

Numeracy with

the Romans: Answers



Name: _____

Registration Class: _____

Mathematics Teacher: _____

Fill in the Roman Numerals:

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

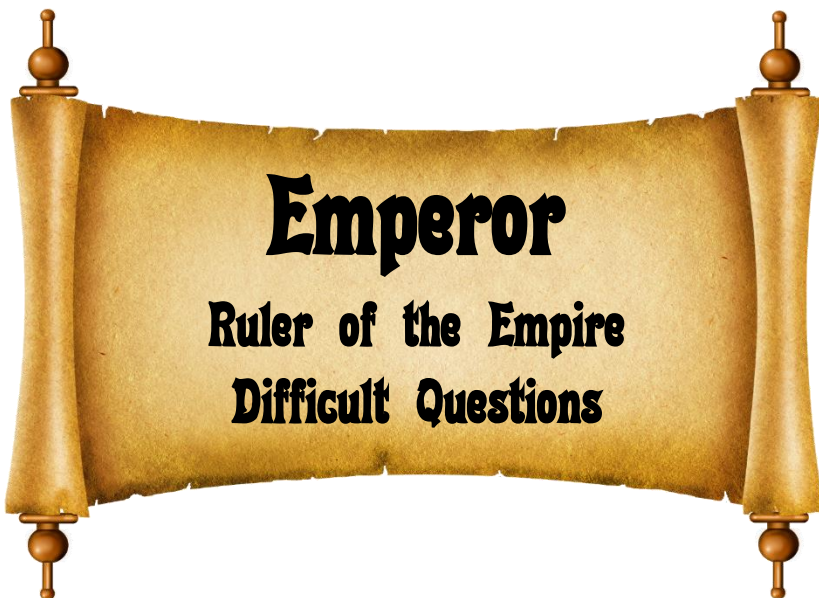
Author: Dr. Gareth Evans, www.mathemateg.com, 29 July 2025

Numeracy with the Romans

Instructions:

Fill in the boxes before marking your work using the answers provided by the teacher.







Numeracy with the Romans: Session 01



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $4 \times 7 = 28$	2) $27 + 34 = 61$	3) $27 \div 3 = 9$
4) $3 \text{ m} = 300 \text{ cm}$	5) Subtract 37p from £1.21 = £0.84 or 84p	6) $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before 14:03 = 13:33
7) Quarter of 24 = 6	8) $1.2 + 1.9 = 3.1$	9) 50% of 14 = 7

Citizen

10) How many halves are there in $3\frac{1}{2}$? 7	11) The mean of 10, 5, 3 = 6	12) The range of 1, 3, 2, 4 = 3
13) 9.55 to one decimal place = 9.6	14) $8 - 6 \div 2 = 5$	15) $2^3 = 8$
16) $\sqrt{16} = 4$	17) 35% as a decimal = 0.35	18) 3 hours = 180 minutes

Emperor

19) $5 \times 0.6 = 3$	20) The reciprocal of $\frac{3}{4}$ is $\frac{4}{3}$	21) The area of an 8cm by 3cm rectangle is 24 cm^2
22) $80 \times 0.1 = 8$	23) $43 - 68 = -25$	24) 20% of 14 = 2.8
25) A piece of cheese weighing 250g costs £1.80. How much is the cost per 100g? £0.72		

History

Around 2,000 years ago, the city of **Rome** in Italy was home to a very large **Empire** extending over Europe, North Africa and Asia.

At its peak, the Empire reigned over 45 million people. Rome grew from being a small town into a very large city.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 02



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $2 \times 12 = 24$	2) $63 + 20 = 83$	3) $30 \div 5 = 6$
4) $5 \text{ cm} = 50 \text{ mm}$	5) $5^2 = 25$	6) A pentagon has 5 sides
7) $\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$	8) $14 \times 2 = 28$	9) 50% of 16 = 8

Citizen

10) The perimeter of an 8cm by 5cm rectangle is 26cm	11) The mean of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = 3	12) The range of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 = 4
13) 0.246 to two decimal places = 0.25	14) $2 + 4 \times 6 = 26$	15) 30% of 40 = 12
16) $\sqrt{36} = 6$	17) 25% as a fraction = $\frac{1}{4}$	18) 3 days = 72 hours

Emperor

19) $3 \times 2.4 = 7.2$	20) $(3 + 5) \times 4 = 32$	21) The volume of a cube with sides measuring 3 cm = 27 cm^3
22) $4 \div 0.5 = 8$	23) $1.6 - 0.7 = 0.9$	24) 253 to one significant figure = 300
25) How many 49p cakes can Claudius buy with a £5 note? 10		

History

According to legend, Rome was established by the twin brothers **Romulus** and **Remus**, in the year 753 B.C. The brothers were left to drown in the river Tiber by their evil uncle, but the young boys were saved by wolves (see the statue on the right).

The twin brothers decided to establish a new city, but couldn't decide where to locate it. During an argument, Remus was killed. Romulus decided to name the new town after him.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 03



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $6 \times 5 = 30$	2) $19 + 13 = 32$	3) $28 \div 2 = 14$
4) 1 kg = 1,000 g	5) $6^2 = 36$	6) $7 - 10 = -3$
7) $\frac{1}{2} = 50\%$	8) $13 \times 3 = 39$	9) 10% of 70 = 7

Citizen

10) The area of a 4 cm by 3 cm rectangle is 12 cm ²	11) The mean of 3, 2, 7 = 4	12) The range of 8, 4, 9 = 5
13) 12.36 to one decimal place = 12.4	14) $4 + 5 \times 2 = 14$	15) 20% of 15 = 3
16) $\sqrt{9} = 3$	17) 24% as a decimal = 0.24	18) 2 minutes = 120 seconds

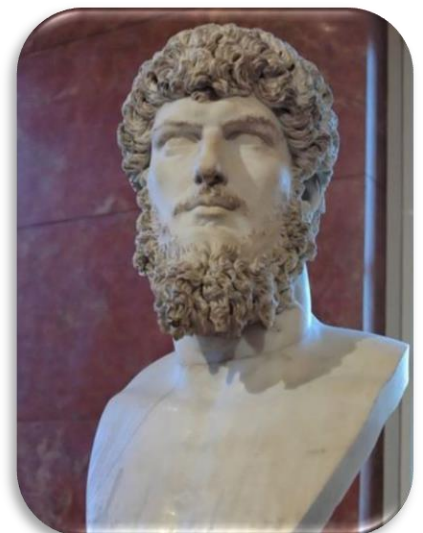
Emperor

19) $4 \times 0.3 = 1.2$	20) The perimeter of a 6 cm by 3.5 cm rectangle is 19 cm	21) The volume of a 2 cm by 3 cm by 4 cm cuboid is 24 cm ³
22) $2.4 \div 0.4 = 6$	23) $147 - 89 = 58$	24) 5.208 to the nearest unit = 5
25) $49 \times 6 = 294$		

History

In the early days, monarchs reigned over Rome. According to legend, Romulus was the first king.

