lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 1

1-) In the passage, how does affirmation differ from negation in the way support is formed? (32 kelime)
Affirmation leads to one shared conclusion, so separate

2-) Why does the passage say the large number of deniers should not trouble a believer? (21 kelime)
Their numbers do not create

3-) What harmful effect did European philosophical denials have in this passage? (16 kelime)
They planted doubt in

4-) According to the passage, what was destroyed when certainty in faith was lost? (7 kelime)
Their

5-) How is death presented by deniers in a way that harms people spiritually? (16 kelime)
Instead of seeing death

6-) What role does the grave play in the emotional world of the denier in this passage? (14 kelime)
It becomes a

7-) What does the passage want the reader to realize about faith after describing death and the grave this way? (19 kelime)
It wants the reader

8-) What kind of contrast is being made between the believer and the denier? (19 kelime)
The believer has certainty,

9-) How does the phrase about each person’s own opinion help explain the weakness of negation? (25 kelime)
It shows that denial often rests

10-) What is the main message of the whole passage? (31 kelime)
False denial may look powerful because many

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 2

1-) What is the basic conclusion given at the start of the passage about affirmation? (14 kelime)
All true affirmations

2-) What is the basic conclusion given about negation? (14 kelime)
Negation is fragmented

3-) Why are separate denials unable to combine into one strong case? (20 kelime)
Each one comes from a

4-) Based on this reasoning, what should a believer think about the seeming majority of unbelievers? (12 kelime)
A believer should

5-) What does the passage say must be protected in a believer? (10 kelime)
Firm inner

6-) Who is described as having spread doubt in this age? (10 kelime)
Philosophers from

7-) Which people were especially affected by those doubts? (10 kelime)
People who

8-) What change in the meaning of death does the passage criticize? (16 kelime)
It criticizes turning death

9-) How does the passage describe the grave from the denier’s point of view? (13 kelime)
It is pictured

10-) If someone accepted the teaching of this passage, how would that person view faith? (18 kelime)
That person would see

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 3

1-) In this passage, what makes affirmation stronger than negation? (18 kelime)
Affirmation is stronger because

2-) What makes negation weaker even when many people hold it? (17 kelime)
It stays weak because

3-) What mistaken impression about unbelief does the passage correct? (16 kelime)
It corrects the idea

4-) What practical advice is given regarding the faith of a believer? (10 kelime)
One should

5-) How does the passage describe the influence of certain modern denials on some people? (11 kelime)
Those denials

6-) What deep loss follows that collapse, according to the passage? (9 kelime)
They lose

7-) How do deniers reinterpret the daily reality of human death? (12 kelime)
They strip it

8-) Why is this reinterpretation so serious in the passage's view? (11 kelime)
Because it

9-) What emotional condition results from seeing the grave in the way described here? (8 kelime)
A person

10-) Summarize the connection the passage makes between faith and life itself. (23 kelime)
Faith is shown not as

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 4

1-) What does the passage mean by saying the result of affirmation is one? (15 kelime)
It means true

2-) What does it mean that negation is multiple? (17 kelime)
It means denials differ

3-) How does this difference affect the value of many unbelievers opposing faith? (17 kelime)
Their opposition may look

4-) What responsibility is implied toward someone who already believes? (11 kelime)
Their faith

5-) What source of doubt is mentioned as especially influential in this age? (9 kelime)
The skeptical

6-) What kind of people are said to have been damaged by these denials? (12 kelime)
People who were

7-) How is death emptied of meaning by denial? (12 kelime)
Denial removes the

8-) What image is used to show the psychological burden of the grave for a denier? (13 kelime)
The grave is

9-) What effect does that outlook have on everyday living? (13 kelime)
It fills life

10-) After laying out this contrast, what final lesson does the passage press on the reader? (22 kelime)
It urges the reader to

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 5

1-) What two opposite patterns of thinking are compared in the passage? (15 kelime)
It compares affirmation,

2-) Why does the passage treat affirmation as mutually strengthening? (18 kelime)
Because when people affirm

3-) Why does the passage treat negation as unable to gain strength from numbers alone? (15 kelime)
Because each denial

4-) What conclusion is drawn from this about the apparent dominance of unbelievers? (12 kelime)
Their visible majority

5-) What should not be disturbed in a person who believes? (11 kelime)
The settled

6-) What intellectual trend is blamed for causing doubt in some people? (8 kelime)
Certain strands

7-) How are the affected people characterized? (12 kelime)
They are portrayed

8-) In the passage, what is lost when death is seen as total annihilation? (12 kelime)
The person loses

