

深圳市 2021-2022 学年初三年级中考适应性考试

参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	A	D	C	C	B	A	A	B	D	B

二、填空题

题号	11	12	13	14	15
答案	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	40	12	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(说明：填空题的结果不化简的不给分，第 11 题的结果写成 1.5 可不扣分。)

三、解答题

16. 解法一：移项得 $x^2 - 4x = -3$ ，1 分

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = -3 + 4, \text{ 2 分}$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 1, \text{ 3 分}$$

$$x-2 = \pm 1, \text{4 分}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3. \text{5 分}$$

解法二： $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$

$$(x-1)(x-3) = 0, \text{3 分}$$

$$\therefore x-1=0 \text{ 或 } x-3=0, \text{ 4 分}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3. \text{ 5 分}$$

解法三： $\because a=1, b=-4, c=3,$

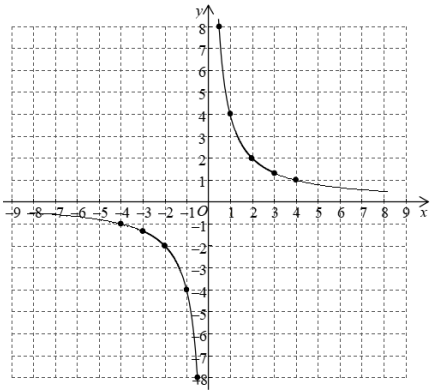
$$b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 3 = 4 > 0, \text{2 分}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{4}}{2 \times 1} = \frac{4 \pm 2}{2}, \text{4 分}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3. \text{5 分}$$

17. (1) $a = -2, b = 2$ 2 分 (每空 1 分，共 2 分)

(2)



.....4 分

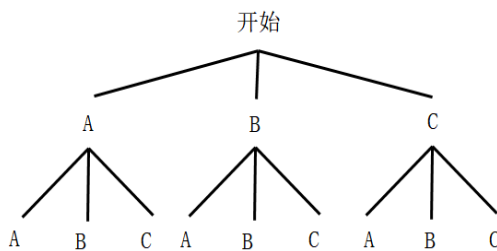
(说明: 若所画的图象不规范, 扣 1 分.)

(3) ① $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}$,5 分

② $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{5}$7 分

18. (1) $\frac{1}{3}$;2 分

(2) 画树状图为:



.....6 分

共有 9 种等可能的情况, 其中张红和李萍俩人选择相同安全检查口通过的情况有 3 种,

所以 $P(\text{选择相同检查口通过}) = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$8 分

19. (1) 证明: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 矩形,

$\therefore CD \parallel EF$, 1 分

$\because CF \parallel ED$,

\therefore 四边形 $CDEF$ 是平行四边形,2 分

又 $\because DC = DE$,3 分

\therefore 四边形 $CDEF$ 是菱形.4 分

(说明: 其他证明方法请参照此评分标准酌情给分.)

(2) 解法一: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 矩形,

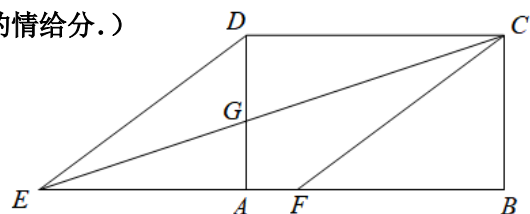
$\therefore \angle EAD = 90^\circ$,

$\because DC = DE = 5$, $AD = BC = 3$,

$\therefore AE = \sqrt{DE^2 - AD^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$5 分

