

Nero's Numbers

Nero is a mathematician from Ancient Rome. He has written some numbers below, but they are written in Roman numerals. Roman numerals use a series of letters which represent numbers and rely on additions and subtractions to create other numbers, where we rely on the place value of our 0-9 digits. Use Nero's advice to change the Roman numerals below to numbers.

Here are three letters used to indicate numbers:

I = 1 **V** = 5 **X** = 10

Follow these rules to help you read Roman numbers:

1. If a larger Roman Numeral is followed by a smaller one, you add the two together. You also need to add if the Roman numeral are the same, e.g:

$$\mathbf{XI} = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$$\mathbf{XX} = 10 + 10 = 20$$

2. If a smaller Roman Numeral is followed by a larger number symbol, you must subtract the smaller Roman Numeral from the larger one.

$$\mathbf{IX} = 10 - 1 = 9$$

$$\mathbf{IV} = 5 - 1 = 4$$



What are the values of these Roman Numerals?

$$\mathbf{II} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{VII} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XXI} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{VIII} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XI} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XV} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XIX} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XXIII} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XXIX} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XXV} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XXIV} = \square$$

$$\mathbf{XIV} = \square$$

Write these numbers in Roman numerals:

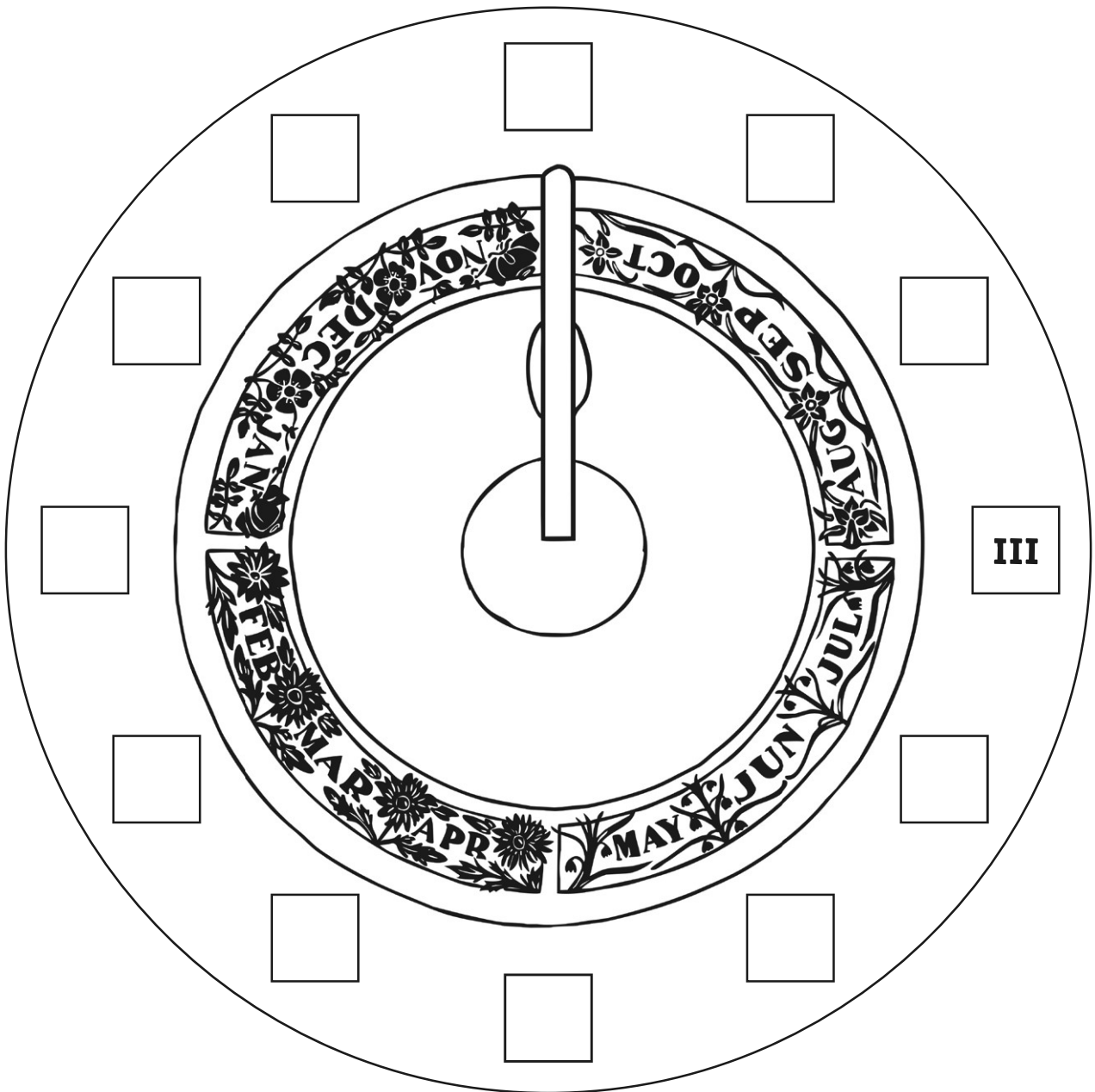
$$6 = \square$$

$$17 = \square$$

$$26 = \square$$

Nero's Sundial

A local stone smith has created Nero a sundial for his garden. A sundial was a tool used to help measure time by using the shadow cast by the position of the sun. However, the stone smith has forgotten to place the Roman numerals on the sundial. **Add the equivalent Roman numerals for 1 to 12 using the information from the previous page.**



Although Roman numerals began about 2500 years ago, they are often used on modern day clocks and watches.

Write the number that the hour hand is pointing on each of the clocks below.

