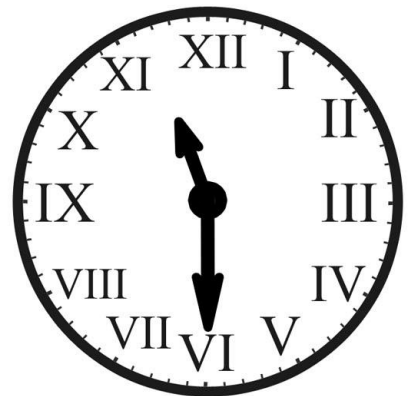
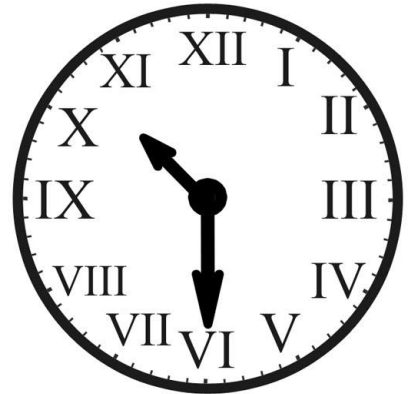
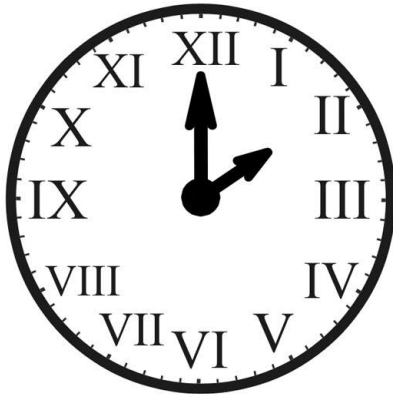
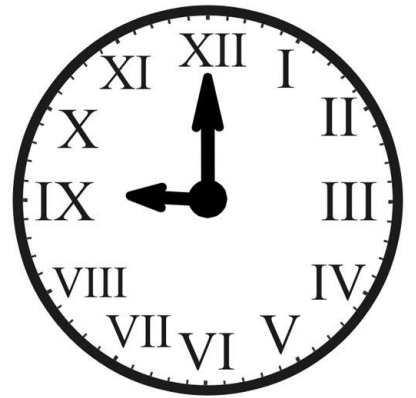
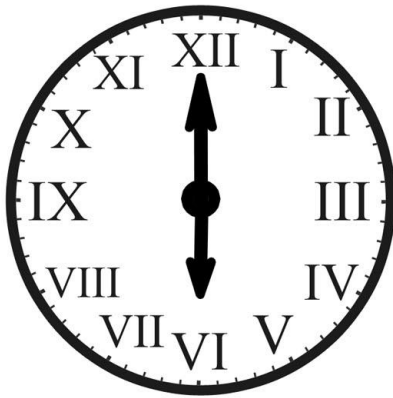
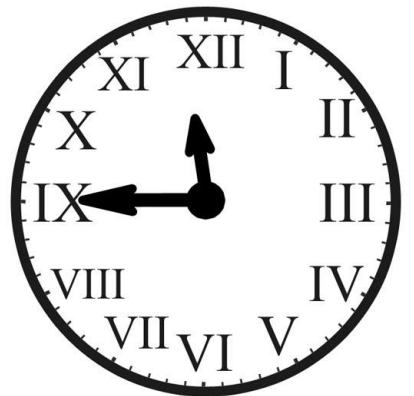
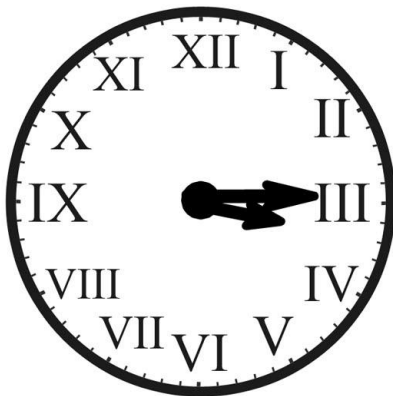
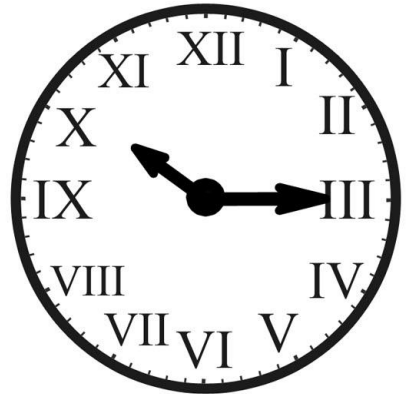
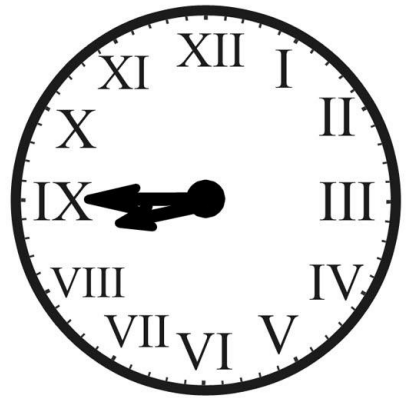
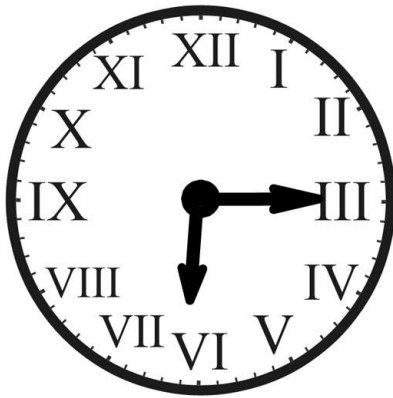


