

INVESTIGATORS (Miss Horton & Mrs Karasava)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
MON	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	<i>BREAK</i>	Maths	<i>LUNCH</i>	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Music (up to 1:30)	<i>BREAK</i>	Science (from 1:30)
TUE	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Guided Reading	<i>BREAK</i>	PE (Downstairs)	<i>LUNCH</i>	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	<i>BREAK</i>	Computing
WED (NAT)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Class / Year Assembly	<i>BREAK</i>	PE (Upstairs)	<i>LUNCH</i>	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	<i>BREAK</i>	Art / DT
THU	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Whole Academy Assembly	<i>BREAK</i>	Maths	<i>LUNCH</i>	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	RE (up to 1:30)	<i>BREAK</i>	Humanities (from 1:30)
FRI	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	PSHE	<i>BREAK</i>	Maths	<i>LUNCH</i>	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Golden Book / Reward Playtime (PPA)	<i>BREAK (1:45 - 2:00)</i>	ENRICHMENT (PPA)
PIONEERS (Mrs Pettit & Mrs Karasava)	08:30 - 08:50	08:50 - 09:20	09:20 - 10:10	10:10 - 10:30	10:30 - 10:45	10:50 - 11:50	11:50 - 12:40	12:40 - 1:05	1:05 - 1:55	1:55 - 2:05	2:05 - 3:00
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WED (REBECCA)	Registration / Challenges	Phonics and Spelling	Literacy	Class / Year Assembly	<i>BREAK</i>	PE (Downstairs)	<i>LUNCH</i>	Class Novel / Maths Meeting	Maths	<i>BREAK</i>	Computing
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REGISTRATION

VISUAL TIMETABLE



Morning Challenge

Spelling

Literacy

Maths

Lunch

World Cup Theme

25.06.26 Morning Challenge

What Are Vegetables?
Vegetables are types of plants that we eat as part of our diet. They are full of vitamins and minerals which help keep us healthy. There are around 20,000 different types of vegetables. They can be grown in different places, such as farms, gardens and greenhouses.

Different Types of Vegetables

- Leaves**
Some vegetables come from leaves of plants, such as lettuce and cabbage.
- Stalks**
Some vegetables come from the stalks of plants, such as celery.
- Roots**
Some vegetables come from the root of a plant, such as carrots.
- Tubers**
Tubers are thick stems which grow underground. Potatoes are tubers.

Fruit or Vegetable?
Sometimes, fruits and vegetables can be mixed up. They both are very important parts of our diet and help us to grow. However, vegetables are parts of plants that are not seeds and fruits are parts of the plant that have the seeds to grow new plants inside it or on it. There are a small number of 'seed vegetables', such as beans and peas.

Did You Know...?
A tomato is often called a vegetable but is actually a fruit!

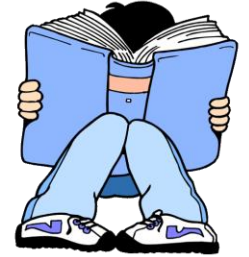
Bulbs
Some vegetables, such as onions, come from the bulb of a plant.

Flowers
Some vegetables are flowers of plants. Broccoli and cauliflower are flowers.

- How many different types of vegetables are there? Tick one.
 2000
 20,000
 200,000
- Fill in the missing word.
They can be grown in different places, such as farms, _____ and greenhouses.
- Which part of a plant does lettuce come from? Tick one.
 leaves
 stem
 flowers
- Which of these vegetables comes from the root of a plant? Tick one.
 carrot
 cabbage
 peas
- Why is it important to eat vegetables?

What next?

Quiet reading



Lunches

Main: Margherita pizza with pasta salad

Vegetarian: Cauliflower and sweet potato curry and rice

School Packed Lunch: Cheese, ham, tuna or jam

All About Vegetables



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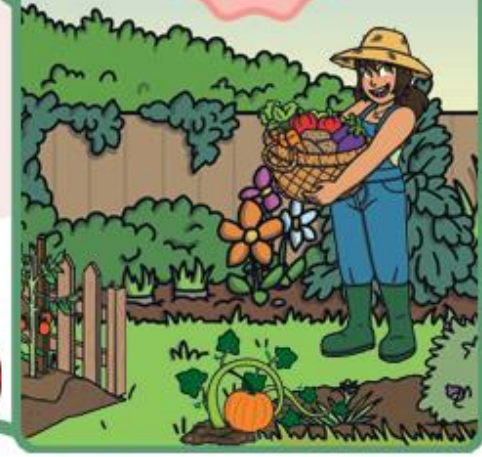


Did You Know...?

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25.06.26
Morning Challenge



25.06.26
Morning Challenge

1. How many different types of vegetables are there? Tick one.

- 2000
- 20,000
- 200,000

2. Fill in the missing word.

They can be grown in different places, such as farms,
_____ and greenhouses.

3. Which part of a plant does lettuce come from? Tick one.

- leaves
- stem
- flowers

4. Which of these vegetables comes from the root of a plant? Tick one.

- carrot
- cabbage
- peas

5. Why is it important to eat vegetables?

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Spellings

Months of the Year



These words all relate to time. Read each one and sort them into two groups on your whiteboards.

February minute hour August

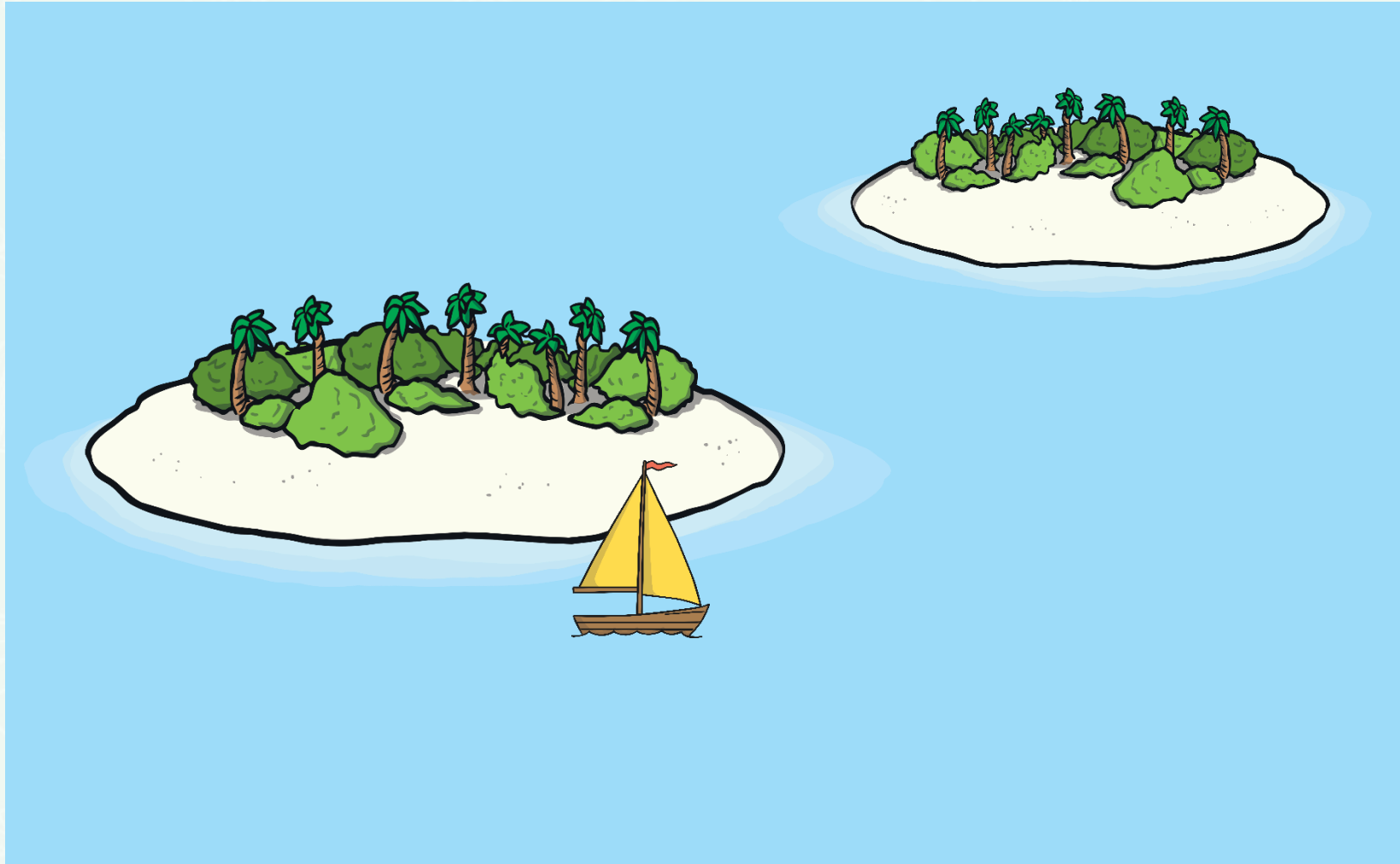
September

Noun **Proper Noun**

month January July

Friday year second Monday

This week's spellings are the months of the year. They are all **proper nouns**. Practise reading them on the next slide.