The last king was **Tarquinius Superbus** (see the statue on the right), who was expelled by the Romans in the year 509 B.C. A **republic** was established to take the **monarchy's** place. In this system, **two consuls** were elected each year, so that neither of them could become too powerful.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 04

Score: _____ Who are you? _____



Focusing on: Rounding Off

Gladiator

1) 582 to the nearest 10 = 580	2) 28 to the nearest 10 = 30	3) 389 to the nearest 10 = 390
4) 283 to the nearest 100 = 300	5) 2,829 to the nearest 100 = 2800	6) 13,532 to the nearest 100 = 13,500
7) 4,327 to the nearest 1,000 = 4,000	8) 14,872 to the nearest 1,000 = 15,000	9) 624,239 to the nearest 1,000 = 624,000

Citizen

10) 3.27 to the nearest unit = 3	11) 8.06 to the nearest unit = 8	12) 213.81 to the nearest unit = 214
13) 7.21 to one decimal place = 7.2	14) 82.35 to one decimal place = 82.4	15) 4.98 to one decimal place = 5.0
16) 12.372 to two decimal places = 23.37	17) 287.027 to two decimal places = 287.03	18) 1,245.72502 to two decimal places = 1,245.73

Emperor

19) 83 to one significant figure = 80	20) 7,622 to one significant figure = 8,000	21) 0.0023 to one significant figure = 0.002
22) 278 to two significant figures = 280	23) 92,345 to two significant figures = 92,000	24) 0.002352 to two significant figures = 0.0024
25) Calculate $2 + 7 \times 3$, giving your answer to one significant figure. 20		

History

As the Roman Republic grew in power, so did its military force. Neither the two consuls nor the other senators could always control the army. In 49 B.C., Rome's most powerful **general** was **Julius Caesar**. His dream was to rule over Rome as king. The senators disliked this idea, and so Caesar was killed by them in 44 B.C.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 05



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $3 \times 8 = 24$	2) Ten minutes after 1:54 p.m. = 2:04 p.m.	3) $14 + 28 = 42$
4) 1 litre = 1,000 ml	5) $15 \div 2 = 7.5$	6) $0.4 + 0.2 = 0.6$
7) $\pounds 1.23 + \pounds 0.17 = \pounds 1.40$	8) June = 30 days	9) 10% of $\pounds 200 = \pounds 20$

Citizen

10) The area of a 6 cm by 8 cm rectangle is 48 cm²	11) Median of 3, 2, 7 = 3	12) 65% as a decimal = 0.65
13) 9.6 to the nearest unit = 10	14) $5 - 2 + 3 = 6$	15) $2 \times 26 = 52$
16) $7^2 = 49$	17) Half of 70 = 35	18) 13:42 on the 12 hour clock = 1:42 p.m.

Emperor

19) $5 + 0.2 + 0.14 = 5.34$	20) A cube has 6 faces	21) $3 \div 0.25 = 12$
22) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$	23) Circle the greatest number: 0.23 22% $\frac{1}{4}$	24) 23.5 to one significant figure = 20
25) What is the total of the first ten even numbers, beginning with 2? 110		

History

Following the murder of Julius Caesar, a **civil war** broke out in Rome between the republicans and Caesar's supporters. After a victory near the **Gulf of Actium** on the shores of Greece, Octavianus, Caesar's nephew, became Rome's ruler in 27 B.C. He changed his name to **Augustus** and he is considered the first **Emperor**.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 06



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $9 + 15 = 24$	2) $9 \times 6 = 54$	3) $70 \div 5 = 14$
4) $2\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = 2,500 \text{ g}$	5) 50% of 42 = 21	6) January = 31 days
7) $\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$	8) $13 + 14 + 15 = 42$	9) $\text{£}2.50 \times 3 = \text{£}7.50$

Citizen

10) $6 - -2 = 8$	11) The mode of 3, 2, 7, 2 = 2	12) The mean of 6, 5, 4, 3 = 4.5
13) 98.7 to the nearest unit = 99	14) $\frac{3}{10} \text{ of } 70 = 21$	15) $4.6 + 5.4 = 10$
16) $435 + 565 = 1,000$	17) 0.32 as a percentage = 32%	18) The area of a triangle with base 4cm and height 3cm is 6 cm^2

Emperor

19) $7 \times 0.8 = 5.6$	20) $1.2 \div 2 = 0.6$	21) $2^4 = 16$
22) $7 + 3 \times 4 = 19$	23) 40% of £20 = £8	24) 473,204 to two significant figures = 470,000
25) Carrots cost 12p for 100 g. What is the cost of 500 g of carrots? 60p		

History

By the year 41 A.D., **Claudius** was the Roman Emperor. He was the fourth Emperor, and the first to be born outside Italy.

In 43 A.D., he sent four legions to try and conquer Britain. Neither Julius Caesar nor **Caligula** had previously been able to do this – but Claudius had more success. Following the first campaigns, Claudius himself travelled to **Camulodunum** (Colchester today) with additional soldiers and war elephants!





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 07

Score: _____ Who are you? _____



Gladiator

1) $24 + 7 = 31$	2) $7 \times 8 = 56$	3) $30 \div 4 = 7.5$
4) $1\frac{3}{4} \text{ m} = 175 \text{ cm}$	5) 25% of 24 = 6	6) April = 30 days
7) $\frac{1}{5} = 20\%$	8) $28 - 11 - 7 = 10$	9) $\text{£}1.30 \times 4 = \text{£}5.20$

Citizen

10) $7 + -3 = 4$	11) The median of 4, 6, 8, 10 = 7	12) The range of 6, 4, 2, 8 = 6
13) 19.07 to the nearest unit = 19	14) $\frac{7}{10}$ of 60 = 42	15) $7.7 + 2.3 = 10$
16) $873 + 127 = 1,000$	17) 0.86 as a percentage = 86%	18) The area of a triangle with base 6 cm and height 4 cm is 12 cm^2

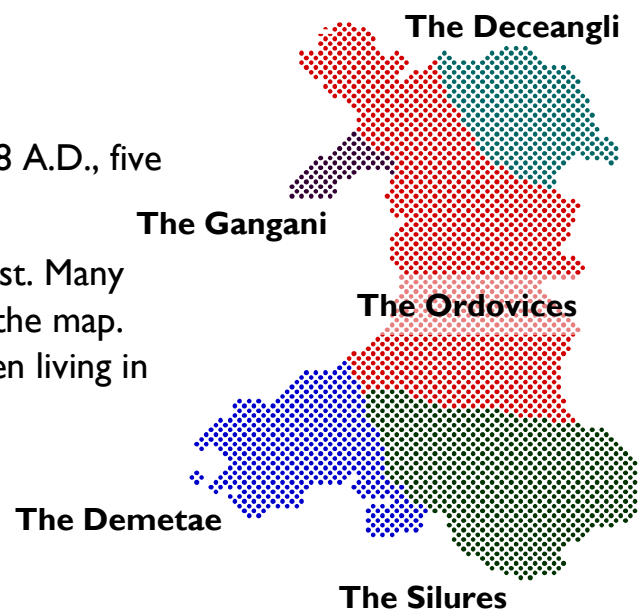
Emperor

19) $3 \times 0.2 = 0.6$	20) $3.6 \div 3 = 1.2$	21) The reciprocal of $\frac{2}{7}$ is $\frac{7}{2}$ or 3.5
22) $9 - 6 \div 2 = 6$	23) 60% of $\text{£}50 = \text{£}30$	24) 21,468 to one significant figure = 20,000
25) $30.2 - 2.04 = 28.16$		

History

Claudius' army attacked Wales around the year 48 A.D., five years after they arrived in Great Britain.

