

Homework due on 31.1.24	<u>Spellings</u>
<p><u>Reading</u> – inference in fiction 2 P30-31</p> <p><u>Maths</u> -</p> <p><u>Geography Reminder</u> – Please bring in your questionnaires</p> <p><u>Roman Numerals</u> - P8</p> <p><u>(See additional sheet below for guidance)</u></p>	<p><u>Recap:</u></p> <p>Describe Different Difficult Disappear Early</p> <p><u>Year 6</u></p> <p>Awkward Bargain Bruise Category Cemetery Communicate Community Competition Conscious Controversy</p>

Roman Numerals

1 - 1000 Helpsheet

1 = I

2 = II

3 = III

4 = IV

5 = V

6 = VI

7 = VII

8 = VIII

9 = IX

10 = X

20 = XX

21 = XXI

30 = XXX

40 = XL

50 = L

60 = LX

70 = LXX

80 = LXXX

90 = XC

100 = C

101 = CI

150 = CL

200 = CC

500 = D

800 = DCCC

1000 = M

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

Numbers are represented by putting the symbols into various combinations in different orders. The symbols are then added together, for example, I + I + I, written as III, is 3. To write 11 we add X (10) and I (1) and write it as XI. For 22 we add X and X and I and I, so XXII.

Roman numerals are usually written in order, from largest to smallest and from left to right, but more than three identical symbols never appear in a row. Instead, a system of subtraction is used: when a smaller number appears in front of a larger one, that needs to be subtracted, so IV is 4 (5 - 1) and IX is 9 (10 - 1).

The subtraction system is used in six cases:

- I is placed before V and X: IV (4) and IX (9).
- X is placed before L (50) and C (100): XL (40) and XC (90).
- C is placed before D (500) and M (1000): CD (400) and CM (900).

Modern numbers	Roman numerals	Modern numbers	Roman numerals
1	I	11	XI
2	II	12	XII and so on...
3	III	20	XX
4	IV	21	XXI and so on...
5	V	30	XXX
6	VI	31	XXXI and so on...
7	VII	40	XL
8	VIII	50	L
9	IX	60	LX
10	X	100	C