# Find Text Evidence

Grade 3 Reading Worksheet - Challenge Me

PencilGo

Name _____ Date _____

Circle the answer, or write your answer on the lines.

READ THIS FIRST

## Louis Braille and the Six Dots

Today, people who are blind can read books, menus, and elevator buttons with their fingertips. They use a system of raised dots called braille. Braille was invented by a teenager named Louis Braille.

Louis was born in France in 1809. When he was three, he hurt one eye in his father's workshop. He had been playing with a sharp tool. An infection spread to both eyes. By age five, Louis was completely blind.

Louis was a curious and hard-working student. At age ten, he went to a special school for blind children in Paris. The school had a few books with large raised letters. These books were huge and heavy. Reading them was very slow, because each letter had to be traced by finger. Louis wanted to read many books, not just a few.

When Louis was twelve, a visitor named Charles Barbier came to the school. Barbier had created a code of raised dots. It was meant for reading messages in the dark. Each symbol used up to twelve dots. The students tried it, but it was hard to learn. One symbol was too big to feel with a single fingertip.

Louis decided to make the code better. He worked on it at night and during school holidays. By the time he was fifteen, he had a new system. Each symbol used only six dots, in two columns of three. A reader could feel a whole letter with one touch. Louis later made symbols for numbers and music, too.

At first, some teachers at the school did not want to use the new system. However, the students loved it and kept using it. In 1854, France made braille the official system for blind students. Over time, it spread around the world.

Today, braille is used in many languages. It appears on signs, maps, and medicine boxes. Louis Braille's idea, built from a few small dots, changed how millions of people read.

1. How was Louis's code better than Barbier's?
   - It was printed in large raised letters.
   - It used twelve dots in every single symbol.
   - It could be read by people who were not blind.
   - Each small symbol could be felt without moving a finger.

2. How old was Louis when he had his new six-dot system?
   three twelve ten fifteen

3. Which sentence is the best evidence that the old school books were hard to use?
   - Reading them was very slow, because each letter had to be traced by finger.
   - The school had a few books with large raised letters.
   - At age ten, he went to a special school for blind children in Paris.
   - Louis was a curious and hard-working student.

4. Which detail explains why Barbier's code was hard to use?
   - The students at the school tried out the code.
   - Barbier came to the school when Louis was twelve.
   - One symbol was too big to feel with one fingertip.
   - It was meant for reading messages in the dark.

5. Which claim is NOT supported by the text?
Louis worked on his code during school holidays.
Each braille symbol uses six dots.
Some teachers did not want braille at first.
Louis invented braille as a grown-up teacher.

6. A reader says Louis worked hard on his idea. Which sentence supports this?
He worked on it at night and during school holidays.
Barbier had created a code of raised dots.
Louis was born in France in 1809.
Over time, it spread around the world.

7. Which sentence proves that the students liked braille?
However, the students loved it and kept using it.
Over time, it spread around the world.
In 1854, France made braille the official system for blind students.
Louis later made symbols for numbers and music, too.

8. France made braille the official system for blind students. What does official mean here?
used only in secret by students
invented by just one person
approved by the people in charge
very old and out of date

9. Look back at question 1. Copy the sentence from the text that proves your answer.

_____

_____

10. Look back at question 2. Copy the sentence from the text that proves your answer.

_____

_____

**Scan to get this marked free. No screen time for your child.**
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Answer Key - Grade 3 Reading Worksheet - Challenge Me

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**the copied sentence comes from the text and supports the answer to question 1.**

10. Look back at question 2. Copy the sentence from the text that proves your answer.

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