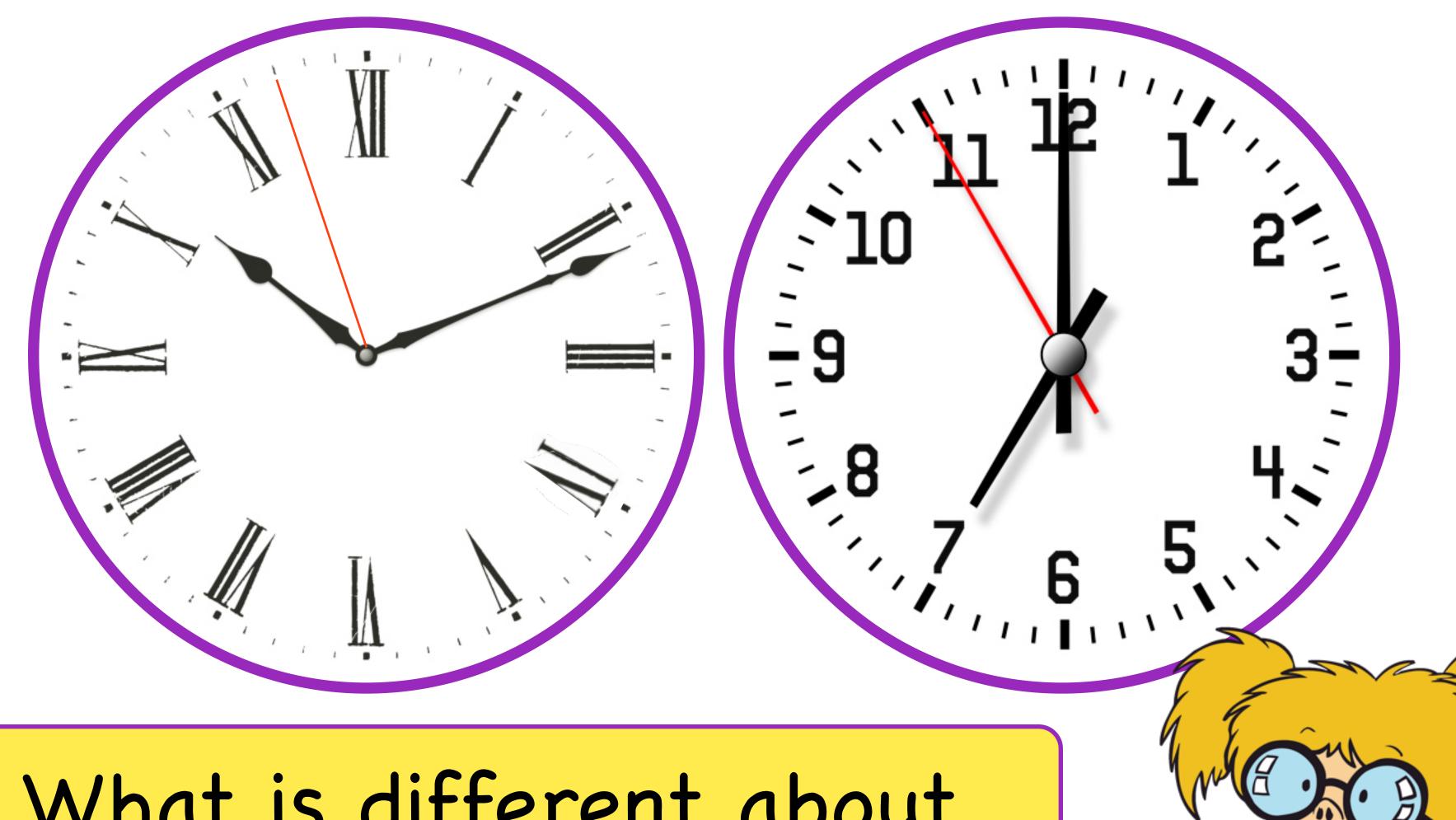
Time

Learning Objective:

To be able to tell the time on clocks with Roman numerals.





What is different about these two clocks?

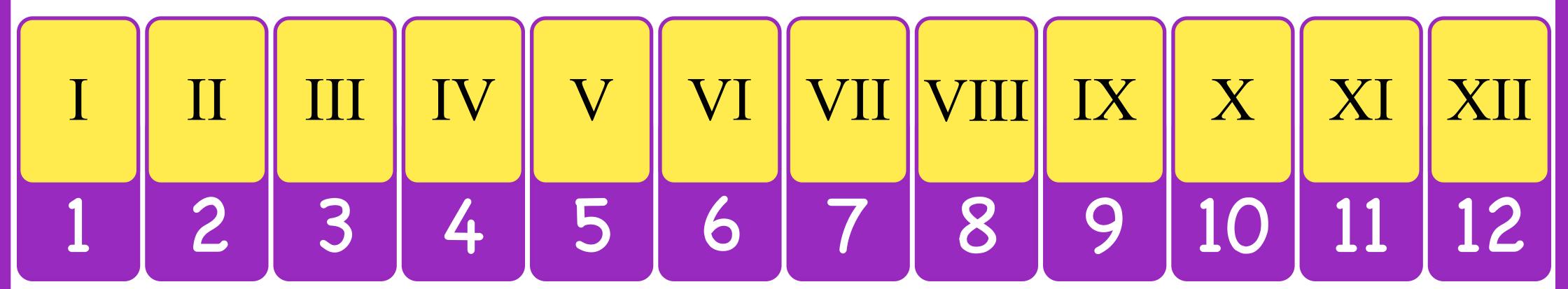




This clock doesn't have the numbers we usually see on it. Instead, it has **Roman numerals**. Roman numerals are how the ancient Romans used to write numbers. They are still used today on some clocks, as well as for other things, such as years.



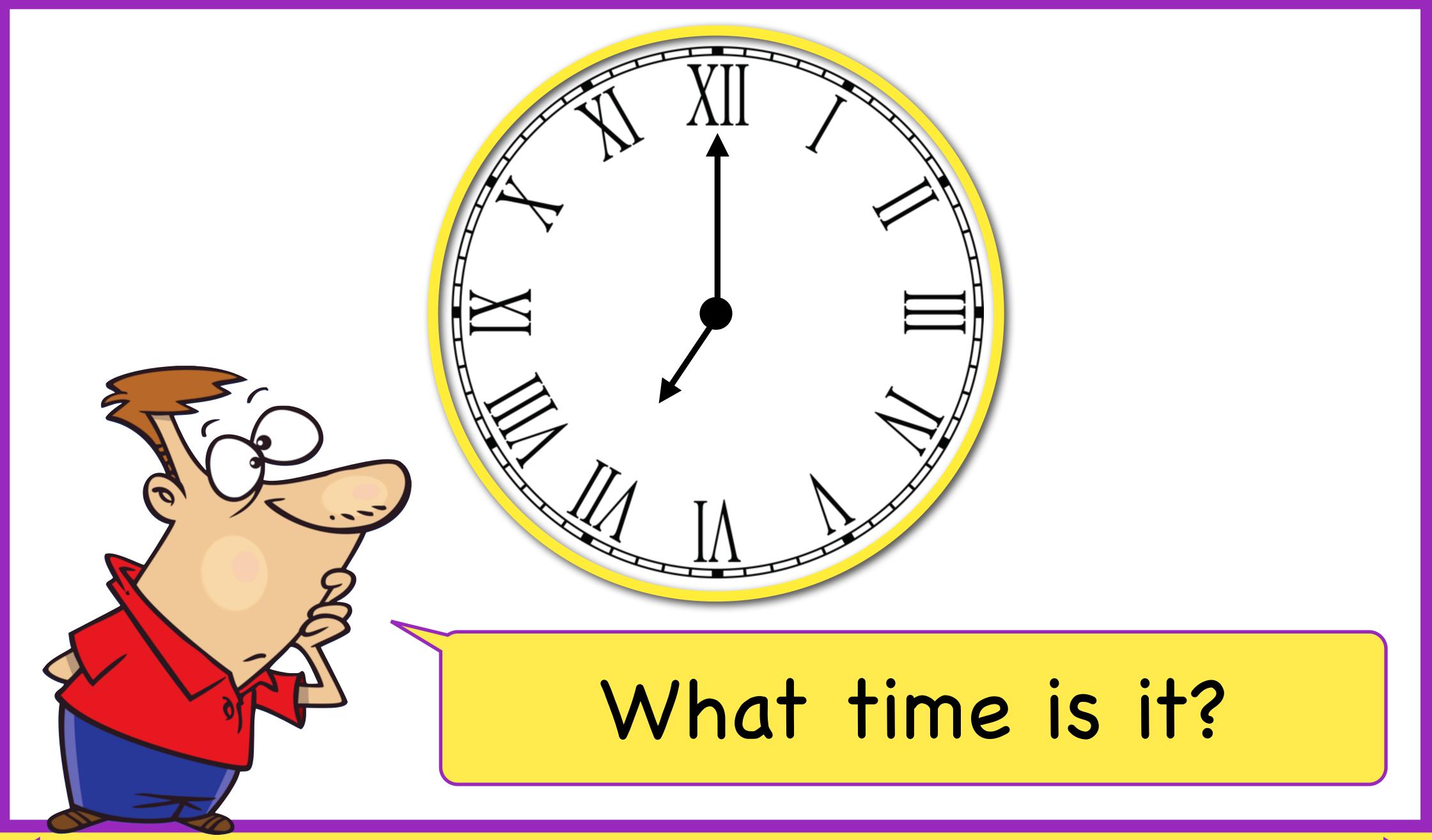
Have a look at the Roman numerals on the clock. Can you explain how the number system works?

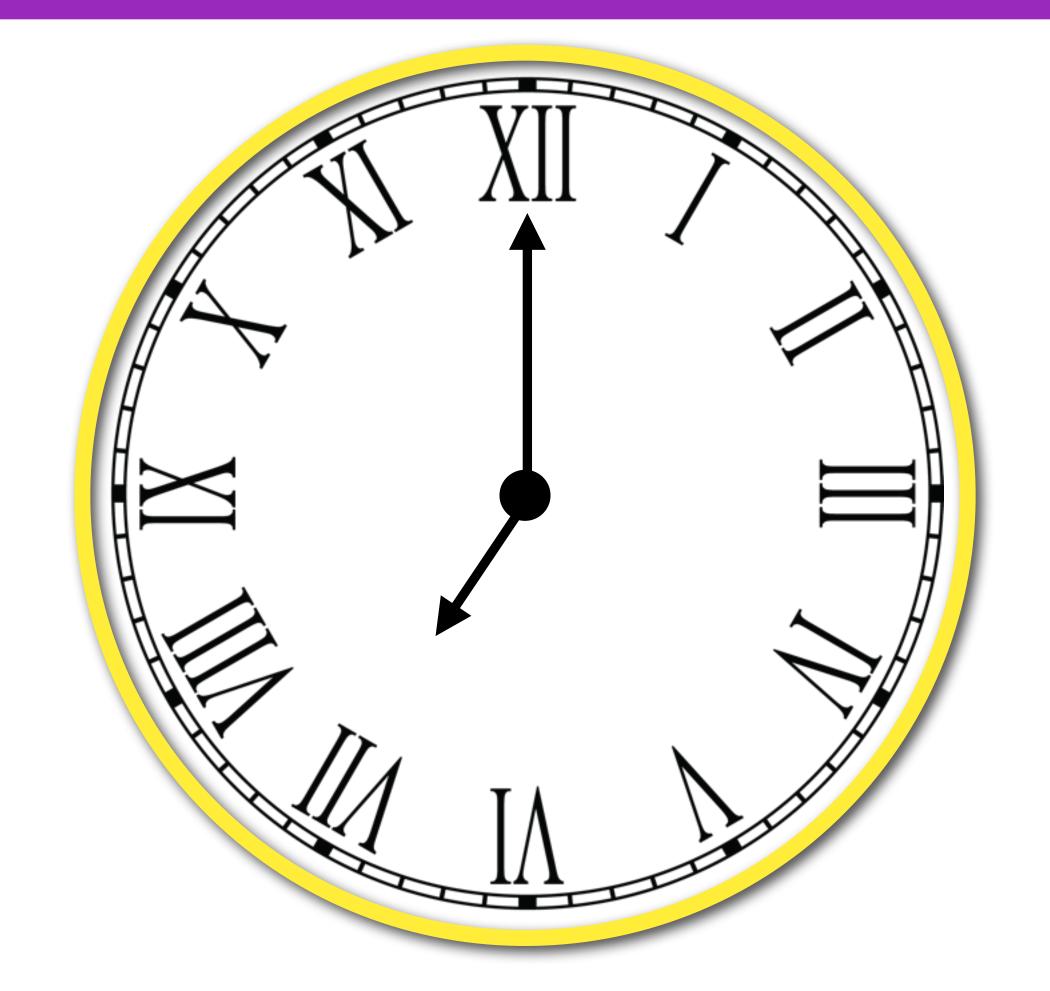


The Romans used a series of letters to represent numbers.