9-) How does this worldview affect a person’s relationship with the grave? (17 kelime)
The grave becomes a

10-) What full picture of faith emerges by the end of the passage? (20 kelime)
Faith appears as a life-giving

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 6

1-) How does the passage explain the unity found in affirmation? (20 kelime)
It explains that affirming the

2-) How does the passage explain the disunity found in negation? (22 kelime)
It explains that denial comes

3-) What does this teach about counting the voices of deniers? (14 kelime)
It teaches that

4-) What concern does the passage show for believers living in this age? (15 kelime)
It shows concern

5-) Whose denials are identified as a cause of such doubts? (10 kelime)
The denials

6-) What happened to some people because of those doubts? (16 kelime)
Their certainty in faith

7-) What meaning of death is rejected in the passage? (14 kelime)
The passage rejects

8-) Why is the grave such a heavy image for the denier here? (15 kelime)
Because it stands

9-) What emotional result follows from that understanding of death and the grave? (11 kelime)
It brings

10-) What final value is assigned to faith? (17 kelime)
Faith is presented as

CEVAP ANAHTARI

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 1 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In the passage, how does affirmation differ from negation in the way support is formed?
Affirmation leads to one shared conclusion, so separate affirmations reinforce one another. Negation breaks into many separate claims shaped by each person's own view, so they do not truly strengthen each other.
2-) Why does the passage say the large number of deniers should not trouble a believer?
Their numbers do not create real proof, because their denials are divided and isolated rather than united around one established reality.
3-) What harmful effect did European philosophical denials have in this passage?
They planted doubt in some weak and misled people and damaged the firmness of their faith.
4-) According to the passage, what was destroyed when certainty in faith was lost?
Their hope for everlasting well-being was ruined.
5-) How is death presented by deniers in a way that harms people spiritually?
Instead of seeing death as a transfer from this world, they portray it as total extinction.
6-) What role does the grave play in the emotional world of the denier in this passage?
It becomes a constant source of fear, making life bitter by threatening complete loss.
7-) What does the passage want the reader to realize about faith after describing death and the grave this way?
It wants the reader to see faith as an immense gift and as something essential to a meaningful life.
8-) What kind of contrast is being made between the believer and the denier?
The believer has certainty, hope, and a life given meaning, while the denier faces doubt, dread, and deep sorrow.
9-) How does the phrase about each person's own opinion help explain the weakness of negation?
It shows that denial often rests on private limitation rather than objective certainty, so one person's denial does not merge into a strong shared proof.
10-) What is the main message of the whole passage?
False denial may look powerful because many people repeat it, but it has no solid unity, while faith gives clarity, protection from despair, and the true meaning of life and death.

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 2 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What is the basic conclusion given at the start of the passage about affirmation?
All true affirmations point to a single outcome and therefore back each other up.
2-) What is the basic conclusion given about negation?
Negation is fragmented because each denial is tied to an individual's own limited perspective.
3-) Why are separate denials unable to combine into one strong case?
Each one comes from a different personal claim or assumption, so they remain scattered rather than forming one united proof.
4-) Based on this reasoning, what should a believer think about the seeming majority of unbelievers?
A believer should not treat their numbers as meaningful evidence against faith.
5-) What does the passage say must be protected in a believer?
Firm inner confidence in faith should be guarded from doubt.
6-) Who is described as having spread doubt in this age?
Philosophers from Europe who promoted denial are described that way.
7-) Which people were especially affected by those doubts?
People who were spiritually unfortunate and easily misled were affected.
8-) What change in the meaning of death does the passage criticize?
It criticizes turning death from a departure from worldly life into the idea of permanent nonexistence.
9-) How does the passage describe the grave from the denier's point of view?
It is pictured as an ever-present opening toward destruction, filling life with pain.
10-) If someone accepted the teaching of this passage, how would that person view faith?
That person would see faith as a priceless mercy that gives life meaning, comfort, and protection from despair.