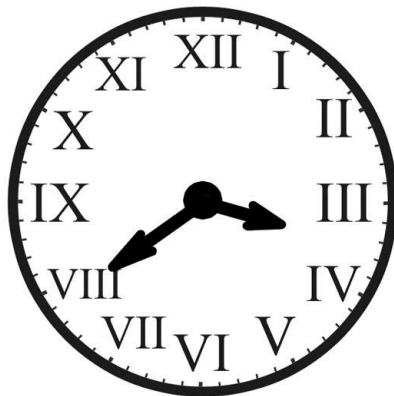
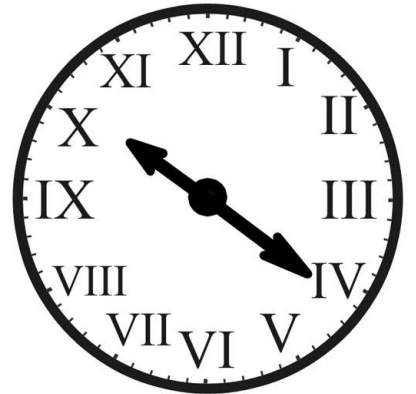
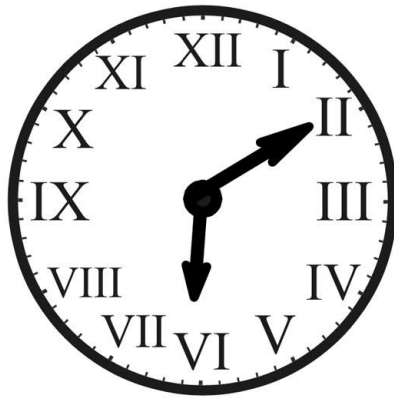
Roman Numerals Time Telling Activity



Roman Numerals Time Telling Activity



Roman Numerals Time Telling Activity



Roman Numeral Quantities

Questions:

1. 2
2. 3
3. 1
4. 6
5. 9
6. 5
7. 5
8. 10
9. 7

Roman Numeral Secret Codes!

The mouse ate the fat.

Go fast fish!

The sun is gas.

The moon has a hat.

Roman Numeral Secret Codes!

Maths is fun.

I got a tan in the sun.

The stage is set.

I am not shouting!

Roman Numeral Secret Codes!

That mountain is huge!

That mouse has a hat!

I see the sea.

Shut the gate!

Roman Numeral Quantities

Titus is making a Roman stew called pottage. The quantities on this list of ingredients are written in Roman numerals, but Titus finds them hard to understand. Can you tell him how much of each item he needs?



| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Carrots | II |
| Potatoes | V |
| Leeks | X |
| Chunks of beef | VII |
| Onions | V |
| Tomatoes | IX |
| Cloves of garlic | I |
| Handfuls of corn | III |
| Mint leaves | VI |

Questions:

1. How many carrots are needed?
2. How many handfuls of corn are needed?
3. How many cloves of garlic are needed?
4. How many mint leaves are needed?
5. How many tomatoes are needed?
6. How many potatoes are needed?
7. How many onions are needed?
8. How many leeks are needed?
9. How many chunks of beef are needed?

