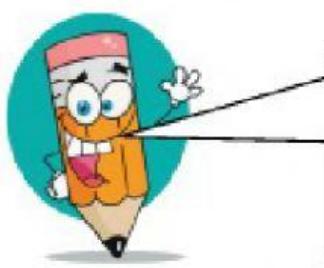




MATH

ROMAN NUMERALS – Chữ số La Mã

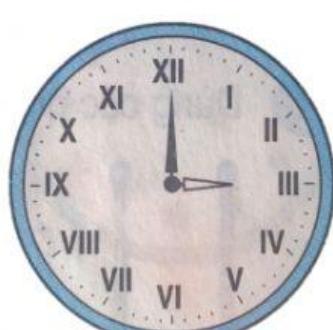
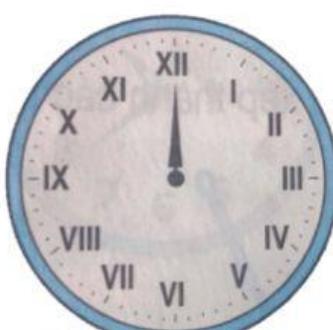
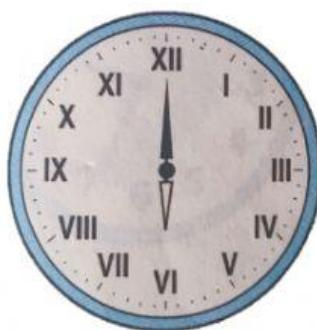


Try reading the times shown using Roman numerals on the clock face. Usually the number four is shown as **IV** but it can also be shown as **IV**. We have both types here! Write the times using numbers. I have done one for you.

1



2:00



2. Viết số La Mã thích hợp vào ô trống:

I	II		IV	V			X		XX
		3	4	5	7	9	10	15	20

3. Nối:

III

XI

VIII

XX

VI

XIV

6

3

20

11

14

8

XX

C

D

M

CXXV

CL

100

1000

150

500

20

125

3. Đúng ghi Đ, sai ghi S :



III : ba

VII : bảy

VI : sáu

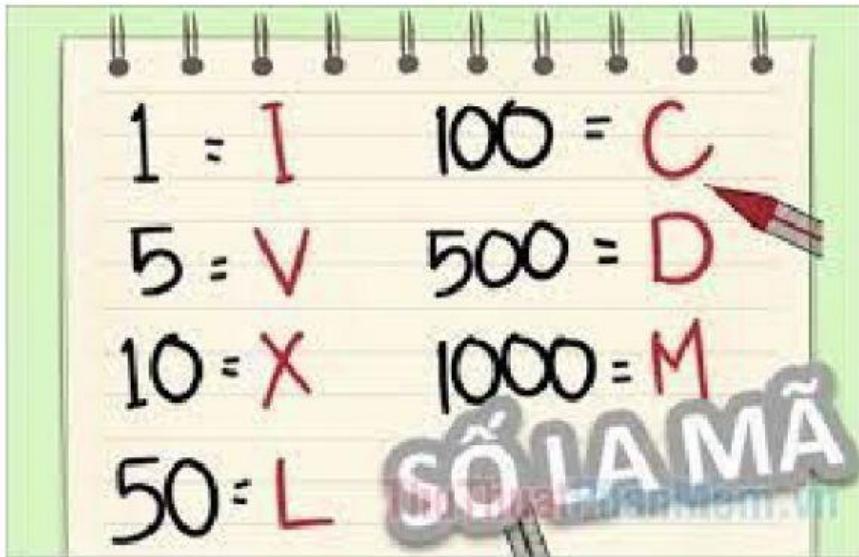
VIII : chín

III : bốn

IX : chín

IV : bốn

XII : mười hai



a) Đọc các số La Mã sau:

VIII	Tám
XII	
IX	
XIX	
XXL	
*CXVI	

b) Viết các số La Mã sau:

Mười ba	
Hai mươi lăm	
Mười lăm	
Mười tám	
Ba mươi	
Năm mươi lăm	

Một nghìn	
Năm trăm	
Một trăm hai mươi	
Tám	
Bảy mươi	
Mười	

Roman numeral – Chữ số La Mã



We didn't use numbers like you when counting and doing maths. We used capital letters, which made it much harder!



The Romans used these capital letters:

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

These letters were put together to form all the numbers, like this:

$$\begin{array}{lllll} I = 1 & II = 2 & III = 3 & IV = 4 & V = 5 \\ VI = 6 & VII = 7 & VIII = 8 & IX = 9 & \end{array}$$



There are two rules you need to know:

1. put a letter after a larger one means you add it.
2. put a letter before a larger one means you take it away.

So XI is $10 + 1 = 11$ and IX is $10 - 1 = 9$

CX is $100 + 10 = 110$ and XC is $100 - 10 = 90$

Work out what numbers these Roman numerals represent:

1. VIII = 2. IV = 3. XII = 4. XV =

5. LX = 6. XL = 7. XIV = 8. XVII =

Write these numbers in Roman numerals:

9. 13 = 10. 22 = 11. 30 = 12. 49 =

13. 25 = 14. 101 = 15. 99 = 16. 90 =