

2025-2026 学年七年级下学期期末模拟卷

参考答案

一、选择题 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 18 分。在每个小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项符合题目要求的)

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	C	A	B	B	C

二、填空题 (本大题共 12 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)

7. 45° 8. $22cm$ 9. 真 10. 7 11. $AD = BE$ (答案不唯一) 12. 40°
13. $m \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 14. $\angle 1 = 2\angle EFG$ 15. 21 16. $2 < AD < 3$ 17. $\left(\frac{50}{3}\right)^\circ$ 或 32.5° 18. 29° 或 43°

三.解答题 (本大题共 8 小题, 58 分。解答应写出文字说明, 证明过程或演算步骤)

19. (4 分)

【答案】 $-2 < x \leq 3$, 解集在数轴上表示见详解

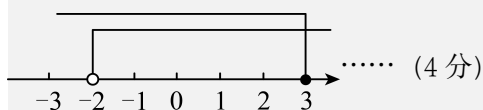
【详解】解:
$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2 < 3x & \text{①} \\ \frac{x+2}{5} - \frac{x-1}{4} \geq \frac{1}{2} & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

解①式得: $x > -2$, (1 分)

解②式得: $x \leq 3$, (2 分)

$\therefore$ 不等式组的解集为: $-2 < x \leq 3$, (3 分)

解集在数轴上表示如下:



20. (6 分)

【详解】解: $\because BM$ 平分 $\angle ABC$,

$\therefore \angle CBM = \angle DBM$ (1 分)

$\because DE \parallel BC$,

$\therefore \angle CBM = \angle BMD$ (两直线平行, 内错角相等). (2 分)

$\therefore \angle BMD = \angle DBM$ (3 分)

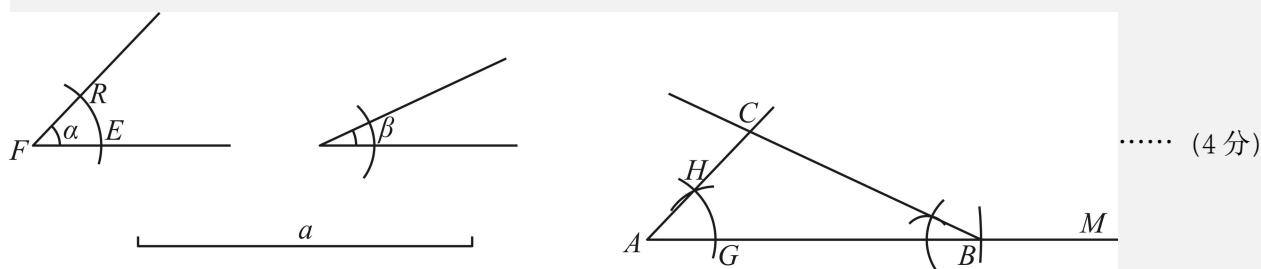
$\therefore DB = DM$ (等角对等边). (4 分)

同理可得 $EC = EM$ (5 分)

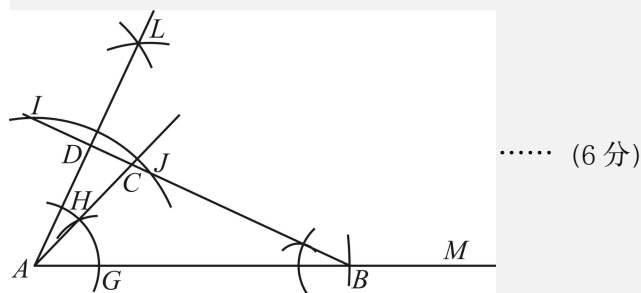
$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore ADE \text{ 周长} &= AD + DE + AE \\
 &= AD + DM + ME + AE \\
 &= AD + DB + EC + AE \\
 &= AB + AC = 14. \dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

21. (6 分)

【详解】(1) 解：如图所示， ABC 即为所求作的三角形；



(2) 解：如图所示， AD 即为所求作。



22. (6 分)

【详解】(1) 解：设每个 A 种徽章的价格为 x 元，每个 B 种徽章的价格为 y 元，

$$\text{由题意得：} \begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 156 \\ 4x + 5y = 284 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得：} \begin{cases} x = 36 \\ y = 28 \end{cases},$$