$\because CD \parallel EF$,

$\therefore \angle EAD = \angle ADC$, $\angle GEA = \angle GCD$,



$\therefore \triangle EAG \sim \triangle CDG$,6 分

$$\therefore \frac{AE}{CD} = \frac{AG}{DG}, \text{ 即 } \frac{4}{5} = \frac{AG}{3-AG}, \text{7 分}$$

$$\text{解得 } AG = \frac{4}{3}. \text{8 分}$$

解法二: \because 四边形 $CDEF$ 菱形,

$$\therefore CF = EF = CD = 5,$$

$$\therefore \angle B = 90^\circ, AD = BC = 3,$$

$$\therefore BF = \sqrt{CF^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4. \text{5 分}$$

$$\therefore EF = CD, CD = AB, AE = EF - AF, BF = AB - AF,$$

$$\therefore AE = BF = 4.$$

$$\therefore \angle EAD = \angle B = 90^\circ, \angle AEG = \angle BEC,$$

$$\therefore \triangle EAG \sim \triangle EBC, \text{6 分}$$

$$\therefore \frac{AG}{BC} = \frac{EA}{EB}, \text{ 即 } \frac{AG}{3} = \frac{4}{4+5}, \text{7 分}$$

$$\text{解得 } AG = \frac{4}{3}. \text{8 分}$$

(说明: 其他解法请参照此评分标准酌情给分.)

20. 解: (1) 设原正方形空地的边长为 x 米, 根据题意得1 分

$$(x-4)(x-5) = 650, \text{2 分}$$

$$\text{解得: } x_1 = 30, x_2 = -21, \text{ (不合题意, 舍去),3 分}$$

答: 原正方形空地的边长为 30 米.4 分

(说明: 如果设未知数和作答不规范, 扣 1 分; 若不舍去方程的一个解扣 1 分.)

(2) 设十字架小道的宽度为 a 米, 根据题意得5 分

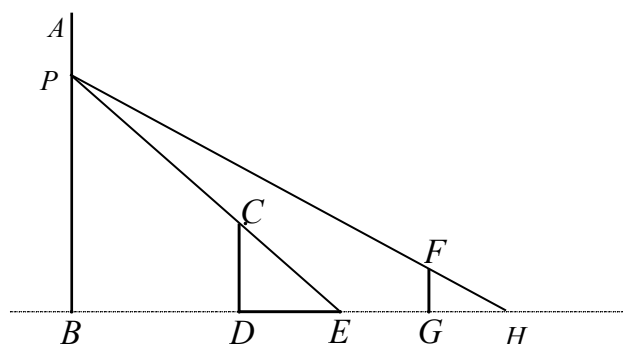
$$(30-a)(30-1-a) = 812, \text{6 分}$$

$$\text{解得: } a_1 = 1, a_2 = 58 \text{ (不合题意, 舍去),7 分}$$

答: 十字架小道的宽度为 1 米.8 分

(说明: 若设未知数、作答的表述不规范, 扣 1 分; 不舍去方程的一个解扣 1 分.)

21. (1)



第 21 题图①

.....3 分

(说明：画 PE 、 PH ，每正确画出一条线得 1 分，两条线均画正确得 3 分.)

(2) 解：由题意知： $CD=3.6$ ， $BD=6$ ， $DE=4$ ， $DG=6$ ， $GH=4$ ，

$$\because AB \perp BH, CD \perp BH, \text{ 且 } \angle PEB = \angle CED,$$

$$\therefore \triangle PEB \sim \triangle CED,$$

$$\therefore \frac{CD}{PB} = \frac{DE}{BE}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{3.6}{PB} = \frac{4}{10}, \therefore PB=9, \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

同理， $\triangle PHB \sim \triangle FHG$ ，

$$\therefore \frac{GH}{BH} = \frac{FG}{PB}, \text{ 则 } \frac{4}{16} = \frac{FG}{9},$$

$$\therefore FG = \frac{9}{4},$$

答：榕树 FG 的高度为 $\frac{9}{4}$ 米. $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$

(说明：作答的方式可以多种，但不作答扣 1 分.)

(3) 广告牌的高度 EM 为 $\frac{5}{4}$ 米. $\dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$

(说明：结果带或不带单位均不扣分；结果写成小数不扣分，写成分数但如果不化成最简分数不给分.)

