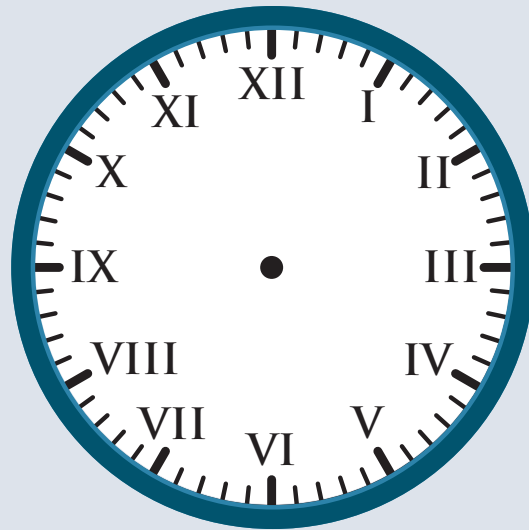


Roman numerals

Learn

The numbers you use and write every day are called **Arabic numerals**.
The Romans had their own set of numbers called **Roman numerals**.
Some clock faces have Roman numerals instead of the usual numbers 1 to 12.



For 1, 2 and 3 the Romans used I, II and III.
For 5 and 10 they used V and X.
4 was 1 less than 5, so it was IV.
6 was 1 more than 5, so it was VI.
7 was 2 more than 5, so it was VII.
8 was 3 more than 5, so it was VIII.
9 was 1 less than 10, so it was IX.
11 was 1 more than 10, so it was XI.
12 was 2 more than 10, so it was XII.



1 Write the missing Roman numerals in the table.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|------|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| I | | | IV | V | | | VIII | | | XI | |

2 Solve the calculations. Give your answers in Roman numerals.

$$\text{VIII} - \text{V} = \square$$

$$\text{IV} + \text{I} = \square$$

$$\text{XI} - \text{II} = \square$$