

lisans supreme-sign-p09-2nd-abyss-and-the-means-for-escaping-1st-matter-allahu-akbar-sacred-tradition-and-jawshan-as-veils-of-grandeur-and-sublimity - Set 1

1-) What repeated phrase from Islamic worship is highlighted at the beginning of the passage, and what central idea does it emphasize? (12 kelime)

The repeated phrase

2-) Which regular acts of worship are named as places where Allah's greatness is openly proclaimed? (14 kelime)

The call to

3-) Besides formal worship, what two additional sources are used in the passage to support this message? (9 kelime)

A sacred

4-) What is the role of the supplication from Jawshan al-Kabir in this passage? (19 kelime)

It gives a series

5-) According to the supplication, what are the limits of human beings in praising Allah? (12 kelime)

Human beings cannot

6-) What does the passage teach about the power of human perception and reason before Allah's perfection? (11 kelime)

It teaches

7-) What does the passage say about the limits of sight and thought in relation to Allah? (15 kelime)

It says that

8-) If Allah cannot be fully grasped, how does the passage say people still encounter evidence of Him? (13 kelime)

People encounter evidence

9-) Why does the supplication end with a plea for rescue from the Fire? (16 kelime)

Because recognition of Allah's

10-) What conclusion does the passage draw from all these examples? (11 kelime)

It concludes

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1-) What shared theme runs through the call to prayer, the prayer itself, the sacred saying, and the supplication mentioned in the passage? (11 kelime)

They all

2-) How does the passage use everyday Muslim worship to make its point? (20 kelime)

It points to familiar acts

3-) Why does the passage draw from both public worship and personal supplication? (14 kelime)

It shows that

4-) What kind of relationship between Allah and creation is stressed in the lines from the supplication? (14 kelime)

They stress that

5-) What does the passage reveal about the human ability to fully praise Allah? (11 kelime)

It reveals

6-) What human faculties are shown to be limited before Allah's reality? (12 kelime)

Sight, understanding, thought,

7-) Why is the statement that Allah's signs appear in everything important in this passage? (18 kelime)

It shows that although

8-) How does the plea for protection from the Fire shape the tone of the passage? (14 kelime)

It gives the

9-) How would you explain the phrase “necessary veil” in simple terms? (20 kelime)

It means Allah’s greatness is

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1-) What is the passage trying to prove by gathering examples from worship, sacred tradition, and supplication? (17 kelime)

It is trying to

2-) What is the effect of hearing this message repeatedly in worship? (14 kelime)

It shapes the

3-) According to the sacred saying mentioned in the passage, how are grandeur and sublimity presented? (14 kelime)

They are presented

4-) What does the supplication teach about the existence of any rival rule alongside Allah's rule? (13 kelime)

It teaches that

5-) How does the passage describe the limits of people and creatures in speaking about Allah? (17 kelime)

It describes them as

6-) What does the passage indicate about creation's ability to fully describe Allah's glory? (10 kelime)

Creation cannot

7-) What does the statement about Allah's decree teach about human power? (14 kelime)

It teaches that

8-) How does the passage combine transcendence and evidence at the same time? (16 kelime)

It says Allah is

9-) How does the passage connect Allah's transcendence with His signs in the world? (17 kelime)

It shows that even

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1-) What core attribute of Allah is repeated across the examples in the passage? (8 kelime)

His supreme

2-) Which recurring statement in worship is used as the clearest example of this idea? (12 kelime)

The clearest example

3-) How does the sacred saying deepen the meaning of divine greatness? (12 kelime)

It presents greatness

4-) What does the supplication reveal about Allah's kingdom? (10 kelime)

It reveals

5-) What does the supplication say about creation's ability to describe Allah's glory? (7 kelime)

It

6-) How does the passage balance Allah's hiddenness and His nearness? (15 kelime)

It shows that

7-) What does the line about Allah's signs being manifest in everything contribute to the argument? (23 kelime)

It shows that Allah is

8-) What spiritual response appears at the end of the supplication? (9 kelime)

A plea

9-) Does the passage present divine greatness as something occasional or constant in Islam? Explain briefly. (16 kelime)

It presents it as

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1-) What message about Allah is repeatedly announced in Islamic worship according to the passage? (8 kelime)

The message

2-) What is the main point of mentioning these repeated religious expressions together? (17 kelime)

The point is to

3-) What lesson comes from the sacred saying about grandeur and sublimity belonging to Allah? (15 kelime)

The lesson is

4-) What truth is taught by the statement that no kingdom exists apart from Allah's kingdom? (12 kelime)