Roman Numeral Secret Codes



| | |
|---|------|
| a | I |
| e | II |
| i | III |
| o | IV |
| u | V |
| t | VI |
| h | VII |
| f | VIII |
| g | IX |
| m | X |
| n | XI |
| s | XII |

This secret code is written in the numbers you are used to. Use the corresponding Roman numerals to help you decipher the code.

6 7 2 10 4 5 12 2 1 6 2 6 7 2 8 1 6.

9 4 8 1 12 6 8 3 12 7 2 12!

6 7 2 12 5 11 3 12 9 1 12.

6 7 2 10 4 4 11 7 1 12 1 7 1 6.

Now think of some of your own for your partner.

Roman Numeral Secret Codes



| | |
|---|------|
| a | I |
| e | II |
| i | III |
| o | IV |
| u | V |
| t | VI |
| h | VII |
| f | VIII |
| g | IX |
| m | X |
| n | XI |
| s | XII |

This secret code is written in the numbers you are used to. Use the corresponding Roman numerals to help you decipher the code.

10 16 7 12 3 12 8 5 11.

3 9 4 6 1 6 1 1 3 1 6 7 2 12 5 11.

6 7 2 12 6 1 9 2 3 1 2 12 2 6.

3 1 10 11 4 6 12 7 4 5 6 3 11 9!

Now think of some of your own for your partner.

Roman Numeral Secret Codes



| | |
|---|------|
| a | I |
| e | II |
| i | III |
| o | IV |
| u | V |
| t | VI |
| h | VII |
| f | VIII |
| g | IX |
| m | X |
| n | XI |
| s | XII |

This secret code is written in the numbers you are used to. Use the corresponding Roman numerals to help you decipher the code.

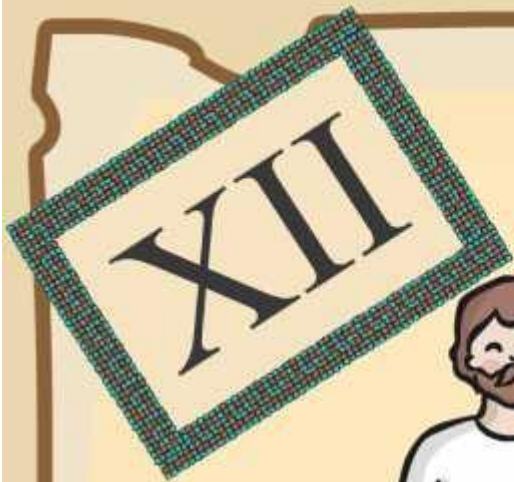
6 7 1 6 10 4 5 11 6 13 11 3 12 7 5 9 2!

6 7 1 6 10 4 5 12 2 7 1 12 1 7 1 6!

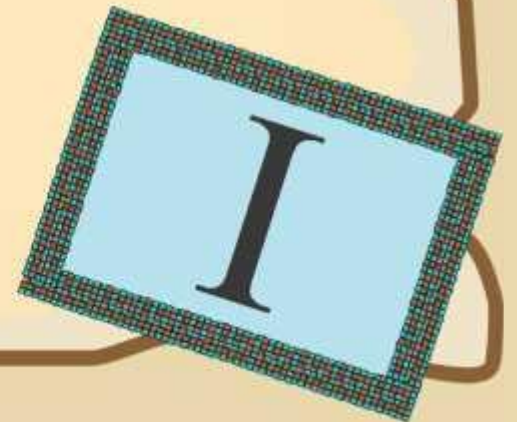
3 12 2 2 6 7 2 12 2 1.

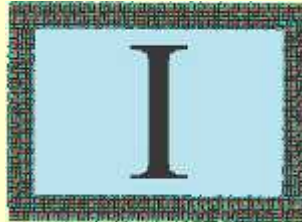
12 7 5 6 6 7 2 9 1 6 2!

Now think of some of your own for your partner.



Roman Numerals





LO: To know the key numbers up to 12 in Roman numerals

- know that Roman numerals use simple addition and subtractions
- know background information on Roman numerals

Background

You may have seen Roman numerals before, possibly on a clock face. The Roman numerals use a series of letters which represent numbers and rely on additions and subtractions to create other numbers, where we rely on place value of our 0-9 digits.

Roman numerals began about **2500** years ago.



We will be looking at the numbers up to 12, which only use a combination of 3 letters.

Which letters can you see?

