Year 4 Maths

Roman Numerals

Learning From Home Activity Booklet

Statutory Requirements	Activity Sheet	Page Number	Notes
Pupils should be taught to: • read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.	Nero's Numbers	2	
	Nero's Sundial	3-4	
	Roman Numerals Match	5	
	Agrippa's Vases	6	
	Be the Teacher	7	
	Parent Guide to Roman Numerals		

Nero's Numbers

Nero is a mathematician from Ancient Rome. He has written some numbers below, but they are written in Roman numerals. Roman numerals use a series of letters which represent numbers and rely on additions and subtractions to create other numbers, where we rely on the place value of our 0-9 digits. Use Nero's advice to change the Roman numerals below to numbers.

Here are three letters used to indicate numbers:

I = 1   **V** = 5   **X** = 10

Follow these rules to help you read Roman numbers:

1. If a larger Roman Numeral is followed by a smaller one, you add the two together. You also need to add if the Roman numeral are the same, e.g:
   XI = 10 + 1 = 11
   XX = 10 + 10 = 20

2. If a smaller Roman Numeral is followed by a larger number symbol, you must subtract the smaller Roman Numeral from the larger one.
   IX = 10 − 1 = 9
   IV = 5 − 1 = 4

What are the values of these Roman Numerals?

II =   VII =   XXI =   VIII =

XI =   XV =   XIX =   XXIII =

XXIX =   XXV =   XXIV =   XIV =

Write these numbers in Roman numerals:

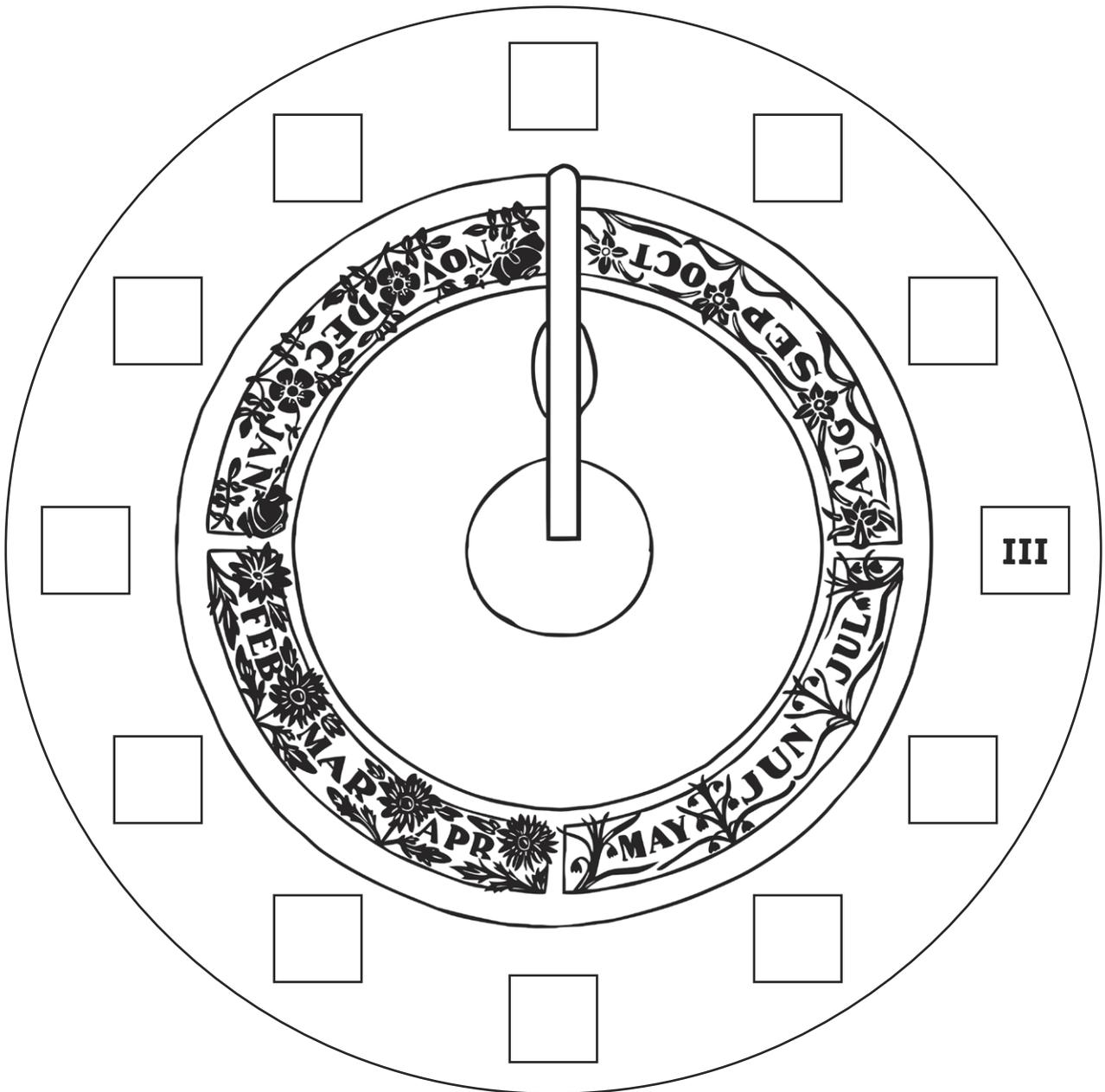6 =   17 =   26 =

Nero's Sundial

A local stone smith has created Nero a sundial for his garden. A sundial was a tool used to help measure time by using the shadow cast by the position of the sun. However, the stone smith has forgotten to place the Roman numerals on the sundial. **Add the equivalent Roman numerals for 1 to 12 using the information from the previous page.**
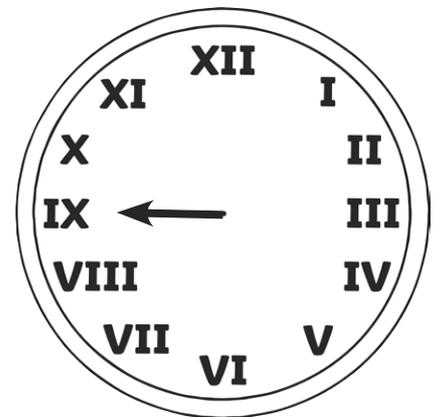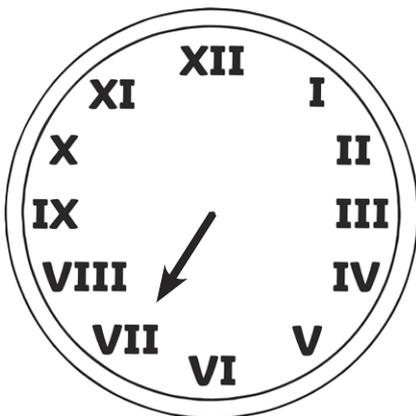
Although Roman numerals began about 2500 years ago, they are often used on modern day clocks and watches.
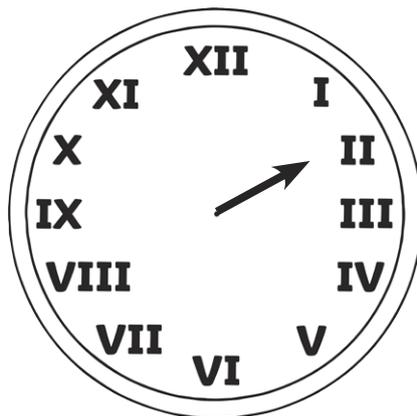
Write the number that the hour hand is pointing on each of the clocks below.
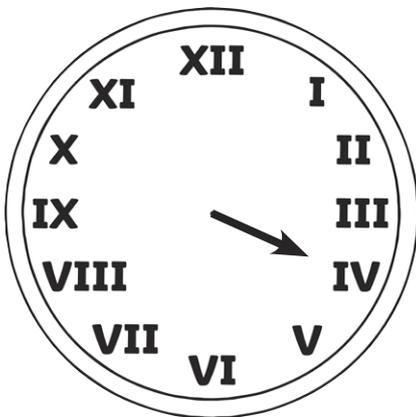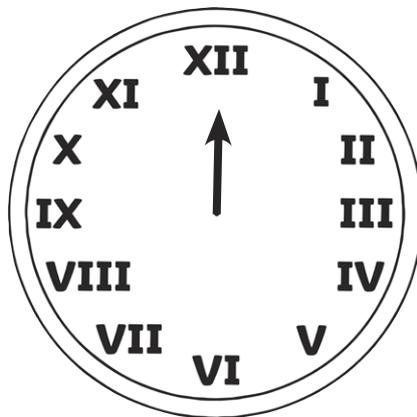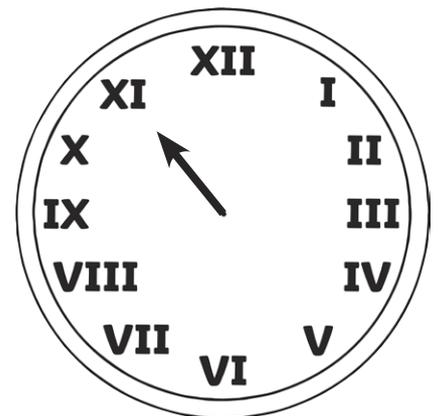
Roman Numerals Match