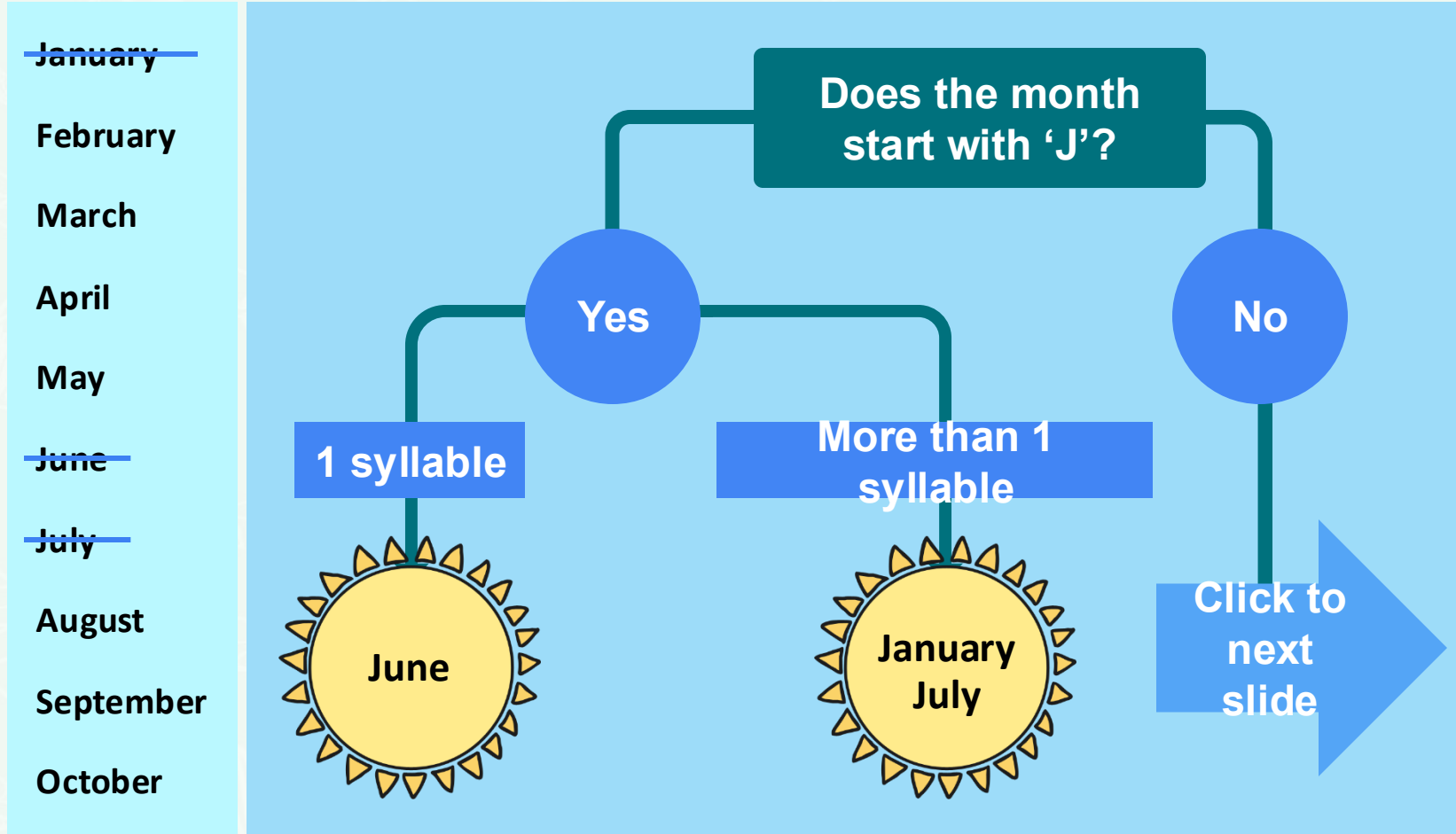


Click on each month in the right order to sail the boat home.

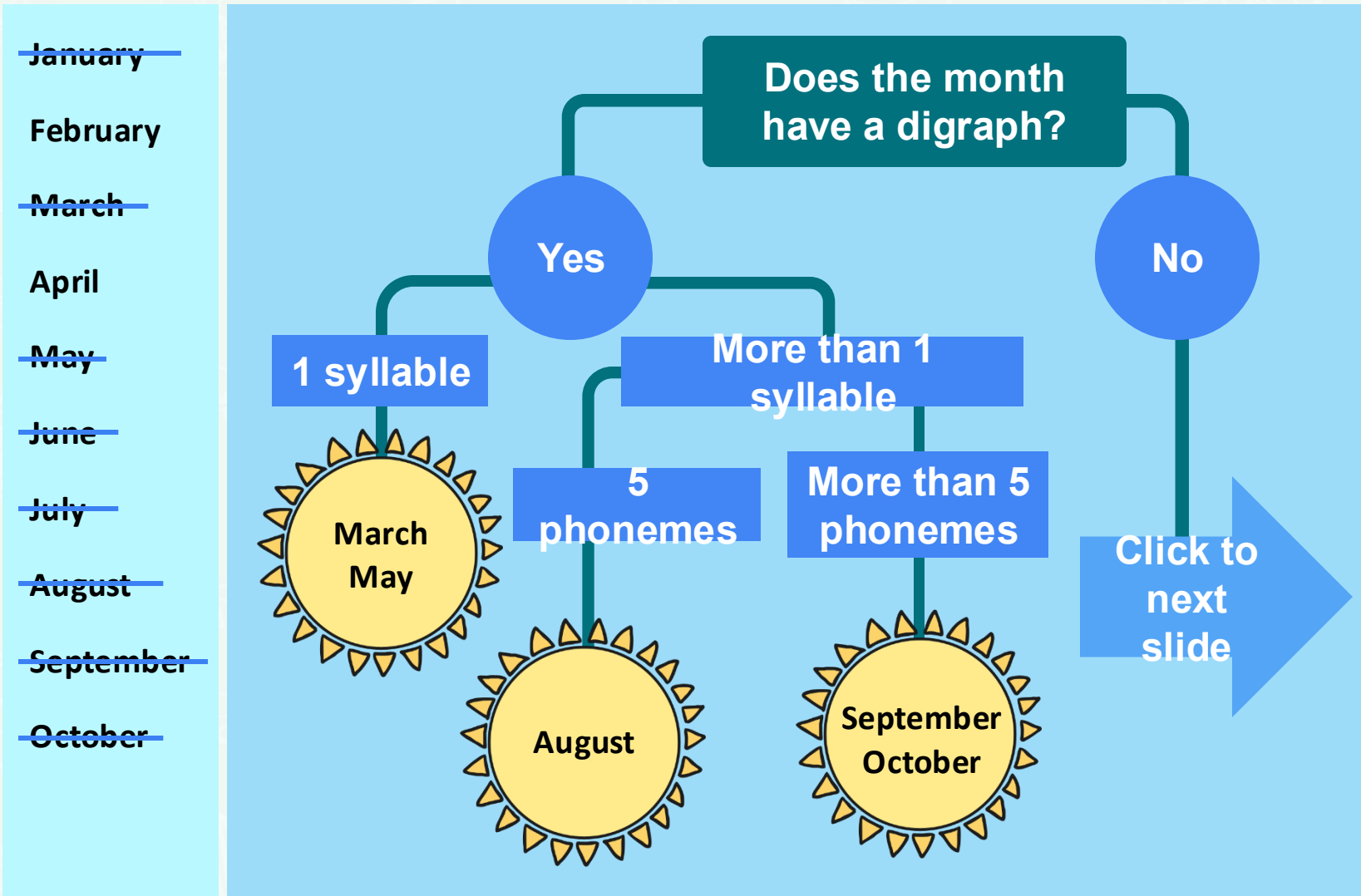
The image shows a sequence of 11 islands arranged in a path. Each island has a number in a blue circle and a label below it. The islands are: 1. January (1), 2. February (2), 3. March (3), 4. April (4), 5. May (5), 6. June (6), 7. July (7), 8. August (8), 9. September (9), 10. October (10), 11. November (11). The final island is labeled 'Home' and features a house. The islands are arranged in a roughly circular path, starting from the top right and ending at the bottom right.

Click on the Home island to check your answer.

Look at the clues to help you put the words from your spelling list on the right sunshine. Write your answers on a whiteboard before you check them here. Click on a sunshine to check the answers!



Write your answers on a whiteboard before you check them here.



Write your answers on a whiteboard before you check them here.

~~January~~
~~February~~
~~March~~
~~April~~
~~May~~
~~June~~
~~July~~
~~August~~
~~September~~
~~October~~

Does the month start with a vowel?

Yes

No

April

February

Click to next slide

Well done! You
have solved all the
puzzles.



Here are this week's spellings to practise.

Work hard to learn them, they are tricky!

January

June

February

July

March

August

April

September

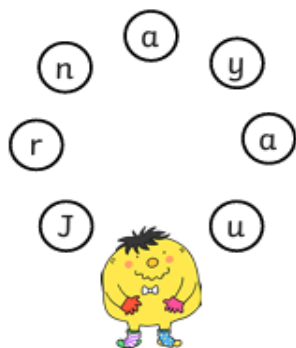
May

October

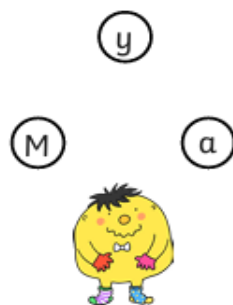


Clumsy Mr Whoops has been juggling with the months of the year and he's got in a real juggling muddle! Could you help him to unjumble each word using the clues to help?

