

10.11.20

WALT: Read Roman Numerals to 100

F
R
PS

Vocabulary

Roman

Arabic

decimal

numerals

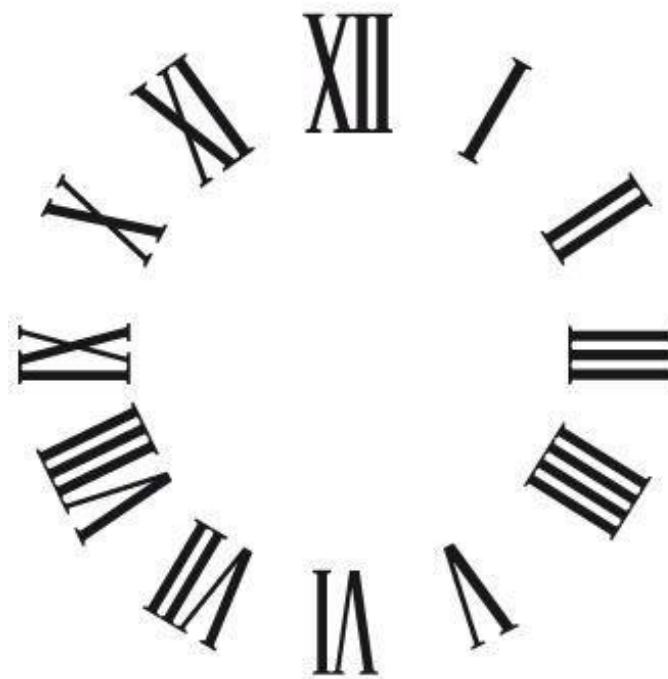
same

different

convert

multiples of 10

What do you notice about this clock face?



Talk with a partner.

Look at:
Roman Numerals Year 4 Information
presentation

Roman Numerals

1 — **I**

5 — **V**alue

10 — **X**ylophones

50 — **L**ike

100 — **C**ows

500 — **D.**

1000 — **M**ilk



Fluency

Arabic number system	Roman numerals system
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Arabic number system	Roman numerals system
10	
20	
30	
40	
50	
60	
70	
80	
90	
100	

Circle the Arabic number that matches each Roman numeral:

II	10	2	51
C	1	100	75
VI	51	9	6
XX	20	2	90
LX	60	9	55

Write these Roman numerals as Arabic numbers:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. VIII | 11. IX |
| 2. XXII | 12. XXIX |
| 3. XVIII | 13. XXXIV |
| 4. XXXI | 14. LXXIV |
| 5. LII | 15. LXXXIX |
| 6. LXXV | 16. XL |
| 7. LXVIII | 17. XLIX |
| 8. LXXXI | 18. XC |
| 9. C | 19. XCV |
| 10. IV | 20. XCIX |

Reasoning 1

For each pair of Roman statues, circle the larger Roman numeral.



XL

LX

XXIX

XXIV

Explain why you have chosen one of your answers.

Reasoning 2

Bobby says:

I know that all numbers in the $10 \times$ table have a 0 in the ones column.
Therefore, in Roman numerals all
multiples of 10 must have an X.



Is Bobby correct? Write down some Roman numerals to help explain your answer.

Problem Solving 1

Write down all the Roman numerals that are greater than 50 and less than 60 that use:

- a) two letters
- b) five letters
- c) three different letters

Problem Solving 2

Use all four of these Roman numeral cards.

I	L	I	X
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Can you make:

- a) a number below 50?
- b) a number between 60 and 70?
- c) the biggest number possible?

Plenary

Why is there no zero in the Roman numerals?

Did you notice any patterns?

If 20 is XX what might 200 be?

How can you check you have represented the Roman numeral correctly?