

$1 = \text{I}$

$6 = \text{VI}$

$11 = \text{XI}$

$16 = \text{XVI}$

$2 = \text{II}$

$7 = \text{VII}$

$12 = \text{XII}$

$17 = \text{XVII}$

$3 = \text{III}$

$8 = \text{VIII}$

$13 = \text{XIII}$

$18 = \text{XVIII}$

$4 = \text{IV}$

$9 = \text{IX}$

$14 = \text{XIV}$

$19 = \text{XIX}$

$5 = \text{V}$

$10 = \text{X}$

$15 = \text{XV}$

$20 = \text{XX}$

Extend

To write all our numbers, we use ten symbols: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.

To write the numbers between 1→30 in Roman Numerals, you only need to use three symbols (I, V and X).

Agree or disagree:

'Roman Numerals are easier to use than our numbers because you don't need as many symbols.'

Example Explanation

We have a number system where we don't need any more symbols than 0 to 9, even to write large numbers. Roman Numerals involves adding and subtracting symbols which can make numbers hard to read, e.g. 18 = XVIII, 5 symbols used.