Can you see any patterns?

| Roman Numeral | Number |
|---------------|--------|
| I | 1 |
| II | 2 |
| III | 3 |
| IV | 4 |
| V | 5 |
| VI | 6 |
| VII | 7 |
| VIII | 8 |
| IX | 9 |
| X | 10 |
| XI | 11 |
| XII | 12 |

The main letters here are:


I, V and X

I represents **1**
(or counting in 1s)

V represents **5**

X represents **10**

| Roman Numeral | Number |
|---------------|--------|
| I | 1 |
| II | 2 |
| III | 3 |
| IV | 4 |
| V | 5 |
| VI | 6 |
| VII | 7 |
| VIII | 8 |
| IX | 9 |
| X | 10 |
| XI | 11 |
| XII | 12 |

The background of the slide is a light tan color with various Roman-themed icons. At the top, there is a classical building with columns, a chariot wheel, a grid of colored blocks, and a domed building with columns. On the left side, there is a Roman soldier in a red tunic and helmet. On the right side, there is a vertical stack of three circular objects, possibly coins or medals. At the bottom, there is a sword, a classical building, a chariot wheel, a pile of rubble, and a bust of a man's head.

Some numbers are written with more than one letter. You need to look carefully at the letters and the order they are written in.

Let's look at the number 7.

In Roman numerals 7 is written as 'VII'.

This is 5(V) plus 1(I) plus (I).

VII

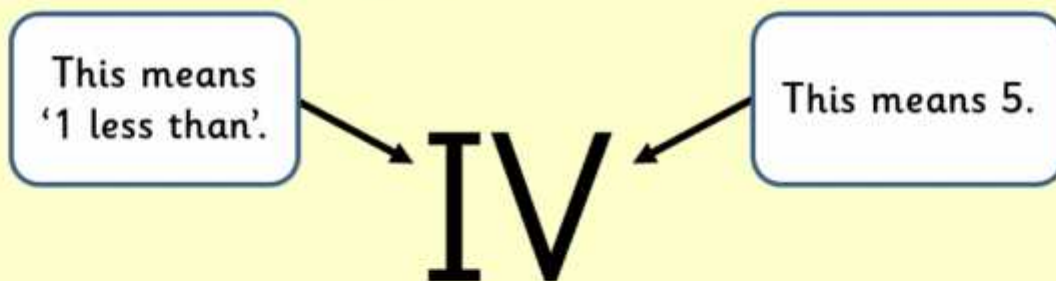
You need to look carefully at the numbers and the order they are written in. When the number on the left is smaller than the number that follows it, the number on the left means 'less than'.

Let's look at the **number 5**.




In Roman numerals **5** is written as 'V'.

The number **4** is written as 'IV'.

Since the '**I**' is to the **left** of the **V(5)** it means '1 less than 5'.



This is a little equation and means
1 less than 5, which is 4.

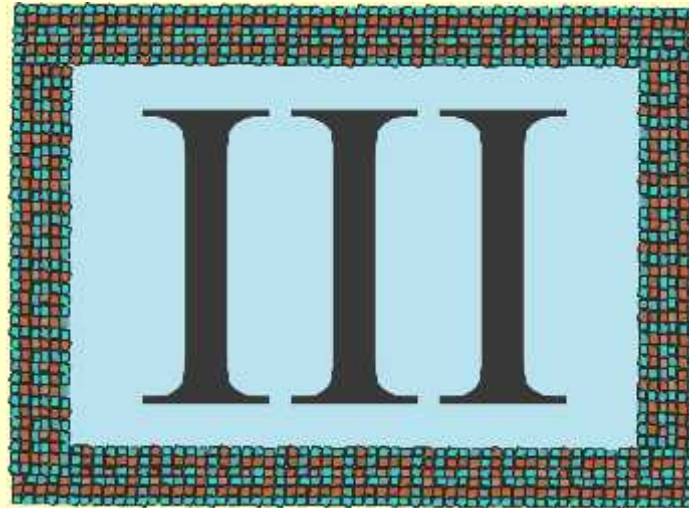
 represents 1 (or counting in 1s) represents 5 represents 10

How would you make the number 6 in Roman numerals?