解析：设 $MF=x$ 米， $BD=y$ 米，

$$\because EF \perp AF, CD \perp AF,$$

$$\therefore \angle AFM = \angle ADC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\because \angle MAD = \angle CAD,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ACD \sim \triangle AMF,$$

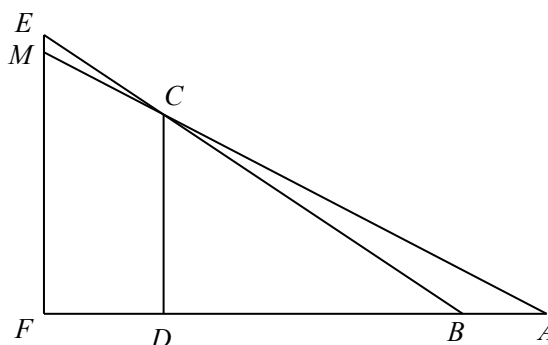
$$\therefore \frac{AD}{AF} = \frac{CD}{MF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{5+y}{35+y} = \frac{50}{x} \text{ ①}$$

同理可得： $\triangle BCD \sim \triangle BEF$ ，

$$\therefore \frac{BD}{BF} = \frac{CD}{EF}, \text{ 即 } \frac{y}{30+y} = \frac{50}{70}$$

解得： $y = 75$

将 $y = 75$ 代入①



第 21 题图②

解得： $x = \frac{275}{4}$

$\therefore EM = EF - MF = 70 - \frac{275}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

答：广告牌的高度 EM 为 $\frac{5}{4}$ 米.

22. (1) ①证明：延长 BE 交 DF 于点 G ,

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为正方形,

$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$, $BC = DC$,1 分

由对称可得： $BG \perp DF$,

$\therefore \angle BCD = \angle DGE = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle CBE + \angle BEC = \angle CDF + \angle DEG = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \angle BEC = \angle DEG$,

$\therefore \angle CBE = \angle CDF$,

$\therefore \triangle BCE \cong \triangle DCF$2 分

②22.5.4 分

(说明：此空带或不带“度”的单位均不扣分.)

(2) 解法一：延长 BE 交 DF 于点 G ,

由对称可知： $BD = BD'$, $DE = D'E$,

$\therefore BG \perp DF$, $DG = D'G$,

$\therefore \angle DEG = \angle D'EG$,

$\because CD' \perp DF$,5 分

$\therefore BG \parallel CD'$,

$\therefore \angle DEG = \angle ECD'$, $\angle D'EG = \angle ED'C$,

$\therefore \angle ECD' = \angle ED'C$,

$\therefore EC = ED'$,

$\therefore DE = EC$,

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $AB = 2$,

$\therefore CD = AB = 2$,

$\therefore DE = EC = 1$,

由 (1) 可知： $\angle CBE = \angle CDF$,

$\because \angle BCD = \angle CD'D = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle DD'C$,6 分

$$\therefore \frac{CD'}{CE} = \frac{CD}{BE},$$

$$\because BE = \sqrt{BC^2 + CE^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10},$$

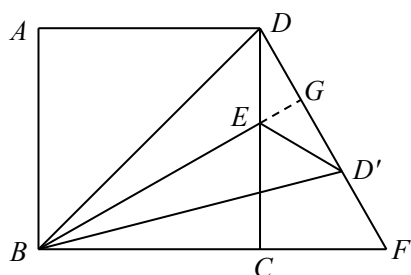
$$\therefore \frac{CD'}{1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, \therefore CD' = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}. \text{7 分}$$

解法二：延长 BE 交 DF 于点 G ,

由对称可知： $BD = BD'$, $DE = D'E$,

$\therefore BG \perp DF$, $DG = D'G$,

$\because CD' \perp DF$,5 分



第 22 题图①

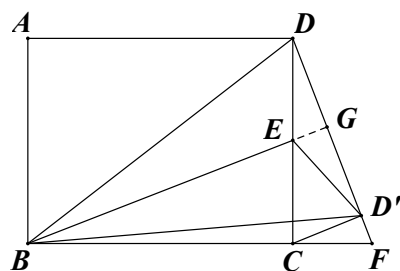


图2

$\therefore BG \parallel CD'$,
 $\therefore \angle DEG = \angle ECD'$, $\angle D'EG = \angle ED'C$,
 $\therefore \angle ECD' = \angle ED'C$,
 $\therefore EC = ED'$,
 $\therefore DE = EC$,
 \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $AB=2$,
 $\therefore CD=AB=2$,
 $\therefore DE=EC=1$,