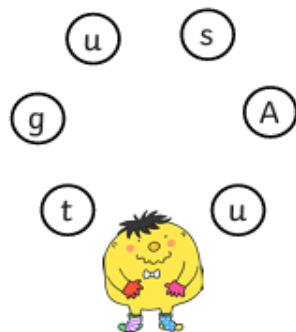
The first month of the year.



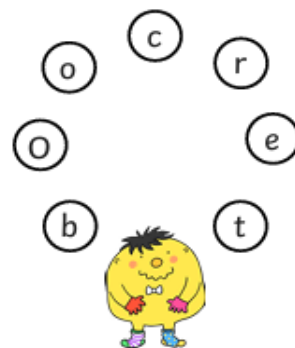
The month with the fewest letters in it.



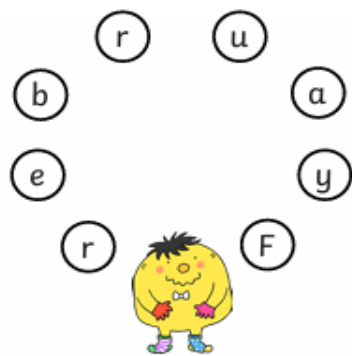
Summer month beginning with A.



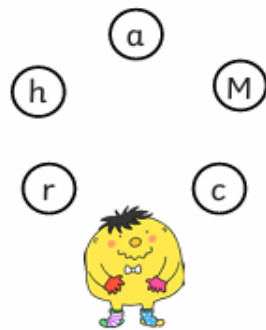
The month after September.



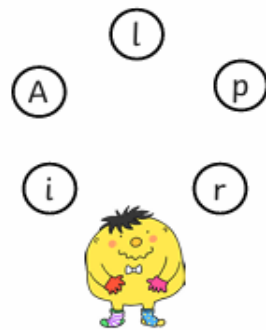
A month that only has 28 or 29 days.



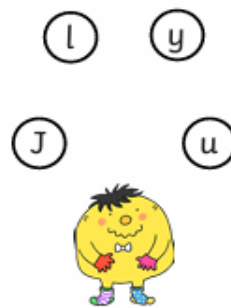
This month as the digraph 'ch'.



The month before May.



The seventh month of the year.



Challenge Task

Which two spelling words hasn't Mr Whoops muddled up? Can you write a clue for each one?

Word 1: _____ Clue: _____

Word 2: _____ Clue: _____

LITERACY

Thursday 25th June

T.B.A.T. describe feelings and show empathy



Sulwe



Purpose:

Can you order these events?

Night left because she was fed up with Day time.

Sulwe told her mum why she was sad.

Sulwe was sad because she didn't think she was beautiful.

Day and Night accepted that they were both of equal importance.



CHALLENGE

Vocabulary

lonely, upset, worried, embarrassed, kind, understand

Can we explain all of these words?

Grammar & Punctuation

Can you continue these sentences using the conjunction 'because'?

Sulwe feels sad because ..

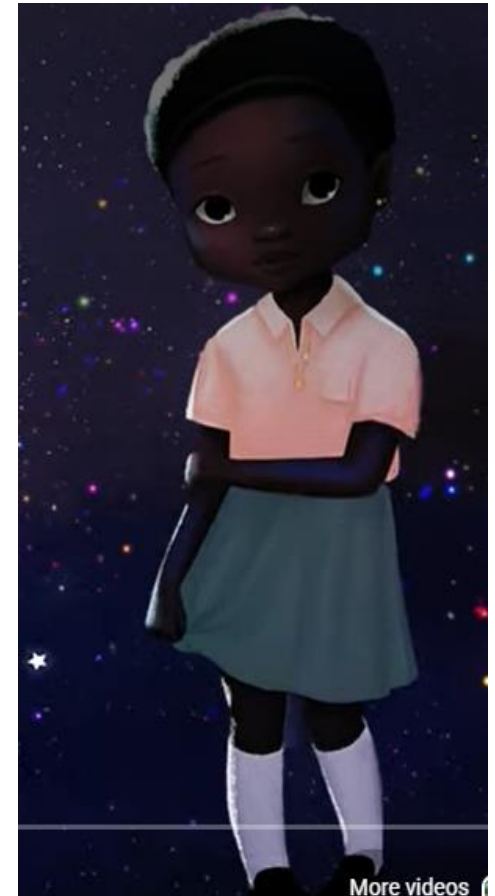
Sulwe feels lonely because ...

Sulwe eventually feels happy ...

Partner talk:

Can you role-play how you would support Sulwe when she is sad and lonely?

Could you explain how you would support Sulwe?



BREAK

10.30 - 10.45

Maths

25.06.26

T.B.A.T. partition numbers in different ways

3 in 3

1)


Where is the digit 5?

65

ones place

tens place

2)


 What is the value of the underlined digit?

38

3

30

3)

 What is the value of the underlined digit?

95

5

50

CHALLENGE: Find 3 different ways to partition 95.

25.06.26

T.B.A.T. partition numbers in different ways

3 in 3

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Where is the digit 5?

65

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tens place

2)


 What is the value of the underlined digit?

38

3

30

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 What is the value of the underlined digit?

95

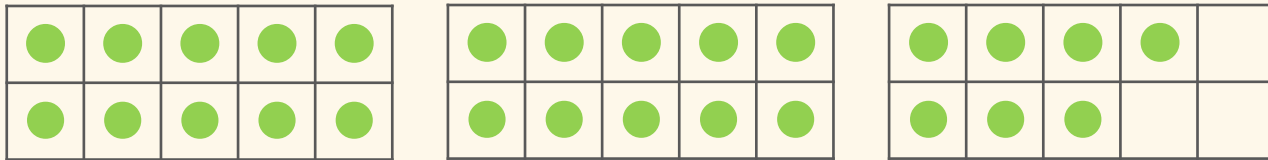
5

50

CHALLENGE: Find 3 different ways to partition 95.



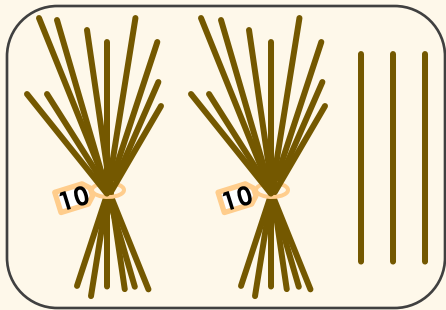
1. Write the number shown.



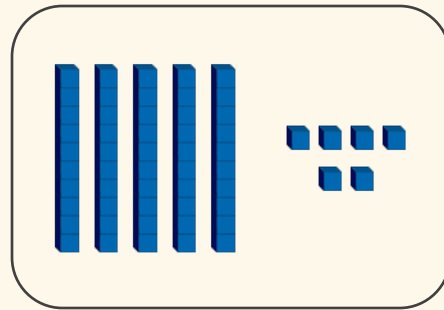
There are 2 tens and 7 ones.

The number is 27.

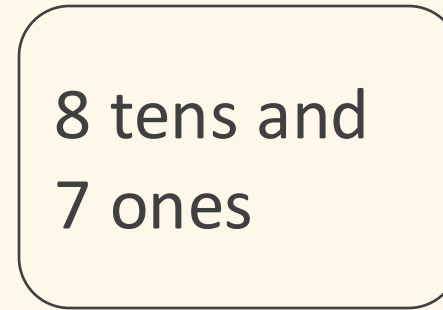
2. Write the numbers shown.



23



56



87

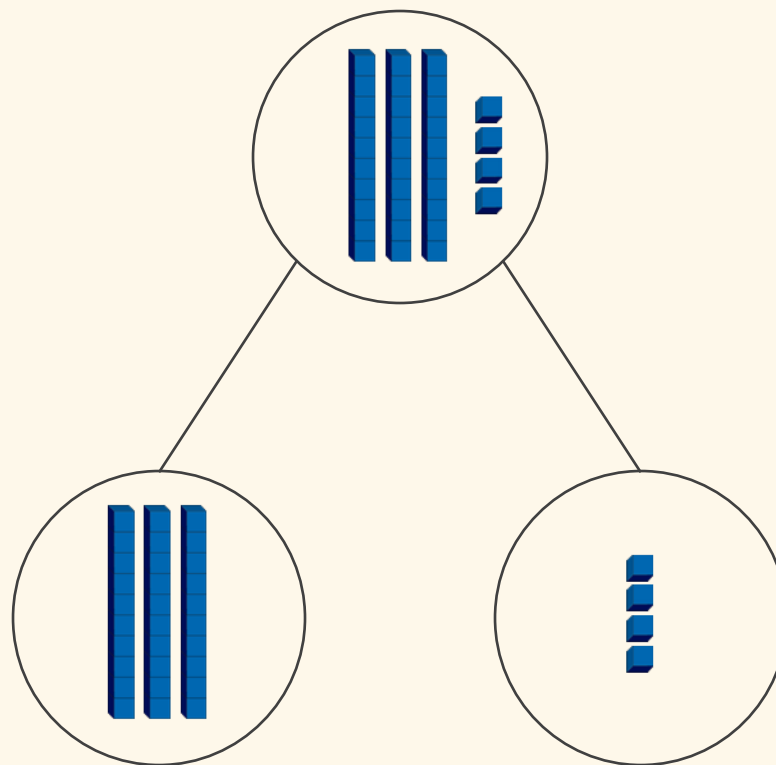
3. A number has 3 tens. It has more than 2 ones but fewer than 8.
 What could the number be? Draw two possible numbers using tens and ones.



ones: Individual units that make up a whole number

tens: A group of 10 ones together is the same as 1 ten

We can partition numbers using a part-whole model.

