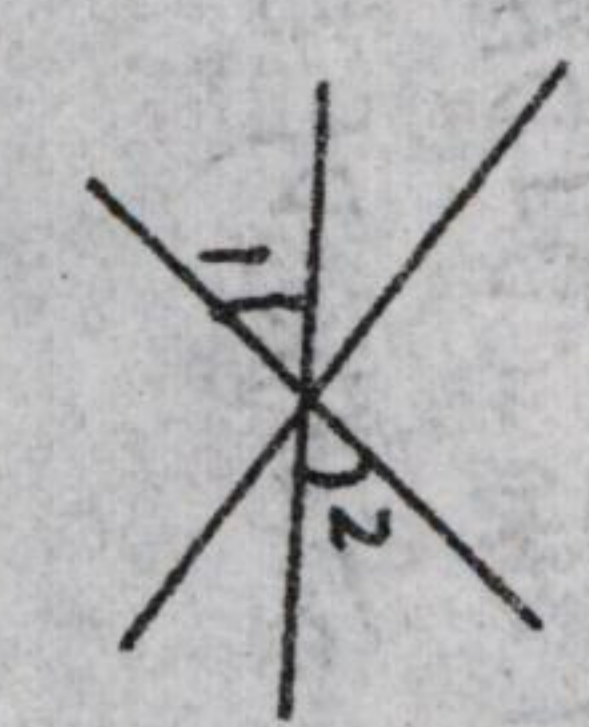
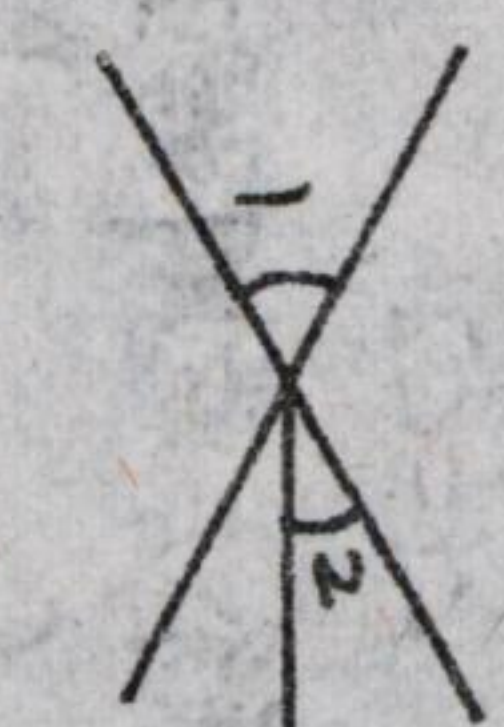
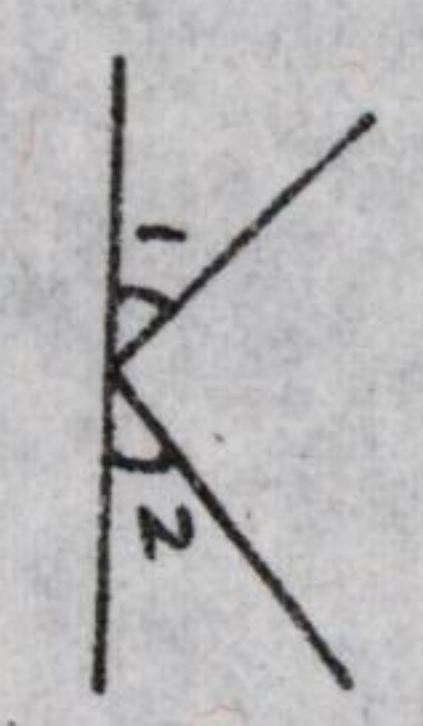


一. 选择题:

1. 下面四个图形中, $\angle 1$ 与 $\angle 2$ 是对顶角的图形有 ()

- A. 0个 B. 1个 C. 2个 D. 3个



2. 如图, 直线AB, AC被直线DE所截, 则 $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 2$ 是 ()

