

By the end of this unit pupils will know that:

▲	prayer is the way in which believers communicate with God.
▲	prayer is connected to faith.
■	Christian beliefs are revealed in the content of prayers.
■	some prayers follow a formal structure that impacts on daily life, for example Muslim prayer 5 times a day.
■	prayer can be very informal and private
■	believers gather together to pray as a community of faith
■	for some people of faith the direction in which they pray is important.

By the end of this unit pupils are expected to be able to:

▲	identify artefacts used at times of prayer by people of faith for example a Jewish Tallit and Tefillin, a Muslim prayer mat, candles and holding crosses.
✦	talk about the similarities and differences in the ways people of faith pray.
✦	talk using religious vocabulary to show understanding of the purpose, place and content of prayer in the life of a believer.
✦	identify similarities and differences between the way believers pray across world faiths.

I know:	✓	?
prayer is a way of communicating with God.		
prayer is an important part of the life of a believer.		
prayer impacts on the daily life of a believer.		
prayer can be very informal and private		
believers gather together to pray		
that for some people of faith the direction in which they pray is important.		
I can:	✓	?
talk using religious language about prayer in Christianity and world faiths		
talk about my own experiences of prayer.		

identify the Christian beliefs revealed in the language of prayer.		
identify similarities and differences between the way believers pray across world faiths.		
identify artefacts used at times of prayer by people of faith.		