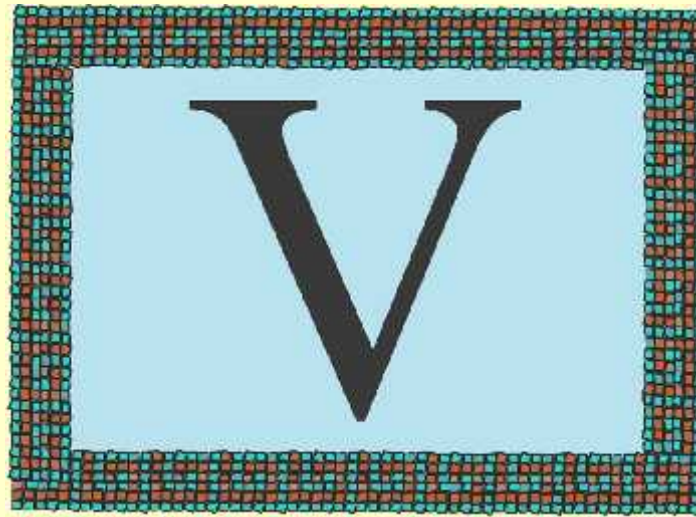
How would you write the number 7?

How would you write the number 9?

Show on your fingers the number:



Show on your fingers the number:



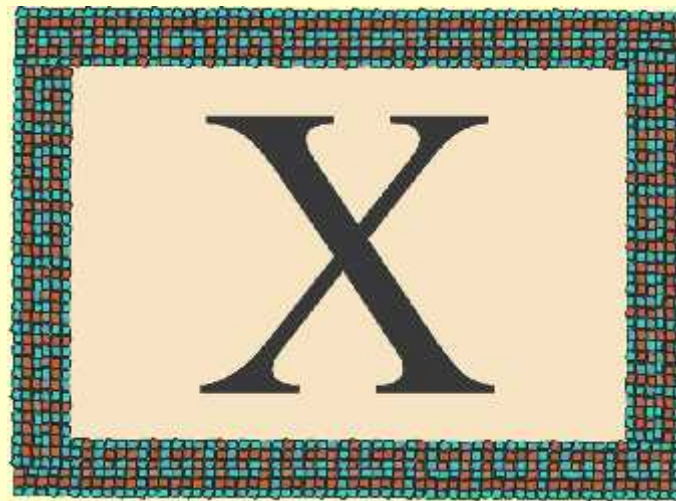
Show on your fingers the number:



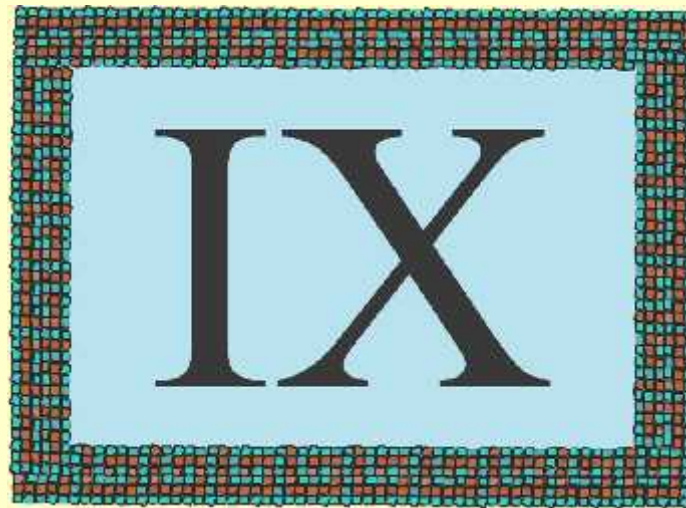
Show on your fingers the number:



Show on your fingers the number:



Show on your fingers the number:



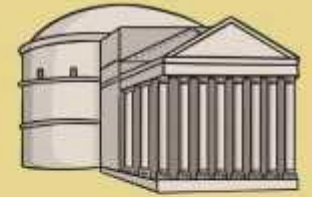
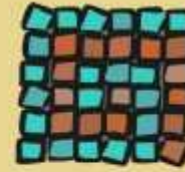


Plenary

What are the 3 key Roman numerals up to 12?

What are their values?





