

## Mapping Arabic — The Arabic Alphabet

Consonants · vowel marks · Hamza · key symbols

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L00-P1 · Watch the lesson at [ilmhub.org](https://ilmhub.org)

**A gentle reminder:** these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

1. **False** — Arabic has no vowel letters — every letter is a consonant. Vowel sounds are shown by harakat marks.
2. **True** — e.g. أَكْبَرُ. It is Hamzatul Wasl that is dropped mid-speech.
3. **False** — Alif never begins a word and never takes a harakah. An apparent Alif at the start of a word is always Hamza.
4. **c) Kasrah** — a small diagonal line below the letter: بَ = bi.
5. **a) and c)** — the maddah sits over the Alif (آ = Hamzah + long aa); the sukoon is on the laam of آل. The final dammah is single, so there is no tanween.
6. بَ = ba (fathah) · بُ = bu (dammah) · بِ = bi (kasrah) · بْ = b alone (sukoon — no vowel).
7. Hamzatul Qat' is always read and always written. Hamzatul Wasl is read only at the very start of speech; if anything is read before it, it is dropped and the sounds connect — as in the definite article آل.
8. الرَّحْمَنُ — the shaddah on the ر shows the laam of آل assimilating into a Shamsi letter, and the dagger Alif above the meem gives the long aa (Quranic script only).
9. Hamzatul Wasl — it is read only at the start of speech. Because بِ is read before it, the Hamza is dropped and the sounds connect: bismillah, not bi-al-lah.
10. The 120 most frequent words make up over 50% of the Quran, and the 439 words covered in Book One give about 57%. The real challenge is not vocabulary but understanding how words combine — which is what this course teaches.

**Marking:** points shown beside each question

**Total = 25 pts**