Reading and Writing Roman Numerals Maths worksheets from mathsblog.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	V	X	L	\mathbf{C}	D	M
1	5	10	50	100	500	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. $XV =$

Write these numbers in Roman numerals:

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Remember, the Romans used letters for their numbers. Here are the letters they used.



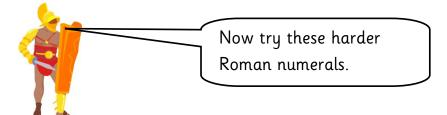
The Romans used these capital letters:

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Try writing the numbers from 10 to 20 using Roman numerals.

Try writing these Roman numerals as numbers.

XXXI	XVI	XX	XLVII
XXXV	XXVIII	XXXIX	XLI



1. CLXI	2. CCIII	3. CCCXLV	4. CD
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Answers

Page 1

1. 8 2. 4

з. 12

4. 15

5. 40

6. 60

7. 14

8. 17

9. XIII

10. XXII

11. XXX

12. IL

13. XXV

14. CI

15. **IC**

16. XC

Page 2

10. X

11. XI

12. XII

13. XIII

14. XIV

15. XV

16. XVI

17. XVII

18. XVIII

19. XIX

20. XX