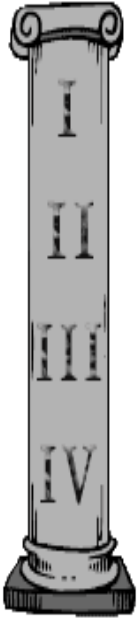


# ROMAN NUMERALS



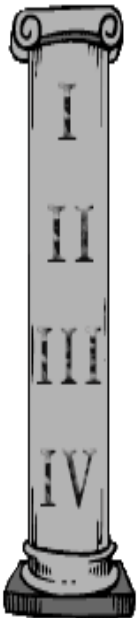
The Romans used 7 symbols to write numerals.

<b>I</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>M</b>
1	5	10	50	100	500	1 000

The Romans did not use our system of place value. Instead symbols were placed side by side and their values were added or subtracted.

$$DCCCLVI = 500 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 50 + 5 + 1 = 856$$

When the symbol for the smaller number was on the left, it was subtracted.



<b>IV</b> = 5 - 1 = 4	<b>XC</b> = 100 - 10 = 90
<b>IX</b> = 10 - 1 = 9	<b>CD</b> = 500 - 100 = 400
<b>XL</b> = 50 - 10 = 40	<b>CM</b> = 1 000 - 100 = 900

Translate the following into numbers, as always, show your working.

- |          |         |         |         |          |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. XXXVI | 2. MD   | 3. CCCL | 4. CXII | 5. LXXV  |
| 6. DCLX  | 7. CMIV | 8. MCD  | 9. MCM  | 10. CDLX |

Write the Roman numerals for these.

- |        |        |        |        |           |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. 28  | 2. 56  | 3. 99  | 4. 105 | 5. 130    |
| 6. 540 | 7. 909 | 8. 782 | 9. 861 | 10. 3 500 |

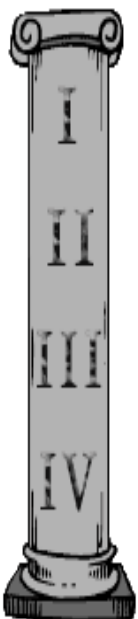
Arrange these numerals in order of size from the least to the greatest.

1. XLV, LXV, XXXV, XL, XXX, LX, LV, L  
 XXX, XXXV, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

2. CCCL, L, CC, CD, C, CCL, CCC, CL  
 L, C, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

3. Count by hundreds from one hundred.  
 C, CC, \_\_, \_\_, D, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_

4. Count by five hundreds from five hundred.  
 D, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, MMD, \_\_, \_\_



Complete these calculations like this : **IX + XI = XV**

- |                 |                 |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 5. VI + IV = __ | 6. IX + XI = __ | 7. LX + XL = __  |
| 8. XC + CX = __ | 9. CD + DC = __ | 10. CM + MC = __ |