

2025 届六年级下学期开学摸底考试卷（上海专用）

数学·参考答案

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

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

二、填空题（本大题共 12 小题，每小题 2 分，共 24 分）

7. $>$

8. 20

9. $\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + (-y)^2$

10. $-2a$ 和 $\frac{2a}{5}$

11. 1

12. $-\frac{1}{4}\# -0.25\#$

13. 5

14. 65°

15. $\frac{7}{2}$

16. $x = \frac{15}{4}$

17. $\frac{1011}{2023}$

18. $\frac{16}{3}$ 或 8

三、解答题（第 19-21 题每小题 3 分，第 22-25 每小题 4 分，第 26-27 题 5 分，第 28 题 6 分，第 29 题 8 分，第 30 题 9 分，共 58 分）

19. (1) 解: $2 - (-8) + (-7) - 5$
 $= 2 + 8 - 7 - 5$
 $= -2;$

(2) 解: $3 \times (-5) - (-3) \div \frac{3}{8}$

$$= 3 \times (-5) - (-3) \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= -15 + 8$$

$$= -7;$$

$$(3) \text{ 解: } (-1)^{2025} \times 2 - (-2)^3 \div 4$$

$$= (-1) \times 2 - (-8) \div 4$$

$$= -2 + 2$$

$$= 0;$$

$$(4) \text{ 解: } \frac{11}{5} \times (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}) \times \frac{3}{11} \div \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= \frac{11}{5} \times \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) \times \frac{3}{11} \times \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{25}. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$20. \text{ 解: } (1) \text{原式} = 6m - 18$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = -7n + 21m$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = -x + 6x - 4 = 5x - 4$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = 6x + 3 - 2 + 2x = 8x + 1$$

$$\text{故答案为: } (1) 6m - 18, (2) -7n + 21m, (3) 5x - 4, (4) 8x + 1. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$21. \text{ 解: } m \text{ 的一次项为 } m, \text{ 常数项为 } 0, \text{ 一次项的系数为 } 1;$$

$$a+b \text{ 的一次项为 } a, b, \text{ 常数项为 } 0, \text{ 一次项的系数为 } 1, 1;$$

$$-\frac{4}{5}n - 2 \text{ 的一次项为 } -\frac{4}{5}n, \text{ 常数项为 } -2, \text{ 一次项的系数为 } -\frac{4}{5};$$

$$\frac{3x}{2} \text{ 的一次项为 } \frac{3x}{2}, \text{ 常数项为 } 0, \text{ 一次项的系数为 } \frac{3}{2};$$

$$3a - b - 9 \text{ 的一次项为 } 3a, -b, \text{ 常数项为 } -9, \text{ 一次项的系数为 } 3, -1. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$22. (1) \text{ 解: 去括号, 可得: } 3x + 6 - 2 = x + 2,$$

$$\text{移项, 可得: } 3x - x = 2 - 6 + 2,$$

$$\text{合并同类项, 可得: } 2x = -2,$$

$$\text{系数化为 } 1, \text{ 可得: } x = -1. \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 去分母, 可得: } 4x - (x - 1) = 4 - 2(3 - x),$$

$$\text{去括号, 可得: } 4x - x + 1 = 4 - 6 + 2x,$$

$$\text{移项, 可得: } 4x - x - 2x = 4 - 6 - 1,$$

$$\text{合并同类项, 可得: } x = -3. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$23. (1) \text{ 当 } a = 2, b = -1, c = -3 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\text{原式} = (-1)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-3) = 1 + 24 = 25; \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 当 $a = 2$, $b = -1$ 时,

$$\text{原式} = 2^2 - 2 \times 2 \times (-1) + (-1)^2 = 4 + 4 + 1 = 9. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

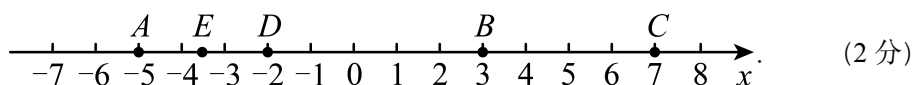
24. (1) 解: 根据题意, 得长方形停车场的宽为 $(2a + 3b) - (a - b) = 2a + 3b - a + b = (a + 4b)$ 米; (2 分)

(2) 护栏的总长度为 $(2a + 3b) + 2(a + 4b) = 2a + 3b + 2a + 8b = (4a + 11b)$ 米. (4 分)

25. (1) ①由数轴可知, 点 A 表示的数为 -5 ,

点 B 表示的数为 3 ,

②数轴如图所示,



(2) 由数轴可知, $-1 < a < 0, b > 1$,

$$a + b > 0, a - b < 0, b - a > 0,$$

$$\therefore |a| = -a, |b| = b,$$

$$|a + b| = a + b,$$

$$|a - b| = -(a - b) = b - a,$$

$$|b - a| = b - a. \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

26. 解: 设应分配 x 名工人生产手套, 则 $(28 - x)$ 名工人生产玩具,

$$\text{根据题意得, } 24x = 2 \times 16(28 - x),$$

解得 $x = 16$,

$$\therefore 28 - x = 28 - 16 = 12 \text{ (名)},$$

$\therefore$ 应分配 16 名工人生产手套, 则 12 名工人生产玩具. (5 分)

27. (1) 解: 送餐最多的一天比送餐最少的一天多送 $14 - (-8) = 22$ (单).