At the time, Wales as we know it today didn't exist. Many **Celtic Tribes** lived in the country, as shown on the map. We don't know for how long these tribes had been living in Wales before the Romans arrived.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 08



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Focusing on: Percentages

Gladiator

1) 50% of 30 = 15	2) 50% of 140 = 70	3) 50% of 19 = 9.5
4) 10% of 60 = 6	5) 10% of 170 = 17	6) 10% of 85 = 8.5
7) 25% of £40 = £10	8) 25% of £120 = £30	9) 25% of £32 = £8

Citizen

10) 20% of 40 = 8	11) 30% of 80 = 24	12) 40% of 40 = 16
13) 45% as a decimal = 0.45	14) 12% as a decimal = 0.12	15) 4% as a decimal = 0.04
16) 99% as a fraction = $\frac{99}{100}$	17) 19% as a fraction = $\frac{19}{100}$	18) 9% as a fraction = $\frac{9}{100}$

Emperor

19) 15% of £50 = £7.50	20) 5% of £20 = £1	21) 1% of £87 = £0.87
22) 3% of \$50 = \$1.50	23) 150% of 400 = 600	24) 0.1% of 600 = 0.6
25) There is a 40% price reduction in a sale. Walking shoes usually cost £35. What will be the price of the walking shoes in the sale? £35 – £14 = £21		

History

One of those who opposed the Romans' attack in Wales was **Caratacus**. King of one of the largest tribes of south-east England, he had escaped as Claudius' army attacked his lands in 43 A.D. He led the Silures and Ordovices as they rebelled against the Romans, but Caratacus was defeated in a battle in 51 A.D. He and his family were abducted shortly after and sent to Rome.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 09



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $4 \times 8 = 32$	2) $4 - 8 = -4$	3) $4 \div 8 = 0.5$ or $\frac{1}{2}$
4) 1 stone = 14 pounds	5) $1^2 = 1$	6) 86 to the nearest 10 = 90
7) Half of 46 = 23	8) Quarter of an hour after 11:50 pm = 00:05	9) 10% of £140 = £14

Citizen

10) An octagon has 8 sides	11) Circle the greatest fraction: $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{10}$	12) Seven less than 20 = 13
13) 9.5 to the nearest unit = 10	14) $18 \div (12 - 3) = 2$	15) $73 + 27 = 100$
16) $\sqrt{64} = 8$	17) 3% as a decimal = 0.03	18) 5 minutes = 300 seconds

Emperor

19) $3 \times 0.7 = 2.1$	20) The perimeter of a 1 cm by 2 cm rectangle is 6cm	21) The cost of 5 pencils which cost 32p each is £1.60
22) $0.9 \div 0.3 = 3$	23) Add 2.4 to 29 = 31.4	24) $0.1 \times 0.1 = 0.01$
25) What percentage of 240 is 24? 10%		

History

After arriving in Rome, Caratacus had the opportunity to speak in front of Claudius in parliament. In a famous speech, he praised the Roman soldiers for capturing him. This speech made such an impression that Caratacus was **pardoned** and allowed to live freely in Rome for the rest of his life!





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 10



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $3 \times 11 = 33$	2) $24 + 27 = 51$	3) $54 \div 6 = 9$
4) $\frac{1}{4}$ minute = 15 seconds	5) $5 \times -3 = -15$	6) 3,450 to the nearest 1,000 = 4,000
7) 5:30 pm on the 24 hour clock = 17:30	8) 76° is an acute angle	9) 50% of 40 = 20

Citizen

10) $0.5 + 0.7 = 1.2$	11) Add 2.4 to 9 = 11.4	12) The median of 7, 2, 5 = 5
13) 76.906 to one decimal place = 76.9	14) $16 \times (3 + 7) = 160$	15) 20% of £15 = £3
16) $\frac{1}{5}$ km = 200 m	17) $\frac{21}{100}$ as a decimal = 0.21	18) 8 squared = 64

Emperor

19) 4 hours before 1:34 am = 9:34 p.m.	20) $6 \times 0 = 0$	21) $0.5 \times 9 = 4.5$
22) $2.1 \div 0.7 = 3$	23) $264 - 178 = 86$	24) 43.5 to one significant figure = 40
25) Romulus and Remus share money according to the ratio 3:2. Romulus receives £24. How much money does Remus receive? £16		

History

After the Romans arrived, the native tribes had to decide between surrendering to the Roman law and pay taxes (keeping their lands), or fight back.

Following years of hard taxes, some Celtic tribes were prepared to rebel. In the year 60 A.D., one leader who did this was **Boudica**.

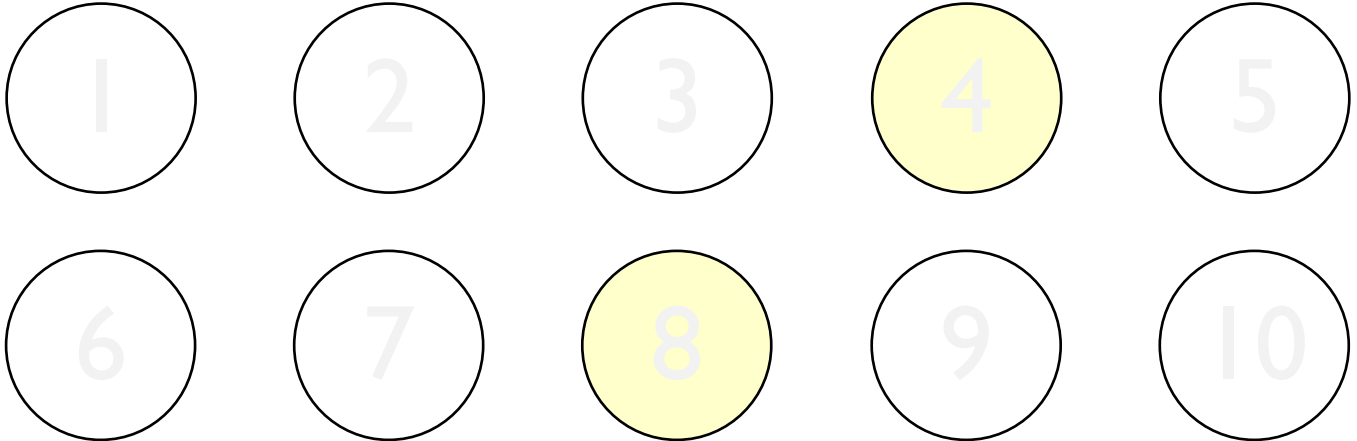




Numeracy with the Romans



Write down your scores
for sessions 1–10:



What is the total of the above scores? _____

What is the mean of the above scores? _____

What is the range of the above scores? _____

What did you do well / find easy?

What do you need to improve / find difficult?



Numeracy with the Romans

History Revision



1) How many people lived in the Roman Empire when it was at its peak?

45 million.

2) When was Rome established by the twin Brothers Romulus and Remus?

753 B.C.

3) Who was the last king of the empire?

Tarquinius Superbus.

4) Who was Rome's most powerful general in 49 B.C.?

Julius Caesar.

5) Who was the Empire's first Emperor?

Octavianus / Augustus.

6) Which animals did Claudius bring to Britain?

War Elephants.

7) How many Celtic tribes were living in Wales before the Romans arrived?

5.

8) When was Caratacus defeated in battle?