- A. 同位角 B. 内错角 C. 同旁内角 D. 互为补角

3. 若两条平行线被第三条直线所截, 则一对同旁内角的平分线的关系是 ()

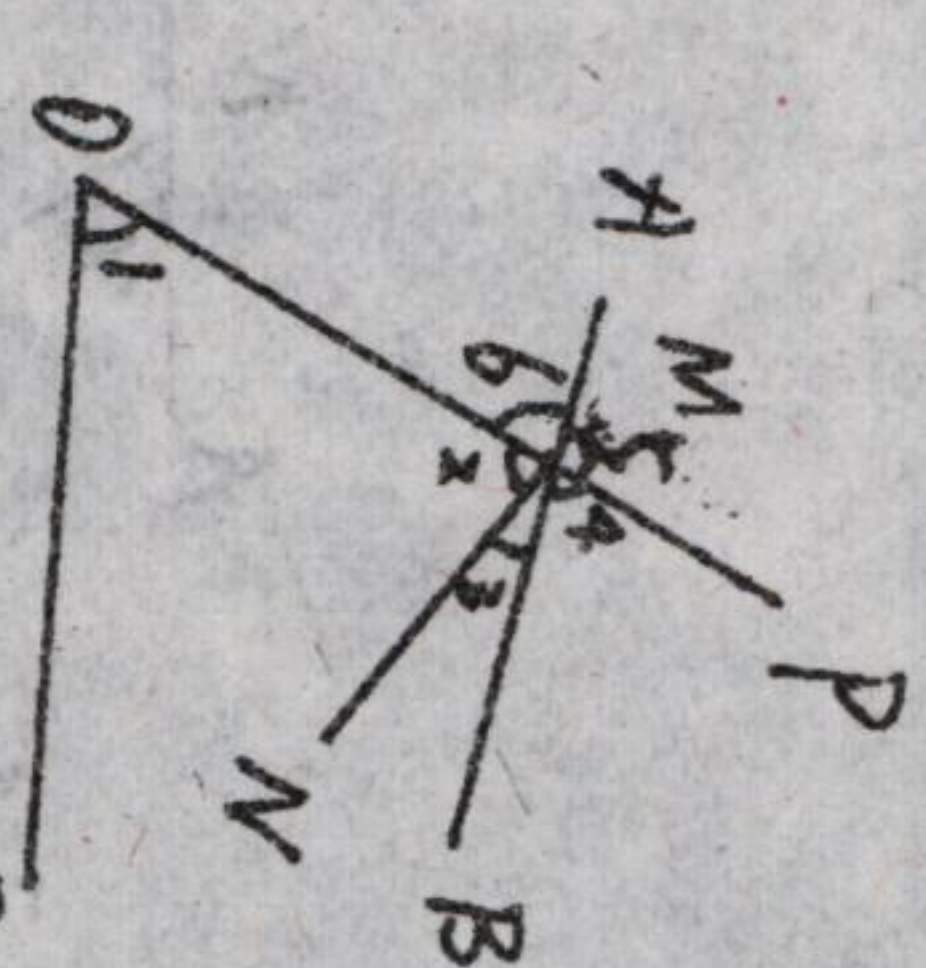
- A. 互相平行 B. 互相垂直 C. 相交但不垂直 D. 都不对

4. 下列推理中正确的是 ()

- A. $\because \angle 2 = \angle 4 \therefore AD \parallel BC$ B. $\because \angle 1 = \angle 3 \therefore AD \parallel BC$
C. $\because \angle 4 + \angle D = 180^\circ \therefore AD \parallel BC$ D. $\because \angle 4 + \angle B = 180^\circ \therefore AB \parallel CD$

二. 填空题:

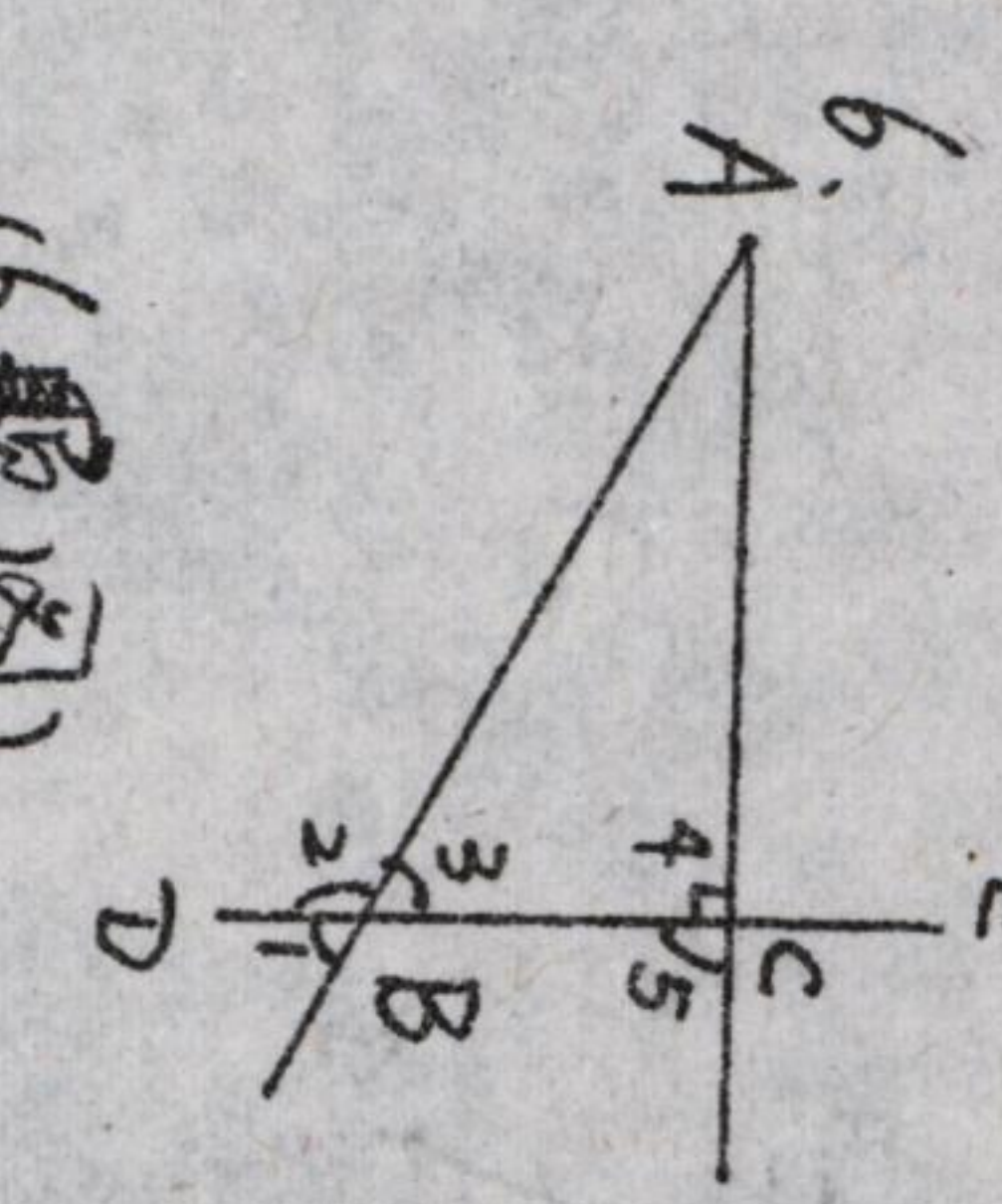
5. 如图: $\angle 1$ 的同位角是 _____, $\angle 1$ 的内错角是 _____



如图, 直线AB, DE交于点B, DE, AC交于点C, $\angle 4 = 90^\circ$, (5题图)