答：每个 A 种徽章的价格为 36 元，每个 B 种徽章的价格为 28 元； $\dots\dots$ (3 分)

(2) 解：设购进 m 个 A 种徽章，则购进 $(60 - m)$ 个 B 种徽章，

$$\text{由题意得：} \begin{cases} m \geq 2(60 - m) \\ 36m + 28(60 - m) \leq 2000 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得：} \begin{cases} m \geq 40 \\ m \leq 40 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore m = 40,$$

答：购进 A 种徽章的个数是 40 个. …… (6 分)

23. (8 分)

【详解】(1) $\because$ 点 D 、 B 分别在边 PA 、 PC 上, AB 与 CD 相交于点 O ,

$$\therefore \angle AOD = \angle COB,$$

$$\because \angle ADC = \angle ABC,$$

$$\therefore \angle ADO = \angle CBO,$$

在 $\triangle AOD$ 和 $\triangle COB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} \angle ADO = \angle CBO \\ \angle AOD = \angle COB, \\ AD = CB \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle AOD \cong \triangle COB (\text{AAS}),$$

$$\therefore \angle DAO = \angle BCO, \quad OA = OC,$$

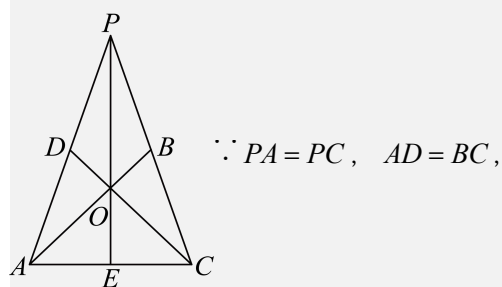
$$\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA,$$

$$\therefore \angle DAO + \angle OAC = \angle BCO + \angle OCA,$$

$$\therefore \angle PAC = \angle PCA,$$

$$\therefore PA = PC. \quad \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 连接 PO 并延长交 AC 于点 E ,



$$\because PA = PC, \quad AD = BC,$$

$$\therefore PA - AD = PC - BC,$$

$$\therefore PD = PB,$$

由 (1) 得 $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle COB$,

$$\therefore OD = OB,$$

在 $\triangle OPD$ 和 $\triangle OPB$ 中,

$$\begin{cases} PD = PB \\ OD = OB, \\ OP = OP \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \triangle OPD \cong \triangle OPB (\text{SSS}),$$

$$\therefore \angle DPO = \angle BPO,$$

$$\because PA = PC, PE \text{ 平分 } \angle APC,$$

$$\therefore PE \perp AC. \dots\dots (8 \text{ 分})$$

24. (9 分)

【详解】(1) 解: ① $\because \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ, \angle E + \angle EBC + \angle ECB = 180^\circ,$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle A, \angle EBC + \angle ECB = 180^\circ - \angle E$$

$$\text{又 } \because \angle ABE + \angle ACE = (\angle ABC + \angle ACB) - (\angle EBC + \angle ECB)$$

$$= 180^\circ - \angle A - (180^\circ - \angle E)$$

$$= \angle E - \angle A$$

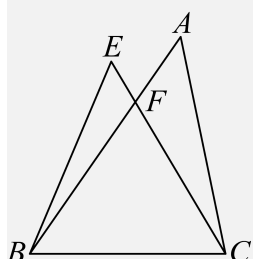
$$\because \angle A = 40^\circ, \angle E = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE - \angle ACE = \angle E - \angle A = 90^\circ - 40^\circ = 50^\circ \dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{② } \because \angle A = m^\circ, \angle E = n^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABE + \angle ACE = \angle E - \angle A = n^\circ - m^\circ \dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

