

SHQ: How do I use my maths knowledge and skills to complete a maths investigation.

In your previous lesson you hopefully solved the first three clues in the 'Burgled Bangers' investigation. Today you will be completing your research and solving the final two clues:

You will need to refer again to the resource for worksheets 8,9,10 and read the instructions carefully.

Today you will be solving the following clues:

Clue 4: symmetry

Clue 5: Roman numerals

To help you with clue 5, there is some information on page 2 of this worksheet about Roman Numerals that you may find useful:

When you have completed your investigation, summarise your findings and make your conclusions.

In tomorrow's worksheet, you will have the confession from the culprit!

You can check your answers by looking at the answer section at the end of the resource for worksheet 8,9,10.

We hope that you catch the criminal!!



A Brief History of Roman Numerals

- Roman numerals originated in ancient Rome. This ancient counting system is believed to have started with the ancient Etruscans.
- The symbol for **one** in the roman numeral system probably represented a single tally mark which people would notch into wood or dirt to keep track of items or events they were counting. It would also be easy to write on a wax tablet.
- Roman numerals are written as combinations of seven letters.



I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50

C = 100 D = 500 M = 1000

- The letters can be written as capital (XVI) or lower-case letters (xvi).