THE END



I

1

II

2

III

3

IV

4

V

5

VI

6

VII

7

VIII

8

IX

9

X

10

XI

11

XII

12

XIII

13

XIV

14

XV

15

XVI

16

XVII

17

XVIII

18

XIX

19

XX

20



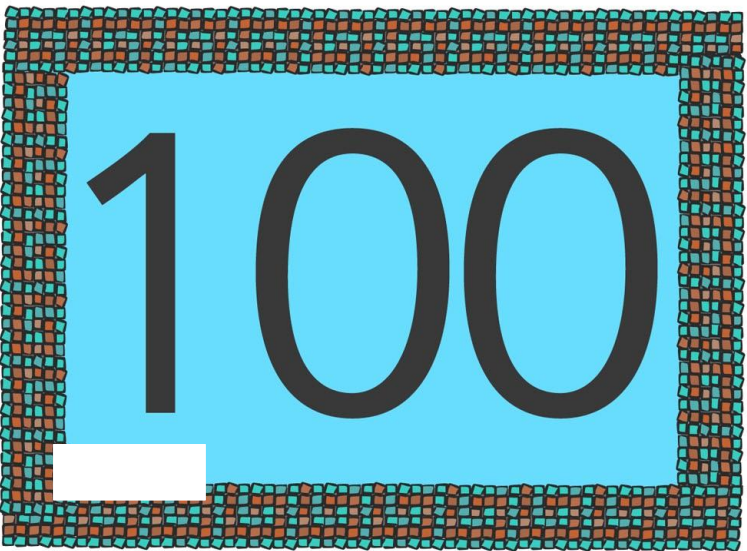
L



50



C



100

six

nine

ten

nineteen

thirteen

hundred

thirty

four

fifteen

eleven

sixteen

three

twenty

two

seven

eight

seventeen

one

eight

one

seventeen

seven

ten

six

six

hundred

seven

nine

seventeen

ten

eleven

fifteen

one

eight

three

thirty

fifteen

two

nineteen

six

twenty

eleven

ten

thirteen

seventeen

seven

nine

eight

X

XVII

XIII

VII

IX

VII

XV

II

XIX

VI

XX

XI

XI

XV

I

VIII

III

XXX

VI

C

VII

IX

XVII

X

VIII

I

XVII

VII

X

VI

XX

II

VII

XIII

XVII

I

XXX

IV

XV

XI

XVI

III

VI

IX

X

XIX

VIII

C

X

XVII

XIII

VII

IX

VII

XV

II

XIX

VI

XX

XI

XI

XV

I

VIII

III

XXX

VI

C

VII

IX

XVII

X

VIII

I

XVII

VII

X

VI

XX

II

VII

XIII

XVII

I

XXX

IV

XV

XI

XVI

III

VI

IX

X

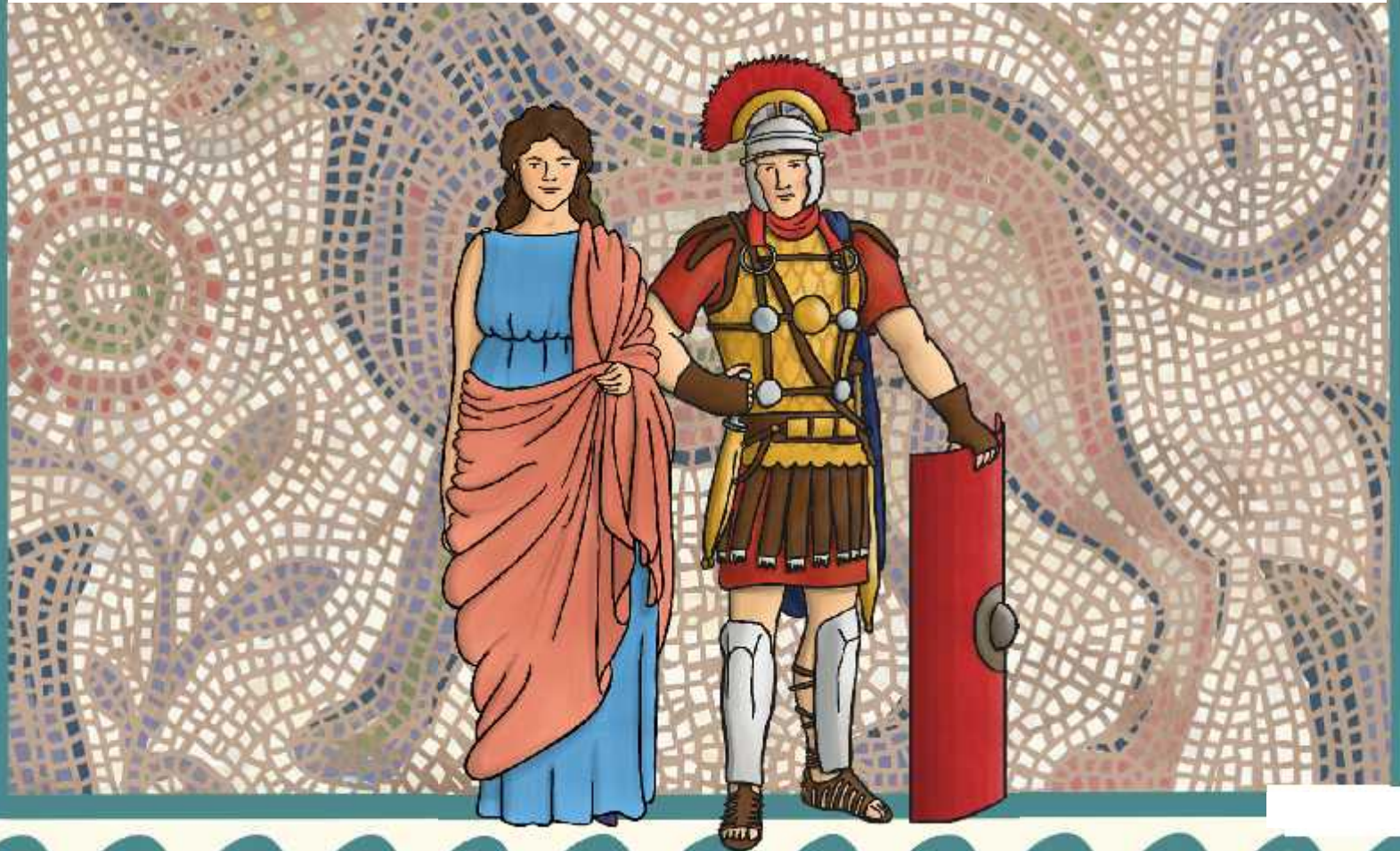
XIX

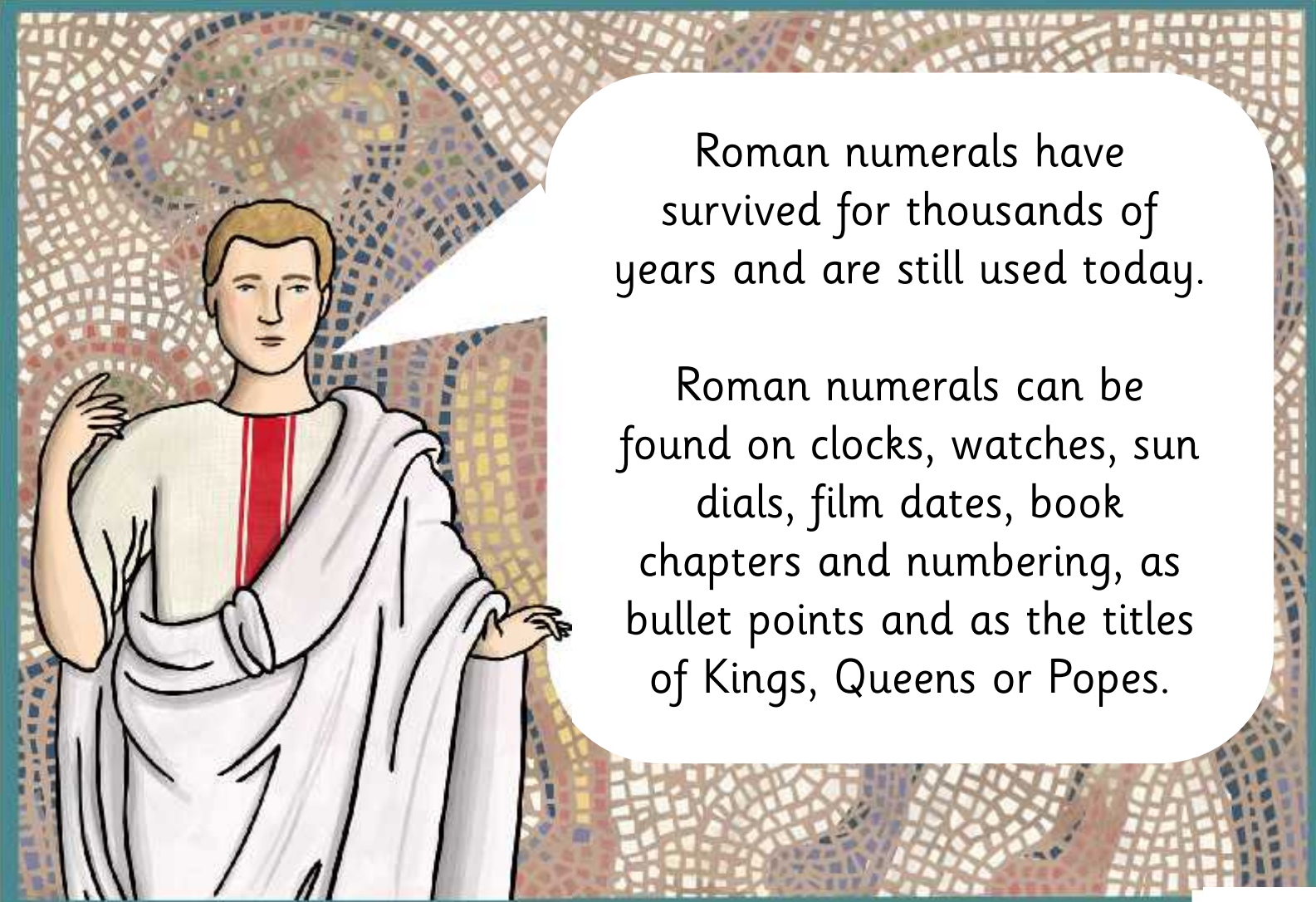
VIII

C




Roman Numerals





Roman numerals have survived for thousands of years and are still used today.


Roman numerals can be found on clocks, watches, sundials, film dates, book chapters and numbering, as bullet points and as the titles of Kings, Queens or Popes.



Roman Numerals use 7 different letters to indicate numbers. Os (zeros) are not used. Bigger numbers are made by combining the letters in different ways.