It teaches that

5-) What does the passage suggest about human ability to fully count Allah's praise? (9 kelime)

Human beings

6-) What does the passage say about the reach of vision, understanding, and thought? (12 kelime)

It says they

7-) Where does the passage say Allah's signs can be seen? (6 kelime)

They

8-) What does the passage teach about Allah's decree and the servants' power before it? (10 kelime)
It teaches

9-) What final idea ties together all the examples in the passage? (14 kelime)
They all support

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1-) What major idea does the passage support through examples from worship and supplication? (15 kelime)

It supports the

2-) What does the phrase declaring Allah to be the greatest do to a believer's understanding of Allah? (17 kelime)

It trains the believer

3-) What does the sacred saying contribute that the repeated worship phrases alone do not fully show? (17 kelime)

It adds a direct

4-) What does the supplication say about Allah's praise in relation to His servants? (11 kelime)

It says

5-) What does the passage imply about human imagination and intellect in relation to Allah's essence and attributes? (16 kelime)

They are limited and

6-) According to the passage, what is beyond the reach of sight, thought, and understanding? (10 kelime)

Allah's perfection,

7-) How does the passage prevent someone from thinking that Allah is hidden in a way that leaves no evidence? (10 kelime)

It states

8-) In this passage, what does a “necessary veil” mean about grandeur and sublimity? (24 kelime)

It means divine majesty is so

9-) What is meant by saying that grandeur and sublimity are a necessary veil? (20 kelime)

It means Allah’s majesty is

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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1-) What repeated phrase from Islamic worship is highlighted at the beginning of the passage, and what central idea does it emphasize? The repeated phrase is the takbir, and it emphasizes Allah's supreme greatness.

2-) Which regular acts of worship are named as places where Allah's greatness is openly proclaimed?

The call to prayer, the daily prayers, and many other religious practices are named.

3-) Besides formal worship, what two additional sources are used in the passage to support this message?

A sacred saying and a prophetic supplication are used.

4-) What is the role of the supplication from Jawshan al-Kabir in this passage?

It gives a series of praises that stress how far above creation Allah is in power, perfection, and majesty.

5-) According to the supplication, what are the limits of human beings in praising Allah?

Human beings cannot fully measure or complete the praise due to Him.

6-) What does the passage teach about the power of human perception and reason before Allah's perfection?

It teaches that they are too limited to fully grasp it.

7-) What does the passage say about the limits of sight and thought in relation to Allah?

It says that sight cannot reach His perfection and thought cannot fully grasp His greatness.

8-) If Allah cannot be fully grasped, how does the passage say people still encounter evidence of Him?

People encounter evidence of Him through His signs, which appear throughout all things.

9-) Why does the supplication end with a plea for rescue from the Fire? Because recognition of Allah's majesty leads the servant to seek

protection, mercy, and salvation from Him.

10-) What conclusion does the passage draw from all these examples?
It concludes that grandeur and sublimity act as a necessary veil.

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1-) What shared theme runs through the call to prayer, the prayer itself, the sacred saying, and the supplication mentioned in the passage? They all center on Allah's greatness, majesty, and exaltedness above creation.

2-) How does the passage use everyday Muslim worship to make its point?

It points to familiar acts of worship to show that belief in Allah's greatness is constantly reinforced in Muslim life.

3-) Why does the passage draw from both public worship and personal supplication?

It shows that this understanding appears in both communal religious practice and intimate prayer.

4-) What kind of relationship between Allah and creation is stressed in the lines from the supplication?

They stress that Allah is far beyond creation, while creation remains limited and dependent.

5-) What does the passage reveal about the human ability to fully praise Allah?

It reveals that people cannot fully enumerate or complete His praise.

6-) What human faculties are shown to be limited before Allah's reality?

Sight, understanding, thought, and human description are all shown to be limited.

7-) Why is the statement that Allah's signs appear in everything important in this passage?

It shows that although Allah's majesty is beyond full understanding, His existence and activity are evident throughout creation.

8-) How does the plea for protection from the Fire shape the tone of the passage?

It gives the passage a tone of humility, dependence, and urgent turning to Allah.

9-) How would you explain the phrase “necessary veil” in simple terms?

It means Allah’s greatness is so overwhelming that it naturally keeps His full reality beyond the reach of limited creation.

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1-) What is the passage trying to prove by gathering examples from worship, sacred tradition, and supplication?

It is trying to prove that divine majesty and exaltedness are essential truths recognized across Islamic devotion.

2-) What is the effect of hearing this message repeatedly in worship? It shapes the believer to see Allah as above all limits, rivals, and comparisons.

3-) According to the sacred saying mentioned in the passage, how are grandeur and sublimity presented?