51 A.D.



Numeracy with the Romans: Session 11



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $5 \times 7 = 35$	2) $45 - 16 = 29$	3) $42 \div 7 = 6$
4) Circle the correct answer: 26 is an <u>even</u> / odd number.	5) $4.5 + 2.5 = 7$	6) 271 to the nearest 100 = 300
7) 22:31 on the 12 hour clock = 10:31 p.m.	8) $25 - 0.2 = 24.8$	9) 10% of £1.30 = £0.13

Citizen

10) The mode of 2, 3, 4, 2 = 2	11) The median of 2, 3, 4, 2 = 2.5	12) The range of 2, 3, 4, 2 = 2
13) 0.26 to one decimal place = 0.3	14) $3 - 2 + 1 = 2$	15) 90% of £1,000 = £900
16) $\frac{1}{2}$ litre = 500 ml	17) $\frac{3}{100}$ as a percentage = 3%	18) 2 cubed = 8

Emperor

19) $0.3 \times 0.1 = 0.03$	20) A cuboid has 8 vertices	21) $2.3 - 1.05 = 1.25$
22) $\frac{2}{10}$ of £45 = £9	23) 4,527 to one significant figure = 5,000	24) 74.2% as a decimal = 0.742
25) Caratacus's salary is £14 per hour. One day, Caratacus works a 7 hour shift. What is Caratacus's salary for that day? $14 \times 7 = £98$		

History

In the year 59 or 60 A.D., king **Prasutagus**, who was Boudica's husband, died.

According to Roman law, Boudica was not entitled to her husband's property. When Roman soldiers tried to take this property away Boudica refused, and so Boudica was attacked and her daughters raped. Boudica decided to plot with other tribes to take revenge for this.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 12



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Focusing on: Fractions

Gladiator

1) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 = 15	2) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = 3	3) $\frac{1}{5}$ of £15 = £3
4) $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes = 150 seconds	5) $3\frac{3}{4}$ kg = 3,750 g	6) $5\frac{3}{10}$ litres = 5,300 ml
7) Write $\frac{6}{12}$ in its simplest form. $\frac{1}{2}$	8) Write $\frac{14}{21}$ in its simplest form. $\frac{2}{3}$	9) Write $\frac{12}{16}$ in its simplest form. $\frac{3}{4}$

Citizen

10) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$	11) $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$	12) $\frac{4}{11} + \frac{2}{11} = \frac{6}{11}$
13) $8 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2$	14) $2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4$	15) $\frac{7}{10} \times 20 = 14$
16) $\frac{1}{5}$ cm = 2 mm	17) $\frac{48}{100}$ as a decimal = 0.48	18) $\frac{2}{100}$ as a percentage = 2%

Emperor

19) What is half of a half? A quarter or $\frac{1}{4}$	20) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$	21) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$
22) What is 12.5% as a fraction? $\frac{1}{8}$	23) What is 0.4 as a fraction, in its simplest form? $\frac{2}{5}$	24) What is 0.1% as a fraction? $\frac{1}{1000}$
25) Remus thinks of a number. $\frac{1}{10}$ of his number is 3. What is $\frac{1}{5}$ of his number? The number is 30. $\frac{1}{5}$ of the number is 6.		

History

In 61 A.D. the Romans travelled to Anglesey to destroy the Druids' base. Boudica saw her chance – she attacked Camulodunum (Colchester) with her army before marching down to **Londinium** (London), burning everything on her way!





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 13



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $4 \times 10 = 40$	2) $4 - 10 = -6$	3) $10 \div 4 = 2.5$
4) 25% of £20 = £5	5) Subtract 0.09 from 0.1 = 0.01	6) $5 \times 12 = 60$
7) 2:15 am on the 24 hour clock = 02:15	8) 1 foot = 12 inches	9) 10% of 23 = 2.3

Citizen

10) $2.43 + 0.7 = 3.13$	11) The mean of 4 and 10 is 7	12) The range of 4 and 10 is 6
13) 0.302 to two decimal places = 0.30	14) $(2 + 3) \times (8 - 5) = 15$	15) 1% of £245 = £2.45
16) $3\frac{1}{4} \text{ m} = 325 \text{ cm}$	17) 26% as a decimal = 0.26	18) $4^3 = 64$

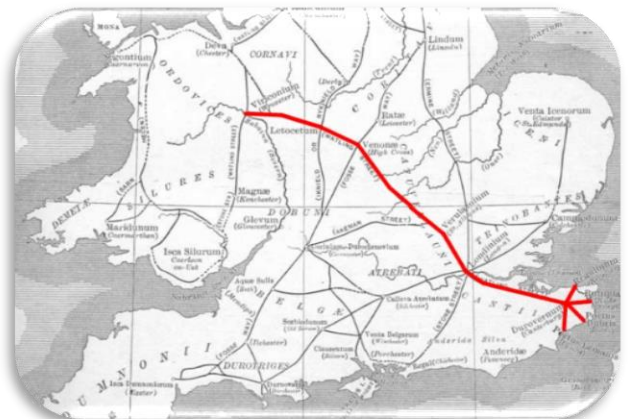
Emperor

19) The reciprocal of $\frac{1}{2}$ is 2	20) $14 \times 11 = 154$	21) $90 \times 0.1 = 9$
22) There are 11 thirds in $3\frac{2}{3}$	23) 888,888 to three significant figures = 889,000	24) The volume of a 3 cm by 2 cm by 2 cm cuboid is 12 cm^3
25) There are about 2.27 litres in 4 pints. How many litres are there in 6 pints? 3.405 litres		

History

Whilst Boudica was causing riot in England, the Romans were called back from Wales to face them. Boudica's army was larger in terms of number (around 200,000), but the Romans' army wore better armour and were well trained.

In a battle somewhere along **Watling Street** (see the map), Boudica's army were defeated, putting an end to the resistance against the Romans.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 14



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) Write out all the factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12	2) $6 \times 8 = 48$	3) $72 \div 8 = 9$
4) $\pounds 120 - \pounds 49.99 = \pounds 70.01$	5) Half of 300,000 = 150,000	6) $0.15 + 0.85 = 1$
7) 13.45 to one decimal place = 13.5	8) 142° is an obtuse angle	9) 25% of 16 = 4

Citizen

10) $1.6 + 3.8 = 5.4$	11) Add 13.4 to 2 = 15.4	12) The range of -2, 1, 6 is 8
13) $4 \times 3 + 7 \times 3 = 33$	14) $6 \div 0.5 = 12$	15) $1 \div 0.2 = 5$
16) 4,300 g = 4.3 kg	17) $\frac{3}{5} = 60\%$	18) The area of a triangle which has base 7cm and height 6cm is 21 cm²

Emperor

19) $132 \div 12 = 11$	20) $13 \times 7 = 91$	21) True or false? 2 is a prime number. True
22) $2.7 \div 0.9 = 3$	23) There are 366 days in a leap year	24) 0.002701 to one significant figure = 0.003
25) There are 150 books on a bookshelf. 12% of the books are about history. How many books are about history? 18		

History: Timeline

43 A.D. Claudius' army arrives in Great Britain

48 A.D. Claudius' army arrives in Wales

51 A.D. Caratacus sent to Rome

61 A.D. Boudica's Revolt



Numeracy with the Romans: Session 15



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $7 \times 6 = 42$	2) $96 + 8 = 104$	3) $112 \div 2 = 56$
4) $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes = 210 seconds	5) $-4 + 9 = 5$	6) 258 to the nearest 10 = 260
7) 730cm = 7.3 m	8) True or false? 6 is a factor of 3. False	9) 10% of £3 = £0.30

Citizen

10) $12\% + 3\% = 15\%$	11) The median of 4, 8, 1, 5 is 4.5	12) One million in figures = 1,000,000
13) 0.276 to two decimal places = 0.28	14) 7% as a decimal = 0.07	15) $£1.87 - 94p = £0.93$ or 93p
16) Which is the longest: 1 km or 1 mile? 1 mile	17) $15 \times 5 = 75$	18) 1 cubed = 1