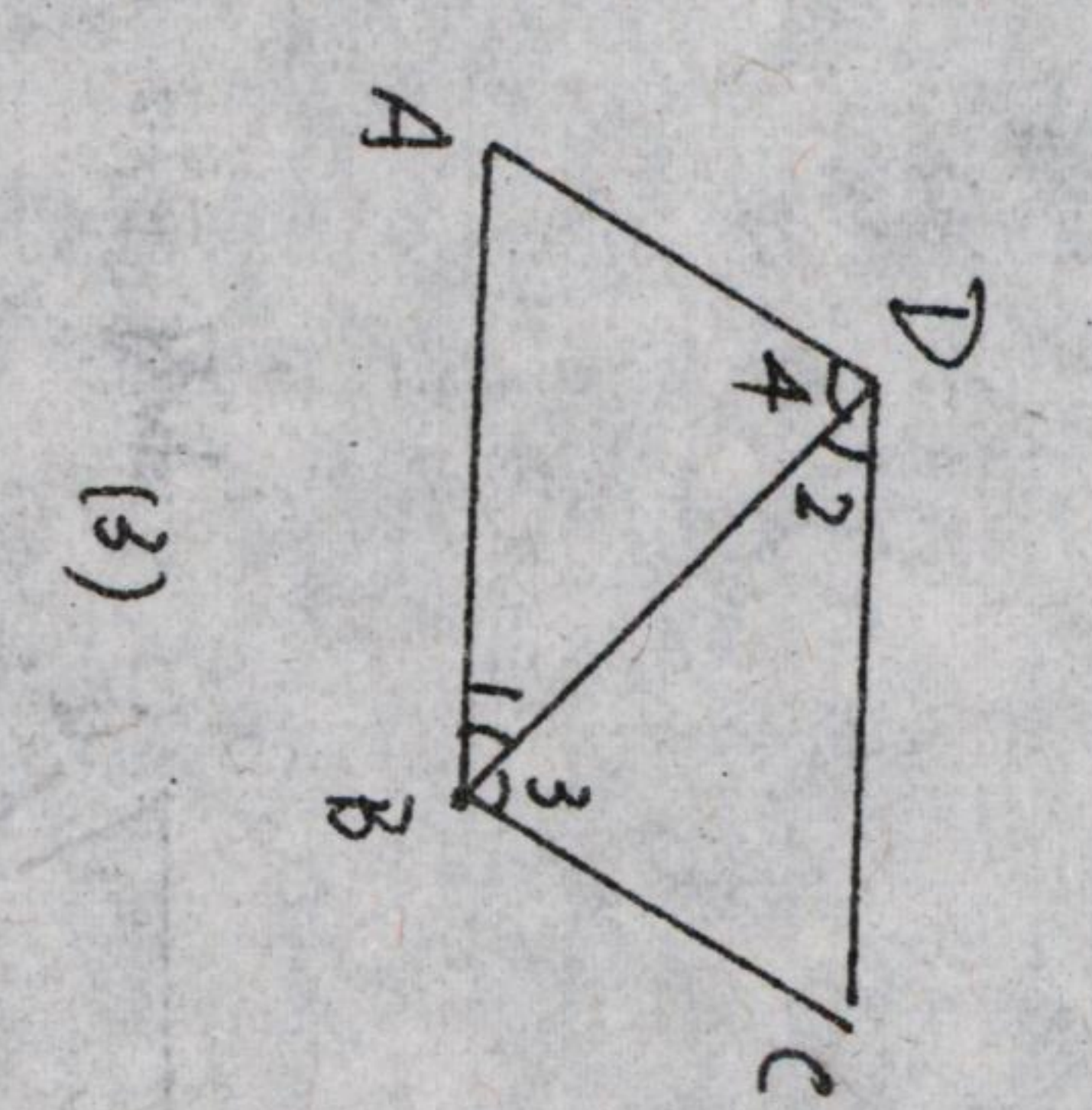
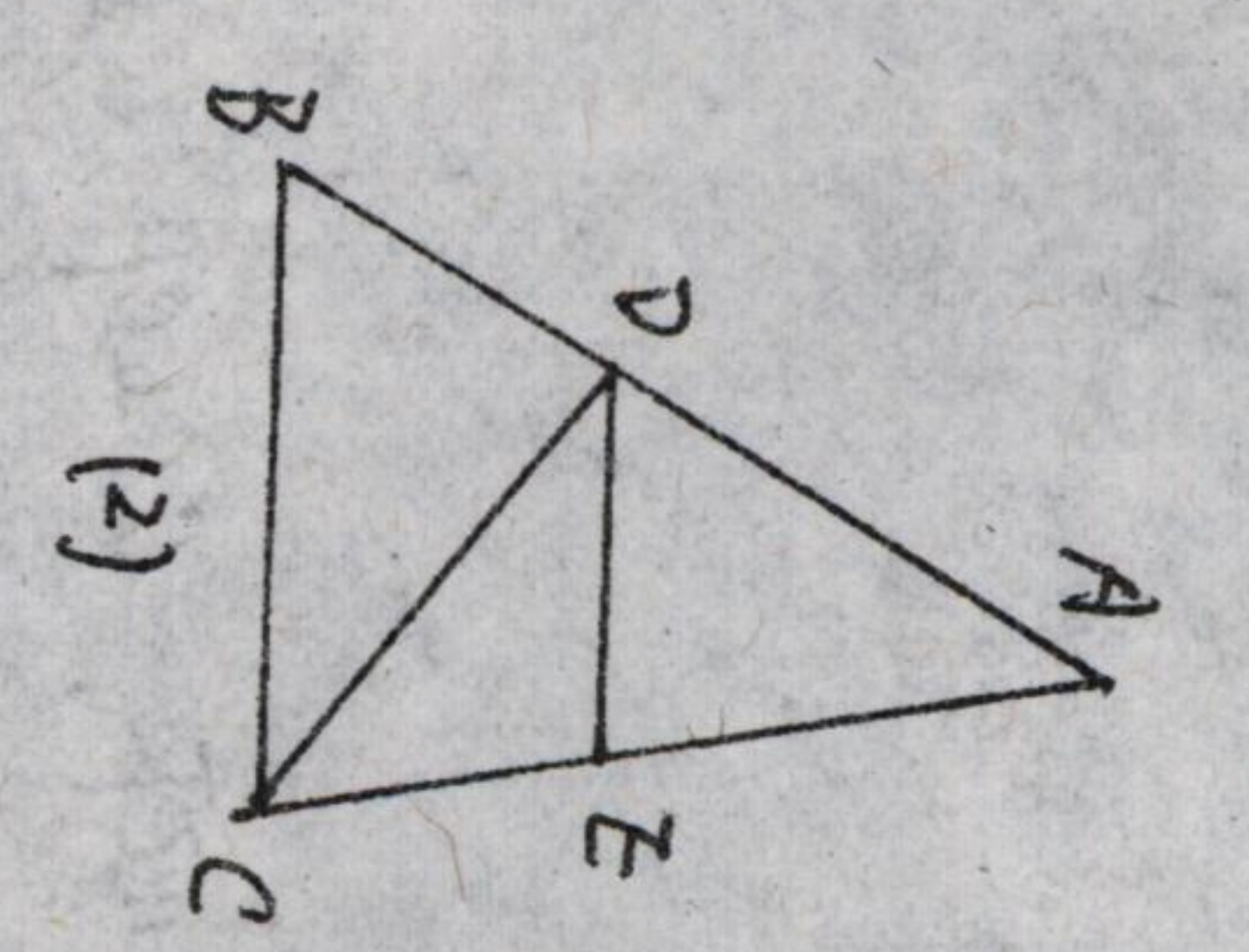
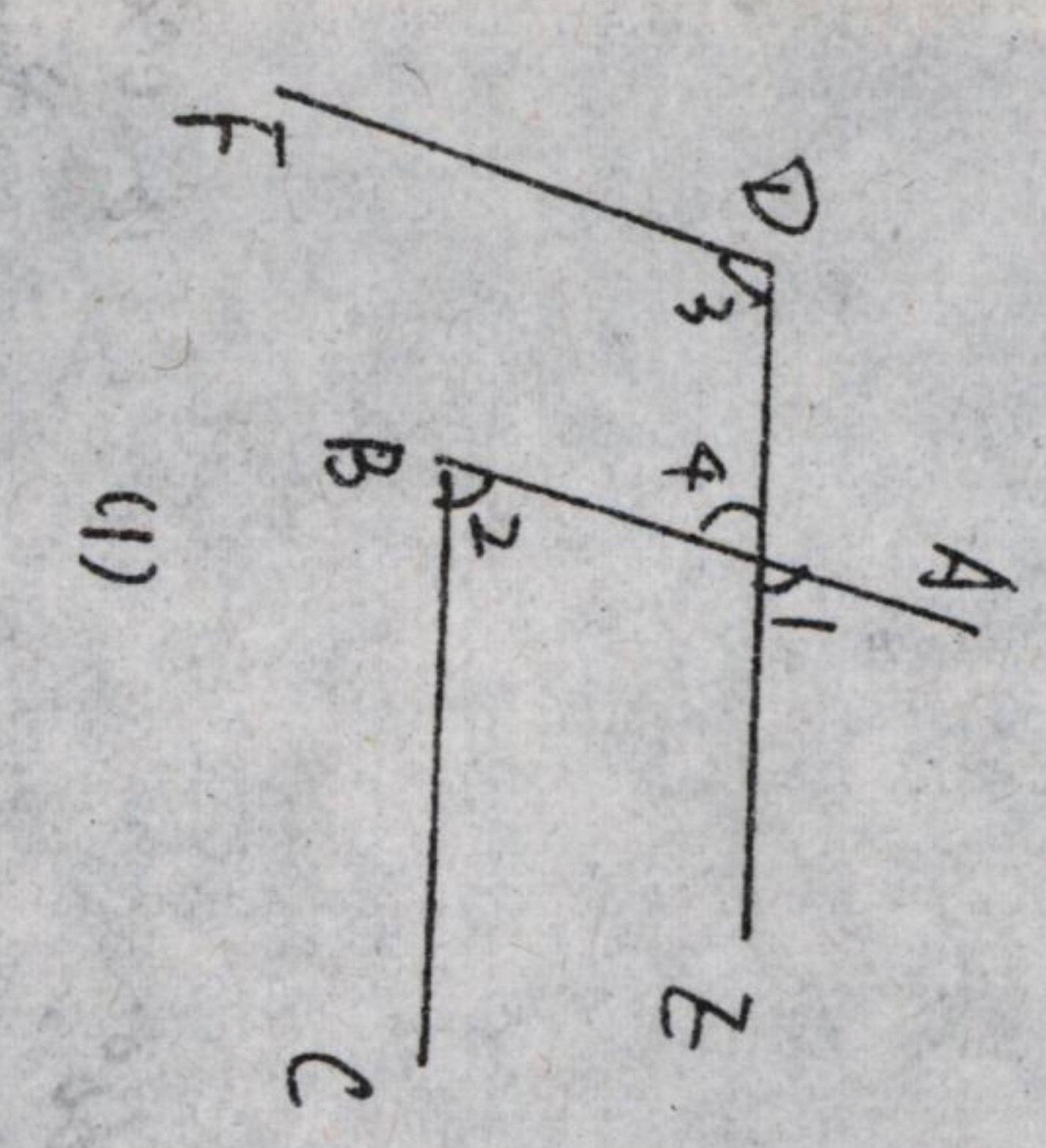
- 那么: ① $\angle 1$ 和 $\angle 3$ 是 _____, $\angle 1 + \angle 2 =$ _____
② $\angle 2$ 和 $\angle 4$ 是 _____ 和 _____ 被 _____ 所截的 _____ 角
③ $\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 4$ 是 _____ 角, $\angle 3$ 和 $\angle 5$ 是 _____ 角
④ 由 $\angle 4 = 90^\circ$, 可知直线AC与DE的位置关系是 _____, 点A到直线DE的距离是 _____
⑤ 由 $\angle 4 = 90^\circ$, 可知 $AB \perp AC$, 根据 _____

