

Roman Numerals

Maths worksheets from mathsphere.co.uk



We didn't use numbers like you when counting and doing maths. We used capital letters, which made it much harder!



The Romans used these capital letters:

I

1

V

5

X

10

L

50

C

100

D

500

M

1000

These letters were put together to form all the numbers, like this:

I = 1

II = 2

III = 3

IV = 4

V = 5

VI = 6

VII = 7

VIII = 8

IX = 9



There are two rules you need to know:

1. put a letter after a larger one means you add it.

2. put a letter before a larger one means you take it away.

So **XI** is $10 + 1 = 11$ and **IX** is $10 - 1 = 9$

CX is $100 + 10 = 110$ and **XC** is $100 - 10 = 90$

Work out what numbers these Roman numerals represent:

1. **VIII** =

2. **IV** =

3. **XII** =

4. **XV** =

5. **LX** =

6. **XL** =

7. **XIV** =

8. **XVII** =

Write these numbers in Roman numerals:

9. 13 =

10. 22 =

11. 30 =

12. 49 =

13. 25 =

14. 101 =

15. 99 =

16. 90 =