The letters used are:

| | |
|---|------|
| I | 1 |
| V | 5 |
| X | 10 |
| L | 50 |
| C | 100 |
| D | 500 |
| M | 1000 |



If the larger number symbol is followed by a smaller number symbol you must add the two together. You also add if the two symbols are the same.

For example:

$$\mathbf{XI} = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$$\mathbf{VIII} = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$\mathbf{XIX} = 10 + 9 = 19$$



What are these numbers?

MC

1100

DC

600

LV

55

If a smaller number symbol is followed by a larger number symbol you must subtract the small number from the large one.

For example:

$$9 = 10 - 1 = \mathbf{IX}$$

$$40 = 50 - 10 = \mathbf{XL}$$

$$\mathbf{CD} (500 - 100 = 400)$$

What are these numbers?

IV

4

XC

90

XL

40

Don't forget: Sometimes numbers are formed by addition but other numbers are formed by subtraction.



Can you make these numbers?

86

LXXXVI

49

XLIX

120

CXX

1900

MCM

2000

MM

Now you are a Roman numeral converter, try this task!



Write the following numbers:

Your age

Your birthday

Today's date

Christmas this year

New year's day next year

ROMAN NUMERALS

Can you count by only using letters?

| | | | |
|------|----|------|------|
| I | 1 | XXX | 30 |
| II | 2 | XL | 40 |
| III | 3 | L | 50 |
| IV | 4 | LX | 60 |
| V | 5 | LXX | 70 |
| VI | 6 | LXXX | 80 |
| VII | 7 | XC | 90 |
| VIII | 8 | C | 100 |
| IX | 9 | D | 500 |