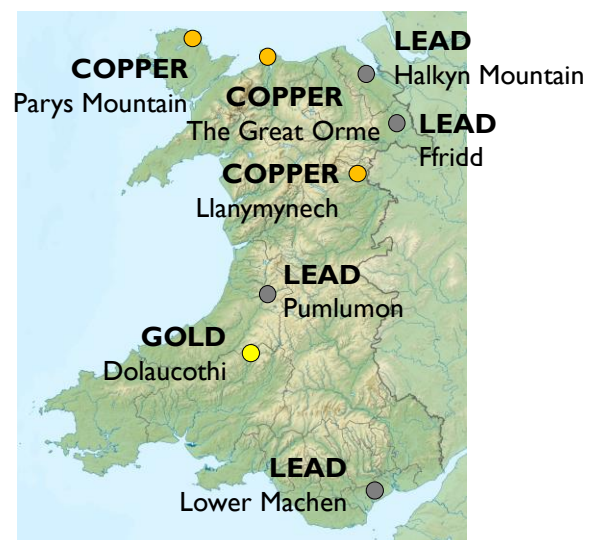
Emperor

19) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours after 08:20 = 11:50	20) $6 \times 0.1 = 0.6$	21) $9.6 \div 2 = 4.8$
22) There are 168 hours in a week	23) $372 + 628 = 1,000$	24) 421.5 to two significant figures = 420
25) Boudica puts the chicken in the oven at 1:34p.m. The chicken takes $3\frac{1}{3}$ hours to cook. At what time will the chicken be ready? 4:54 p.m.		

History

After Boudica's revolt, the Romans returned to Wales, finally conquering the Country in 78 A.D. Mineral excavation for **gold, copper** and **zinc** began.

Most of the inhabitants of Wales came to accept the Romans' rule, with the Ordovices in the Welsh midlands most rebellious.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 16



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Focusing on: Decimals

Gladiator

1) $1.2 + 1.5 = 2.7$	2) $3 - 0.2 = 2.8$	3) $£1.48 + £0.50 = £1.98$
4) $2 \times 0.6 = 1.2$	5) $2.4 \div 2 = 1.2$	6) Circle the largest number: 0.208 0.082 0.28
7) $2.5 \times 10 = 25$	8) $164 \div 10 = 16.4$	9) $5.6 \div 100 = 0.056$

Citizen

10) 0.26 as a percentage = 26%	11) 0.8 as a percentage = 80%	12) 0.02 as a percentage = 2%
13) 0.5 as a fraction = $\frac{1}{2}$	14) 0.17 as a fraction = $\frac{17}{100}$	15) 0.2 as a fraction = $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$
16) $1.24 + 0.41 = 1.65$	17) $2.43 - 1.27 = 1.16$	18) $0.7 \times 11 = 7.7$

Emperor

19) The reciprocal of 0.5 is 2	20) The reciprocal of 0.2 is 5	21) The reciprocal of 0.1 is 10
22) Half of 0.45 = 0.225	23) $0.2 + 0.3 \times 2 = 0.8$	24) $0.4 \times 0.1 = 0.04$
25) Romulus buys 5 loaves of bread, which cost £1.25 each. How much does Romulus pay for all the bread? £6.25		

History

The Romans were famous for building roads, and one of the most important roads in Wales was **Sarn Helen**, which connected the North with the South.

According to legend, **Saint Elen** ordered the building of the road in the fourth century, but it is likely that the real road existed much earlier.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 17



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $3 \times 8 = 24$	2) $38 + 23 = 61$	3) $32 \div 4 = 8$
4) $6 \text{ m} = 600 \text{ cm}$	5) Deduct 65p from $\pounds 1.36 = \pounds 0.71$ or 71p	6) $\frac{1}{4}$ hour before 11:09 = 10:54
7) A third of 24 = 8	8) $2.4 + 3.7 = 6.1$	9) 50% of 222 = 111

Citizen

10) How many halves are there in 5? 10	11) The mean of 9, 2, 4 = 5	12) The range of 8, 3, 4, 8 = 5
13) 14.03 to one decimal place = 14.0	14) $12 - 8 \div 4 = 10$	15) $3^3 = 27$
16) $\sqrt{100} = 10$	17) 14% as a decimal = 0.14	18) 4 hours = 240 minutes

Emperor

19) $7 \times 0.5 = 3.5$	20) The reciprocal of $\frac{4}{5}$ is $\frac{5}{4}$ or 1.25	21) The area of a 7 cm by 2 cm rectangle is 14 cm ²
22) $60 \times 0.5 = 30$	23) $105 - 78 = 27$	24) 30% of $\pounds 15 = \pounds 4.50$
25) A piece of beef weighing 250 g costs $\pounds 3.50$. How much is the cost per 100 g? $\pounds 1.40$		

History

Roman Wales was ruled by **forts** in places such as **Deva Victrix** (Chester), **Isca Augusta** (Caerleon) and **Segontium** (Caernarfon).

The picture on the right shows the ruins of an old bath house in Segontium.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 18



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $4 \times 14 = 56$	2) $29 + 54 = 83$	3) $48 \div 8 = 6$
4) $8 \text{ cm} = 80 \text{ mm}$	5) $9^2 = 81$	6) A heptagon has 7 sides
7) $\frac{1}{5} = 20\%$	8) $7 - 0.6 = 6.4$	9) 50% of 11 = 5.5

Dinesydd

10) The perimeter of a 3 cm by 4 cm rectangle is 14 cm	11) The mode of 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 = 1 and 3	12) The range of 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 = 2
13) 0.865 to two decimal places = 0.87	14) $8 + 4 \times 3 = 20$	15) 75% of 40 = 30
16) $\sqrt{4} = 2$	17) 10% as a fraction = $\frac{1}{10}$	18) 4 days = 96 hours

Ymerawdwr

19) $8 \times 0.1 = 0.8$	20) $(9 - 5) \times 4 = 16$	21) The volume of a cube with 5 cm sides is 125 cm^3
22) $3 \div 0.5 = 6$	23) $9.1 - 3.7 = 5.4$	24) 5,702 to one significant figure = 6,000
25) How many drinks costing 89p can Elen buy with a £10 note? 11		

History

The roman fort **Canovium** was built around 77–78 A.D. This fort was square, made of wood, and located near an important site for crossing the **Conwy River** (Tal-y-Cafn today).

The site was *excavated* during the 1920s; a counter game and a tile containing an imprint of a child's foot were found. These artefacts are to be seen in the [Llandudno Museum](#).





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 19



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $7 \times 7 = 49$	2) $44 + 51 = 95$	3) $20 \div 4 = 5$
4) $2.5 \text{ kg} = 2,500 \text{ g}$	5) $2^2 = 4$	6) $19 - 21 = -2$
7) The name of the shape with 3 sides: triangle	8) $1.2 + 3.5 = 4.7$	9) 10% of £6 = £0.60

Citizen

10) The area of a 9 cm by 7 cm rectangle is 63 cm^2	11) The mean of 1, 1, 1 = 1	12) The range of 1, 1, 1 = 0
13) 87.98 to one decimal place = 88.0	14) $8 - 10 \div 2 = 3$	15) 20% of 60 = 12
16) Half of 450 = 225	17) 30% as a decimal = 0.3	18) $1 \frac{1}{2}$ minutes = 90 seconds

Emperor

19) $\frac{1}{20} = 5\%$	20) The perimeter of a 3 cm by 1.5 cm rectangle is 9 cm	21) The volume of a 2 cm by 2 cm by 5 cm cuboid is 20 cm^3
22) $1.6 \div 0.8 = 2$	23) $327 - 29 = 298$	24) 9.709 to the nearest unit = 10
25) $59 \times 5 = 295$		

History

The Roman Empire continued to grow following the conquest of Wales in 78 A.D., reaching its peak in 117 A.D. It seemed that Wales was left alone as the Roman soldiers won new lands.