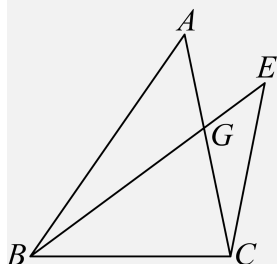
(2) 解: ① 如图, 当 E 在 AB 的左侧时, 设 AB, CE 交于点 F



$$\because \angle AFE = \angle A + \angle ACE = \angle E + \angle ABE,$$

$$\therefore \angle ACE - \angle ABE = \angle E - \angle A = n^\circ - m^\circ$$

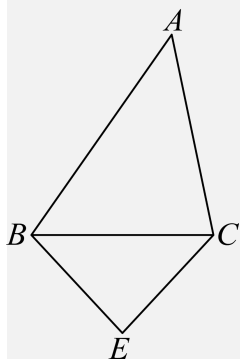
② 如图, 当 E 在 AB 的右侧时, 设 AC, BE 交于点 G



$$\because \angle AGE = \angle A + \angle ABE = \angle E + \angle ACE$$

$$\therefore \angle ACE - \angle ABE = \angle A - \angle E = m^\circ - n^\circ$$

③如图，当 E 在 BC 的下方时，



$$\because \angle A + \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ, \quad \angle E + \angle EBC + \angle ECB = 180^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC + \angle ACB = 180^\circ - \angle A, \quad \angle EBC + \angle ECB = 180^\circ - \angle E$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ABE + \angle ACE = (\angle ABC + \angle ACB) + (\angle EBC + \angle ECB)$$

$$= 180^\circ - \angle A + (180^\circ - \angle E)$$

$$= 360^\circ - (\angle A + \angle E)$$

$$= 360^\circ - (m^\circ + n^\circ)$$

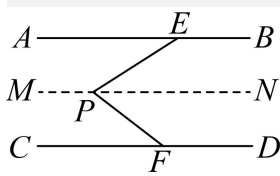
综上所述， $\angle ACE - \angle ABE = \angle E - \angle A = n^\circ - m^\circ$ 或 $\angle ACE - \angle ABE = \angle A - \angle E = m^\circ - n^\circ$ 或

$$\angle ABE + \angle ACE = 360^\circ - (m^\circ + n^\circ) \dots\dots (9 \text{ 分})$$

25. (9 分)

【详解】(1) 解： $\angle EPF = \angle AEP + \angle CFP$ ，理由如下：

如图，



过点 P 作 $MN \parallel AB$ ，

$$\therefore \angle AEP = \angle EPN \quad (\text{两直线平行，内错角相等}),$$

$$\because AB \parallel CD,$$

$$\therefore MN \parallel CD \quad (\text{平行于同一直线的两直线平行}),$$

$$\therefore \angle CFP = \angle FPN,$$

$$\therefore \angle EPF = \angle EPN + \angle FPN = \angle AEP + \angle CFP \quad (\text{等量代换})$$

$\therefore \angle EPF = \angle AEP + \angle CFP$. $\cdots\cdots$ (2 分)

(2) 解: 猜想 $\angle AEP + \angle CFP + \angle EPF = 360^\circ$, 理由如下:

同理可得 $\angle EPF = \angle BEP + \angle DFP$,

$\therefore \angle AEP + \angle BEP = 180^\circ$, $\angle CFP + \angle DFP = 180^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEP + \angle BEP + \angle CFP + \angle DFP = 360^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEP + \angle CFP + \angle EPF = 360^\circ$; $\cdots\cdots$ (4 分)

(3) 解: ①同理可得 $\angle AEP + \angle CFP + \angle EPF = 360^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle EPF = 108^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEP + \angle CFP = 252^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEP$ 与 $\angle CFP$ 的角平分线相交于点 Q ,

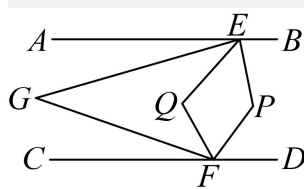
$\therefore \angle AEQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle AEP$, $\angle CFQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle CFP$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \frac{1}{3}\angle AEQ$, $\angle CFG = \frac{1}{3}\angle CFQ$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \frac{1}{6}\angle AEP$, $\angle CFG = \frac{1}{6}\angle CFP$,

$\therefore \angle G = \angle AEG + \angle CFG = \frac{1}{6}\angle AEP + \frac{1}{6}\angle CFP = \frac{1}{6}(\angle AEP + \angle CFP) = 42^\circ$; $\cdots\cdots$ (6 分)

