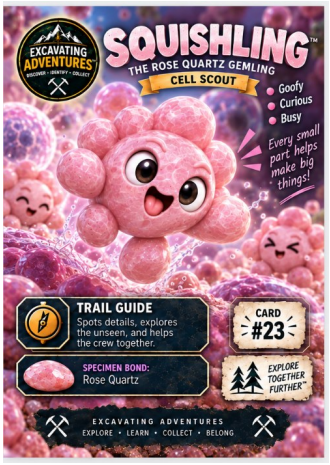
Cells, Growth & Repair

Division Bridge with Squishling



Learning target

Explain a simple connection between cells and growth.

Before you begin

Use the reference page and discussion prompts on their own, or open the optional browser adventure. No earlier lesson or physical kit is required.

For online play: use an internet-connected current browser with local storage enabled. Read the three-part Gemling briefing, answer the quick check, and apply the evidence at three checkpoints. Retry feedback supports review; results are not a secure test or gradebook.

Use for teacher-led review, science centers or partner practice. Independent readers may need support with the vocabulary below. The design target is grades 3-5; choose support based on the learner.

Vocabulary and concepts to discuss

New cells from existing cells; growth; repair; division overview

Open Division Bridge - direct lesson link

Scan the QR code or use the clickable link. This guide is usable offline; the adventure runs on an external educational website.

Cells, Growth & Repair - key ideas

1. The first clues

New cells come from existing cells through division. Growth can involve cells increasing in size and number.

2. How the clues connect

Replacing cells contributes to repair in many tissues. Different tissues have different abilities and rates; this simple model is not medical guidance.

3. Our evidence record

Our sequence shows one cell growing and dividing into two cells. It represents a broad process without requiring detailed division-stage names.

Keep the science accurate

Simple new-cells/growth explanation only; omit mitosis phases and chromosome detail.

Apply the evidence

Use a specific observation from this lesson to explain one choice. Point to a clue, then connect that clue to a scientific idea.

Curriculum reference: https://www.nextgenscience.org/dci-arrangement/ms-ls1-molecules-organisms-structures-and-processes

Talk through the evidence

1. Where do new cells come from?

Expected answer: Existing cells

Reasoning: New cells come from existing cells through division. Growth can involve cells increasing in size and number.

2. What can contribute to growth?

Expected answer: More cells and changes in cell size

Reasoning: New cells come from existing cells through division. Growth can involve cells increasing in size and number.

3. What does our one-to-two model show?

Expected answer: Cell division

Reasoning: Our sequence shows one cell growing and dividing into two cells. It represents a broad process without requiring detailed division-stage names.

4. Does every tissue repair identically?

Expected answer: No

Reasoning: Replacing cells contributes to repair in many tissues. Different tissues have different abilities and rates; this simple model is not medical guidance.

Guide the discussion

Ask learners to name the evidence that supports their answer. If an answer differs, revisit the matching key idea on page 2 and invite a revised explanation.

Online rewards: this lesson grants one fixed digital Expedition Discovery. Five saved digital Gemling friends become available only after all six distinct subject lessons are complete, in any order. Digital rewards do not establish physical ownership.