The letters I, V and X are used to represent 1, 5 and 10. These are then grouped in different ways to show the numbers in between. The number 6, for example, is shown as VI to represent 5+1. The number 9 is shown as IX, meaning 1 number before 10.

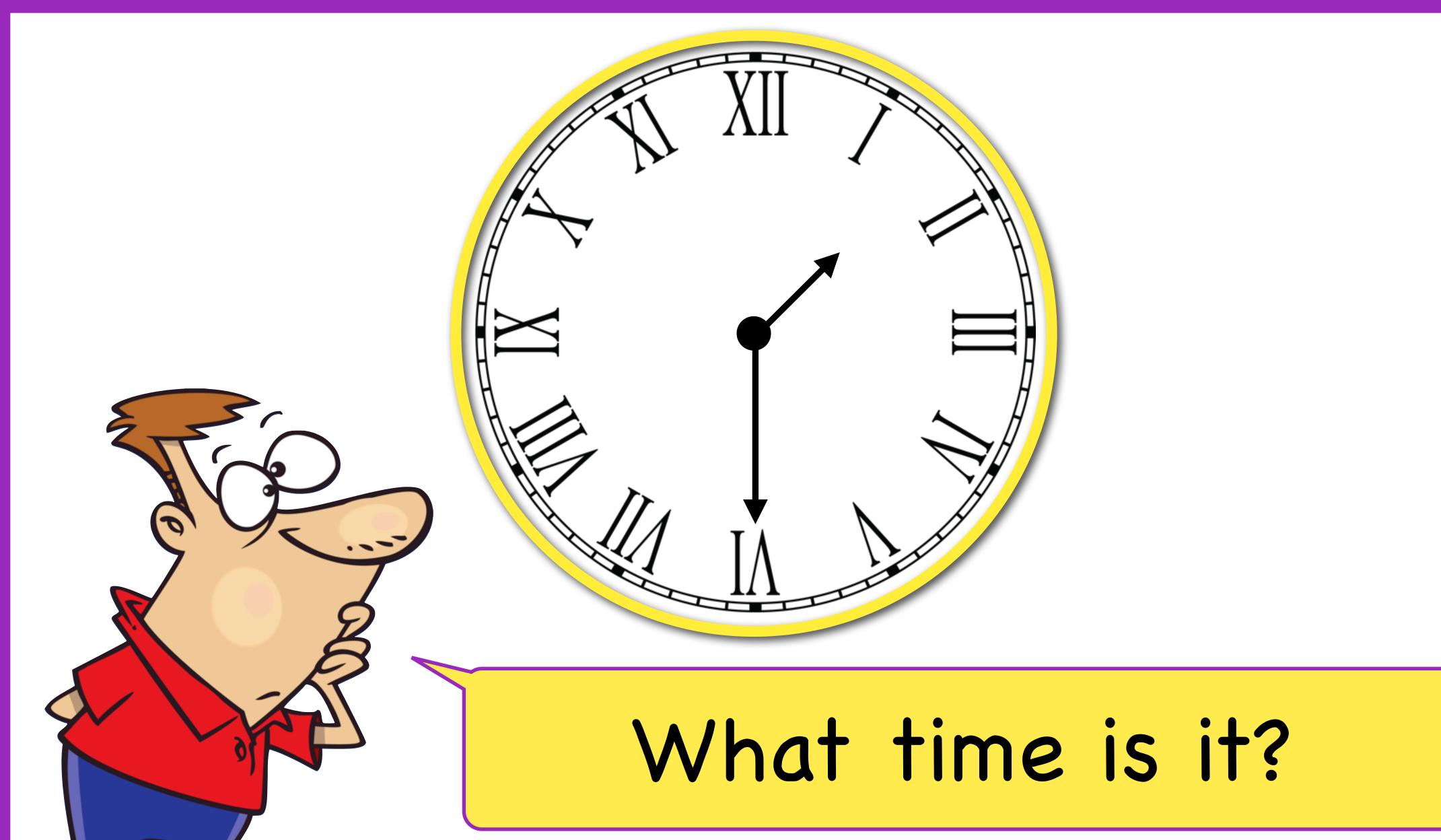
Let's try telling the time on a clock with Roman numerals...





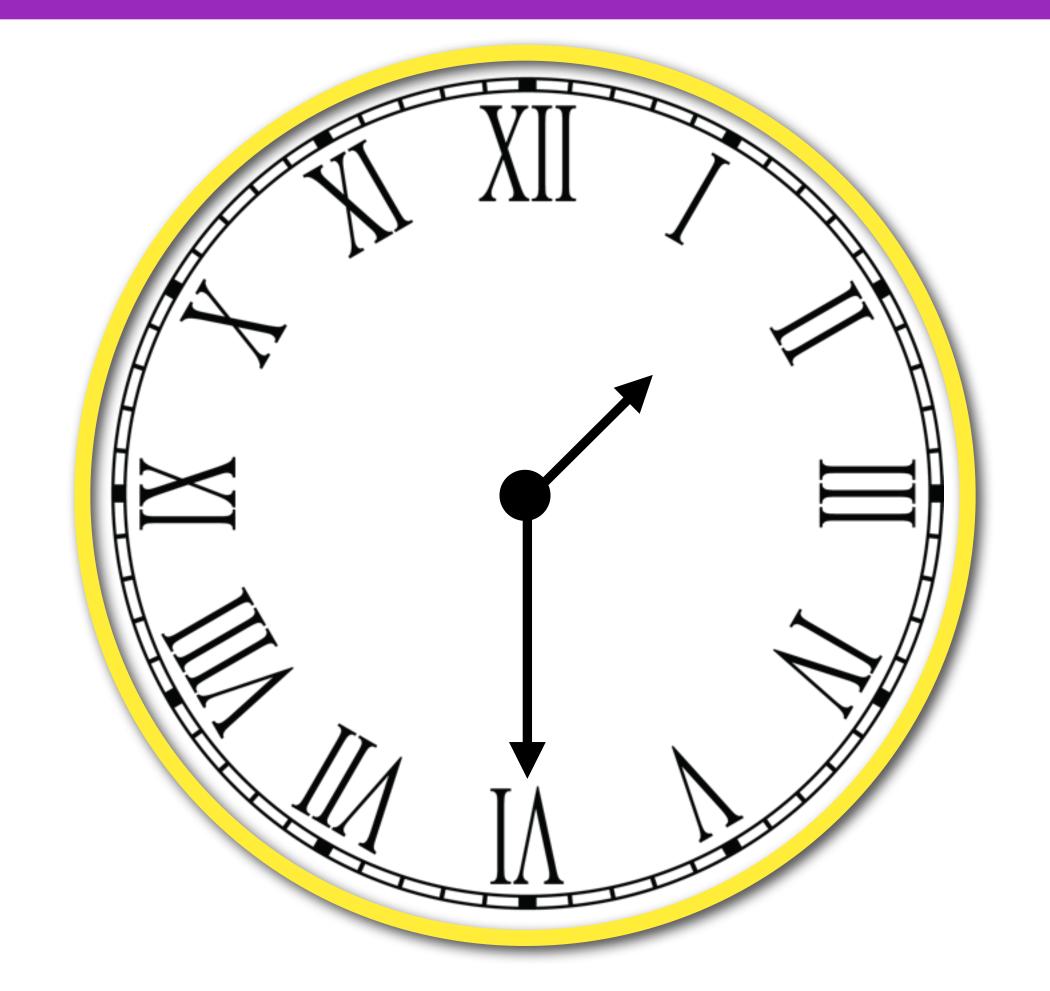
It's 7 o'clock!





