Roman Numerals 1 to 100 · Grade 3

Part 1 · The full chart Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

KEY Five symbols build every number from 1 to 100. Look and learn — do not write on this box.

I	V	X	L	C
= 1	= 5	= 10	= 50	= 100
one	five	ten	fifty	hundred

A Roman numerals 1 to 100 chart

Read across each row. The colour changes at every new ten.

1 = I	2 = II	3 = III	4 = IV	5 = V
6 = VI	7 = VII	8 = VIII	9 = IX	10 = X
11 = XI	12 = XII	13 = XIII	14 = XIV	15 = XV
16 = XVI	17 = XVII	18 = XVIII	19 = XIX	20 = XX
21 = XXI	22 = XXII	23 = XXIII	24 = XXIV	25 = XXV
26 = XXVI	27 = XXVII	28 = XXVIII	29 = XXIX	30 = XXX
31 = XXXI	32 = XXXII	33 = XXXIII	34 = XXXIV	35 = XXXV
36 = XXXVI	37 = XXXVII	38 = XXXVIII	39 = XXXIX	40 = XL
41 = XLI	42 = XLII	43 = XLIII	44 = XLIV	45 = XLV
46 = XLVI	47 = XLVII	48 = XLVIII	49 = XLIX	50 = L
51 = LI	52 = LII	53 = LIII	54 = LIV	55 = LV
56 = LVI	57 = LVII	58 = LVIII	59 = LIX	60 = LX
61 = LXI	62 = LXII	63 = LXIII	64 = LXIV	65 = LXV
66 = LXVI	67 = LXVII	68 = LXVIII	69 = LXIX	70 = LXX
71 = LXXI	72 = LXXII	73 = LXXIII	74 = LXXIV	75 = LXXV
76 = LXXVI	77 = LXXVII	78 = LXXVIII	79 = LXXIX	80 = LXXX
81 = LXXXI	82 = LXXXII	83 = LXXXIII	84 = LXXXIV	85 = LXXXV
86 = LXXXVI	87 = LXXXVII	88 = LXXXVIII	89 = LXXXIX	90 = XC
91 = XCI	92 = XCII	93 = XCIII	94 = XCIV	95 = XCV
96 = XCVI	97 = XCVII	98 = XCVIII	99 = XCIX	100 = C

Pattern · The nine units repeat inside every ten. Only the front changes: III → XXIII → XLIII → LXXIII.

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Part 2 · Symbols and rules

B The seven Roman numeral symbols

Only the first five are needed for numbers up to 100.

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
= 1	= 5	= 10	= 50	= 100	= 500	= 1000
in 1–100	in 1–100	in 1–100	in 1–100	in 1–100	above 100	above 100

C The three rules behind every Roman number

Rule 1 · Repeat to add

When a symbol is followed by one the same size or smaller, add the values. I, X and C may repeat three times at most. V and L never repeat.

III = 3 XXX = 30 LXVI = 66

Rule 2 · Smaller in front subtracts

When a smaller symbol sits in front of a bigger one, subtract it. Only one symbol may go in front, so 8 is VIII and never IIX.

IV = 4 IX = 9 XL = 40 XC = 90

Rule 3 · Largest to smallest

Outside the subtractive pairs, symbols always run from the biggest value down to the smallest. Order is never optional.

LXVII = 50 + 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 67

D The four subtractive pairs used in 1 to 100

These are the only four. IL, VX and IC are never correct.

IV	IX	XL	XC
5 - 1 = 4	10 - 1 = 9	50 - 10 = 40	100 - 10 = 90

E The nine tens — learn these and the chart builds itself

X	XX	XXX	XL	L	LX	LXX	LXXX	XC
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

F Build any number step by step — and read it back

Write 78

1. Split it → 70 + 8
2. Tens → 70 is **LXX**
3. Ones → 8 is **VIII**
4. Join, tens first

= LXXVIII

Write 94

1. Split it → 90 + 4
2. Tens → 90 is **XC**
3. Ones → 4 is **IV**
4. Join, tens first

= XCIV

Read XLVII

1. X before L → 50 - 10 = 40
2. V adds 5 → 45
3. I and I add 1 each
4. Total

= 47

Tip Say it out loud: every number from 1 to 100 is one ten joined to one unit. 67 is LX and VII → LXVII.