②如图



$\therefore \angle EPF = n^\circ$, $\angle AEP + \angle CFP + \angle EPF = 360^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEP + \angle CFP = 360^\circ - n^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle AEP$ 与 $\angle CFP$ 的角平分线相交于点 Q ,

$\therefore \angle AEQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle AEP$, $\angle CFQ = \frac{1}{2}\angle CFP$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \frac{1}{m}\angle AEQ$, $\angle CFG = \frac{1}{m}\angle CFQ$,

$\therefore \angle AEG = \frac{1}{2m}\angle AEP$, $\angle CFG = \frac{1}{2m}\angle CFP$,

$\therefore \angle G = \angle AEG + \angle CFG = \frac{1}{2m}\angle AEP + \frac{1}{2m}\angle CFP = \frac{360^\circ - n^\circ}{2m}$. $\cdots\cdots$ (9 分)

26. (10 分)

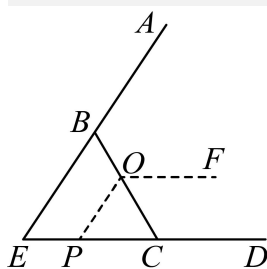
【详解】(1) 解: 如图 1, $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, $AC = BC$, 直线 l 过点 C , 点 A, B 在直线 l 同侧, $BD \perp l$,

$AE \perp l$, 垂足分别为 D, E , 由此可得: $\angle AEC = \angle CDB = 90^\circ$, 所以 $\angle CAE + \angle ACE = 90^\circ$, 又因为 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$, 所以 $\angle BCD + \angle ACE = 90^\circ$, 所以 $\angle CAE = \angle BCD$, 又因为 $AC = BC$, 所以 $\triangle AEC \cong \triangle CDB$ (AAS), 故答案为: AAS; (2 分)

(2) 解: 由 (1) 同理可证, $\triangle AEF \cong \triangle BAG$ (AAS), $\triangle CBG \cong \triangle DCH$ (AAS),
 $\therefore EF = AG, GC = DH$,
 $\therefore EF = 5, DH = 3$,
 $\therefore AG = 5, GC = 3$,
 $\therefore AC = AG + GC = 8$,
 $\therefore BG = 2$,
 $\therefore \triangle ABC$ 的面积是 $\frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BG = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 8 = 8$,

故答案为: 8. (4 分)

(3) ①如图, 当 $OF \parallel ED$ 时,
 则 $\angle FOC = \angle PCO$,
 $\therefore$ 等边 $\triangle EBC$ 中, $EC = 8\text{cm}$, 且 $OC = 5\text{cm}$,
 $\therefore \angle BEC = \angle ECB = \angle CBE = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle FOC = \angle PCO = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle FOP = 120^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle POC = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \angle OPC = 60^\circ$,
 $\therefore \triangle POC$ 是等边三角形,
 $\therefore OP = OC = 5\text{cm}$,



故答案为: 5cm. (6 分)

②如图所示, 当点 F 恰好落在射线 EB 上时,
 $\therefore$ 等边 $\triangle EBC$ 中, $EC = 8\text{cm}$, 且 $OC = 5\text{cm}$,

$$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle ECB = \angle CBE = 60^\circ, \quad BC = EC = 8\text{cm}, \quad BO = BC - OC = 3\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore \angle FBO = \angle OCP = 120^\circ,$$

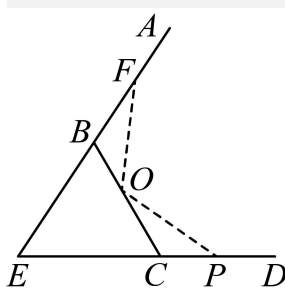
$$\therefore \angle FOP = 120^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FOB + \angle POC = 60^\circ,$$

$$\text{又} \because \angle ECB = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle OPC + \angle POC = 60^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle FOB = \angle OPC,$$



$$\text{又} \because FO = OP,$$

$$\therefore \triangle FOB \cong \triangle OPC (\text{AAS}),$$

$$\therefore PC = OB = 3\text{cm},$$

$$\therefore EP = EC + PC = 11\text{cm}. \quad \cdots \cdots (10 \text{ 分})$$