

Math Practice Sheets

Number Concepts Part II

Student Name

Examples

Practice Questions

Extra Challenge Unit

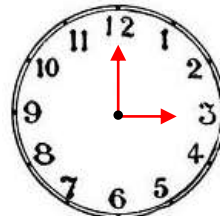
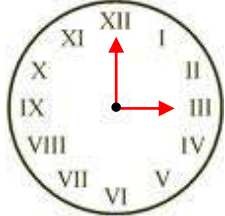


**Unit
2.1**

Introducing Roman Numerals

Example

Look at the following clocks and compare the numerals.



The ancient Romans used different symbols for counting numbers which are found in use even today. These are called Roman numerals. i.e.

Roman Numerals	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Value of symbols	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000

Note that there is no Roman numeral for zero.

- The symbols I, X, and C, are never repeated more than 3 times in a number and the symbols V, L, and D cannot be repeated. A Symbol placed before another symbol means a number less than that symbol. 'I' can be subtracted from X and V only and each symbol can be subtracted only once. i.e. $IV = 5 - 1 = 4$, $XC = 100 - 10 = 90$, etc
- A symbol placed after another means a number more than that symbol. The last symbol can be repeated at most 3 times. i.e. $XI = 10 + 1 = 11$, $CVII = 100 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 107$

Exercise

1. Match the following.

a) XIII

A) XIX

b) 600

B) 15

c) 40

C) 504

d) DIV

D) 13

e) XV

E) DC

f) 19

F) XL