## $\bigcirc$ Recap

In our number system, all of our numbers are made using ten different digits.

## $\begin{array}{llllllllll}0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9\end{array}$

Using place value (100s, 10s and 1s), we can use these ten digits to represent any number we wish.

## 目 Revise

There are many different number systems. One other that we still use is Roman numerals. The Romans used letters to represent some numbers.

There are five Roman numerals that you need to know.
I(1)
V (5)
X (10)
L (50)
C (100)

By using these numbers together, they could make any number, but it isn't always easy!
The chart below can help you to learn Roman numerals to 100.

| Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman <br> numeral | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII | IX | X |
| Number | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Roman <br> numeral | XI | XII | XIII | XIV | XV | XVI | XVII | XVIII | XIX | XX |
| Number | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |  |  |
| Roman <br> numeral | XXX | XL | L | LX | LXX | LXXX | XC | C |  |  |

## Thes

- It all seems very complicated, but if you learn some important numbers it can be okay.
- Learn the Roman numerals 1 to 10 by heart. It will make other numbers easier to understand.
- Also, pay close attention to how they make 4 (IV), 9 (IX), 40 (XL) and 90 (CX).

