Name & Surname: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Roman Numerals to 100

Read I to C and discover zero

About 45 minutes Level ★★★☆☆

Roman Numerals to 100

Long ago Romans wrote numbers with **letters**. Today we also use **zero** and **place value**.

- I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100. Use D = 500 and M = 1000 only for **larger** numbers.
- After a bigger letter, **add**: VI = 6, XII = 12, LX = 60.
- Before a bigger letter, **subtract**: IV = 4, IX = 9, XL = 40, XC = 90.
- Do not repeat a letter more than **three** times. Romans had no **zero**, but in 70 the 0 keeps 7 in the tens place.



Task A

/2

Follow the steps to read and write Roman numerals.

WORKED EXAMPLE

Read XXVI in our numbers

1. Read from left to right.
2. X = 10, X = 10, V = 5, I = 1.
3. Letters get smaller, so add: 10 + 10 + 5 + 1 = 26.

Answer: 26

YOUR TURN

Read XXIII in our numbers

Answer: _____

WORKED EXAMPLE

Write 44 in Roman numerals

1. Split into tens and ones: 40 + 4.
2. 40 = XL, 4 = IV.
3. Join them: XLIV.

Answer: XLIV

YOUR TURN

Write 94 in Roman numerals

Answer: _____

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Add Them Up

Practise reading and writing numerals by adding.

Key words

Roman numerals: letters used to write numbers

subtract rule: take away when a smaller letter comes before a larger one

place value: what a digit is worth by where it sits in a number

add rule: put together when a smaller letter comes after a larger one

zero: the digit 0 that means nothing

Task B

/10

Warm up your memory, then add letters to read and write numerals.

WARM UP

1 What number is V in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

2 What number is X in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

3 Write 3 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

4 Write 20 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

PRACTISE

5 What number is XII in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

6 What number is XXVII in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

7 Write 67 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

PROBLEM SOLVING

8 A **clock** with Roman numerals shows VIII. What hour is it in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

9 A quiz is on Chapter LX of a **book**. What number chapter is that?

Answer: _____

10 Explain how you know that XXX means 30 in our **numbers**.

Answer: _____

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Take One Away

Use the subtract rule and learn about zero.

Task C

/10

Practise the subtract rule and think about zero.

WARM UP

1. What number is IV in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

2. What number is IX in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

3. What number is XL in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

4. What number is XC in our **numbers**?

Answer: _____

PRACTISE

5. Write 4 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

6. Write 29 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

7. Write 44 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

PROBLEM SOLVING

8. Write 100 in **Roman numerals**.

Answer: _____

9. Team A scores XXXV points and Team B scores XLII points in a **game**. How many more points did the winning **team** score?

Answer: _____

10. Our system has **zero** but Romans did not. Explain what the 0 does in 70.

Answer: _____

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Who Is Right?

Sort out common Roman numeral mistakes.

Task D

/3

Read the ideas about Chapter XLIV in a book. Say what you think of each idea.



Student A

Our puzzle book says Chapter XLIV is next. What number chapter is that?

It is 44. XL is 40 and IV is 4, so 40 + 4 = 44.



Student B

It is 46. You always add, so XL is 50 + 10 and IV is 5 + 1.



Student C

It is 44, but you write it XXXXIIII with four tens and four ones.



Student D

What do you think of each idea? Why?

Student B: .....

Student C: .....

Student D: .....

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Zero Holds Places

See why zero and place value make maths easier.

Task E

/3

Fill the chart to show place value. Look where zero sits.

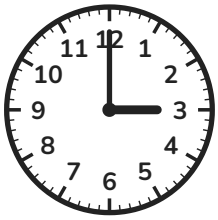
Number	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
40			
90			
100			

Task F

/4

Read the time on these clock faces. Then write each time in Roman numerals (for example, 3 o'clock is III o'clock).

1



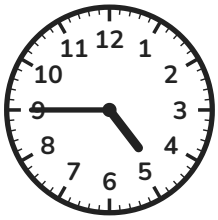
2



3



4



How did I do?

Circle a face for each line.

I can read Roman numerals to 100.

I can use the add and subtract rules.

I can explain why 0 and place value matter.

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Answer sheet: Roman Numerals to 100

Task A

1. 23
2. XCIV

Task B

1. 5
2. 10
3. III
4. XX
5. 12
6. 27
7. LXVII
8. 8
9. 60
10. XXX is 10 + 10 + 10, so it is 30.

Task C

1. 4
2. 9
3. 40
4. 90
5. IV
6. XXIX
7. XLIV
8. C
9. 7
10. The 0 holds the ones place to show 7 tens and no ones.

Task D

Student B: right

Student C: not right

Student D: not right

Student B is right. XL means 50 - 10 = 40 and IV means 5 - 1 = 4, so XLIV is 44. You cannot always add, and you cannot repeat a letter more than three times.

Task E

1. 40: – | 4 | 0
2. 90: – | 9 | 0
3. 100: 1 | 0 | 0

Task F

1. 3:00 (3 o'clock)
2. 6:30 (half past 6)
3. 10:15 (quarter past 10)
4. 4:45 (quarter to 5)

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