

lisans 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 are mentioned as having supported these two ideas with many proofs? (11 kelime)

Scholars of

3-) What observation about the world is used as a starting point for the argument? (10 kelime)

The world

4-) How does the passage move from constant change to the conclusion that the world is not eternal in itself? (23 kelime)

Since things keep changing and

5-) If the world is brought into existence, what further conclusion does the passage draw? (5 kelime)

It

6-) How does the passage describe a thing whose existence and non-existence are equally possible? (10 kelime)

It describes

7-) What assumption about the world is rejected by saying it cannot be uncreated? (17 kelime)

The passage rejects the

8-) How would the passage classify the world: necessary or contingent?

Explain briefly. (15 kelime)
Contingent, because it

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 2

1-) What is being introduced by the heading at the start of the marked passage? (8 kelime)

The first

2-) What two truths are included in that first major truth? (3 kelime)

3-) Why are scholars and sages mentioned at the beginning? (16 kelime)

To show that these

4-) What feature of the world is directly visible and important to the argument? (4 kelime)

Ongoing

5-) According to the passage, why does change in the world matter so much? (16 kelime)

It shows that the

6-) What does the passage say must exist if the world has been made? (4 kelime)

A

7-) What does it mean when a thing has no reason within itself that makes existence more fitting than non-existence? (11 kelime)

It means

8-) Does the passage present these ideas as random opinions or as reasoned conclusions? (7 kelime)

As

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3

1-) In this passage, what does createdness mean in simple terms? (20 kelime)

It means that the world

2-) In this passage, what does contingency mean in simple terms? (24 kelime)

It means a thing does not

3-) What evidence from everyday reality is used to argue for createdness? (11 kelime)

The fact

4-) Why does the passage connect being subject to change with being temporary? (17 kelime)

Because what changes is

5-) After concluding that the world is made, what logical step comes next? (7 kelime)

The

6-) How does the passage define a being that is not necessary? (19 kelime)

It is a being

7-) If something were necessary and eternal, what would be different about it from contingent things? (13 kelime)

Its existence would

8-) Why would such a thing not be eternal according to the passage?
(14 kelime)

Because what depends

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4

1-) What are readers told has been established with countless proofs?
(6 kelime)

The

2-) Who is said to have established these truths? (8 kelime)
Experts in

3-) What two processes in the world are pointed out as signs? (3 kelime)

4-) What conclusion is drawn from the fact that the world is always changing? (7 kelime)
That

5-) What conclusion follows from saying the world is created? (8 kelime)
That there

6-) What result is reached if no such inner reason is found? (10 kelime)
The thing

7-) What does the phrase about existence and non-existence being equally possible tell us about created things? (12 kelime)
It tells us

8-) What kind of relationship is implied between the Maker and the world? (9 kelime)
The world

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 5

1-) What is the first truth built on in this passage? (10 kelime)

It is

2-) What simple fact about the universe is treated as undeniable here?

(12 kelime)

Things in the

3-) Why does the passage say the world cannot be uncreated? (10

kelime)

Because its

4-) According to the passage, what must we affirm once we accept that the world is created? (5 kelime)

We

5-) What does the passage imply about anything that could either exist or not exist? (13 kelime)

Its existence is

6-) What false idea about the world is being challenged in this passage?

(12 kelime)

The idea that

7-) How would you explain the passage to a classmate in plain language? (19 kelime)

Since the world keeps

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

argument? (25 kelime)

Createdness shows the world was brought

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6

1-) What is the title of the section in the marked passage? (2 kelime)

2-) Which two concepts make up this first truth? (3 kelime)

3-) What kinds of Muslim thinkers are named as supporting these concepts? (7 kelime)

Theologians

4-) What visible condition of the world serves as evidence in the passage? (10 kelime)

The fact

5-) What does the passage conclude about the world because of that condition? (13 kelime)

It concludes that

6-) What must exist if there is a made world? (4 kelime)

A

7-) What does the passage mean by saying that existence and non-existence can be equally possible for a thing? (20 kelime)

It means the thing does

CEVAP ANAHTARI

lisans 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 are mentioned as having supported these two ideas with many proofs?

Scholars of theology and principles of religion, along with Muslim sages.

3-) What observation about the world is used as a starting point for the argument?

The world and the things in it are always changing.

4-) How does the passage move from constant change to the conclusion that the world is not eternal in itself?

Since things keep changing and passing away, the world is understood to be temporary and brought into existence rather than everlasting by itself.

5-) If the world is brought into existence, what further conclusion does the passage draw?