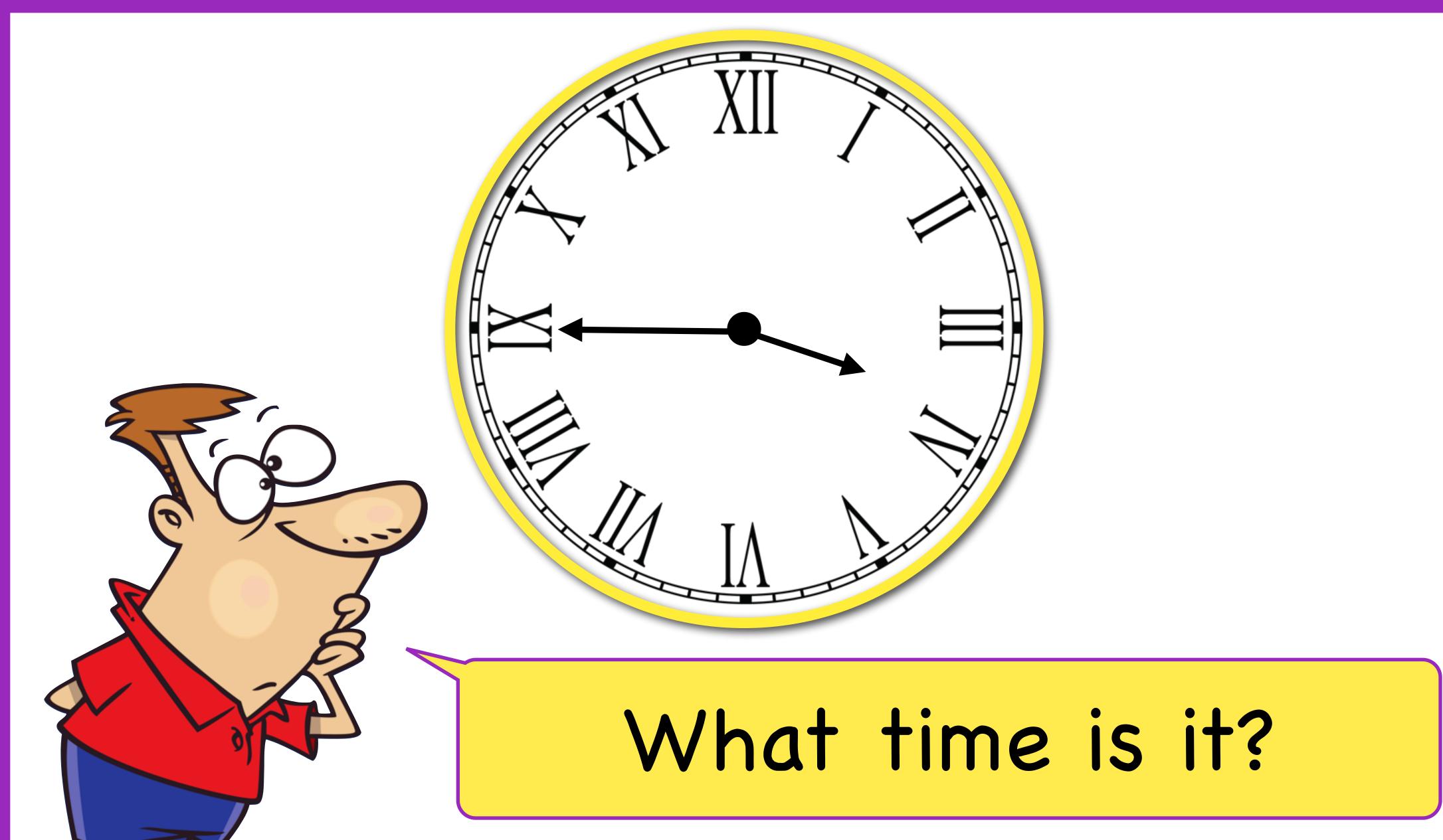






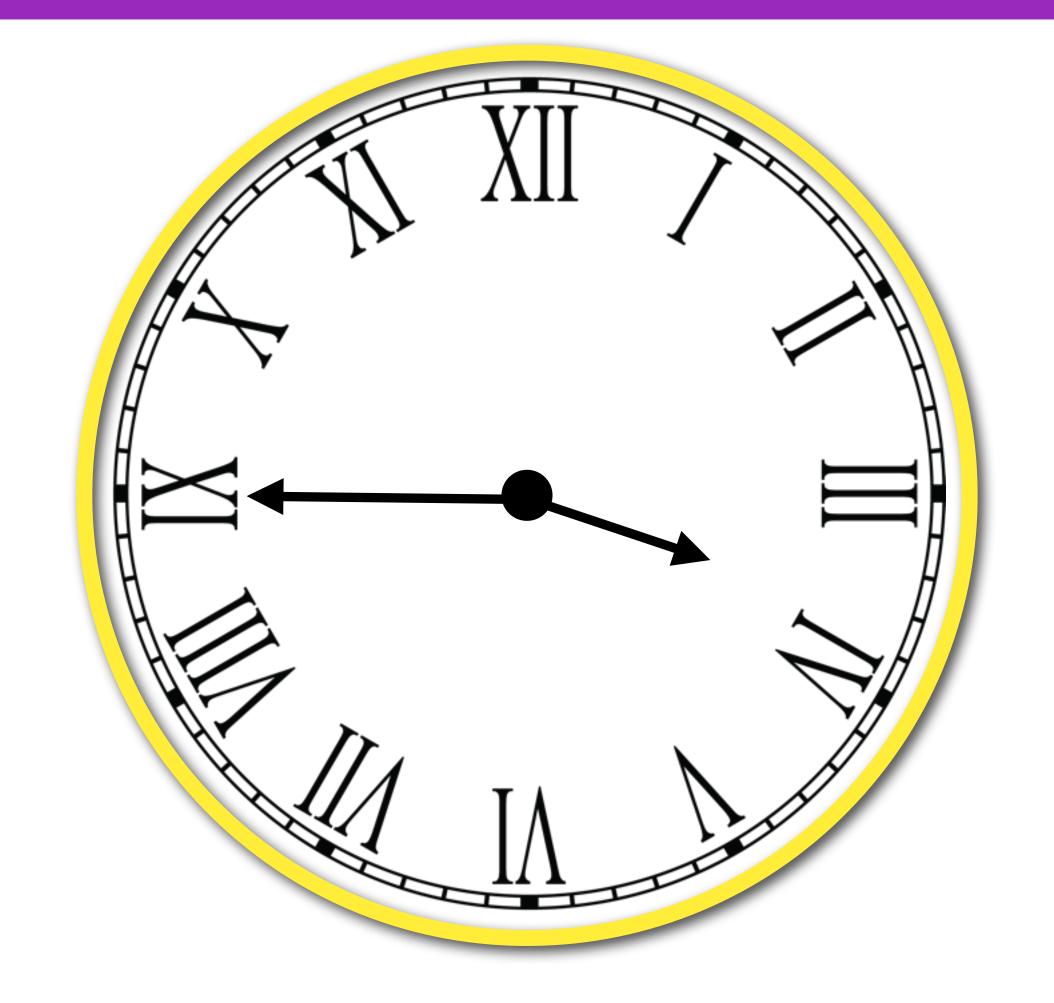
It's half past 1!





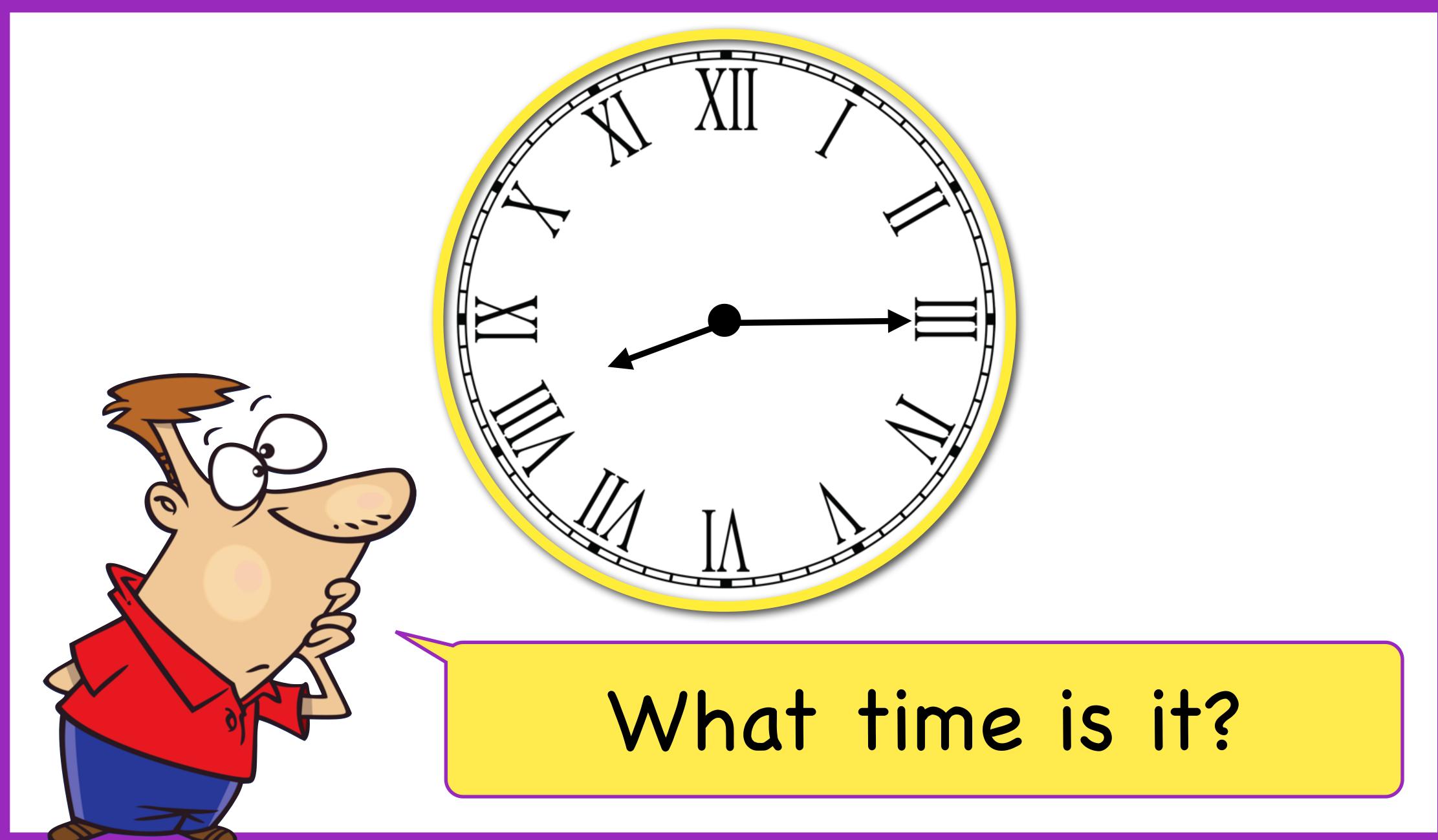


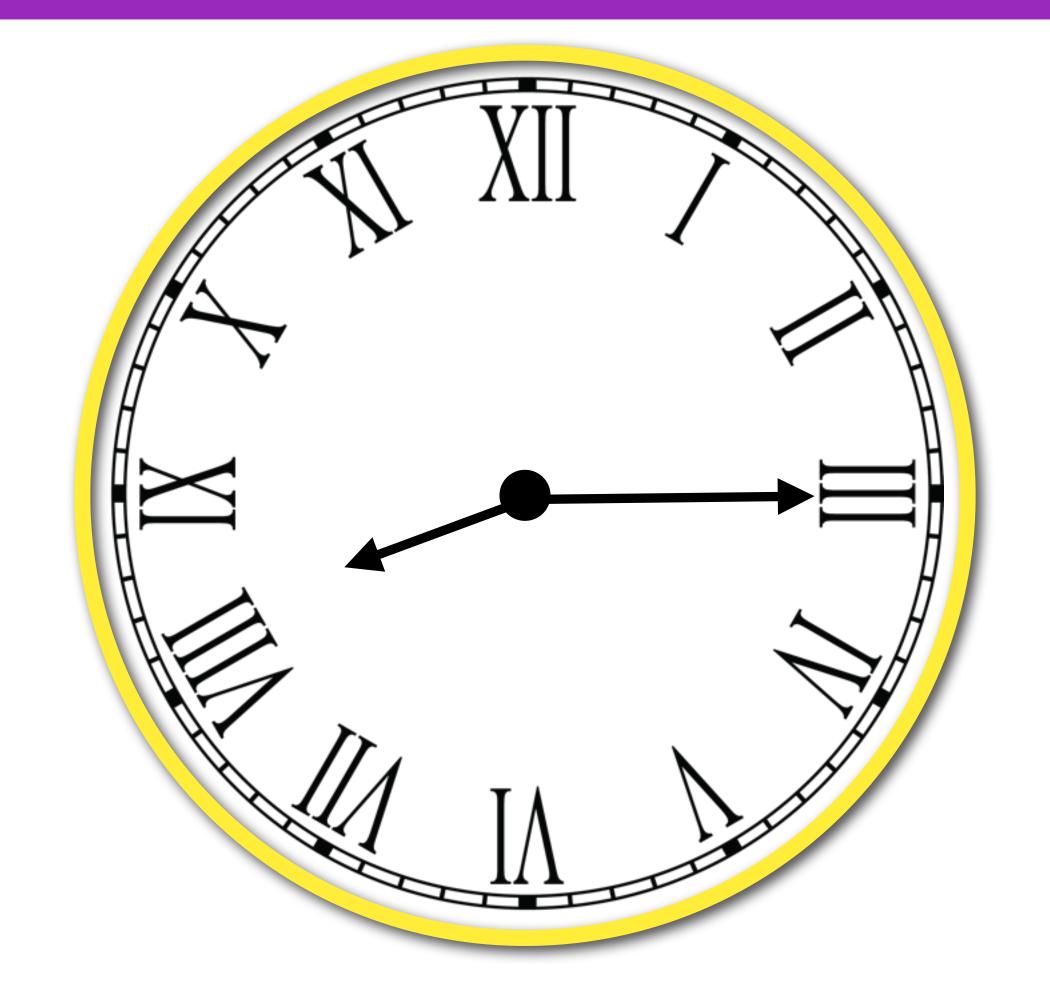




It's quarter to 4!

