

2021年春季学业发展水平阶段性评价监测

八年级数学月考(1)参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每小题4分,共32分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
答案	D	A	A	C	D	C	B	B

二、填空题(每小题3分,共18分)

9. ± 4 10. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ 11. $x \geq 2$ 12. -3 13. 4.8cm 14. 2π

三、解答题(共70分)

15. 计算题。(每小题4分,共12分)

(1)解:原式 $= 3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{3}$ 2分

$= -\sqrt{2}$ 4分

(2)解:原式 $= 2 \times 2\sqrt{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times 4\sqrt{3}$ 2分

$= 4\sqrt{3} + 2 + 12\sqrt{3}$

$= 16\sqrt{3} + 2$ 4分

(3)原式 $= (2\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2 - 12\sqrt{6} + (2\sqrt{2})^2$ 2分

$= 20 - 3 + 27 - 12\sqrt{6} + 8$ 3分

$= 52 - 12\sqrt{6}$ 4分

16.(6分)

解:原式 $= \frac{x-1+x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)} + \frac{1}{x+1}$ 1分

$= \frac{2x}{(x+1)(x-1)} \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)} + \frac{1}{x+1}$ 2分

$= \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1}$ 3分

$= \frac{3}{x+1}$ 4分

当 $x=2$ 时,

原式 $= \frac{3}{2+1}$ 5分

$= 1$ 6分

17.(7分)

(1)解: $x^2 - y^2$

$= (x+y)(x-y)$ 1分

$$= [(2 - \sqrt{3}) + (2 + \sqrt{3})](2 - \sqrt{3}) - (2 + \sqrt{3})] \dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$= -8\sqrt{3} \dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$(2)x^2 + xy + y^2$$

$$= (x + y)^2 - xy \dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$= (2 - \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{3}) \dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$= 16 - 1 \dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$= 15 \dots 7 \text{分}$$

18.(6分)

$$\text{解:} \because AB^2 + AC^2 = 20^2 + 15^2 = 625,$$

$$BC^2 = 25^2,$$

$$\therefore AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2 \dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 是直角三角形} \dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\because S_{\triangle ACB} = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD, \dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore 15 \times 20 = 25 \times AD, \dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\text{解得: } AD = 12 \dots 5 \text{分}$$

在 $\text{Rt}\triangle ABD$ 中, 由勾股定理得:

$$BD = \sqrt{20^2 - 12^2} = 16 \dots 6 \text{分}$$

19.(6分)

解: 由题意得, 在 $\triangle ACB$ 中, $\angle C = 90^\circ$

$$\because \angle ABC = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 45^\circ \dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle A$$

$$\therefore AC = BC \dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\because BC = 4$$

$$\therefore AC = 4 \dots 3 \text{分}$$

由 $AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$ 得

$$AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}; \dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore AC + AB = 4 + 4\sqrt{2} (\text{米})$$

答: 此树在未折断之前的高度为 $4 + 4\sqrt{2}$ 米。6分

20.(6分)

解: \because 已知 $2a - 1$ 的平方根是 ± 3 ,

$$\therefore 2a - 1 = (\pm 3)^2 = 9, \dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$\text{解得: } a = 5; \dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\text{由 } \sqrt{2b + 3} = 5,$$

$$\therefore 2b + 3 = 5^2 = 25, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\text{解得: } b = 11, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore a + b = 16. \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore a + b \text{的平方根为 } \pm 4. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

21.(9分)

(1)解:根据勾股定理:

$$AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13} \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{8^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{65} \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$C_{\triangle ABC} = \sqrt{13} + 2\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{65} \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{65} \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

(2)解: $\triangle ABC$ 是直角三角形,理由如下: $\dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

$$\because AB^2 + BC^2 = 65,$$

$$AC^2 = 65 \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 是直角三角形} \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

22.(8分)

解:连接AC,如图所示: $\dots\dots\dots 1 \text{分}$

$$\because \angle B = 90^\circ,$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \text{ 为直角三角形}, \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\text{又} \because AB = 30, BC = 40,$$

$$\therefore \text{根据勾股定理得: } AC = \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = 50, \dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\text{在} \triangle ACD \text{ 中}, CD = 120, AD = 130,$$

$$\because AD^2 = 130^2 = 16900,$$

$$\text{又} \because CD^2 + AC^2 = 120^2 + 50^2 = 14400 + 2500 = 16900, \dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore CD^2 + AC^2 = AD^2, \dots\dots\dots 5 \text{分}$$

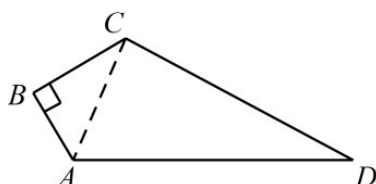
$$\therefore \triangle ACD \text{ 为直角三角形}, \angle ACD = 90^\circ \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$$

$$S_{\text{四边形}ABCD} = S_{\triangle ABC} + S_{\triangle ACD}, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BC + \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times CD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 40 + \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 120$$

$$= 3600 (\text{平方米}) \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$



23.(10分)

(1)解:在Rt△ABM中,AB=8cm,由折叠的性质可得:AM=AD=10cm,

根据勾股定理得:BM= $\sqrt{AM^2-AB^2}$1分

$$= \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} \dots\dots\dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$= 6 \text{cm}, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore CM = BC - BM = 4(\text{cm}) \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{分}$$

(2)设CE的长为xcm,则DE=8-x=ME.....5分

在Rt△MCE中,ME²=EC²+MC².....6分

$$\text{即}(8-x)^2 = 4^2 + x^2, \dots\dots\dots 7 \text{分}$$

$$\text{解得} x = 3, \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{分}$$

$$\therefore S_{\text{四边形}ABCE} = \frac{1}{2} \times (AB + CE) \times BC \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{分}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (8 + 3) \times 10$$

$$= 55(\text{cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$