created and given life in their place.
6-) What does that continuing pattern reveal?
It reveals that life is being renewed in a deliberate and meaningful way.
7-) Why is the image of pages being displayed a helpful comparison?
It suggests that creation shows a record openly, as if one season's story is presented again.
8-) Summarize the passage in a short statement.
Spring's repeated revival of life is presented as a clear sign that resurrection is real.