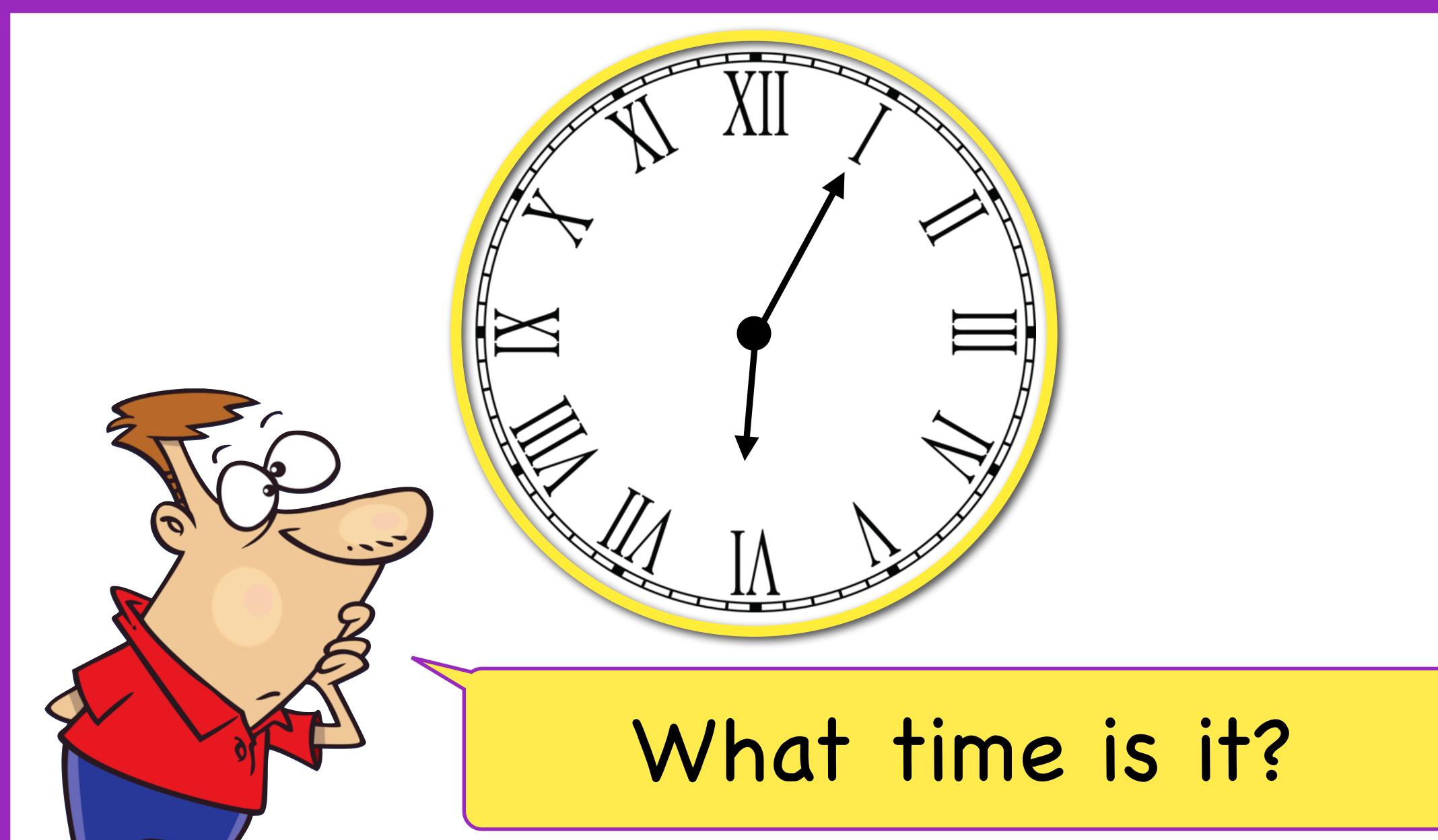






It's quarter past 8!

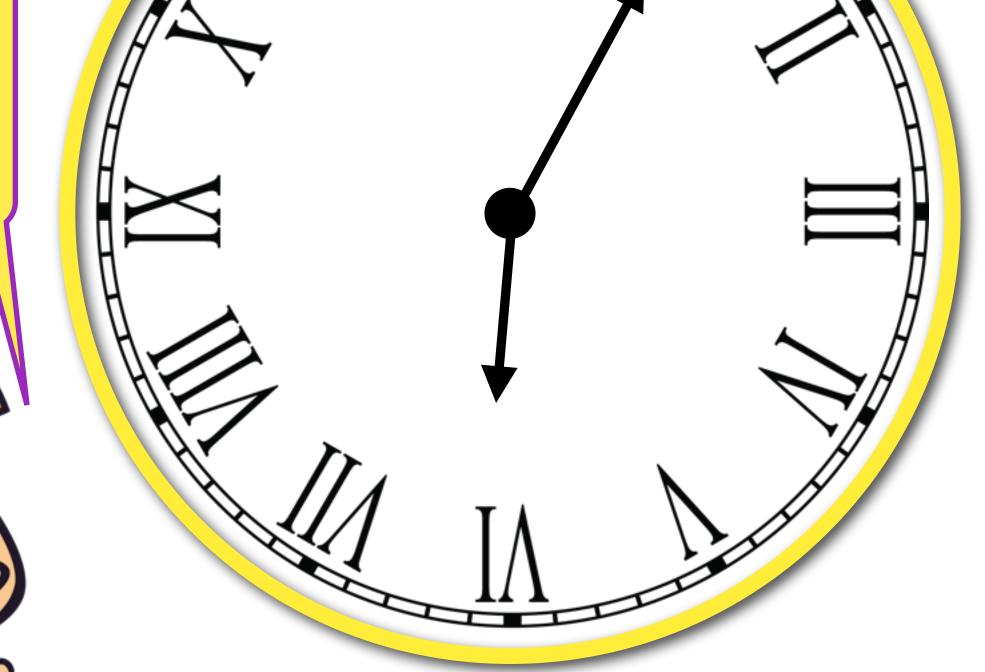








We say 5 past 6 because it is five minutes past six o'clock.

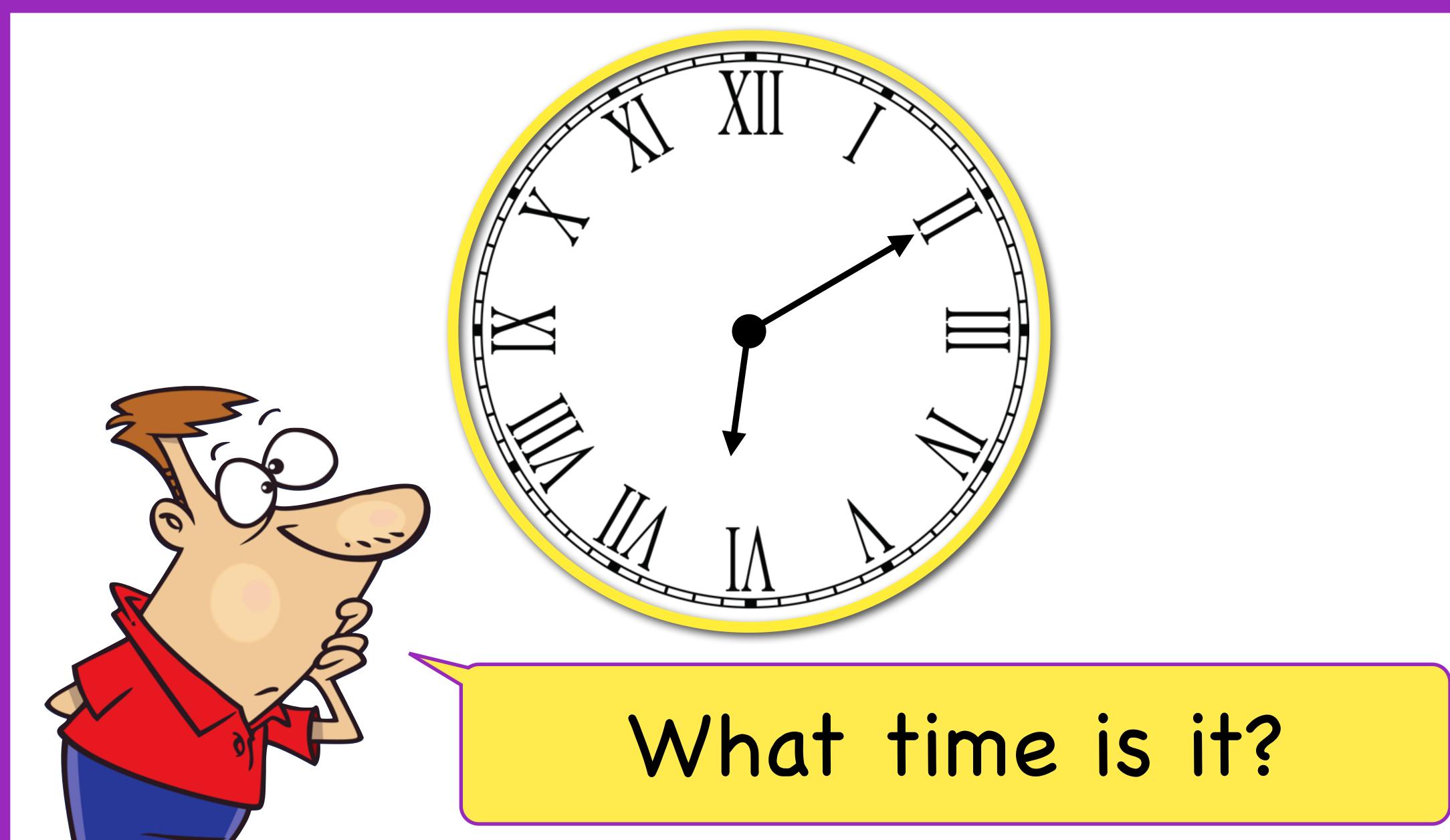


Can you see the minute marks around the outside of the clock? The minute hand has moved on five marks.

It's 5 past 6!