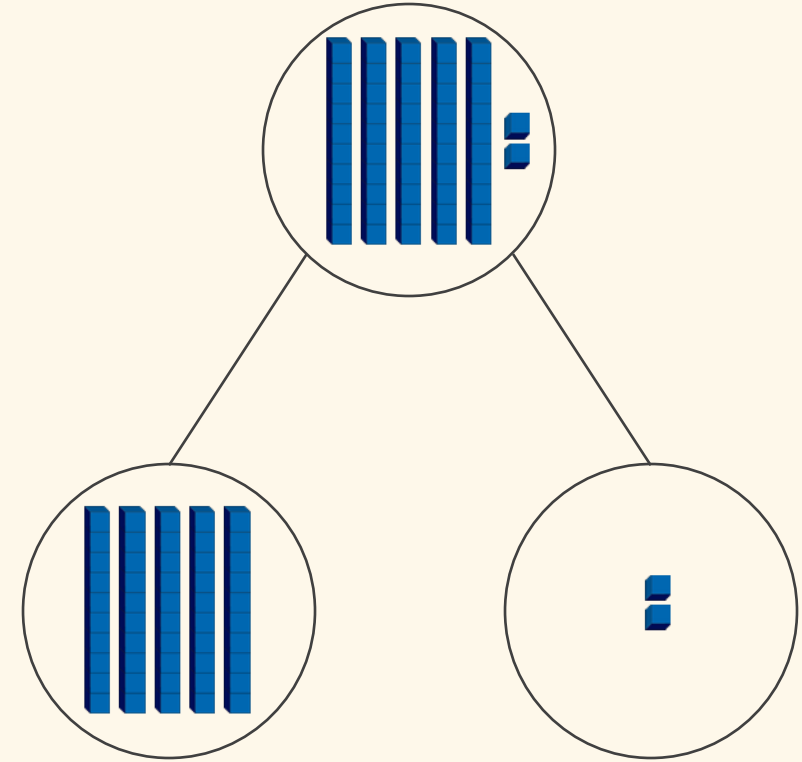
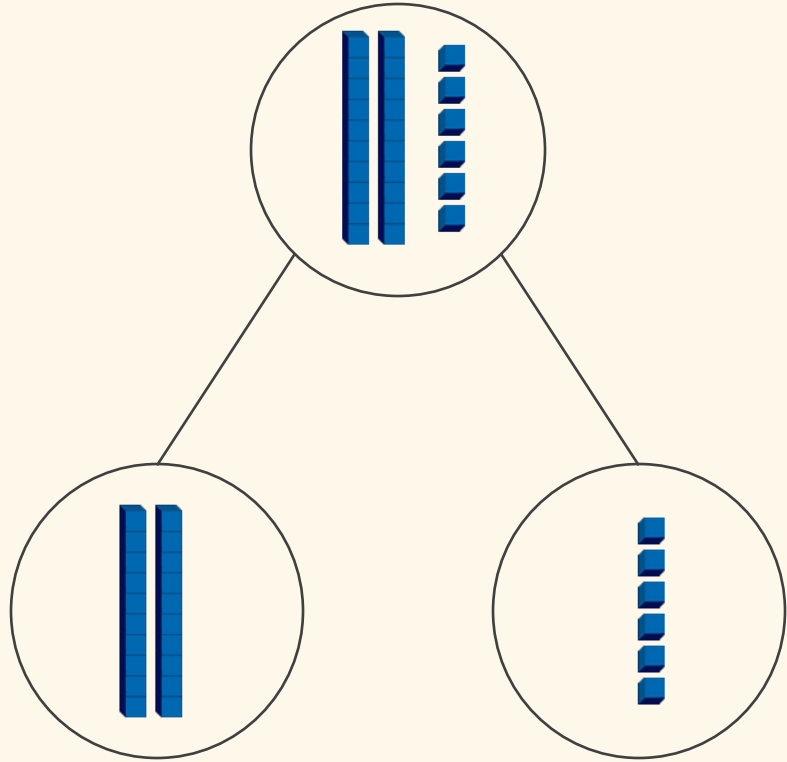


There are 3 **tens** and 4 **ones**.

The number represented is 34.



Complete the sentences.



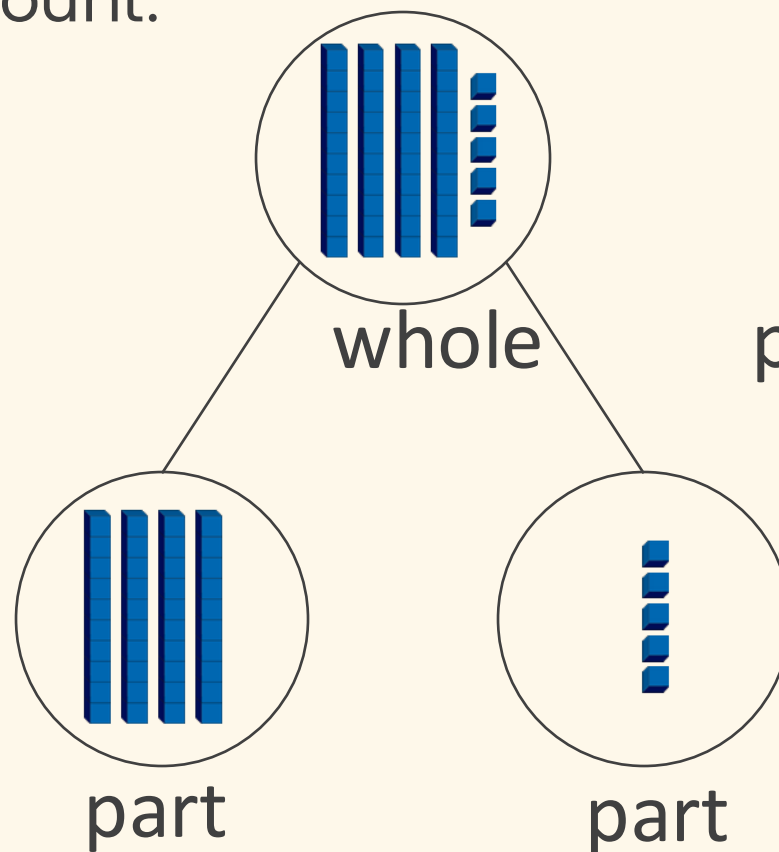
There are **2** tens and **6** ones.

The number is **.26**

There are **5** tens and **2** ones.

The number is **.52**

One part represents the tens. One part represents the ones.
The whole is the total amount.

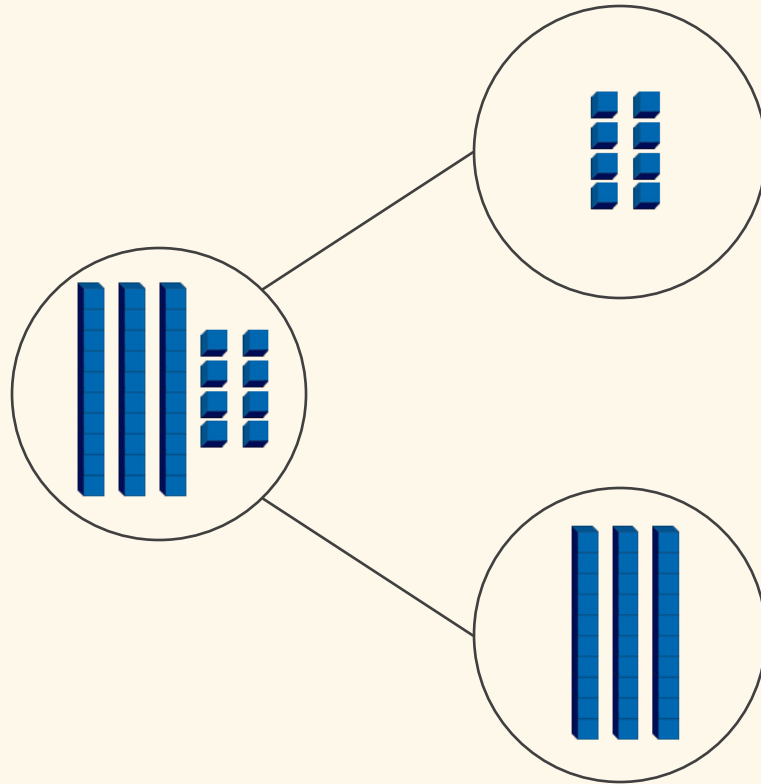


part + part = whole

40 is a part and 5 is a part.

The whole is 45.