| X | 10 | M | 1000 |
| XX | 20 | MD | 1500 |

Roman Numerals 100 Square

Complete the 1– square using roman numerals

I = 1

V = 5

X = 10

L = 50

C = 100

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |
| XI | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | XX |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | XL |
| XLI | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | L |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | LIX | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

Roman Numerals 100 Square

Answers

Complete the 1– square using roman numerals

I = 1

V = 5

X = 10

L = 50

C = 100

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|---------|----------|--------|------|
| I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |
| XI | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI | XVII | XVIII | XIX | XX |
| XXI | XXII | XXIII | XXIV | XXV | XXVI | XXVII | XXVIII | XXIX | XXX |
| XXXI | XXXII | XXXIII | XXXIV | XXXV | XXXVI | XXXVII | XXXVIII | XXXIX | XL |
| XLI | XLII | XLIII | XLIV | XLV | XLVI | XLVII | XLVIII | XLIX | L |
| LI | LII | LIII | LIV | LV | LVI | LVII | LVIII | LIX | LX |
| LXI | LXII | LXIII | LXIV | LXV | LXVI | LXVII | LXVIII | LXIX | LXX |
| LXXI | LXXII | LXXIII | LXXIV | LXXV | LXXVI | LXXVII | LXXVIII | LXXIX | LXXX |
| LXXXI | LXXXII | LXXXIII | LXXXIV | LXXXV | LXXXVI | LXXXVII | LXXXVIII | LXXXIX | XC |
| XCI | XCII | XCIII | XCIV | XCV | XCVI | XCVII | XCVIII | XCIX | C |