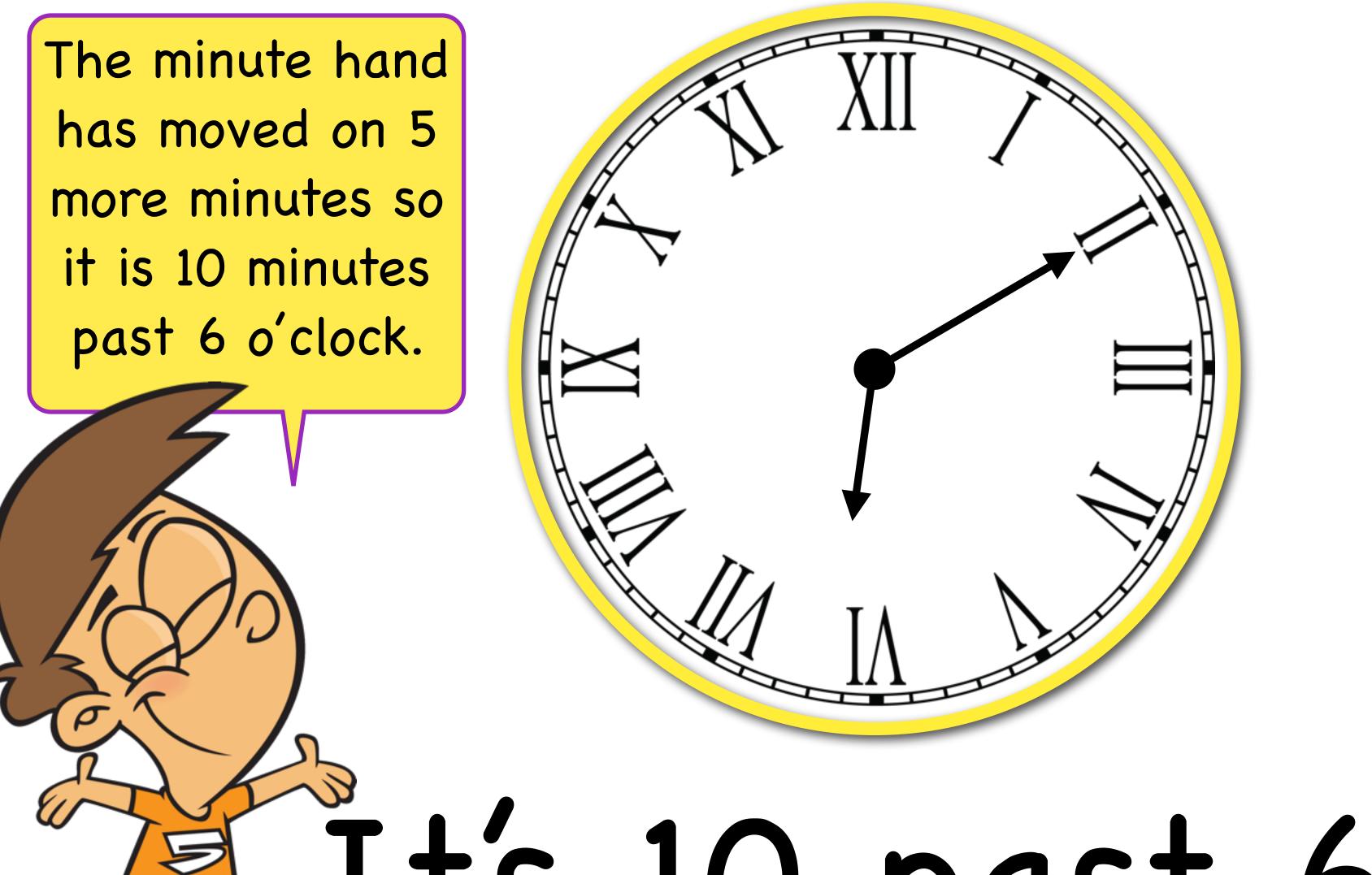








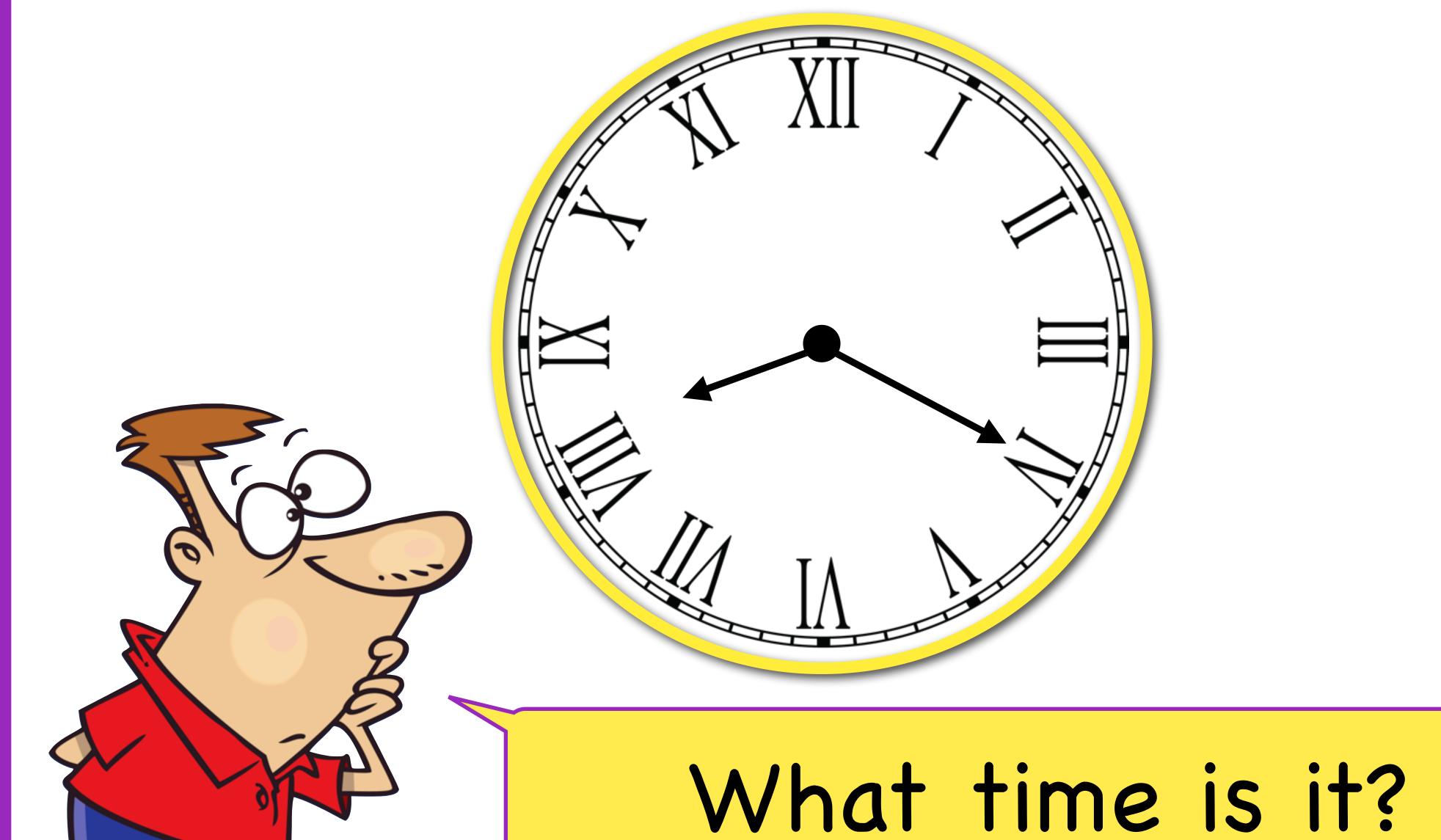




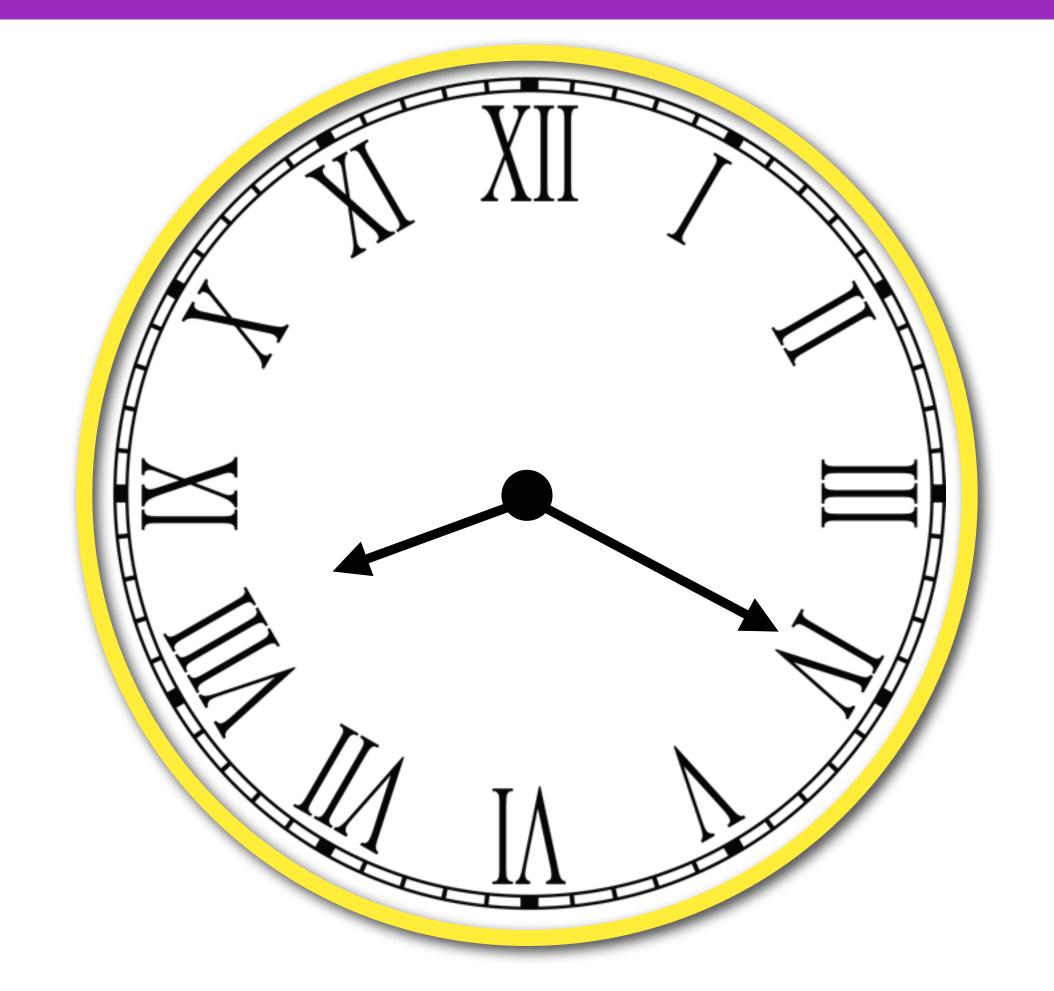