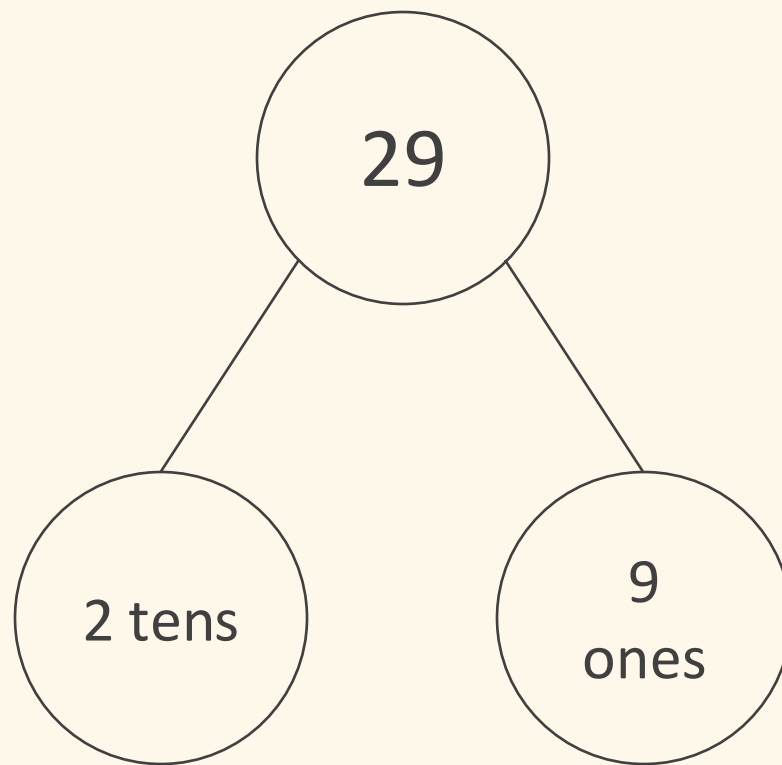
Use the part-whole model to complete the sentences.



30 is a part and 8 is a part.

The whole is 38

We can also use a part-whole model to partition numbers represented as digits.

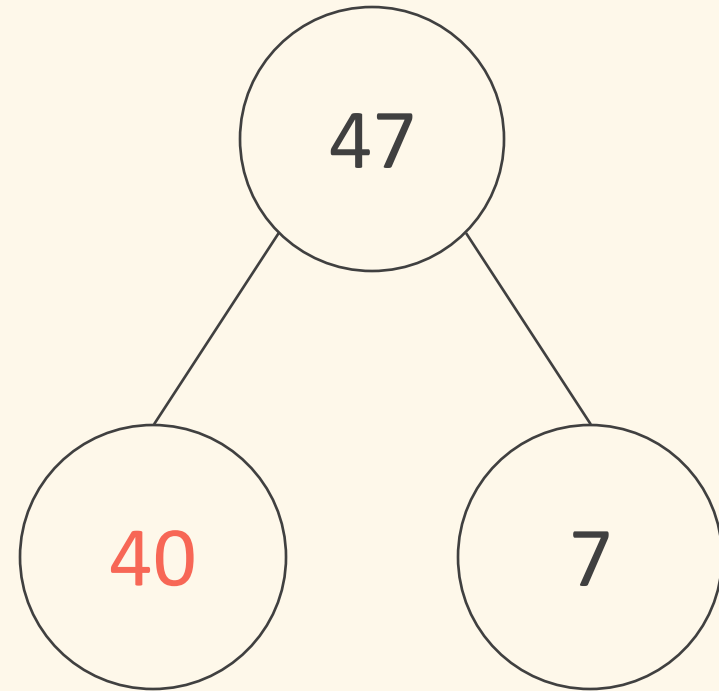
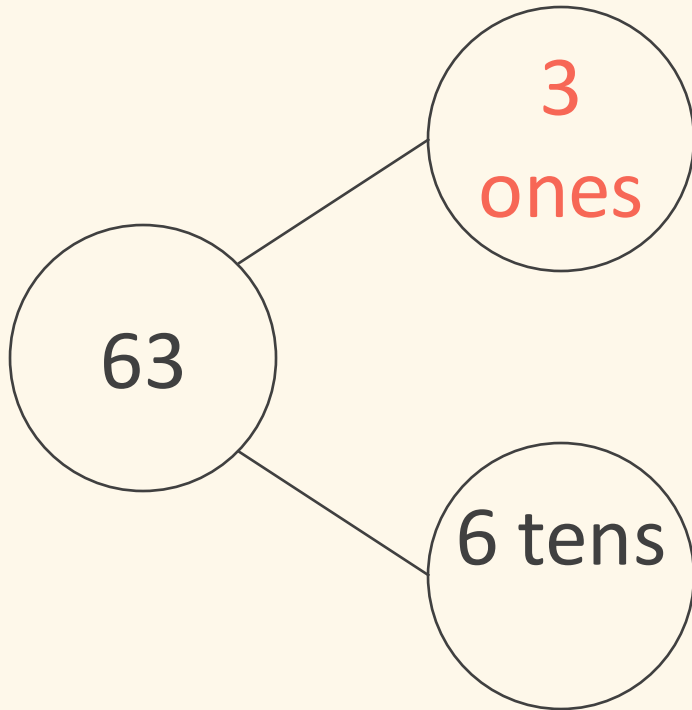


29 is made up of 2 tens and 9 ones.

20 is a part and 9 is a part. The whole is 29.

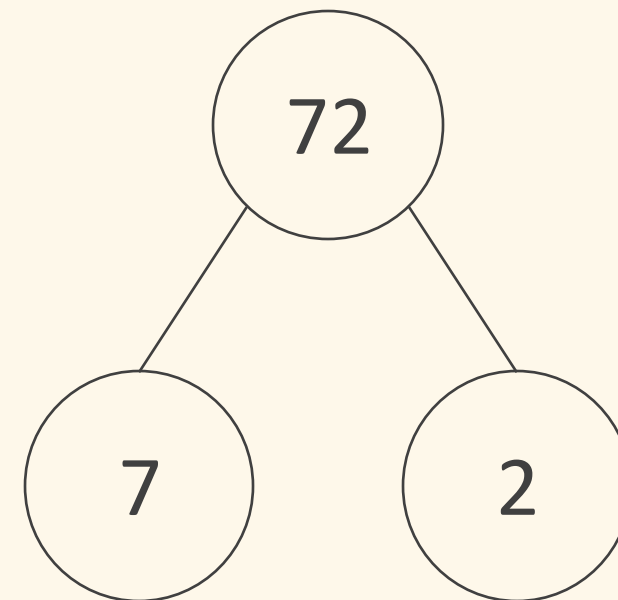
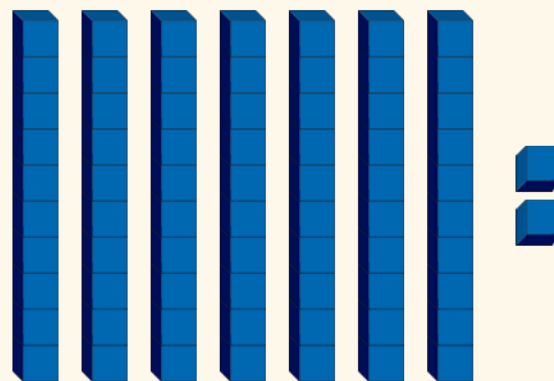


Complete the part-whole models.





Bailey uses a part-whole model to partition a number.



Is Bailey correct?

Prove it.

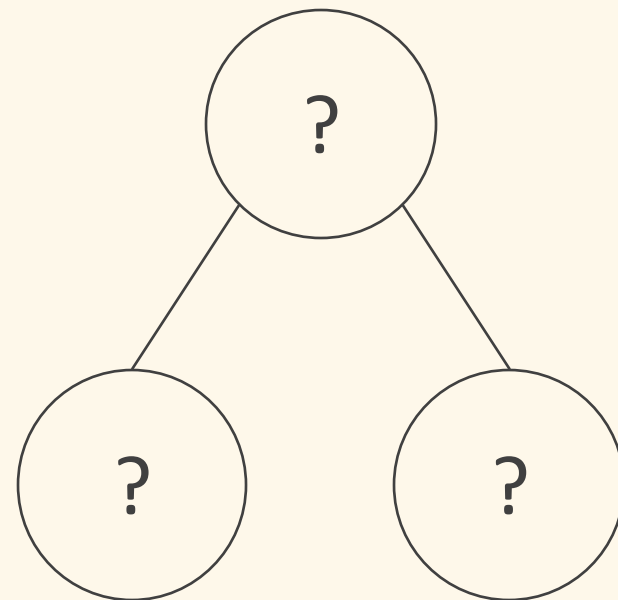
Bailey is incorrect because the digit 7 in 72 represents 7 tens. Bailey should have written 70 to represent 7 tens.



Ella is partitioning a number.

- Her number has more than 3 tens but less than 5 tens.
- It has less than 5 ones.

What could Ella's number be?
Find three possibilities.



40, 41, 42, 43, 44

Partition Numbers up to 100

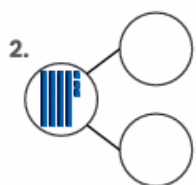
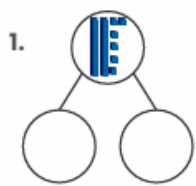
A1

What numbers are shown?



