Ancient Romans used numbers that look different from ours.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman Numerals</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Numbers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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To convert Roman numerals to Arabic numbers, you will add.

XXVI = 10 + 10 + 5 + 1
XXVI = 26

Sometimes, if a smaller number comes before a larger number, you will subtract.

IV = 5 - 1 = 4
XC = 100 - 10 = 90

Here’s an example of a number where you add and subtract.

CCIV = 100 + 100 + 5 - 1 = 204

Write Arabic numbers. Use addition for these.

1. XI =
2. VII =
3. CLV =
4. III =
5. CCX =
6. CXXVII =

Write Arabic numbers. These are special numbers that require subtraction.

7. IX =
8. XL =
9. IV =

Write Arabic numbers. You may need to add and/or subtract.

10. XXIX =
11. XIV =
12. XVI =
13. CIX =
14. CCC =
15. XLII =
16. CXC =
17. VIII =
18. CXCIX =

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**ANSWER KEY**

**Roman Numerals**

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Sometimes, if a smaller number comes before a larger number, you will subtract.

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XC = 100 - 10 = 90
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Here's an example of a number where you add and subtract.

\[
CCIV = 100 + 100 + 5 - 1 = 204
\]

Write Arabic numbers. Use addition for these.

1. \( XI = 11 \)  
2. \( VII = 7 \)  
3. \( CLV = 155 \)

4. \( III = 3 \)  
5. \( CCX = 210 \)  
6. \( CXXVII = 127 \)

Write Arabic numbers. These are special numbers that require subtraction.

7. \( IX = 9 \)  
8. \( XL = 40 \)  
9. \( IV = 4 \)

Write Arabic numbers. You may need to add and/or subtract.

10. \( XXIX = 29 \)  
11. \( XIV = 14 \)  
12. \( XVI = 16 \)

13. \( CIX = 109 \)  
14. \( CCC = 300 \)  
15. \( XLII = 42 \)

16. \( CXC = 190 \)  
17. \( VIII = 8 \)  
18. \( CXCIX = 199 \)