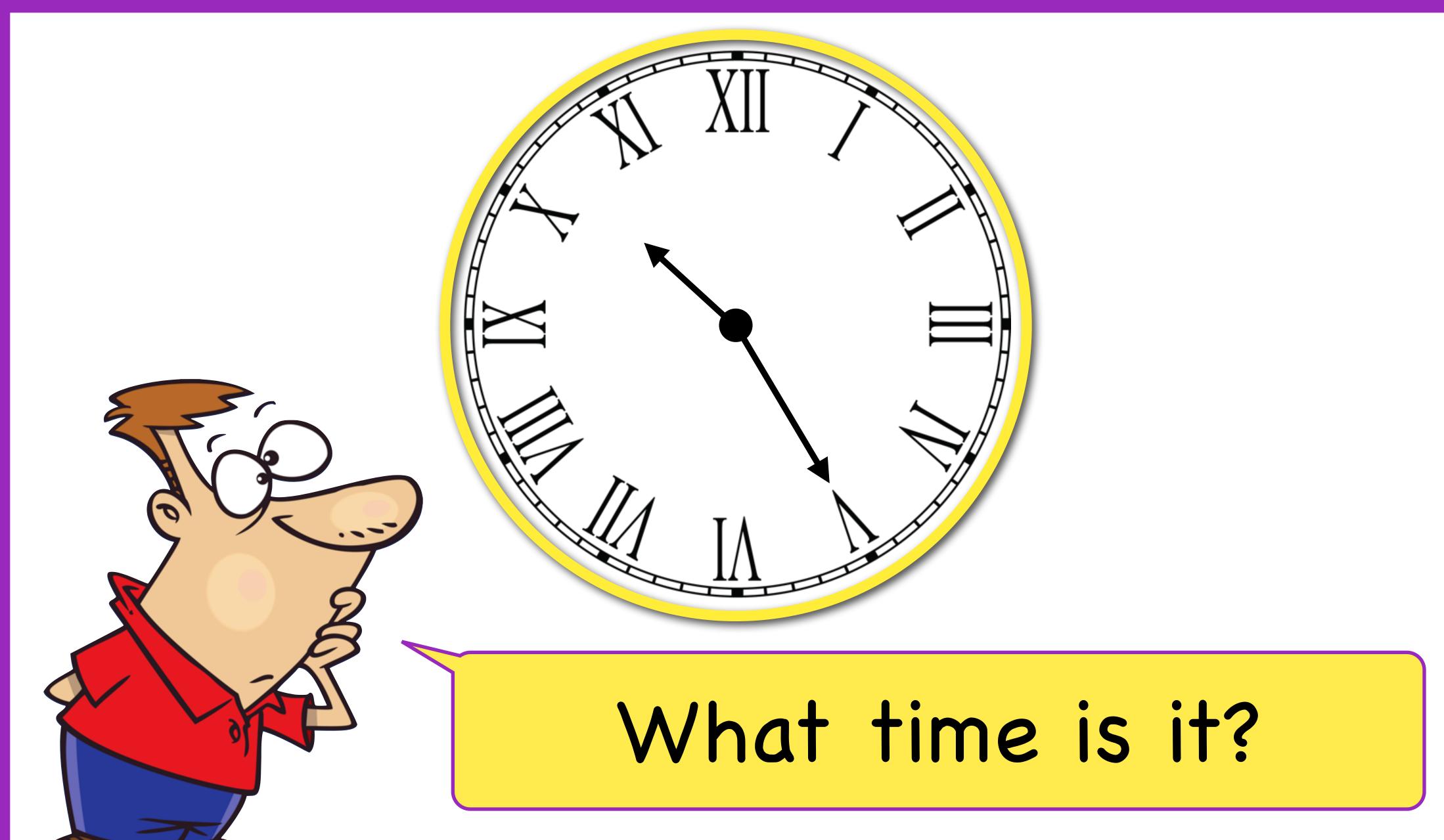


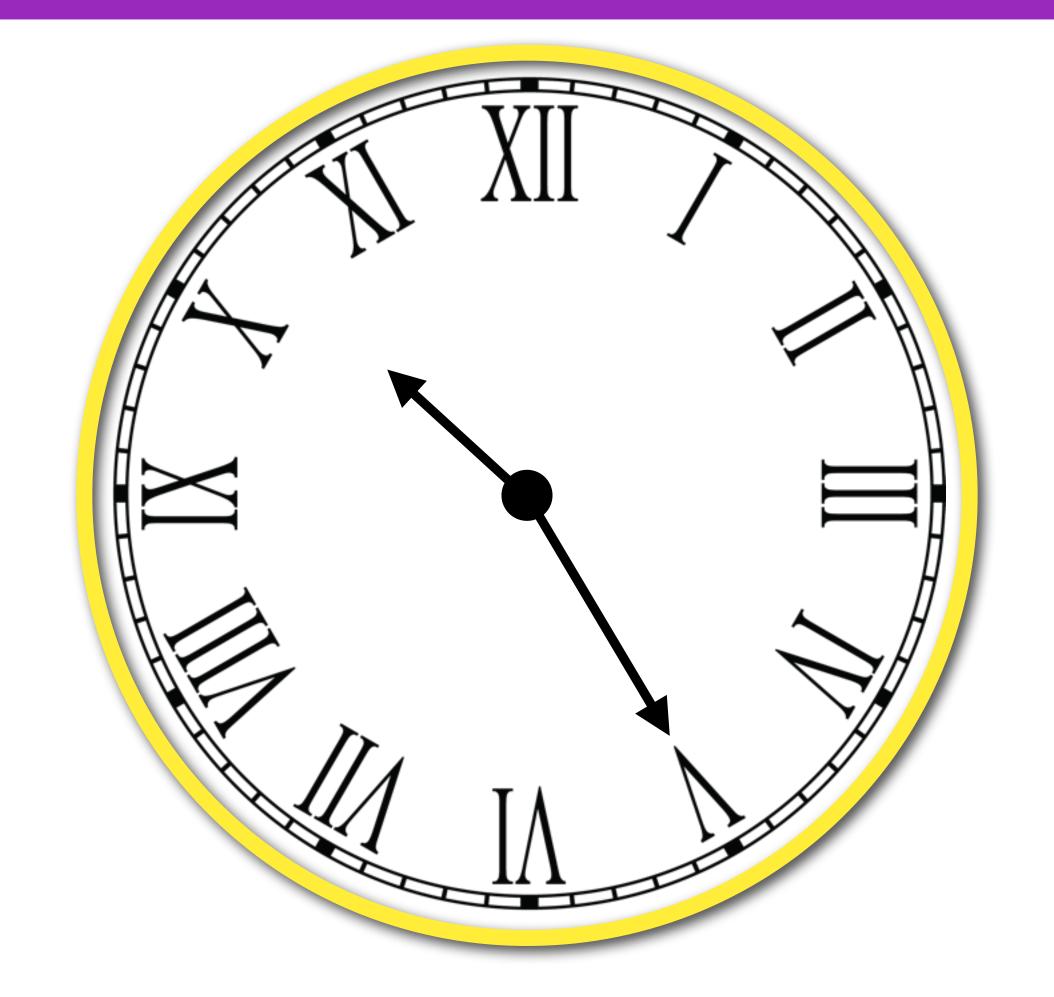




It's 20 past 8!



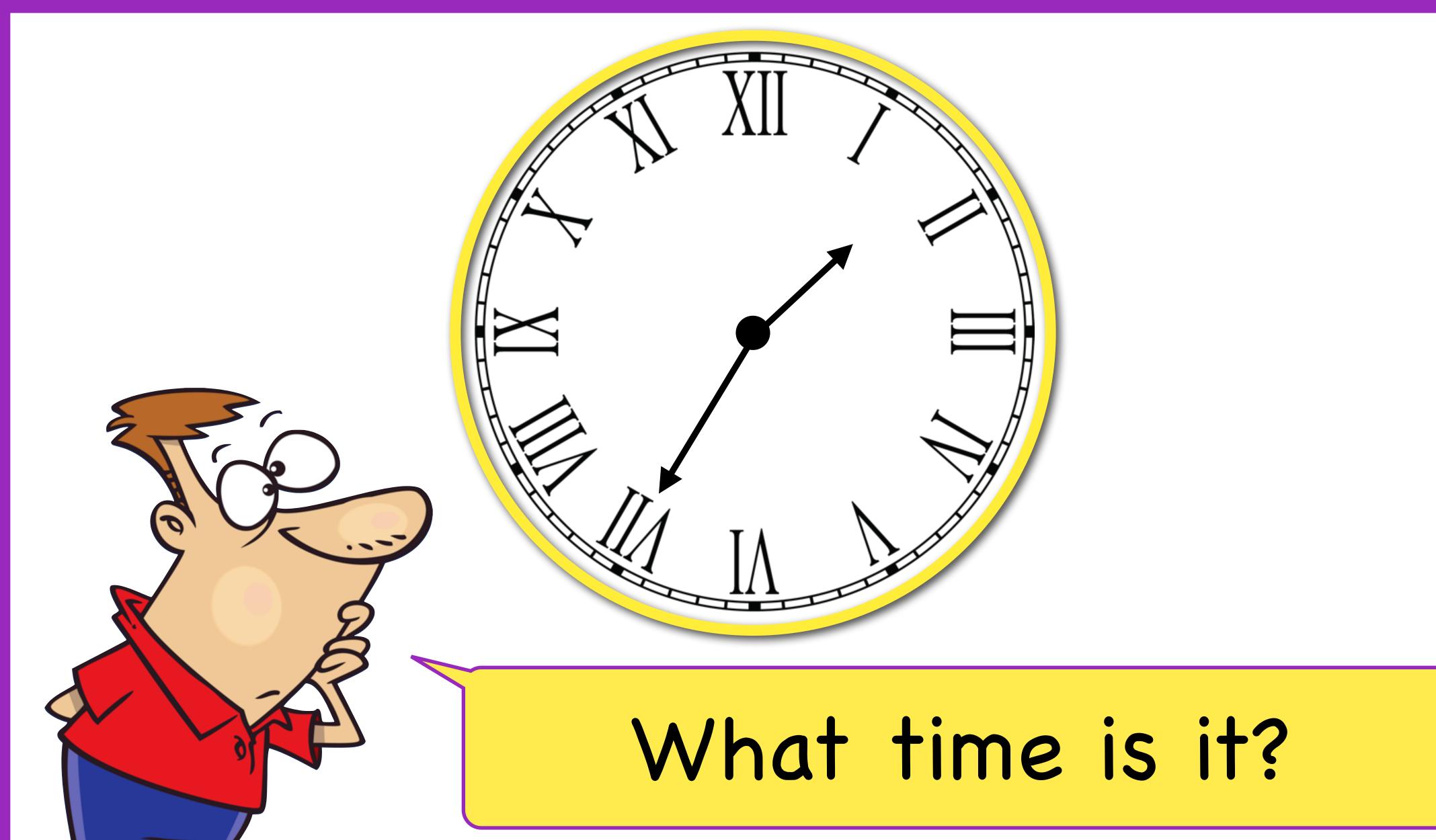




It's 25 past 10!