A2

Complete the part-whole models.



A3

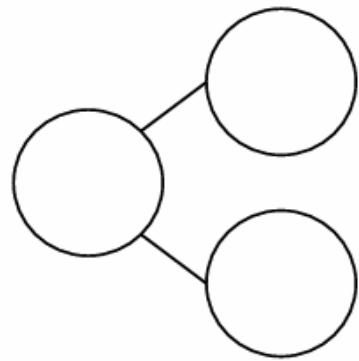
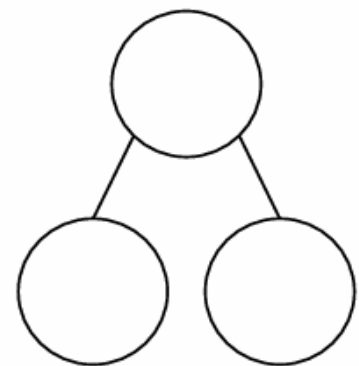
Complete the sentences for each number.



There are ___ tens and ___ ones. The number is ___.

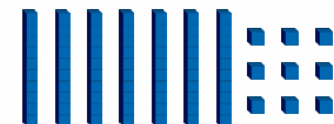
Follow the clues to complete the part-whole models. Give two different answers.

I have more than 3 tens but less than 5 tens.
I have an odd number of ones.



25.06.26 GREATER DEPTH

Dev and Ella are representing numbers on part-whole models. They must share the tens and ones below. What numbers can they make? Find 3 possible answers.



B1

Partition each of the numbers below.

1. $67 = \text{___ tens and ___ ones}$

2. $\text{___} = 7 \text{ tens and } 6 \text{ ones}$

3. $90 = \text{___ tens and ___ ones}$

B2

Complete the calculations.

1. + =

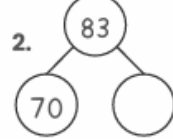
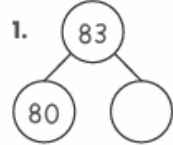
2. + =

3. + =

4. + =

B3

Complete the part-whole models.



C1

Draw a part-whole model for each number.

1. 36

2. 41

3. 63

4. 14

C2

Complete the calculations.



1. $50 + \text{___} = 54$

2. $\text{___} + 14 = 54$

3. $\text{___} + 24 = 54$

4. $20 + \text{___} = 54$

5. $10 + \text{___} = 54$

C3

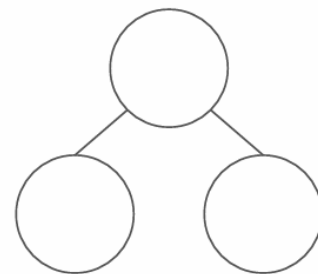
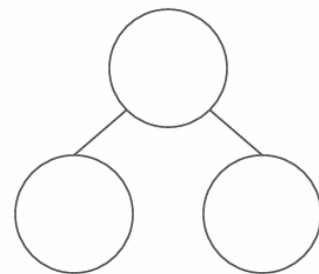
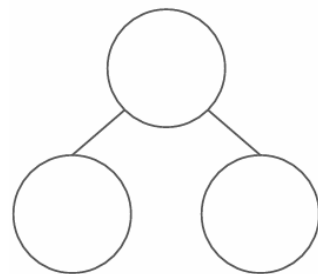
Partition each number 3 different ways.

1. 38

2. 59

3. 82

4. 95



LUNCH

1 150-1240

History

Marie Curie, the woman who lit up science



History

Unit Significant individuals: how did they change the world?

Thursday 25th June

TBAT: describe Marie Curie's discoveries and how they changed medicine.

1 Which subjects did Ada Lovelace love when she was a little girl? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- drawing and painting
- gardening and baking
- maths and numbers

2 Starting with the earliest, sort these events into time order. (Use numbers to show the correct order)

	Ada meets Charles Babbage.
	Charles Babbage invents the Number Machine.
	Ada writes notes explaining the Number Machine.

3 Charles Babbage's Number Machine worked a bit like a giant _____ to solve number problems. (Fill in the blank)

4 What special gift helped Ada imagine more than just number problems? (Tick 1 correct answer)

- her ability to build engines
- her imagination
- her skill at chimney sweeping

Outcome

I can describe Marie Curie's discoveries and how they changed medicine.

Keywords

laboratory

a place for scientific experiments

energy

power that makes things work

scientist

a person who learns about science and carries out investigations

element

a special kind of material found in nature, like gold or oxygen, that helps make up the world

radiotherapy

a treatment that uses energy to help doctors fight the parts of the body that make people very sick

Lesson outline

Marie Curie, the woman who lit up science



Marie collects strange rocks



Radium and polonium



How Marie's work helps hospitals today

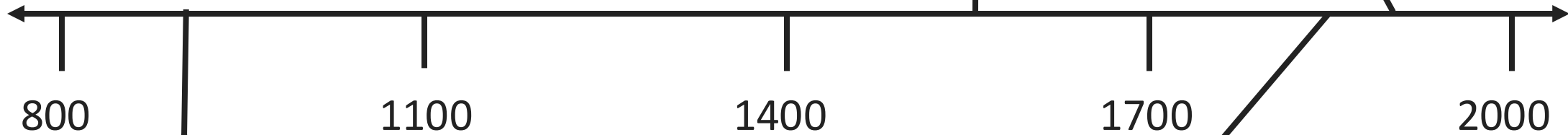
You may have learned about Al-Razi, Nicolas Copernicus and Ada Lovelace before. Now we will learn about Marie Curie, who lived over 150 years ago.



Nicolas Copernicus



Marie Curie



Al-Razi



Ada Lovelace



Marie Curie studied strange rocks in her small **laboratory** because she wanted to discover the invisible **energy** she thought they might be hiding.



Fill in the blank:

Long ago, in a little **laboratory** in France, Marie _____ studied strange, lumpy rocks.

(choices: Curie / Carter / Green)

Curie



Marie worked hard and moved to France to follow her dream of becoming a **scientist**.



Read each sentence. Write 'true' or 'false'. If it's false, explain to your partner what was wrong.

1. Marie could study science in Poland.

2. Marie gave up when things were difficult.
false - women weren't allowed

3. Little Marie dreamed of being a **scientist**.

false - she kept going

true



Another **scientist**, Henri Becquerel, found that a special rock made a strange mark on a photograph, as if the rock were giving off a tiny bit of invisible **energy**.



What happened when the **scientist** Henri Becquerel put the rock near a photograph?

a

a strange mark appeared



b

nothing happened

c

the photograph disappeared

Look at each picture. Discuss with your partner about what it shows in the story.



What strange thing happened when Henri Becquerel put a rock near a photograph?



Why did Marie decide to study rocks after hearing about Henri's discovery?



Look at each picture. Discuss with your partner about what it shows in the story. You may have discussed:

- The **scientist** Henri Becquerel put a rock near a photograph. A strange mark appeared on the photograph, like the rock was giving off invisible **energy**.
- Marie decided to study rocks because Henri's discovery made her think that rocks might have secret, invisible **energy** that she could find.

Lesson outline

Marie Curie, the woman who lit up science



Marie collects strange rocks



Radium and polonium



How Marie's work helps hospitals today



Marie studied special rocks that gave off mysterious **energy** in her busy **laboratory**.



Fill in the blank:

Marie studied special rocks because they gave off a mysterious _____.

(choices: **energy** / colour / sound)
energy



Marie and Pierre got married and worked together as **scientists**.



Marie and Pierre discovered two brand-new **elements**: polonium and radium.



Marie and Pierre discovered not one, but two new _____.

a

animals

b

elements



c

machines



True or false?

Marie Curie worked by herself to discover polonium and radium.

T True

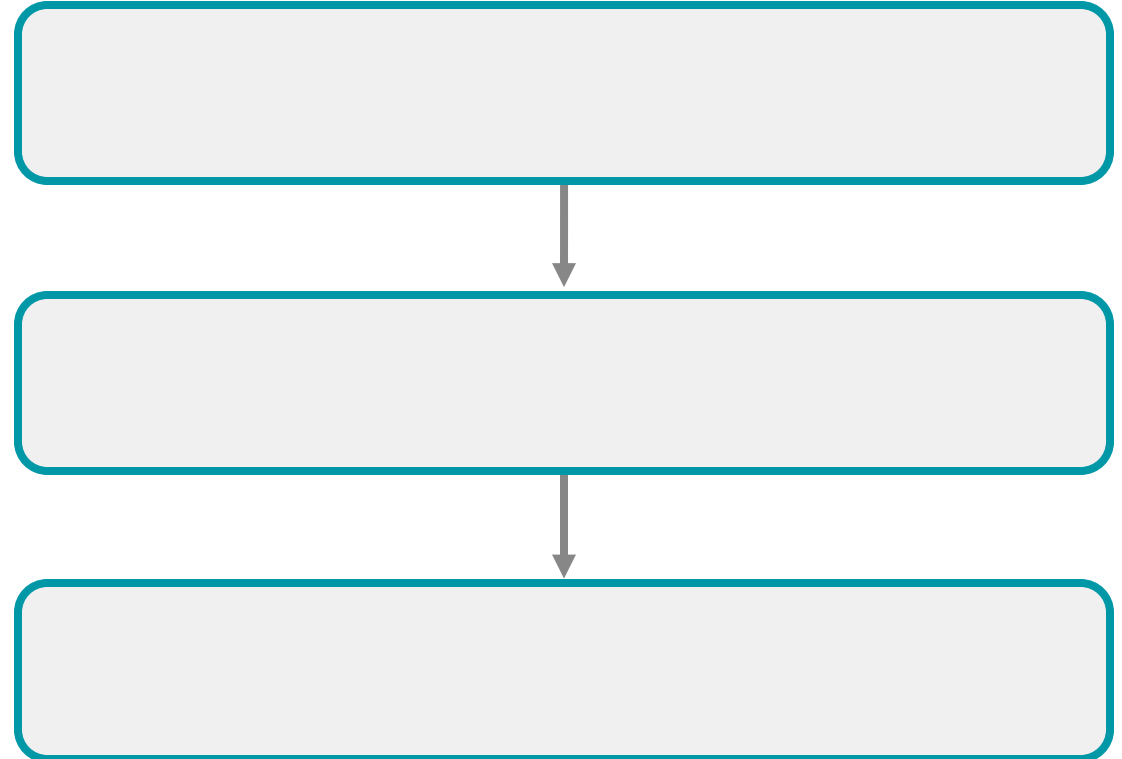
F False ✓

Why?

