13. $-(-x)$ is same as

(a) $-x$ (b) x (c) $\frac{1}{x}$ (d) $\frac{-1}{x}$

14. The multiplicative inverse of $-1\frac{1}{7}$ is

(a) $\frac{8}{7}$ (b) $\frac{-8}{7}$ (c) $\frac{7}{8}$ (d) $\frac{7}{-8}$

15. If x be any rational number then $x + 0$ is equal to

(a) x (b) 0 (c) $-x$ (d) Not defined

16. The reciprocal of 1 is

(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) Not defined

17. The reciprocal of -1 is

(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) Not defined

18. The reciprocal of 0 is

(a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) Not defined

19. The reciprocal of any rational number $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$, is

(a) $\frac{p}{q}$ (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{q}{p}$

102. Using suitable rearrangement and find the sum:

(a) $\frac{4}{7}+\left(\frac{-4}{9}\right)+\frac{3}{7}+\left(\frac{-13}{9}\right)$

(b) $-5+\frac{7}{10}+\frac{3}{7}+(-3)+\frac{5}{14}+\frac{-4}{5}$

16. In a linear equation, the _____ power of the variable appearing in the equation is one.

17. The solution of the equation $3x - 4 = 1 - 2x$ is _____.

18. The solution of the equation $2y = 5y - \frac{18}{5}$ is _____.

19. Any value of the variable which makes both sides of an equation equal is known as a _____ of the equation.

20. $9x -$ _____ $= -21$ has the solution (-2)

21. Three consecutive numbers whose sum is 12 are _____, _____ and _____.

22. The share of A when Rs 25 are divided between A and B so that A gets Rs. 8 more than B is _____.

23. A term of an equation can be transposed to the other side by changing its _____.

24. On subtracting 8 from x, the result is 2. The value of x is _____.

25. $\frac{x}{5} + 30 = 18$ has the solution as _____.

27. $\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^0$ is equal to

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{10}$ (c) 1 (d) 10

28. $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^5 \div \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^5$ is equal to

(a) $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^5$ (b) $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^1$ (c) $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^0$ (d) $\left(\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{3}\right)^{10}$

29. For any two non-zero rational numbers x and y, $x^4 \div y^4$ is equal to

(a) $(x \div y)^0$ (b) $(x \div y)^1$ (c) $(x \div y)^4$ (d) $(x \div y)^8$

30. For a non-zero rational number p, $p^{13} \div p^8$ is equal to

(a) p^5 (b) p^{21} (c) p^{-5} (d) p^{-19}

31. For a non-zero rational number z, $(z^{-2})^3$ is equal to

(a) z^6 (b) z^{-6} (c) z^1 (d) z^4

32. Cube of $-\frac{1}{2}$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{16}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{8}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{16}$