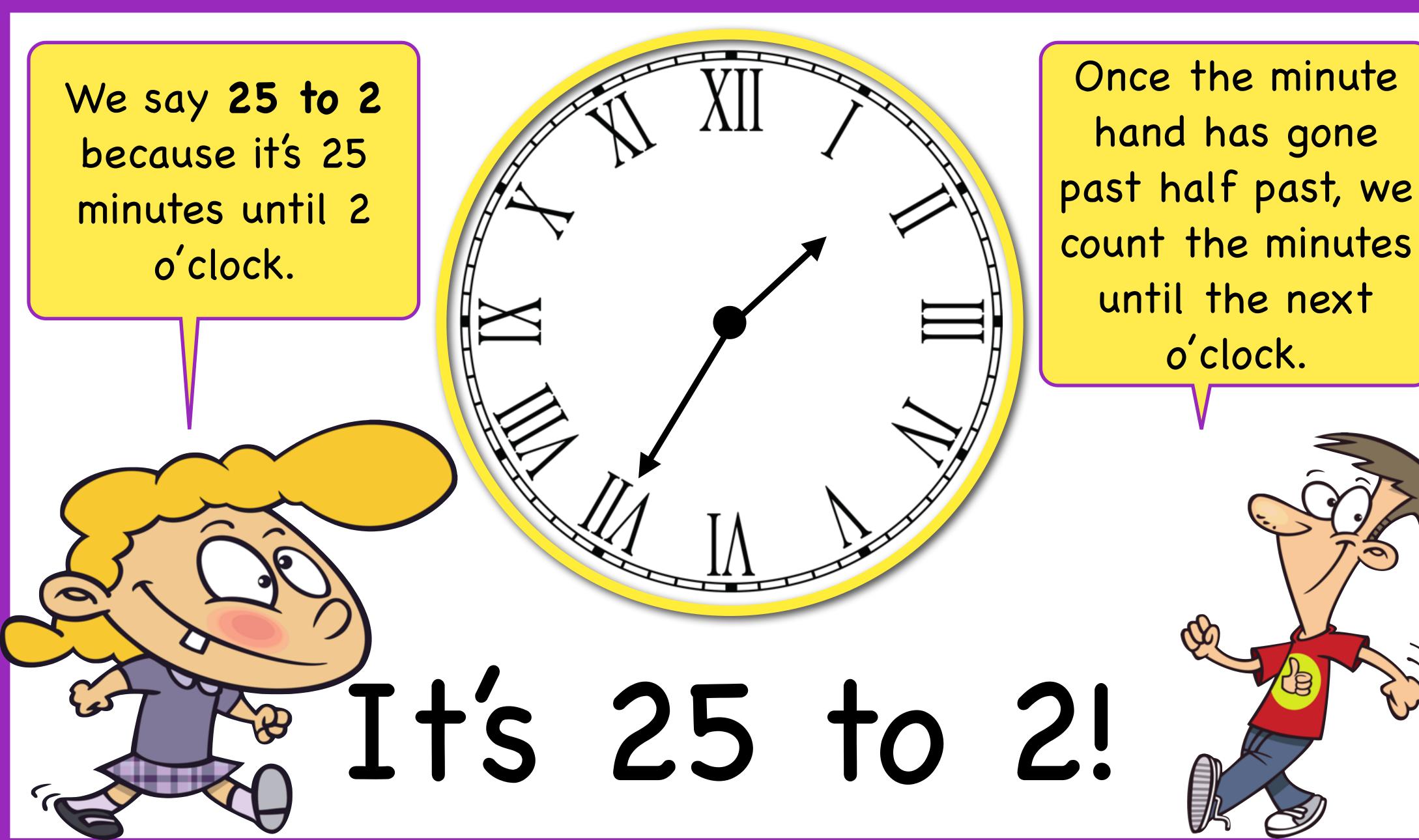




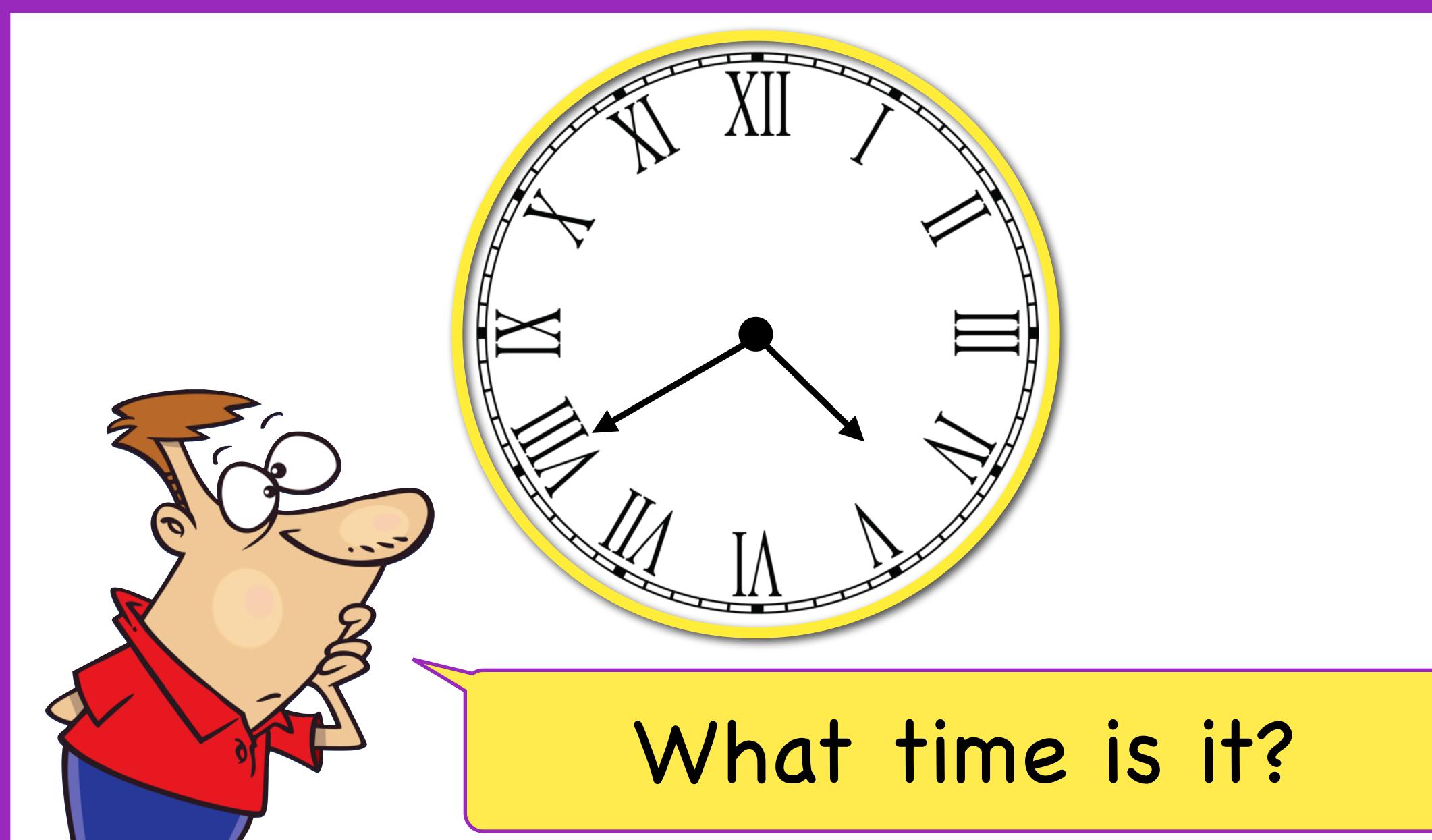




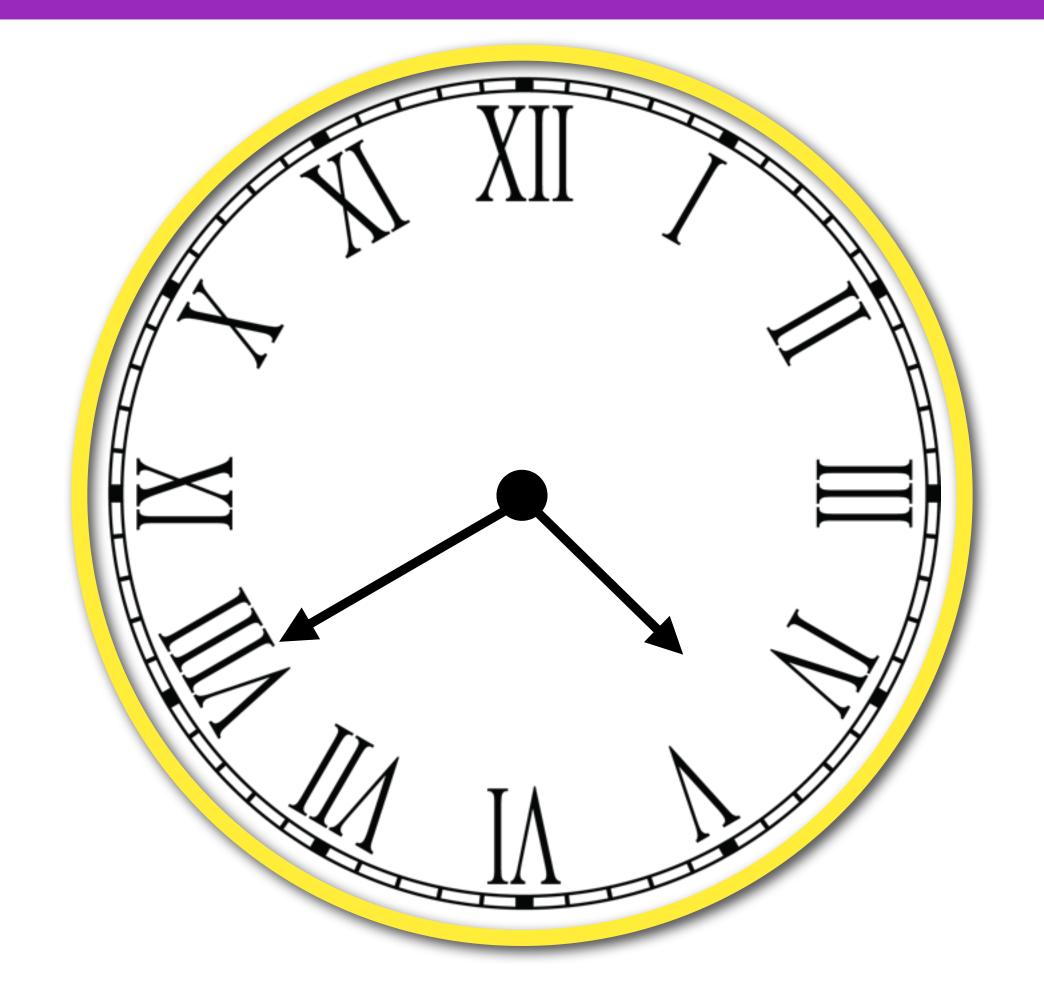






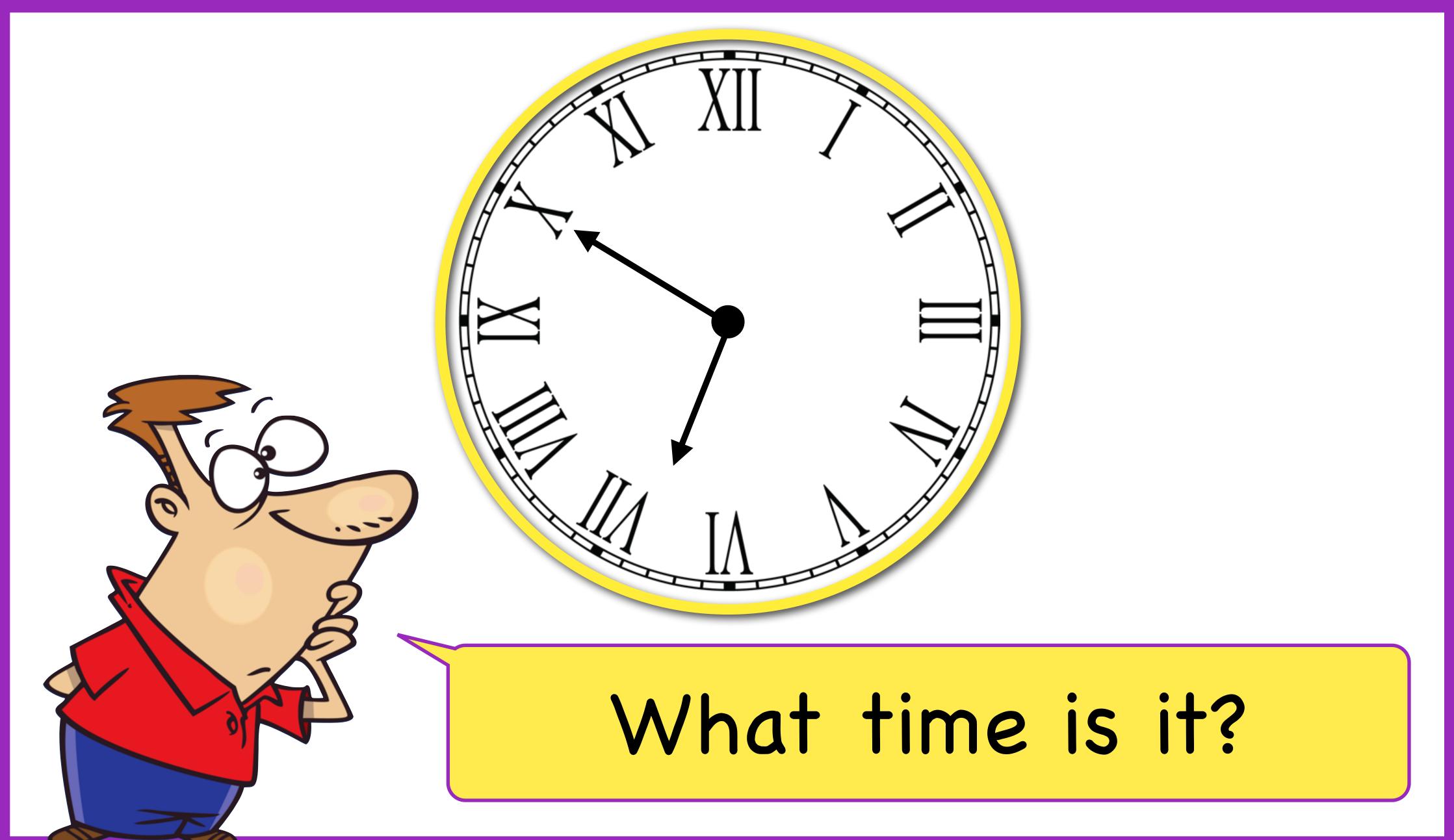