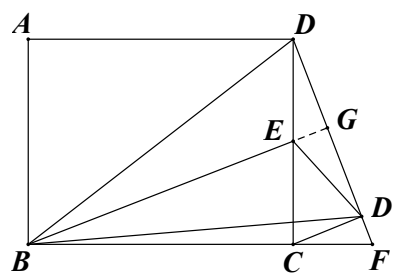


图2

由 (1) 可知: $\angle CBE = \angle CDF$,
 $\because \angle BCD = \angle CD'D = 90^\circ$,
 $\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle DD'C$,6 分
 $\therefore \frac{CD'}{DD'} = \frac{CE}{BC} = \frac{1}{3}$,
 \therefore 设 $CD' = x$, 则 $DD' = 3x$,

$$\because CD^2 + DD'^2 = CD'^2, \therefore x^2 + (3x)^2 = 2^2,$$

$$\text{解得: } x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}, x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \text{ (舍去),}$$

$$\therefore CD' = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}. \text{7 分}$$

解法三: 延长 BE 交 DF 于点 G ,

由对称可知: $BD = BD'$, $DE = D'E$,

$\therefore BG \perp DF$, $DG = D'G$,

$\because CD' \perp DF$,5 分

$\therefore BG \parallel CD'$,

$\therefore \angle DEG = \angle ECD'$, $\angle D'EG = \angle ED'C$,

$\therefore \angle ECD' = \angle ED'C$,

$\therefore EC = ED'$,

$\therefore DE = EC$,

\because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为矩形, $AB=2$,

$\therefore CD=AB=2$,

$\therefore DE=EC=1$,

由 (1) 可知: $\angle CBE = \angle CDF$,

$\because \angle BCD = \angle DCF = 90^\circ$,

$\therefore \triangle BCE \sim \triangle DCF$,6 分

$$\therefore \frac{CF}{CE} = \frac{CD}{BC}, \therefore \frac{CF}{1} = \frac{2}{3}, \therefore CF = \frac{2}{3},$$

以点 C 为坐标原点, BC 、 CD 所在的直线为 x 轴、 y 轴建立直角坐标系,

$$\therefore B(-3, 0), E(0, 1), D(0, 2), F\left(\frac{2}{3}, 0\right),$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } BE \text{ 为: } y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1,$$

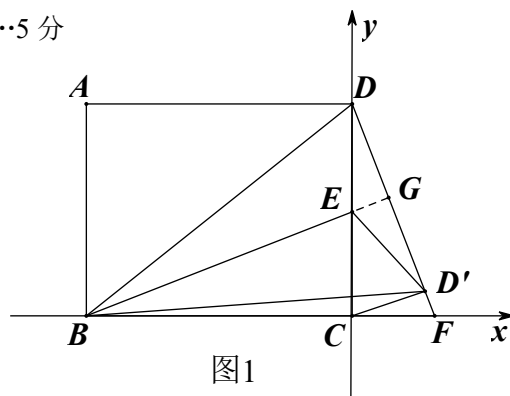


图1

$$\therefore \text{直线 } CD' \text{ 为: } y = \frac{1}{3}x,$$

$$\therefore \text{直线 } DF \text{ 为: } y = -3x + 2,$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{3}x \\ y = -3x + 2 \end{cases} \text{ 得: } D' \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right),$$

$$\therefore CD' = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}. \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

(说明: 其他解法请参考上述解法评分标准酌情给分.)

$$(3) \text{ 当点 } E \text{ 落在 } CD \text{ 上时, } OF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{当点 } E \text{ 落在 } BC \text{ 上时, } OF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}. \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

(说明: 只写出第一个结果得 1 分, 只写出第二个结果得 2 分.)