Sergio has been asked to match the Roman numeral to correct number for his homework.
Use the Roman numeral key to help him complete the homework.

Roman numerals:				
I = 1	**V** = 5	**X** = 10	**L** = 50	**C** = 100

100	LI
29	XCIX
33	C
94	XXVI
75	LXVIII
26	XLVIII
51	XXIX
48	XXXIII
68	XCIV
99	LXXV

Agrippa's Vases

Agrippa is packing olives ready to be exported to different parts of the Roman Empire. She needs to write the number of olives on each vase, but doesn't know how to write them. **Help Agrippa by writing the number of olives in Roman numerals on each vase.** Use Nero's rules to help you.

| 16 | 38 | 40 | 87 |

| 54 | 26 | 74 | 95 |

| 19 | 99 | 42 | 48 |

Be the Teacher

Mr Morris is marking this piece of homework on Roman Numerals. Can you help him to check if each answer is correct? **Place a tick by the answers that are correct and a cross by the answers that are incorrect. If an answer is incorrect, write the correct answer.**

Change Roman numerals to numbers:

XXIV = | 24 | XCII = | 97 | XLII = | 62 |

XVI = | 16 | XIX = | 21 | XXXVIII = | 38 |

LXXXII = | 73 | XLV = | 45 | LIX = | 58 |

Change numbers to Roman numerals:

85 = | **LXXXV** | 26 = | **XXIV** | 42 = | **XXXXII** |

96 = | **LXXXXVI** | 54 = | **LIV** | 39 = | **XXXVIIII** |

28 = | **XXVIII** | 79 = | **LXXIX** | 67 = | **LXIIV** |

Parent Guide to Roman Numerals

There are seven letters used to create Roman numerals. These are:

I = 1   **V** = 5   **X** = 10   **L** = 50

C = 100   **D** = 500   **M** = 1000

The Roman numerals are used in a variety of combinations to create different numbers. When the same Roman symbols are placed together, you add the value of each symbol together. For example:

III = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

XX = 10 + 10 = 20

Also, if a larger Roman numeral is followed by smaller Roman numeral, you add the numbers together. For example:

XVI = 10 + 5 + 1 = 16

MDL = 1000 + 500 + 50 = 1550

If a smaller Roman numeral comes before a larger Roman numeral you subtract the smaller Roman numeral from the larger. For example:

IV = 5 – 1 = 4

XIX = 10 + (10 – 1) = 19