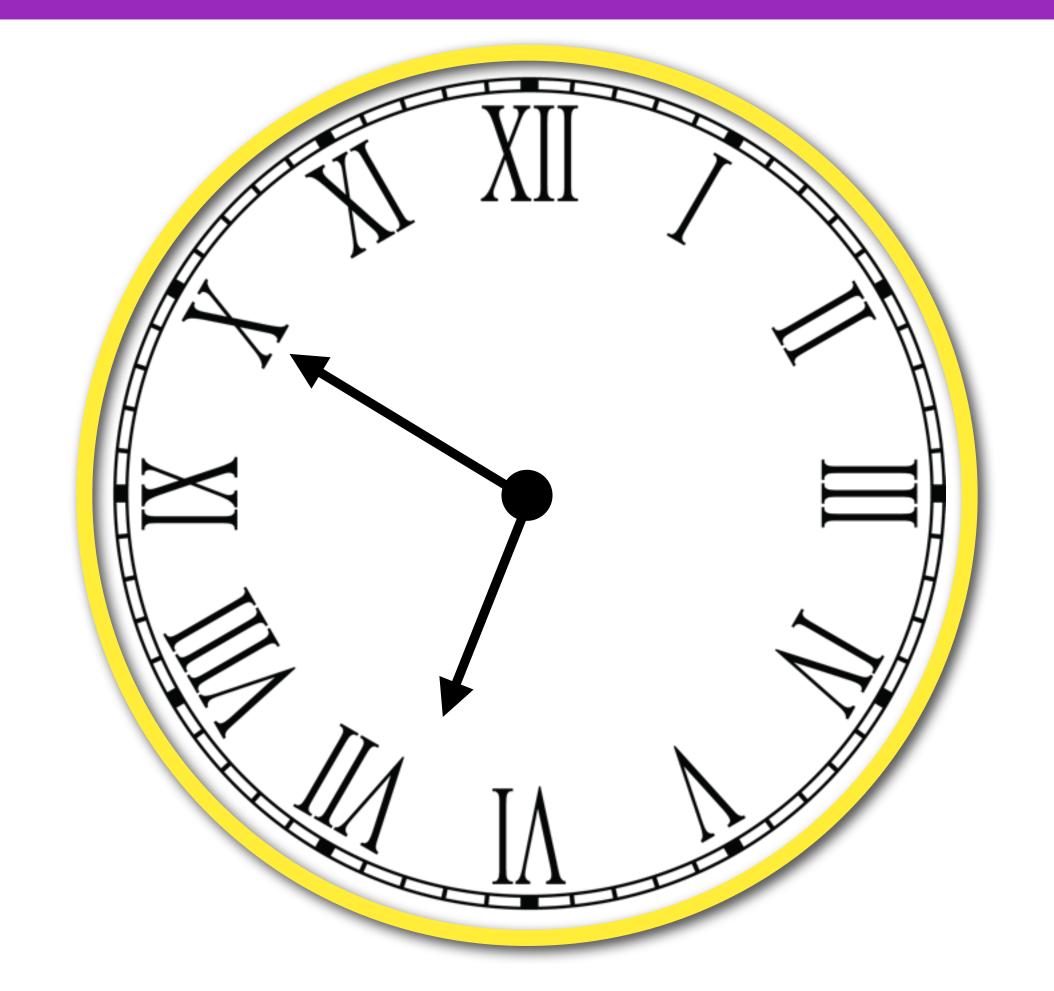




It's 20 to 5!

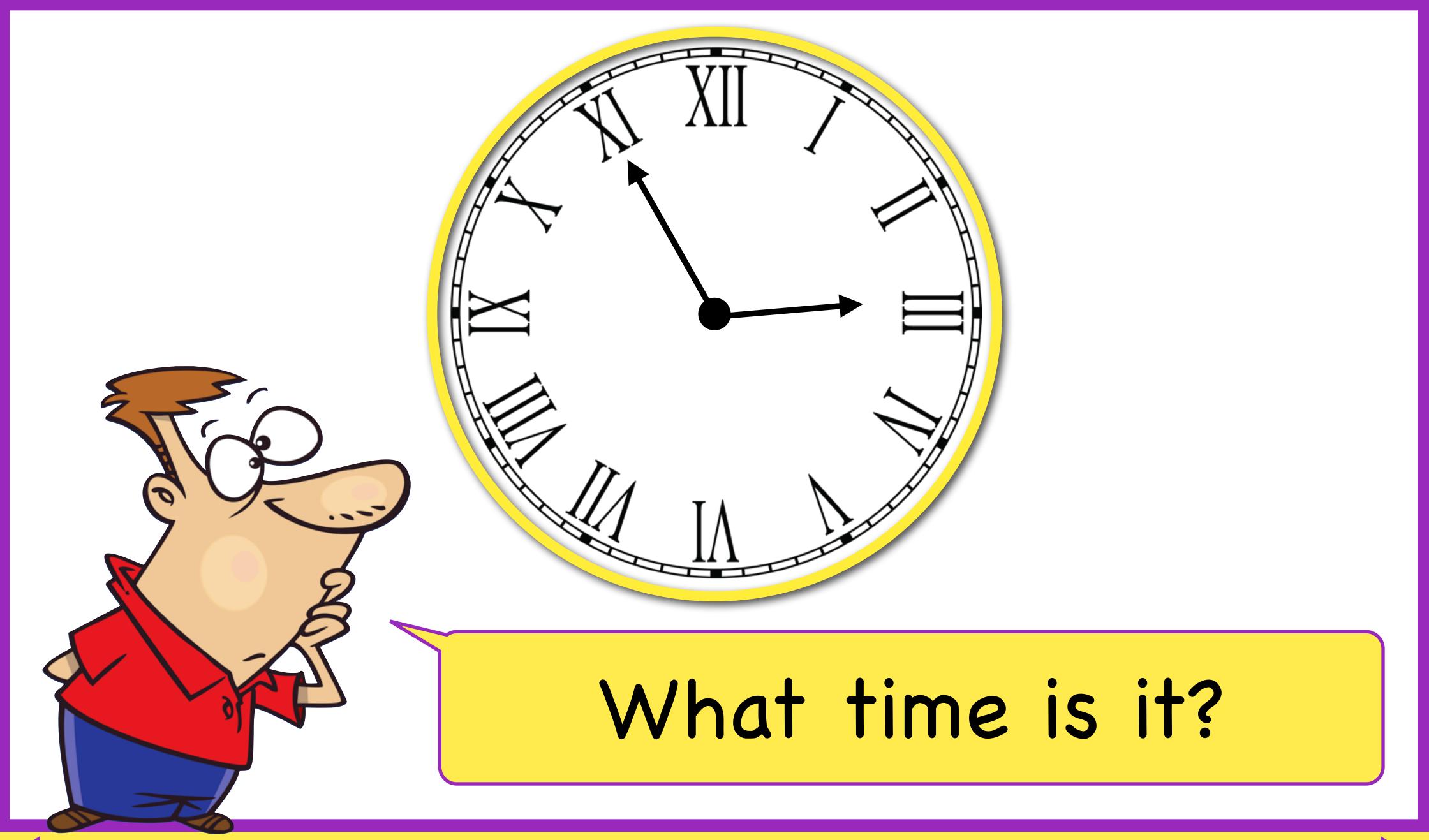


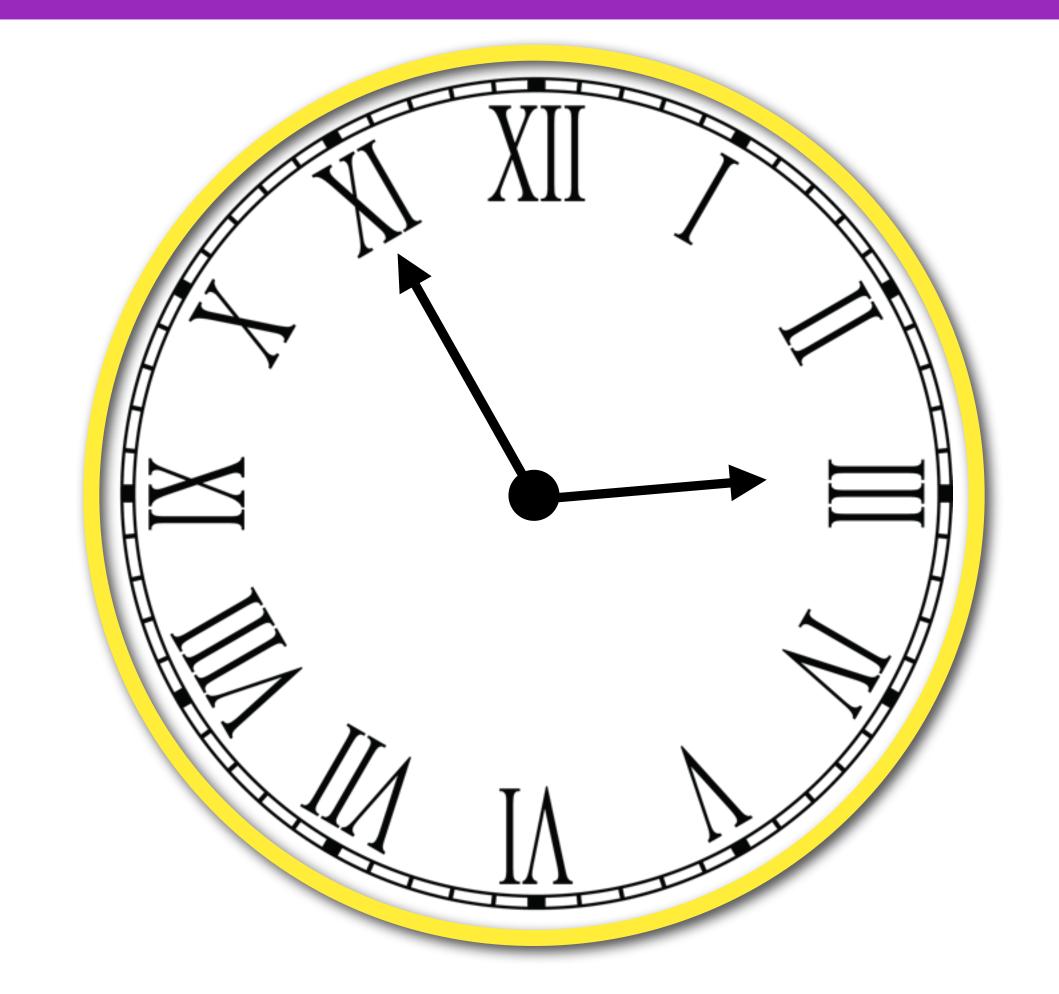




It's 10 to 7!







It's 5 to 3!