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Part 3 · Write and read

G Write each number in Roman numerals.

Split the number into tens and ones, then join them — tens first.

REMEMBER X · XX · XXX · XL · L · LX · LXX · LXXX · XC

1. 7	2. 14	3. 19
4. 26	5. 33	6. 40
7. 48	8. 55	9. 62
10. 69	11. 74	12. 83
13. 90	14. 96	15. 99

H Write each Roman numeral as a number.

Work left to right. Bigger or equal → add it. Smaller → subtract it.

16. XI	17. XVI	18. XXIV
19. XXIX	20. XXXVII	21. XLV
22. XLIX	23. LIII	24. LXII
25. LXXVIII	26. LXXXV	27. XC
28. XCII	29. XCVII	30. C

Tip Stuck on a long one? Cover everything after the first symbol, read what is left, then uncover one symbol at a time.

Part 4 · Think it through

I Circle the correct Roman numeral.

Only one in each row follows all three rules.

31. **4**

IIII | IV | VI

32. **9**

IX | XI | VIIII

33. **40**

XXXX | XL | LX

34. **49**

IL | XLIX | XXXXIX

35. **90**

LXXXX | XC | CX

36. **8**

IIX | VIII | IXI

J Correct or wrong? Tick the right box.

Check the repeat rule and the four subtractive pairs.

37. **VV = 10**

☐ correct ☐ wrong

38. **XIX = 19**

☐ correct ☐ wrong

39. **LL = 100**

☐ correct ☐ wrong

40. **XCIX = 99**

☐ correct ☐ wrong

41. **IC = 99**

☐ correct ☐ wrong

42. **LXXVII = 77**

☐ correct ☐ wrong

K Circle the larger Roman numeral.

43. **XLIV** or **XLVI**

44. **XXIX** or **XXXI**

45. **LXX** or **LXVII**

46. **XC** or **LXXXIX**

Tip Find a Roman numeral today — a clock face, a book chapter, a film year. Read it out and say the number.

Answer Key · Roman Numerals · Grade 3

For parents and teachers. Remove this page before giving the worksheet to the child.

G · Write the Roman numeral

1. VII 2. XIV 3. XIX 4. XXVI 5. XXXIII 6. XL 7. XLVIII 8. LV 9. LXII 10. LXIX 11. LXXIV 12. LXXXIII 13. XC 14. XCVI 15. XCIX

H · Write the number

16. 11 17. 16 18. 24 19. 29 20. 37 21. 45 22. 49 23. 53 24. 62 25. 78 26. 85 27. 90 28. 92 29. 97 30. 100

I · Circle the correct numeral

31. IV 32. IX 33. XL
34. XLIX 35. XC 36. VIII

J · Correct or wrong

37. wrong — VV never appears; 10 is X
38. correct
39. wrong — LL never appears; 100 is C
40. correct
41. wrong — I subtracts from V and X only; 99 is XCIX
42. correct

K · Circle the larger numeral

43. XLVI — 46 against 44
44. XXXI — 31 against 29
45. LXX — 70 against 67
46. XC — 90 against 89

Quick check · the nine tens

X 10 XX 20 XXX 30 XL 40 L 50
LX 60 LXX 70 LXXX 80 XC 90 C 100

Note for parents

There is no Roman numeral for zero, and none for a negative number. Accept IIII on a clock face as a decorative custom, but not as an answer here. If a child writes IL for 49 or XXXX for 40, go back to the four subtractive pairs on page 2 — that one page fixes most mistakes. Teach the nine tens before the full chart; the nine units are already familiar from 1 to 9.

Where to go next

Print page 1 on its own and pin it up. Ten minutes a day beats one long session. Then look for a Roman numeral in the room — a clock, a chapter heading, a date on a book — and read it together.

Full guide, chart and 15 more questions:
gonit.app/roman-numerals-1-to-100