Latin was the Romans' language, and many Latin words became part of the early Welsh language. For example: **pont** ('pons' in Latin); **bresych** ('brassica' in Latin); and **eglwys** ('ecclesia' in Latin).





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 20



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Focusing on: Calculations

Gladiator

1) $6 \times 2 = 12$	2) $6 \times 6 = 36$	3) $6 \times 9 = 54$
4) $32 \div 4 = 8$	5) $49 \div 7 = 7$	6) $34 \div 2 = 17$
7) $17 + 18 = 35$	8) $98 + 64 = 162$	9) $238 + 104 = 342$

Citizen

10) $2 + 3 \times 5 = 17$	11) $8 + 12 \div 2 = 14$	12) $4 \times 6 \div 2 = 12$
13) $12 - 3 + 4 = 13$	14) $4 + (2 \times 7) = 18$	15) $10 \times 2 + 3 = 23$
16) $1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 = 14$	17) $16 \div 2 - 6 \div 2 = 5$	18) $3 + 4 \times 5 - 2 = 21$

Emperor

19) $6 + 0.5 = 6.5$	20) $6 \times 0.5 = 3$	21) $6 \div 0.5 = 12$
22) $£4.57 - £1.60 = £2.97$	23) $£3.35 \times 3 = £10.05$	24) $£1.80 \times 10 = £18$
25) What is the difference between five dozens and three eighteens? $5 \times 12 - 3 \times 18 = 60 - 54 = 6$		

History

By the fourth century, the Romans' influence on Wales had diminished. There were fewer soldiers to be seen on the streets since they were called to battle in other parts of the empire.

One man's name has remained alive in terms of the Welsh's release from the Romans' rule: **Magnus Maximus**.





Numeracy with the Romans



Write down your scores
for sessions 19–20:

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

What is the total of the above scores? _____

What is the mean of the above scores? _____

What is the range of the above scores? _____

What did you do well / find easy?

What do you need to improve / find difficult?



Numeracy with the Romans

History Revision



1) When did Boudica's husband die?

59 or 60 A.D.

2) Why did the Romans travel to Anglesey?

To destroy the Druids' base.

3) How many soldiers were there in Boudica's army?

Around 200,000.

4) What mineral was excavated at The Great Orme?

Copper.

5) What was the name of the road that connected North and South Wales?

Sarn Helen.

6) What was the name of the Romans' fort in Caernarfon?

Segontium.

7) In what year did the Empire reach its peak?

117 A.D.

8) Give examples of Welsh words deriving from Latin.

Pont; Bresych; Eglwys.



Numeracy with the Romans: Session 21



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $11 \times 8 = 88$	2) 20 minutes after 11:45 p.m. = 12:05 a.m.	3) $32 + 48 = 80$
4) 2 litres = 2,000 ml	5) $25 \div 2 = 12.5$	6) $1.9 + 0.4 = 2.3$
7) $\pounds 2.37 + \pounds 0.08 = \pounds 2.45$	8) November = 30 days	9) 10% of \$16 = \$1.60

Citizen

10) The area of a 2.5 cm by 2 cm rectangle is 5 cm²	11) The median of 15, 12, 19 = 15	12) 11% as a decimal = 0.11
13) -3.7 to the nearest unit = -4	14) $8 - 6 + 1 = 3$	15) $3 \times 15 = 45$
16) $4^2 = 16$	17) Half of 4,260 = 2,130	18) 00:30 on the 12 hour clock = 12:30 a.m.

Emperor

19) $3 + 0.4 + 0.02 = 3.42$	20) A cube has 12 edges	21) $4 \div 0.25 = 16$
22) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1.25	23) Circle the greatest number: 48% 0.501 $\frac{1}{2}$	24) 0.00472 to one significant figure = 0.005
25) How many days are there in 4 consecutive years? $365 + 365 + 365 + 366 = 1,461$		

History

Magnus Maximus was born in the year 325 A.D. It seems he became a famous general serving Africa and along the Danube river. He came to Great Britain in the year 380 A.D., helping to overthrow an attack by the **Picts** and **Scots** in 381 A.D.

In 383 A.D., Magnus left Britain with a large proportion of his army to become the **Emperor of the West**. He issued coins which showed his profile, like the one shown on the right.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 22



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $11 + 23 = 34$	2) $6 \times 12 = 72$	3) $109 - 24 = 85$
4) $1\frac{1}{4} \text{ kg} = 1,250 \text{ g}$	5) 50% of 3 = 1.5	6) May = 31 days
7) $\frac{3}{4} = 75\%$	8) $\text{£}1.40 \times 4 = \text{£}5.60$	9) Midnight on the 24 hour clock = 00:00

Citizen

10) $7 - -4 = 11$	11) The mode of 1, 2, 3, 4 = No mode	12) The mean of 10, 30, 50 = 30
13) 6.38 to the nearest unit = 6	14) $\frac{7}{10}$ of 90 = 63	15) $8.3 + 1.7 = 10$
16) $218 + 782 = 1,000$	17) 0.05 as a percentage = 5%	18) The area of a triangle with base 1 cm and height 6 cm is 3 cm^2

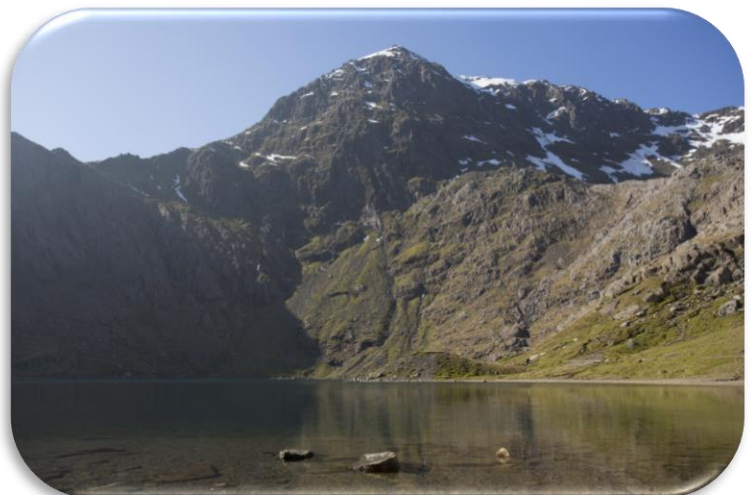
Emperor

19) $9 \times 0.6 = 5.4$	20) $5 \div 0.1 = 50$	21) $2^5 = 32$
22) $4 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 = 14$	23) 80% of $\text{£}30 = \text{£}24$	24) 0.002468 to two significant figures = 0.0025
25) Magnus faces north. If he turns 90° clockwise, which way will Magnus face? To the east		

History

The legend **The Dream of Emperor Maximus**, from the Mabinogion, tells the story of how Magnus met his wife, **Saint Elen**...

One day whilst hunting, Magnus was overcome with sleepiness. He dreamt that he had travelled over the highest mountain in the world, before arriving at a **spectacular fort** made of gold and shining precious gems...