They are presented as belonging uniquely to Allah and as signs of His majesty.

4-) What does the supplication teach about the existence of any rival rule alongside Allah's rule?

It teaches that there is no true rival authority or kingdom beside His.

5-) How does the passage describe the limits of people and creatures in speaking about Allah?

It describes them as unable to fully count His praise or fully describe His glory and qualities.

6-) What does the passage indicate about creation's ability to fully describe Allah's glory?

Creation cannot fully describe His glory as it truly deserves.

7-) What does the statement about Allah's decree teach about human power?

It teaches that human beings do not have the power to overturn His ruling.

8-) How does the passage combine transcendence and evidence at the same time?

It says Allah is beyond full human grasp, yet His signs are plainly present throughout creation.

9-) How does the passage connect Allah's transcendence with His signs in the world?

It shows that even though Allah is beyond full human comprehension, His signs are visible throughout everything.

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1-) What core attribute of Allah is repeated across the examples in the passage?

His supreme greatness and majesty are repeated throughout.

2-) Which recurring statement in worship is used as the clearest example of this idea?

The clearest example is the repeated declaration that Allah is the greatest.

3-) How does the sacred saying deepen the meaning of divine greatness?

It presents greatness and majesty as qualities especially associated with Allah alone.

4-) What does the supplication reveal about Allah's kingdom?

It reveals that His kingdom is unmatched and without equal.

5-) What does the supplication say about creation's ability to describe Allah's glory?

It says creation cannot adequately describe it.

6-) How does the passage balance Allah's hiddenness and His nearness?

It shows that His full reality is beyond grasp, yet His signs are present everywhere.

7-) What does the line about Allah's signs being manifest in everything contribute to the argument?

It shows that Allah is not absent from the world; His signs are evident everywhere even if His full reality is beyond comprehension.

8-) What spiritual response appears at the end of the supplication?

A plea for safety and deliverance from the Fire.

9-) Does the passage present divine greatness as something occasional or constant in Islam? Explain briefly.

It presents it as constant, because it appears again and again in worship and devotional language.

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1-) What message about Allah is repeatedly announced in Islamic worship according to the passage?

The message is that Allah is supremely great.

2-) What is the main point of mentioning these repeated religious expressions together?

The point is to show that divine greatness and majesty are basic and constant themes in Islam.

3-) What lesson comes from the sacred saying about grandeur and sublimity belonging to Allah?

The lesson is that these qualities belong to Allah in a unique and supreme way.

4-) What truth is taught by the statement that no kingdom exists apart from Allah's kingdom?

It teaches that all real authority and sovereignty belong to Him alone.

5-) What does the passage suggest about human ability to fully count Allah's praise?

Human beings cannot fully count or exhaust His praise.

6-) What does the passage say about the reach of vision, understanding, and thought?

It says they all fall short before Allah's perfection, attributes, and greatness.

7-) Where does the passage say Allah's signs can be seen?

They can be seen in everything.

8-) What does the passage teach about Allah's decree and the servants' power before it?

It teaches that His servants cannot turn back His decree.

9-) What final idea ties together all the examples in the passage?

They all support the conclusion that divine grandeur and sublimity form a necessary veil.

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1-) What major idea does the passage support through examples from worship and supplication?

It supports the idea that Allah's majesty and exalted greatness are fundamental realities in Islam.

2-) What does the phrase declaring Allah to be the greatest do to a believer's understanding of Allah?

It trains the believer to recognize that Allah is above everything else in rank, power, and worth.

3-) What does the sacred saying contribute that the repeated worship phrases alone do not fully show?

It adds a direct statement that greatness and majesty belong to Allah in a uniquely exalted way.

4-) What does the supplication say about Allah's praise in relation to His servants?

It says His servants cannot fully number or exhaust His praise.

5-) What does the passage imply about human imagination and intellect in relation to Allah's essence and attributes?

They are limited and cannot fully reach or contain the reality of His being and qualities.

6-) According to the passage, what is beyond the reach of sight, thought, and understanding?

Allah's perfection, greatness, and attributes are beyond their full reach.

7-) How does the passage prevent someone from thinking that Allah is hidden in a way that leaves no evidence?

It states that His signs are visible in all things.

8-) In this passage, what does a "necessary veil" mean about grandeur and sublimity?

It means divine majesty is so immense that it stands as a fitting covering that protects Allah's reality from being reduced to human-level understanding.

9-) What is meant by saying that grandeur and sublimity are a

necessary veil?

It means Allah's majesty is so immense that it necessarily stands between His reality and the limited grasp of creation.