Worksheet 5: Roman Numerals

I. **The Declinable Numbers** (1-3)

I.	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	**unus**	**una**	**unum**

II.	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	**duō**	**duae**	**duō**

III.	Masculine/Feminine	Neuter
Nom.	**trēs**	**tria**

*Numbers above three are **indeclinable**, meaning that they have the same form for every case.

4 – quattuor   5 – quinque   6 – sex   7 – septem   8 – octō   9 – novem   10 - decem

II. **Roman Numerals:**

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

If a smaller number is placed **after** a larger number, the two numbers are **added** together. (XI = 11)

If a smaller number is placed **before** a large number, the smaller is **subtracted** from the larger. (IX = 9)

Roman numerals are generated by places: 749 = 700 (DCC) + 40 (XL) + 9 (IX) = DCCXLIX

III. **Conversion:** Place the Roman numeral under each Arabic numeral.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I									
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

IV. **Roman to Arabic Numerals:** Convert from Roman numerals to Arabic numerals.

XLVII: _____   MCDXIX: _____   DV: _____

CLX: _____   CLIV: _____   CIV: _____

MCMLXIV: _____   MMCCCXLII: _____   CMXCVII: _____

DCXL: _____   LXXXIX: _____   CDLIII: _____

V. **Arabic to Roman Numerals:** Convert from Arabic numerals to Roman numerals.

737: _____   2708: _____   297: _____

1258: _____   609: _____   1505: _____

3270: _____   337: _____   807: _____

99: _____   464: _____   124: _____

VI. **Roman Math:** Answer using Roman numerals.

Quot sunt **octō** et **octō**?   _____

Quot sunt **septem** et **undecim**?   _____

Quot sunt **vigintī** (20) minus **quinque**?   _____

Quot sunt bis (*twice*) **triginta** (30)?   _____

Quot sunt ter **vigintī** et **septem**?   _____

Quot sunt **ducentī** (200) et **quadraginta novem** (49)?   _____

Quō annō Schola Latina Bostoniensis condita est (*founded*)?   _____

Quō annō Christopher Columbus ad novum mundum advēnit?   _____

Quot diēs Septembrēs sunt?   _____