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 23



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $56 + 25 = 81$	2) $6 \times 3 = 18$	3) $120 \div 10 = 12$
4) $57 \text{ mm} = 5.7 \text{ cm}$	5) $25\% \text{ of } 120 = 30$	6) July = 31 days
7) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	8) $1 - 2 + 3 = 2$	9) $\text{£}5 - 13\text{p} = \text{£}4.87$

Citizen

10) $9 + -2 = 7$	11) Circle the prime numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	12) The total of 14 and 19 = 33
13) 8.07 to the nearest unit = 8	14) $\frac{2}{5} \circ 10 = 4$	15) $0.01 + 9.99 = 10$
16) $283 + 717 = 1,000$	17) 0.04 as a percentage = 4%	18) A nonagon has 9 sides

Emperor

19) $3 \times 0.05 = 0.15$	20) $0.3 \div 3 = 0.1$	21) The reciprocal of $\frac{5}{9}$ is $\frac{9}{5}$ or 1.8
22) $4 - 1 \div 2 = 3.5$	23) $15\% \text{ of } \text{£}50 = \text{£}7.50$	24) 834,280 to one significant figure = 800,000
25) The time difference between London and Rome is 1 hour. If it is 11:46 p.m. in London, what time is it in Rome? 12:46 a.m.		

History

After reaching the fort, Magnus saw slaves dressed in black silk playing chess. A **noble man** sat on a golden throne, and a **most beautiful lady** sat next to him. Magnus went to embrace the lady but, before they touched, Magnus awoke from his dream...





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 24

Score: _____ Who are you? _____



Focusing on: Measurements

Gladiator

1) 1 km = 1,000 m	2) 1 m = 100 cm	3) 1 cm = 10 mm
4) 1 metric ton = 1,000 kg	5) 1 kg = 1,000 g	4) 1 g = 1,000 mg
7) £1 = 100 p	8) 1 litre = 1,000 ml	9) 1 cl = 100 ml

Citizen

10) 1 yard = 3 feet	11) 1 foot = 12 inches	12) 1 inch \approx 2.5 cm
13) 1 tonne = 160 stones	14) 1 stone = 14 pounds	15) 1 pound = 16 ounces
16) 1 ounce \approx 30 g	17) 1 gallon = 8 pints	18) 1 pint = 20 liquid ounces

Emperor

19) 1 mile = 1,760 yards	20) 1 gallon \approx 4.5 litres	21) 1 kg \approx 2.2 pounds
22) 1 mile \approx 1.6 km	23) 1 yard \approx 0.9 m	24) 1 litre \approx 1.75 pints
25) 3.5 km = 3,500,000 mm		

History

Magnus fell in love with the lady he had seen in his dream. He looked forward to going to sleep so that he could dream of her again!

Magnus did not know where she lived, so he sent 13 messengers in search for her.

In three years' time, **Eudaf** (the noble man) and **Elen** (his daughter) were found at Segontium, Wales. She was greeted as the 'Empress of Rome', and was asked to travel to Rome to see Magnus. She refused, demanding that Magnus travelled to her...





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 25



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $9 \times 4 = 36$	2) $4 - 9 = -5$	3) $9 \div 4 = 2.25$ or $2\frac{1}{4}$
4) 2 ounces \approx 60 g	5) $0 \times 0 = 0$	6) 235 to the nearest 10 = 240
7) 160 doubled = 320	8) Twenty-five minutes before 12:15 pm = 11:50 a.m.	9) 10% of £1,040 = £104

Citizen

10) A decagon has 10 sides	11) Circle the greatest fraction: $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{15}{20}$	12) The product of 3 and 4 = 12
13) 0.3 to the nearest unit = 0	14) $21 \div (9 - 8) = 21$	15) $12 + 88 = 100$
16) $\sqrt{1} = 1$	17) 9% as a decimal = 0.09	18) 20 minutes = 1,200 seconds

Emperor

19) $6 \times 0.2 = 1.2$	20) The perimeter of a 1.3 cm by 2.1 cm rectangle is 6.8 cm	21) The cost of 4 biros costing 24p each = 96p
22) $0.8 \div 0.4 = 2$	23) Add 28 to 4.2 = 32.2	24) $0.7 \times 0.1 = 0.07$
25) What percentage of 60 is 15? 25%		

History

The messengers returned to Rome for Magnus. He agreed to go to Wales, where Magnus and Elen were married.

In the second half of the legend, we are told that Magnus built three forts for Elen in Wales, as well as roads connecting them - **Sarn (H)elen**. The legend ends as Magnus and Elen travel to invade Rome with the support of **Cynan** and **Adeon**, Elen's brothers.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 26



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $2 \times 12 = 24$	2) $87 + 19 = 106$	3) $64 \div 8 = 8$
4) $\frac{1}{10}$ minute = 6 seconds	5) $4 \times -5 = -20$	6) 54,209 to the nearest 1,000 = 54,000
7) 3:30 a.m. on the 24 hour clock = 03:30	8) 90° is a right angle	9) 50% of 6 = 3

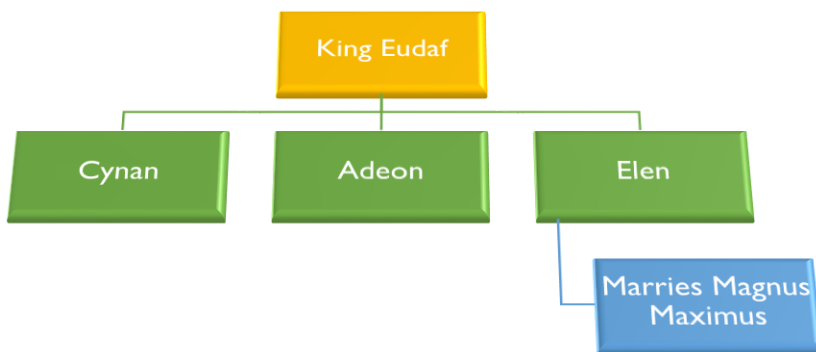
Citizen

10) $0.5 + 0.7 = 1.2$	11) $96 \div 8 = 12$	12) The median of 6, 4, 10 = 6
13) 109.42 to one decimal place = 109.4	14) $2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 = 19$	15) 20% of £25 = £5
16) $4\frac{1}{2}$ km = 4,500 m	17) $\frac{11}{50}$ as a decimal = 0.22	18) 5 squared = 25

Emperor

19) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours before 12:18 p.m. = 8:48 a.m.	20) $6 \times 0.1 = 0.6$	21) The reciprocal of 5 is $\frac{1}{5}$ or 0.2
22) $3 - 0.24 = 2.76$	23) $386 - 190 = 196$	24) 27,325 to one significant figure = 30,000
25) What fraction of 80 is 16? 20%		

History: Elen's Family Tree





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 27



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $23 + 29 = 52$	2) $54 - 17 = 37$	3) $8 \times 9 = 72$
4) Circle the correct answer: 45 is an even / odd number.	5) $3 + 7.5 = 10.5$	6) 780 to the nearest 100 = 800
7) 18:54 on the 12 hour clock = 6:54 p.m.	8) $12 - 0.8 = 11.2$	9) 10% of £5.30 = £0.53

Citizen

10) The mode of 7, 2, 1, 2 is 2	11) The median of 7, 2, 1, 2 is 2	12) The mean of 7, 2, 1, 2 is 3
13) 5.825 to one decimal place = 5.8	14) $12 - 4 + 5 = 13$	15) 70% of £500 = £350
16) $\frac{1}{2}$ cm = 5 mm	17) $\frac{7}{100}$ as a percentage = 7%	18) 4 cubed = 64

Emperor

19) $1.4 \times 0.1 = 0.14$	20) A tetrahedron has 4 vertices	21) $4.6 - 1.24 = 3.36$
22) $\frac{9}{10}$ of £30 = £27	23) 0.0271 to one significant figure = 0.03	24) 29.3% as a decimal = 0.293
25) Circle the square numbers: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		

History

Although The Dream of Emperor Maximus is a legend, historians agree that Magnus left Great Britain in 383 A.D. to become **Emperor of the West**. Following Magnus's departure, there is no evidence of any Roman military presence in Wales. Magnus is therefore considered to have freed the Welsh from the Romans' power.