Marie Curie worked with Pierre Curie. They studied the rocks together, discovered the new **elements** together and returned to the **laboratory** together to see the glowing radium.

Starting with the earliest, sort these events into time order:

- Marie and Pierre studied special rocks that gave off mysterious **energy**.
- They discovered two new **elements** called polonium and radium.
- Marie and Pierre got married and began working together as **scientists**.





Starting with the earliest, sort these events into time order.

Your answers should look like this:

Marie and Pierre got married and began working together as **scientists**.



Marie and Pierre studied special rocks that gave off mysterious **energy**.



They discovered two new **elements** called polonium and radium.

Lesson outline

Marie Curie, the woman who lit up science



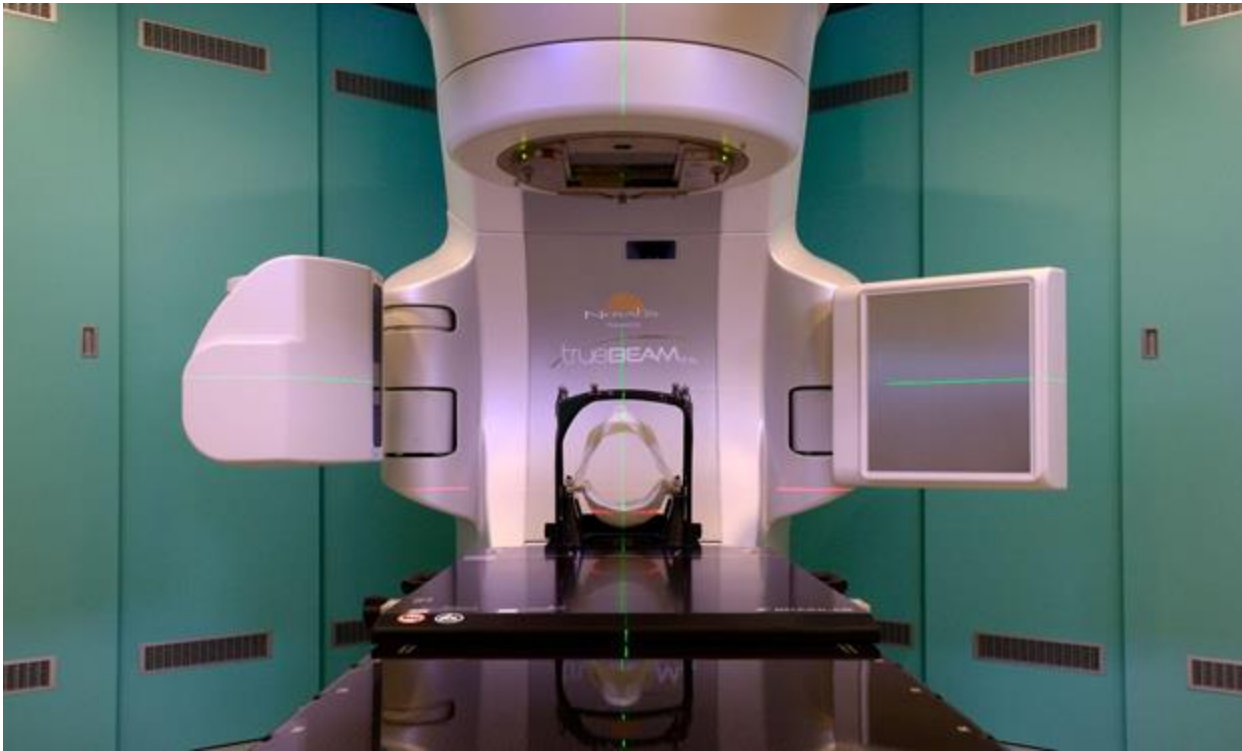
Marie collects strange rocks



Radium and polonium



How Marie's work helps hospitals today



Radium had a special kind of **energy** that could help sick people.

This led to a new treatment called **radiotherapy**.

A machine that helps doctors use **radiotherapy**

Image: Linear accelerator (LINAC) with thermoplastic mask. The mask is used for immobilisation for stereotactic radiosurgery to treat brain tumours. by Georgina Nairne. Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS



What was the name of the treatment that Marie's discovery helped create?

a photography

b radiotherapy



c rock therapy



Marie's discovery of radium helped **scientists** learn about special **energy** that still helps people get better in hospitals today.



Why was Marie Curie given special awards for her work?

a

because people around the world followed her to hospitals

b

because people around the world liked her collection of rocks

c

because people around the world saw her discoveries were important





True or false?

Marie Curie's discoveries still help people in hospitals today.

T True ✓

F False

Why?

Marie learned about special **energy** from rocks. **Scientists** used what she discovered to create **radiotherapy**, a treatment that helps fight the parts of the body that make people very sick.



Option 1: Use these sentence starters to help you retell the story of Marie Curie:

Henri Becquerel found that ...

Marie and her husband, Pierre Curie, discovered ...

Marie's discoveries helped people because ...

Option 2: use the same sentence starters to create a poster of Marie's story.



For option 1, you may have answered:

Henri Becquerel found that a mark appeared on a photograph when a special rock was near it. Marie Curie was inspired by this and wanted to find out why.

Marie and her husband, Pierre Curie, discovered new things in the rocks. They found polonium and radium.

Marie's discoveries helped people because **scientists** used what she learned to help doctors care for sick people with **radiotherapy**.



For option 2, you may have answered:



Henri Becquerel found a mark on a photograph when a special rock was near it.

Marie and Pierre Curie found polonium and radium in the rocks.



This helped people because **scientists** used what Marie learned to create treatments that help sick people today.

Summary

Marie Curie, the woman who lit up science

Marie Curie collected strange rocks to discover their secrets. She travelled from Poland to France to study science.

Henri Becquerel's discovery made her curious about the invisible **energy** found in rocks. Marie worked in her **laboratory** with her husband, Pierre. They discovered new **elements**: polonium and radium.

Radium helped **scientists** learn about special **energy**. This led to treatments, such as **radiotherapy**, that help doctors care for sick people.

Marie was a change-maker whose work continues to save lives in hospitals around the world.

RE

1 What is the Lord's Prayer? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- a poem about heaven
- a list of rules
- a prayer Jesus taught his followers

2 What does 'holy is your name' tell Christians? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- that God's name should be respected
- that God is a person
- that people must keep secrets

3 What does 'give us today our daily bread' mean? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ask God to give what we need each day
- ask God to give you toast
- ask God to forgive others

4 The Lord's Prayer can only be said inside a church. (Tick **1** correct answer)

- False - it can be said anywhere.
- False - only priests can say it.
- True - it is only for church time.

Different Christian prayers



Religious education

Unit Prayer: Is it possible to speak to God?

Outcome

I can explain that there are different types of prayer used by different Christians.

Keywords

prayer

the words or thoughts to help someone talk or listen to God

communal

things that are shared by a group of people

personal

an individual's way of doing something

Lesson outline

Different Christian prayers



How do different Christians pray?



How does prayer help a Christian?

Izzy and Andeep are talking about Religious education.



Why are we always learning about what people do in Religious education lessons?



Izzy



Andeep



Finding out about what people do can help us learn about their beliefs and ideas about God.

In this lesson we will be finding out about different types of **Christian prayers.**



Prayer is part of the daily lives of many Christians.

Some Christians pray their own **personal prayers** each day.

These might be prayed out loud or silently to God. The **prayers** might be made up or recited.



Most Christians will also pray **communal prayers** when they are with their Christian family, at church. These are usually prayed out loud, with everyone praying together at the same time.



Christians may use different kinds of **prayer**:

- **prayers** of **thanksgiving and gratitude**
- **prayers** of **adoration and worship of God**
- **prayers** of **confession** - saying sorry to God
- **prayers** of **intercession** - asking for things for yourself and others



True or false?

Christians only pray **communal prayers**.

T True

F False



Why?

Christians will pray a mixture of **communal** and **personal prayers** in their lives.

Izzy and Andeep are talking about different types of **prayer**.

