Roman numerals to 100: answers and notes

What your child practised: reading and writing Roman numerals up to 100 by splitting numbers into tens and ones (Year 4).

Page 1 · Warm up

30 = **XXX** · 60 = **LX** · 90 = **XC**

Page 2 · Try it together

Answers will vary. Check: tens part + ones part = the number, for example LXXXIX = 80 + 9 = **89**.

Page 2 · A. Split and write

XXXVI: 30 + 6 = **36**
LIII: 50 + 3 = **53**
XLVIII: 40 + 8 = **48**
LXXXII: 80 + 2 = **82**
XCIV: 90 + 4 = **94**
LXIX: 60 + 9 = **69**

Page 3 · B. Gate numbers

27 = **XXVII** · 44 = **XLIV** · 59 = **LIX**
73 = **LXXIII** · 88 = **LXXXVIII** · 99 = **XCIX**

Page 3 · C. In order

XIX (19), **XLV** (45), **LXX** (70), **XC** (90), **C** (100)

Page 3 · D. The Roman way

99 = **XCIX** · 45 = **XLV** · 30 = **XXX** · 8 = **VIII**

Challenge: No. I can only be taken away from V or X. Split 49 into 40 + 9, write XL and IX, and join them: **XLIX**.

Watch out for

- **Adding a symbol that comes first** inside a bigger numeral, such as reading XLIV as 66. Find the take-away pairs first (XL, IV), then add the parts.
- **Rule-breaking numerals** like IIII, VV, XXXX or IL. Go back to the chart: each part (tens or ones) comes straight from it.
- **Ones before tens**, like VIIXL for 47. The tens always come first.

Going further (5 minutes, no paper)

- **Roman birthdays:** say the ages of people in the family in Roman numerals.
- **One more, one less:** say a numeral like XXXIX and ask for one more (XL) and one less (XXXVIII).
- **In the game:** Chapter 4, The Story of Zero, shows why the Romans had no zero and how place value helps.