解析: \because 四边形 $ABCD$ 为菱形,

$$\therefore AC \perp BD, OA = OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 1,$$

$$\therefore \angle AOF = \angle DOC = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore AD = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore OD = \sqrt{AD^2 - AO^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

如图 3 (1), 当点 E 落在 CD 上时,

由 (1) 可知: $\angle FAO = \angle ODC$,

$$\therefore \triangle AOF \sim \triangle DOC,$$

$$\therefore \frac{AO}{OD} = \frac{OF}{OC}, \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{OF}{1}, \therefore OF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

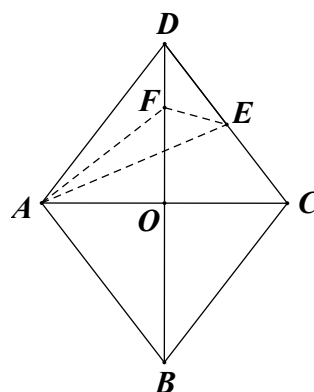


图3(1)

解法一: 如图 3 (2), 当点 E 落在 BC 上的点 E_2 处时,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}AC \cdot BD = CD \cdot AQ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{3}AQ, \therefore AQ = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

$$\therefore DQ = \sqrt{AD^2 - AQ^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

$$\therefore DE_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3},$$

作 $E_2P \perp BD$ 于点 P ,

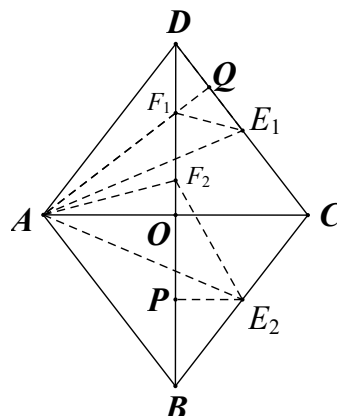


图3(2)

易知点 E_2 与点 E_1 关于 AC 对称, $\therefore BE_2 = DE_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$,

由 $\triangle BPE_2 \sim \triangle BOC$,

$$\therefore \frac{PE_2}{OC} = \frac{PB}{OB} = \frac{BE_2}{BC}, \therefore \frac{PE_2}{1} = \frac{PB}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\therefore PE_2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad PB = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

设 $PF_2 = x$, 则 $DF_2 = BD - PB - PF_2 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - x$, $\therefore E_2F_2 = DF_2 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - x$,

$$\therefore PE_2^2 + PF_2^2 = E_2F_2^2,$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + x^2 = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - x\right)^2, \text{ 解得: } x = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12},$$

$$\therefore OF_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{12} - \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

解法二: 如图 3 (2), 作 $EG \perp AC$ 于点 G , 连接 DE 交 AC 于点 H ,

由 $\triangle CGE \sim \triangle COB$ 可得:

$$\frac{CG}{EG} = \frac{OC}{OB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } CG = x, \quad EG = \sqrt{2}x, \quad \therefore AG = 2 - x,$$

$$\therefore AG^2 + EG^2 = AE^2,$$

$$\therefore (2-x)^2 + (\sqrt{2}x)^2 = (\sqrt{3})^2, \text{ 解得: } x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2 = 1,$$

\therefore 点 E 不能落在菱形的顶点, $\therefore x = 1$ 舍去,

$$\therefore CG = \frac{1}{3}, \quad OG = \frac{2}{3}, \quad EG = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2},$$

$$\text{由 } \triangle DOH \sim \triangle EGH \text{ 可得: } \frac{HG}{OH} = \frac{EG}{OD},$$

$$\text{设 } OH = y, \therefore \frac{\frac{2}{3} - y}{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}},$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore OH = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{由 } \triangle AOF \sim \triangle DOH \text{ 可得: } \frac{OF}{OH} = \frac{OA}{OD},$$

$$\therefore \frac{OF}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \therefore OF = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

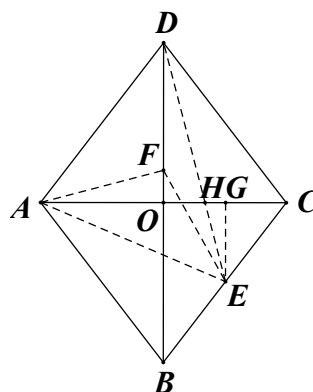


图3 (2)