

Icarus and Daedalus

Josephine Preston Peabody

How does the invention contain a warning before the failure occurs?

TOTAL TIME	TUMBLETA PASSAGE LOCATION
30 minutes	The invention of the wings and Daedalus's warning

TEACHER SETUP

Open the work in the Enhanced Reader and cue the span using the START and END anchors below.

START	At length, watching the sea-gulls in the air--the only creatures that were sure of liberty--he thought of a plan for himself and his young son Icarus, who was captive with him.
END	bidding him beware of rash adventures among the stars.
PASSAGE ID	sec-icarus-01

THE MOVE

Identify how a text plants the logic of a later consequence

WHY THIS PASSAGE

The wings are introduced as an ingenious solution to imprisonment, but the same passage establishes their limits. Daedalus succeeds because he experiments and learns control; his warning to Icarus makes later failure depend not on a defective invention but on how the invention is used.

MARK

Underline the problem Daedalus is trying to solve. Circle the steps of experimentation and learning. Box the warning to Icarus. Star the phrase that most clearly introduces danger into the solution.

NOTICE

- What makes Daedalus's plan intelligent rather than magical?
- Which details show that flying requires control?
- How does the warning shift responsibility for what may happen next?

THINK

Answer provisionally: How does the invention contain a warning before the failure occurs? Choose the strongest interpretation you can defend from this passage alone.

WRITE

Write a short evidence-based response. Use at least two details from the assigned passage and explain how they support your interpretation.

CLOSE

Name the single detail that most changed or sharpened your interpretation, and say why.

STRONG ANSWER

The invention contains its own warning because the passage shows that flight works only through careful construction, practice, and limits. Daedalus’s success models control, while his warning makes reckless use—not the wings themselves—the danger that the story is preparing.

EVIDENCE

Use one detail from Daedalus’s experimentation and the warning he gives Icarus.

WATCH FOR

Do not say simply that the wings are dangerous. The passage distinguishes a workable invention from dangerous behavior.

SOLO

Read independently.

SUPPORTED

Narration + highlighting.

LISTENING

Listen; same evidence task.

STUDENT PAGE · GRADE 7 · LESSON 272

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How does the invention contain a warning before the failure occurs?

WORK	Icarus and Daedalus
TUMBLETA PASSAGE LOCATION	The invention of the wings and Daedalus’s warning

Your teacher will open or cue the work in the Enhanced Reader. Use the location and verbatim anchors below to confirm the assigned span.

START

At length, watching the sea-gulls in the air--the only creatures that were sure of liberty--he thought of a plan for himself and his young son Icarus, who was captive with him.

END

bidding him beware of rash adventures among the stars.

READ / LISTEN TO THE ASSIGNED PASSAGE SOLO: read independently. SUPPORTED: use narration and highlighting. LISTENING: listen to the assigned passage. The question and evidence task stay the same.

1. **MARK** Underline the problem Daedalus is trying to solve. Circle the steps of experimentation and learning. Box the warning to Icarus. Star the phrase that most clearly introduces danger into the solution.
2. **NOTICE** What makes Daedalus's plan intelligent rather than magical? Which details show that flying requires control? How does the warning shift responsibility for what may happen next?
3. **THINK** Answer provisionally: How does the invention contain a warning before the failure occurs?
4. **WRITE** Write a short response using at least two pieces of evidence from this passage.
5. **CLOSE** Name the single detail that most changed or sharpened your interpretation, and say why.