I know that Christians use the Lord's **Prayer**, but is that the only **prayer** used by Christians?



Izzy

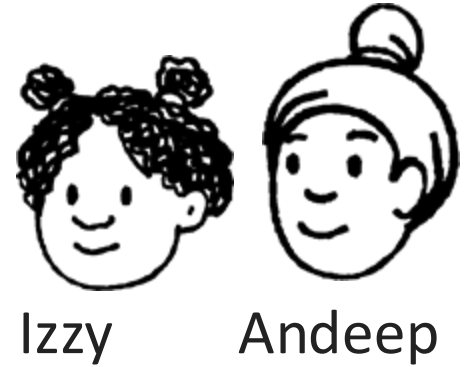


Andeep

Let's talk to some different Christians to find out more!

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Asher. He has a Christian worldview and attends a Free Church.

What type of **prayer** do you like and use a lot?



Asher

I enjoy intercession **prayers**. I like joining with my Christian family to **ask God to help the world and people in it** with the issues and problems they face.

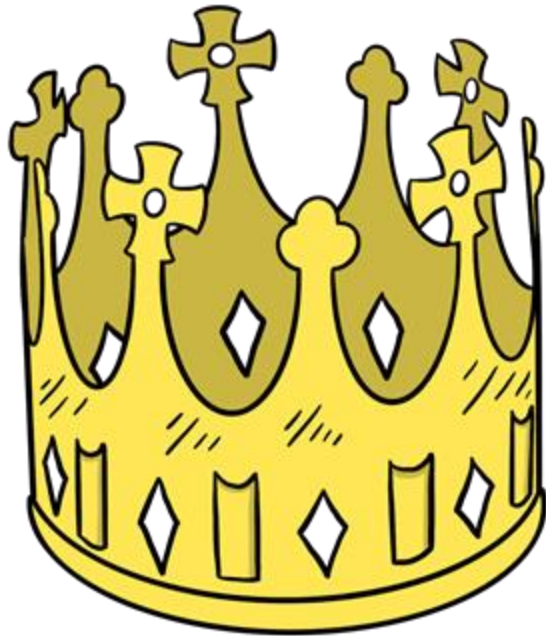
Asher continues:



Asher

At church we sometimes sing an intercession **prayer** over someone. This sung **prayer** is for a new baby's life. We are praying for God's blessing on their life.





I believe that **God is the greatest king**. My job is to work with him and pray for his will to be done, so there is more peace and love in the world.



Asher



Intercession **prayers** are ...

a

prayers for the world and people in it



b

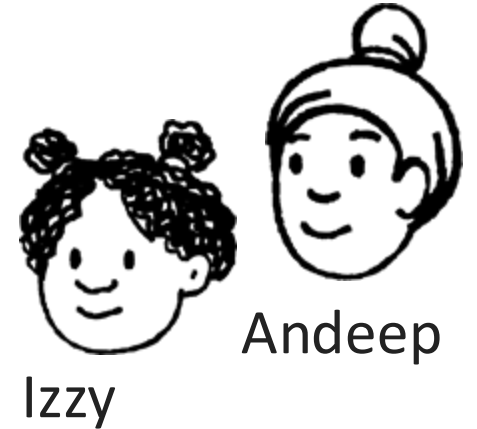
prayers to say sorry to God for what they have got wrong

c

prayers that adore God

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Alexia. She has a Christian worldview and attends an Orthodox Church.

What type of **prayer** do you use a lot?



Alexia

I appreciate when we have times **to confess our sins** - the things we have done wrong before God. I like praying to God about them and knowing **his forgiveness**.

Alexia continues:



At church we have a time each week in our service to confess our sins to God. I often kneel down to show God I am deeply sorry. Kneeling feels right to me - but some people sit instead.



Alexia

Izzy and Andeep are talking with Brother Sam. He has a Christian worldview and is an Anglican monk.

What type of **prayer** do you use a lot?



Izzy

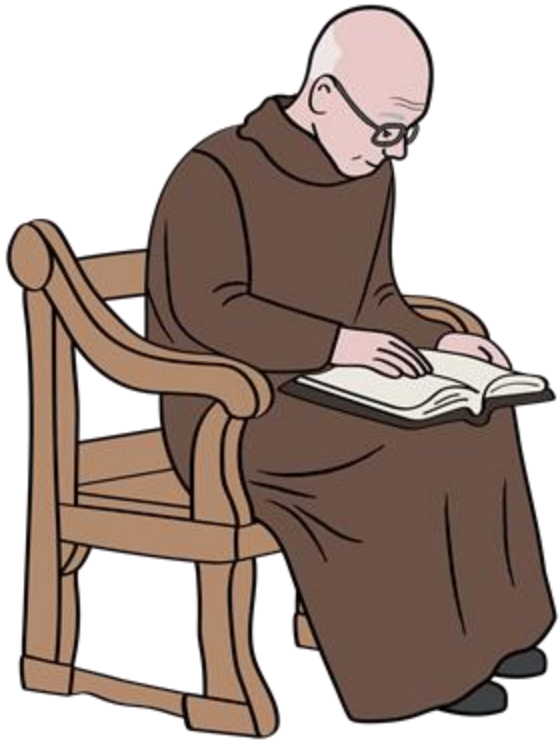
Andeep



Brother Sam

I always start my **prayers** with **adoration of God - worshipping and recognising who he is**. Then I move onto thanksgiving and gratitude for all that God has done and does for me.

Brother Sam continues:



I often find a **quiet place** to sit and pray. I may use **prayers** from the Bible or **prayers** that are ancient. I like to take my time and not rush, but take time to be with God.



Brother Sam

Can you remember the different types of **prayers** each of these Christians like to use?



Brother Sam



Alexia



Asher



True or false?

Christian **prayers** only happen in a church.



True



False



Why?

Christian **prayers** can take place in a church, but also elsewhere. Christians might pray when they are at home, at work or walking in nature.

Complete the following sentences.

1	A personal prayer is ...	A	... shared by a group of Christians.
2	Communal prayers are ...	B	... asking God to help the world and people.
3	Intercession prayers are ...	C	... an individual's conversation with God.



The correct answers are:

1	A personal prayer is ...	C	... an individual's conversation with God.
2	Communal prayers are ...	A	... shared by a group of Christians.
3	Intercession prayers are ...	B	... asking God to help the world and people.

Lesson outline

Different Christian prayers



How do different Christians pray?



How does prayer help a Christian?

Izzy and Andeep want to think further about **prayer**.

I can see there are lot of different ways that Christians pray.



Izzy

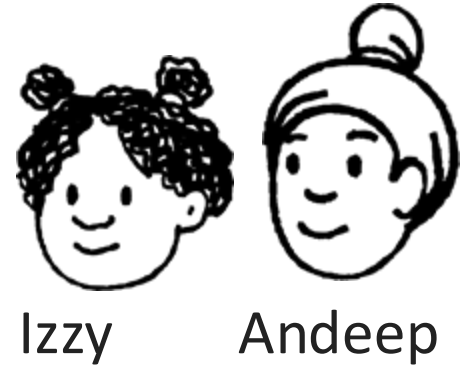


Andeep

I am wondering, how does **prayer** help Christians?

Izzy and Andeep talk more with Asher.

How does praying help you, Asher?



Asher

Prayer helps me to feel **connected** to God.

I love the idea that my **prayers** can help others and make a difference in their lives.

Izzy and Andeep talk more with Alexia.

How does praying help you, Alexia?



Izzy

Andeep



Alexia

Prayer helps me to **feel better about myself**.

Sometimes **prayer** also helps me to let go of hurt that others have done to me.



True or false?

Praying can help a Christian to feel better.



True



False

Why?

Praying often helps a Christian to feel better. This is because they might feel more connected to God or let go of hurt or wrongdoing.

Izzy and Andeep talk more with Brother Sam.

How does praying help you, Brother Sam?



Izzy

Andeep



Brother Sam

Prayer helps me to **find God's voice** each day. It helps me to find my purpose and to do the things that will **please God and to help others.**

Brother Sam continues:

There is a **prayer** written by Saint Francis, who my community follows. He wrote this:

“Lord, make me an instrument of your peace:
where there is hatred, let me sow love.”

I pray this every day - I like this **prayer**.



Brother Sam



Prayer helps Christians:

- to please God and connect with him each day
- to feel better as they deal with what they have done wrong
- to connect with God and pray for others



One of Brother Sam's favourite **prayers** was written by ...

a Saint Peter

b Saint Jude

c Saint Francis



Task B

How does prayer help a Christian?



1) Match these words to the correct person below.

please God

connect with God

feel better

2) Explain how these three words help a Christian in **prayer**.



Brother Sam



Alexia



Asher

You might have answered:



Brother Sam: please God



Alexia: feel better



Asher: connect with God

Prayer helps Christians to please God, connecting with Him each day.

Prayer helps Christians to feel better, as they deal with what they have done wrong.

Prayer helps Christians to connect with God and pray for others.

- There are many different forms of **prayer** in Christianity.
- Some Christians use **communal prayers**, saying or singing these together out loud.
- **Prayers** might be spoken by individuals on their own and are called **personal prayers**.
- **Prayers** may be said by Christians in their homes, in churches, at work or whilst they are walking in nature.
- **Prayer** helps Christians to connect with God and make sure their lives please God.