故答案为: 22; (1 分)

$$(2) \text{ 解: } 50 + [(-3) + (+4) + (-5) + (+14) + (-8) + (+7) + (+12)] \div 7$$

$$= 50 + 3$$

$$= 53 \text{ (单)}$$

答: 该外卖小哥这一周平均每天送餐 53 单; (3 分)

$$(3) \text{ 解: } (50 \times 7 - 3 - 5 - 8) \times 2 + (4 + 7 + 10 \times 2) \times 4 + (4 + 2) \times 6 + 80 \times 7$$

$$= 668 + 124 + 36 + 560$$

$$= 1388 \text{ (元)}$$

答: 该外卖小哥这一周工资收入 1388 元. (5 分)

28. (1) 解: $\because A, O, B$ 三点在同一条直线上, $\angle DOE = 90^\circ$,

$$\therefore \angle AOD + \angle BOD = 180^\circ, \quad \angle COD + \angle EOC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOD \text{ 的补角是 } \angle BOD, \quad \angle DOC \text{ 的余角是 } \angle COE,$$

故答案为: $\angle BOD$; $\angle COE$. (2 分)

$$(2) \because \angle DOE = 90^\circ, \quad \angle DOC = 36^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle COE = \angle DOE - \angle DOC = 54^\circ,$$

$$\because OE \text{ 平分 } \angle BOC,$$

$$\therefore \angle BOE = \angle COE = 54^\circ,$$

$$\because A, O, B \text{ 三点在同一条直线上},$$

$$\therefore \angle AOE = \angle AOB - \angle BOE = 180^\circ - 54^\circ = 126^\circ.$$

故答案为: 126° . (6 分)

$$29. (1) \text{ 设 } x = 1 + 6 + 6^2 + 6^3 + \cdots + 6^{100}$$

$$\text{则有 } 6x = 6(1 + 6 + 6^2 + 6^3 + \cdots + 6^{100}),$$

$$\text{即 } 6x = 6 + 6^2 + 6^3 + \cdots + 6^{100} + 6^{101},$$

$$\text{作简单的变形: } 6x - x = 6 + 6^2 + 6^3 + \cdots + 6^{100} + 6^{101} - (1 + 6 + 6^2 + 6^3 + \cdots + 6^{100}),$$

$$\text{则 } 5x = 6^{101} - 1$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{6^{101} - 1}{5}; \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } x = \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{99}} + \frac{1}{2^{100}}$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{99}} + \frac{1}{2^{100}} \right),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{99}} + \frac{1}{2^{100}} + \frac{1}{2^{101}},$$

$$\text{作简单的变形: } x - \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{99}} + \frac{1}{2^{100}} - \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{99}} + \frac{1}{2^{100}} + \frac{1}{2^{101}} \right)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{101}}$$

$$\therefore x = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{100}}. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$30. \text{ 解: } (1) \because E \text{ 是 } AC \text{ 的中点}, \quad AC = 6,$$

$$\therefore EC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 3,$$

$$\because AB = 18, \quad CD = 2,$$

$$\therefore BD = AB - AC - CD = 18 - 6 - 2 = 10,$$

$$\because F \text{ 是 } BD \text{ 的中点},$$

$$\therefore DF = \frac{1}{2}BD = 5,$$

$$\therefore EF = EC + CD + DF = 3 + 2 + 5 = 10; \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \because EF = 12, \quad CD = 4,$$

$$\therefore EC + DF = EF - CD = 12 - 4 = 8,$$

$\because$ 点 E , F 分别是 AC , BD 的中点,

$$\therefore AC = 2EC, \quad BD = 2DF,$$

$$\therefore AC + BD = 2EC + 2DF = 2(EC + DF) = 2 \times 8 = 16,$$

$$\therefore AB = AC + CD + BD = 16 + 4 = 20,$$

故答案为: 20; (2 分)

$$(3) \because AB = a, \quad CD = b,$$

$$\therefore AC + BD = AB - CD = a - b,$$

$\because$ 点 E , F 分别是 AC , BD 的中点,

$$\therefore EC = \frac{1}{2}AC, \quad DF = \frac{1}{2}BD,$$

$$\therefore EC + DF = \frac{1}{2}AC + \frac{1}{2}BD = \frac{1}{2}(AC + BD) = \frac{a-b}{2},$$

$$\therefore EF = EC + CD + DF = \frac{a-b}{2} + b = \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{a+b}{2}$; (4 分)

$$(4) \because \angle AOB = 150^\circ, \quad \angle COD = 20^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC + \angle BOD = \angle AOB - \angle COD = 150^\circ - 20^\circ = 130^\circ,$$

$\because OE$, OF 分别平分 $\angle AOC$, $\angle BOD$,

$$\therefore \angle EOC = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC, \quad \angle DOF = \frac{1}{2}\angle BOD,$$

$$\therefore \angle EOC + \angle DOF = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC + \frac{1}{2}\angle BOD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle AOC + \angle BOD) = \frac{1}{2} \times 130^\circ = 65^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \angle EOF = \angle EOC + \angle DOF + \angle COD = 65^\circ + 20^\circ = 85^\circ.$$

故答案为: 85; (6 分)

$$(5) \because \angle AOB = \alpha, \quad \angle COD = \beta,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOC + \angle BOD = \angle AOB - \angle COD = \alpha - \beta,$$

$\because OE$, OF 分别平分 $\angle AOC$, $\angle BOD$,

$$\therefore \angle EOC = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC, \quad \angle DOF = \frac{1}{2}\angle BOD,$$

$$\therefore \angle EOC + \angle DOF = \frac{1}{2}\angle AOC + \frac{1}{2}\angle BOD = \frac{1}{2}(\angle AOC + \angle BOD) = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2},$$

$$\therefore \angle EOF = \angle EOC + \angle DOF + \angle COD = \frac{a - \beta}{2} + \beta = \frac{a + \beta}{2}.$$

故答案为: $\frac{a + \beta}{2}$. (9 分)