



The /k/ sound

There are five ways to spell the /k/ sound

c **k** **-ck** **ch** **-que**

When to use **c**

At the beginning of words followed by short vowel ä,ö,ü or followed by a consonant (e.g. cl)

cat, cot, cup, cod, can, copper, call,
club, clip, clap

In the middle of a word followed by short vowel ä,ö,ü or followed a consonant (usually t)

scat, scamp, scuff, Scott (**skull and skunk are exceptions!**)
act, elect,

At the end of a multi-syllabic word

music, rustic, frolic, manic, panic, frantic

When to use **k**

At the beginning of words followed by short vowel ĭ,ĕ or y

kip, kitten, kiss, kennel, Kyle, kipper

In the middle of a word followed by short vowel ĭ,ĕ or y

skim, sky, skeleton (**skull and skunk are exceptions!**)

/k/ in the middle of split digraph or after a vowel team or a consonant

(split digraph) bike, lake, cake, make, duke, spoke, fluke,
(Vowel team) crook, beak, cloak, soak, week,
(After a consonant) prank, sank, task, mask, flask

When to use **-ck**

At the end of a one-syllable word following a short vowel

back, speck, lock, duck, pluck, muck (also mucky etc..)

When to use **ch**

Not as common, only found in words that come from the Greek language.

chemist, mechanic, chord, character

When to use **-que**

Not as common, only found in words that come from the French language. It is usually at the end of words.

opaque, plaque, technique

Example spelling card once all graphemes have been taught.

/k/

c k -ck ch -que

cup kid
scamp skew
music bike duck chaos