4(ii) $p(x) = x - 5$

For finding zero

$x - 5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 5$

$\therefore$ 5 is a zero of $p(x)$

4(iii) $p(x) = 2x + 5$

For finding zero

$2x + 5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{2}$

$\therefore -\frac{5}{2}$ is a zero of $p(x)$

4(iv) $p(x) = 3x - 2$

For finding zero

$3x - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{2}{3}$ is a zero of $p(x)$

4(v) $p(x) = 3x$

For finding zero

$3x = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 0$

$\therefore$ 0 is a zero of $p(x)$

4(vi) $p(x) = ax, \ a \neq 0$

For finding zero

$ax = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{0}{a}$

$\Rightarrow x = 0$

$\therefore$ 0 is a zero of $p(x)$

4(vii) $p(x) = cx + d, \ c \neq 0$

For finding zero

$cx + d = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{d}{c}$

$\therefore -\frac{d}{c}$ is a zero of $p(x)$