

We Romans deigned a fantastic way of adding and subtracting.
I challenge you to solve my problems.

| $I$ | $V$ | $X$ | $L$ | $C$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100 |

Two things you must know:
1: A letter after a larger value letter means you add it:
E.G. XI is $10+1=11$ or $C X$ is $100+10=110$
2. A small valued letter before a big one means you take it away:
E.G. IX is $10-1=9$ or $X C$ is $100-10=90$

Work out what numbers these Roman numerals represent

1. $\mathrm{VI}=$ $\qquad$ 3. $C L=$ $\qquad$ 5. $\operatorname{LIX}=$
$\qquad$
2. $\mathrm{VII}=$ $\qquad$ 4. $L X=$ $\qquad$ 6. LVIII =

Write these numbers in Roman Numerals

1. $10=$ $\qquad$ 3. $50=$ $\qquad$ 5. $73=$ $\qquad$
2. $130=$ $\qquad$
3. $161=$ $\qquad$
4. $157=$ $\qquad$

Challenge:
Solve these roman number sentences, write the answer in numbers.

1. $\mathrm{LX}+\mathrm{VIII}=$
2. $L X I+L V I=$
3. $C X V I+X I X=$
4. $C L X I V+L X I V=$

Solve these number sentences; write the answer in roman numerals.

1. $12+26=$
2. $532+42=$
3. $187+51=$
4. $357+35=$
5. $452+47=$

Mr Spencer says that CL $+C L V=C C V$. Is he correct? Explain your answer.

Mrs Fenton says that LVII + LVI = CI. Is she correct? Explain your answer.