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 3 - CEVAPLAR

1-) In this passage, what makes affirmation stronger than negation?
Affirmation is stronger because it gathers around one reality, allowing multiple witnesses or claims to support one another.
2-) What makes negation weaker even when many people hold it?
It stays weak because each denial stands on its own and depends on the denier's private outlook.
3-) What mistaken impression about unbelief does the passage correct?
It corrects the idea that unbelief becomes convincing merely because many people seem to hold it.
4-) What practical advice is given regarding the faith of a believer?
One should avoid bringing doubt into a believer's settled conviction.
5-) How does the passage describe the influence of certain modern denials on some people?
Those denials confused vulnerable people and caused their certainty to collapse.
6-) What deep loss follows that collapse, according to the passage?
They lose the happiness tied to their eternal future.
7-) How do deniers reinterpret the daily reality of human death?
They strip it of higher meaning and reduce it to simple disappearance.
8-) Why is this reinterpretation so serious in the passage's view?
Because it leaves people facing mortality without hope, mercy, or purpose.
9-) What emotional condition results from seeing the grave in the way described here?
A person lives under ongoing fear and grief.
10-) Summarize the connection the passage makes between faith and life itself.
Faith is shown not as a minor addition to life but as what gives life its meaning, hope, and bearable relationship to death.

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 4 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What does the passage mean by saying the result of affirmation is one?
It means true affirmations converge on the same reality and therefore join together in support.
2-) What does it mean that negation is multiple?
It means denials differ from person to person because they arise from separate viewpoints, assumptions, or limits.
3-) How does this difference affect the value of many unbelievers opposing faith?
Their opposition may look impressive in number, but it lacks the unified force that real proof requires.
4-) What responsibility is implied toward someone who already believes?
Their faith should be protected from unnecessary confusion or shaken confidence.
5-) What source of doubt is mentioned as especially influential in this age?
The skeptical denials of European philosophers are singled out.
6-) What kind of people are said to have been damaged by these denials?
People who were easily deceived and spiritually weak were harmed by them.
7-) How is death emptied of meaning by denial?
Denial removes the idea of transition and recasts death as final obliteration.
8-) What image is used to show the psychological burden of the grave for a denier?
The grave is presented as a constantly open threat hanging over the person.
9-) What effect does that outlook have on everyday living?
It fills life with painful sadness and poisons a person's experience of living.
10-) After laying out this contrast, what final lesson does the passage press on the reader?
It urges the reader to recognize how precious faith is and to understand that it lies at the heart of real life.

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 5 - CEVAPLAR

1-) What two opposite patterns of thinking are compared in the passage?
It compares affirmation, which unites around truth, with negation, which fragments into separate personal denials.
2-) Why does the passage treat affirmation as mutually strengthening?
Because when people affirm what is true, their statements point to the same thing and support each other.
3-) Why does the passage treat negation as unable to gain strength from numbers alone?
Because each denial remains an individual claim shaped by the denier's own belief or outlook.
4-) What conclusion is drawn from this about the apparent dominance of unbelievers?
Their visible majority does not amount to a meaningful case against faith.
5-) What should not be disturbed in a person who believes?
The settled confidence and assurance of faith should not be disturbed.
6-) What intellectual trend is blamed for causing doubt in some people?
Certain strands of European philosophical skepticism are blamed.
7-) How are the affected people characterized?
They are portrayed as unfortunate people who were misled and spiritually harmed.
8-) In the passage, what is lost when death is seen as total annihilation?
The person loses a meaningful understanding of death and falls into hopelessness.
9-) How does this worldview affect a person's relationship with the grave?
The grave becomes a sign of terror and final loss rather than part of a meaningful journey.
10-) What full picture of faith emerges by the end of the passage?
Faith appears as a life-giving blessing that protects the heart from despair and gives death and existence a deeper meaning.

lisans supreme-sign-p05-1st-abyss-1st-matter-in-negation-there-is-no-mutual-support - Set 6 - CEVAPLAR

1-) How does the passage explain the unity found in affirmation?
It explains that affirming the truth leads to one common conclusion, so every true affirmation adds support to the rest.
2-) How does the passage explain the disunity found in negation?
It explains that denial comes in separate forms because each person denies from his own perspective, not from a shared established reality.
3-) What does this teach about counting the voices of deniers?
It teaches that large numbers of deniers should not be mistaken for solid evidence.
4-) What concern does the passage show for believers living in this age?
It shows concern that their faith might be weakened by imported doubts and skeptical ideas.
5-) Whose denials are identified as a cause of such doubts?
The denials associated with European philosophers are identified that way.
6-) What happened to some people because of those doubts?
Their certainty in faith was broken, and with it they lost their path to lasting happiness.
7-) What meaning of death is rejected in the passage?
The passage rejects the claim that death is simply the end of existence forever.
8-) Why is the grave such a heavy image for the denier here?
Because it stands as a constant reminder of what the denier thinks is total destruction.
9-) What emotional result follows from that understanding of death and the grave?
It brings severe sorrow and makes life feel poisoned by fear.
10-) What final value is assigned to faith?
Faith is presented as a tremendous blessing and as the core that gives life its true worth.