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 28



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Focusing on: Shapes

Gladiator

1) Pentagon = 5 sides	2) Hexagon = 6 sides	3) Octagon = 8 sides
4) Heptagon = 7 sides	5) Nonagon = 9 sides	6) Decagon = 10 sides
7) A cuboid has 8 vertices	8) A cuboid has 12 edges	9) A cuboid has 6 faces

Citizen

10) The area of a 5 cm by 4 cm rectangle is 18 cm	11) The area of a 5 cm by 4 cm rectangle is 20 cm ²	12) The area of a triangle with base 10 cm and height $\frac{1}{2}$ cm is 16 cm ²
13) The perimeter of a 2.5 cm by 6 cm rectangle is 17 cm	14) The area of a 2.5 cm by 6 cm rectangle is 15 cm ²	15) The area of a triangle with base 10 cm and height $\frac{1}{2}$ cm is 2.5cm ²
16) The volume of a 3 cm by 2 cm by 2 cm cuboid is 12 cm ³	17) The volume of a 4 cm by 5 cm by 6 cm cuboid is 120 cm ³	18) The volume of a 1 cm by 10 cm by 2.5 cm cuboid is 25 cm ³

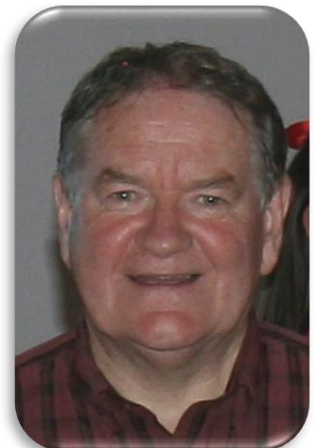
Emperor

19) A tetrahedron has 4 vertices	20) A tetrahedron has 6 edges	21) A tetrahedron has 4 faces
22) The area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$	23) The area of a parallelogram = $\text{base} \times \text{height}$	24) The area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(a + b) \times \text{height}$
25) Cynan has a cuboid measuring 5 cm by 6 cm by 3 cm. What is the surface area of the cuboid? 126 cm ²		

History

The story of Magnus Maximus is recalled in the song “Yma o Hyd” recorded by Dafydd Iwan in 1981:

“But Magnus Maximus of Wales,
left in the year 383,
and left us an entire nation,
and today: here we stand...
“We’re still here!...”





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 29



Score: _____ Who are you? _____

Gladiator

1) $9 \times 6 = 54$	2) $15 - 19 = -4$	3) $77 \div 11 = 7$
4) 25% of \$100 = \$25	5) Subtract 1.4 from 5 = 3.6	6) $4 \times 25 = 100$
7) 7:30 a.m. on the 24 hour clock = 07:30	8) 1 pound = 16 ounces	9) 10% of 350 = 35

Citizen

10) $6.32 + 7.4 = 13.72$	11) The mean of 2, 4, 15 is 7	12) The range of 2, 4, 15 is 13
13) 5.218 to two decimal places = 5.22	14) $4 + 5 \times 2 - 1 = 13$	15) 1% of £30 = £0.30
16) $7\frac{3}{4}$ m = 7,750 cm	17) 92% as a decimal = 0.92	18) $6^3 = 216$

Emperor

19) The reciprocal of 8 is $\frac{1}{8}$ or 0.125	20) $18 \times 11 = 198$	21) $120 \times 0.01 = 1.2$
22) There are 13 thirds in $4\frac{1}{3}$	23) 123,456 to three significant figures = 123,000	24) $1^4 = 1$
25) 2 inches is about 5 cm. Approximately how many cm are there in 5 inches? 12.5cm		

History: Timeline





Numeracy with the Romans: Session 30

Score: _____ Who are you? _____



Gladiator

1) Write down all the factors of 20: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20	2) $12 \times 11 = 132$	3) $17 \div 2 = 8.5$
4) $\pounds 80 - \pounds 29.99 = \pounds 50.01$	5) 240,000 doubled = 480,000	6) $0.2 + 0.8 = 1$
7) 29.87 to one decimal place = 29.9	8) 275° is a reflex angle	9) 25% of 44 = 11

Citizen

10) $7.5 + 2.7 = 10.2$	11) Add 28.4 to 4 = 32.4	12) The range of -5, 0, 5 is 10
13) $3 - 2 \times 0 + 4 = 7$	14) $12 \div 0.5 = 24$	15) $2 \div 0.2 = 10$
16) 6,400 g = 6.4 kg	17) $\frac{4}{5} = 80\%$	18) August = 31 days

Emperor

19) $120 \div 12 = 10$	20) $13 \times 9 = 117$	21) True or false? 1 is a prime number? False
22) $4 \div 0.8 = 5$	23) The reciprocal of 15 is $\frac{1}{15}$	24) 0.000709 to one significant figure = 0.0007
25) What is a quarter of half a kilogram in grams? 125g		

History

There isn't much evidence to show that the Romans tried to keep hold of Britain following Magnus's departure in 383 A.D. The rest of the empire also fell into decline, with the **western** part of the empire lost in 476 A.D.

The Romans retained the **eastern** part of the empire for another 1,000 years, before the **Ottomans** took over in the year 1453.





Numeracy with the Romans



Write down your scores
for sessions 21–30:

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

What is the total of the above scores? _____

What is the mean of the above scores? _____

What is the range of the above scores? _____

What did you do well / find easy?

What do you need to improve / find difficult?



Numeracy with the Romans

History Revision



1) In what year was Magnus Maximus born?

325 A.D.

2) In Magnus' dream, what was the spectacular fort made of?

Gold and shining precious gems.

3) What were the slaves doing in the dream?

Playing chess.

4) How many messengers did Magnus send to search for Elen?

13.

5) What were the names of Elen's brothers?

Cynan and Adeon.

6) When did Magnus leave Great Britain?

383 A.D.

7) What is the name of the song which recalls Magnus Maximus?

Yma o Hyd.

8) When was the eastern part of the Roman Empire lost?

1453 A.D.



Numeracy with the Romans

Picture Sources



Page	Source
1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38	Shutterstock.com
7	Portrait of Lucius Verus, co-Emperor with Marcus Aurelius (161-169 AD). Marble, between 180 and 183 AD, found at the villa of his wife Lucilla at Acqua Traversa, near Rome. Wikimedia Commons
13	Andrew Birrell (after Henry Fuseli), Caractacus at the Tribunal of Claudius at Rome (1792). Wikipedia
14	Boadicea Haranguing the Britons. Wikipedia
17	A statue of Boudica and her daughters. City Hall, Cardiff. Flickr
18	Philip Bird LRPS CPAGB / Shutterstock.com
19	General route of Watling Street overlaid on an outdated map of the Roman road network in Britain. Wikipedia
21	Map of Wales. Wikipedia
22	A very steep hill on the not so straight Roman road to Neath. www.geograph.org.uk/photo/405253
23	Segontium Roman fort (Wales). Fundaments of thermae (bath house). Wikipedia
24	Caerhun river crossing by Noel Valley. Wikipedia
26	A crude illustration of Macsen Wledig from a 15th century Welsh language version of Geoffrey of Monmouth's highly influential Historia Regum Britanniae ('History of the Kings of Britain'). Wikipedia
29	Coin of Magnus Maximus Augustus: 383–388. Wikipedia
36	Dafydd Iwan by Darren Wyn Rees – Aberdare Blog. Wikimedia Commons
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