It must have a Maker.

6-) How does the passage describe a thing whose existence and non-existence are equally possible?

It describes that thing as not necessary and not eternal.

7-) What assumption about the world is rejected by saying it cannot be uncreated?

The passage rejects the idea that the world has always existed on its own without being made.

8-) How would the passage classify the world: necessary or contingent? Explain briefly.

Contingent, because it changes and does not carry the reason for its existence within itself.

lisans 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 at the start of the marked passage?

The first major truth in the larger argument.

2-) What two truths are included in that first major truth?

Createdness and contingency.

3-) Why are scholars and sages mentioned at the beginning?

To show that these ideas have been carefully established by learned Muslim thinkers through many proofs.

4-) What feature of the world is directly visible and important to the argument?

Ongoing change and transformation.

5-) According to the passage, why does change in the world matter so much?

It shows that the world is not self-subsisting or everlasting in itself, but temporary and made.

6-) What does the passage say must exist if the world has been made?
A Maker must exist.

7-) What does it mean when a thing has no reason within itself that makes existence more fitting than non-existence?

It means the thing is dependent and possible rather than necessary.

8-) Does the passage present these ideas as random opinions or as reasoned conclusions?

As reasoned conclusions supported by many proofs.

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In this passage, what does createdness mean in simple terms?

It means that the world and things in it were brought into existence and are not eternal on their own.

2-) In this passage, what does contingency mean in simple terms?

It means a thing does not have to exist by itself and could just as well not exist unless something else gives it existence.

3-) What evidence from everyday reality is used to argue for createdness?

The fact that things in the world undergo change and alteration.

4-) Why does the passage connect being subject to change with being temporary?

Because what changes is not presented as fixed and self-existing forever, but as something passing through states.

5-) After concluding that the world is made, what logical step comes next?

The existence of a Maker is affirmed.

6-) How does the passage define a being that is not necessary?

It is a being whose existence is not required by its own essence and whose non-existence is also possible.

7-) If something were necessary and eternal, what would be different about it from contingent things?

Its existence would belong to it essentially and would not depend on another.

8-) Why would such a thing not be eternal according to the passage?

Because what depends on another for existing is not everlasting by its own essence.

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What are readers told has been established with countless proofs?

The truths of createdness and contingency.

2-) Who is said to have established these truths?

Experts in Islamic theology and Muslim wise men.

3-) What two processes in the world are pointed out as signs?

Change and transformation.

4-) What conclusion is drawn from the fact that the world is always changing?

That the world is temporary and created.

5-) What conclusion follows from saying the world is created?

That there is a Creator who made it.

6-) What result is reached if no such inner reason is found?

The thing is judged not to be necessary or eternal.

7-) What does the phrase about existence and non-existence being equally possible tell us about created things?

It tells us they are dependent and do not exist by themselves.

8-) What kind of relationship is implied between the Maker and the world?

The world depends on the Maker for its existence.

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

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

It is built on the ideas of createdness and contingency.

2-) What simple fact about the universe is treated as undeniable here?

Things in the world do not remain the same; they undergo change.

3-) Why does the passage say the world cannot be uncreated?

Because its ongoing changes show that it is not self-eternal.

4-) According to the passage, what must we affirm once we accept that the world is created?

We must affirm a Maker.

5-) What does the passage imply about anything that could either exist or not exist?

Its existence is possible, not necessary, and it depends on something beyond itself.

6-) What false idea about the world is being challenged in this passage?

The idea that the world exists forever by itself without a creator.

7-) How would you explain the passage to a classmate in plain language?

Since the world keeps changing and cannot explain its own existence, it must have been made by a Creator.

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

Createdness shows the world was brought into being, and contingency shows it could not have existed by itself, so both point to a necessary Creator.

lisans supreme-sign-p63-1st-truth-a-summary-of-the-proofs-of-createdness-and-contingency - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

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

First Truth.

2-) Which two concepts make up this first truth?

Createdness and contingency.

3-) What kinds of Muslim thinkers are named as supporting these concepts?

Theologians and sages within the Islamic tradition.

4-) What visible condition of the world serves as evidence in the passage?

The fact that everything is subject to change and alteration.

5-) What does the passage conclude about the world because of that condition?

It concludes that the world is passing and made, not eternal in itself.

6-) What must exist if there is a made world?

A Maker must exist.

7-) What does the passage mean by saying that existence and non-existence can be equally possible for a thing?

It means the thing does not have built-in necessity and could fail to exist unless something else gives it existence.