Y4 Roman Numerals

KS2 Y4 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

What number is XXVII?

Step 1 · Split into symbols, biggest first

X, X, V, I, I

Step 2 · Add them

10 + 10 + 5 + 1 + 1

Answer: XXVII = 27

Check: Each symbol is the same size smaller than the one before it, so we only add ✓

2. Now try one with the steps

What number is XLIV?

Step 1 · X is before the bigger L

Step 2 · I is before the bigger V

Step 3 · Add the parts

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What number is VI?

2. What number is XII?

3. What number is IV?

4. What number is XIX?

5. What number is XXXV?

6. What number is L?

7. Write 8 in Roman numerals.

8. Write 23 in Roman numerals.

9. What number is XLVI?

10. What number is LXXXIII?

11. Write 59 in Roman numerals.

12. Write 90 in Roman numerals.

13. A clock face shows IX. Which number is that?

14. Which is bigger: XLIX or LI?

4. Before you hand it in

Reading IX as 11.

When a smaller symbol comes before a bigger one, subtract it: IX = 10 − 1 = 9. XI = 10 + 1 = 11.

Writing 4 and 40

Use the subtraction pairs instead: 4 = IV, 9 = IX, 40 = XL, 90 = XC.

Writing 99

Partition first: 99 = 90 + 9 = XC + IX = XCIX.

Writing 0 or trying to find a symbol for zero.

Roman numerals have no zero and no place value. That is why our number system, which does, is easier for big sums.