Std–VII SIMPLE EQUATION Marks – 25

Note : Q.Nos. 1-3 carry 1 mark each,

Q.No.4-14 carry 2 marks each

Select the correct answer from the alternatives given against each of the following (1–2) :

1. Which of the following is not a linear equation?
   (A) $3x + 7 = 2$ (B) $4y = 1$ (C) $x^2 = 9$ (D) $x - 1 = 0$
2. Which of the following is not a correct statement form of $4p - 3 = 13$
   (A) If 3 is subtracted from 4 times of p, the result is 13.
   (B) The difference of $4p$ and 3 is 13.
   (C) The difference of $4p$ and 3 is 13 when $4p > 3$.
   (D) $4p$ is 13 more than 3.

3. Rewrite the following statement in the form of equation:
   (a) Three-fifth of x when added to 7 becomes 22.
   (b) Thrice of a number is twice the sum of the number and 5.
4. Write a statement for the equation : $\frac{2}{3}x - 4 = 4$
5. Solve the equation :
   $2(x - 4) + 3(x + 2) = 4(x + 5)$.
6. Solve the equation : $\frac{x}{2} - 1 = \frac{x}{3} + 4$
7. Solve the equation : $\frac{3y}{10} + \frac{2y}{5} = \frac{7y}{25} + \frac{29}{25}$
8. The length of a rectangle is 3 times its breadth. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 48 m, find the length and breadth of the rectangle.
9. Solve the equation : $\frac{x}{4} + 7 = 3$.
10. Solve the equation: $2y + 3 = 5y + 7$.
11. Solve the equation: $\frac{7y + 8}{9} = 9$
12. A number is as much greater than 21 as it is less than 71. Find the number
13. Solve the equation : $5p + 3 = \frac{4}{3}(p + 1)$
14. Find three consecutive natural numbers whose sum is 11.