(6题图)



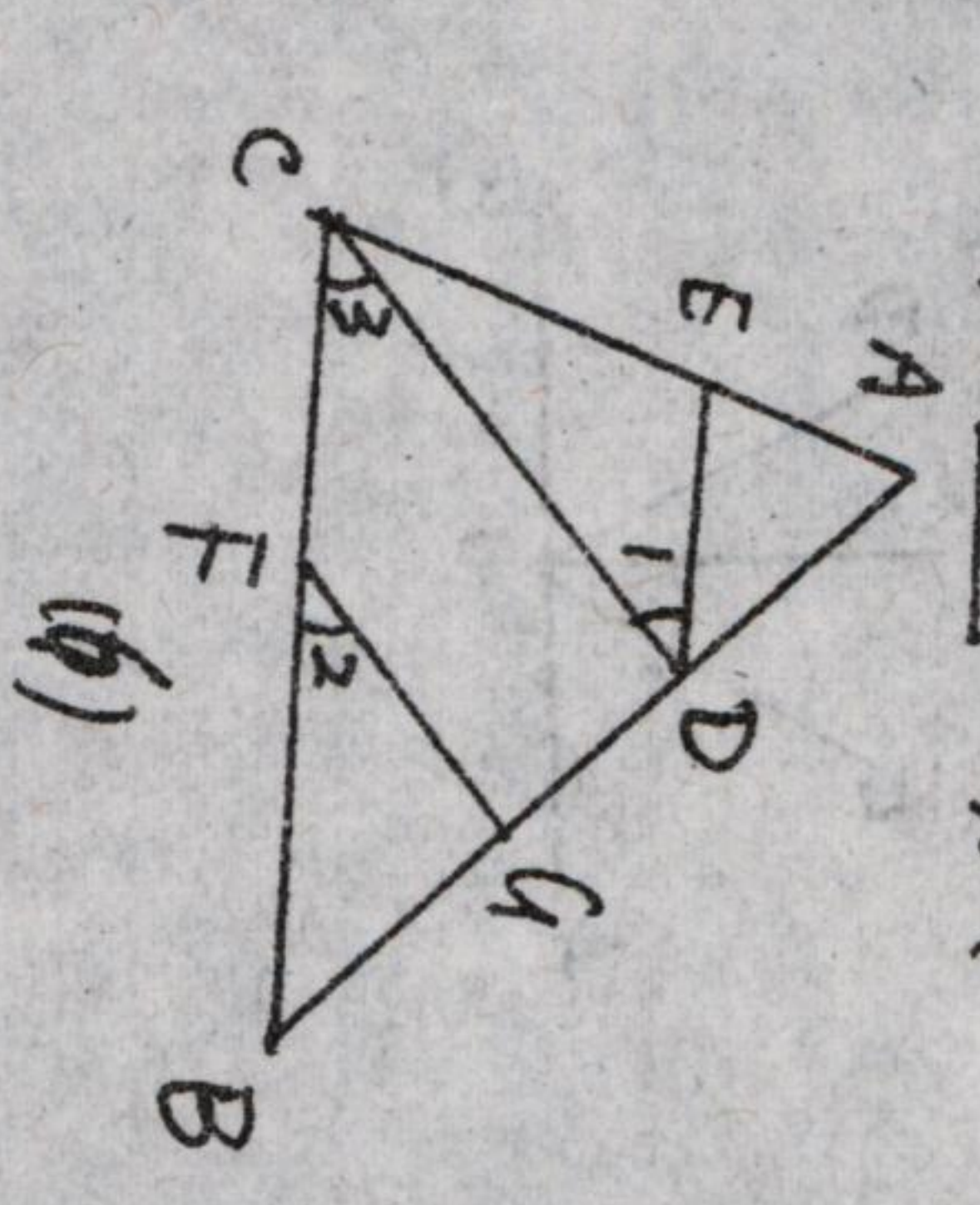
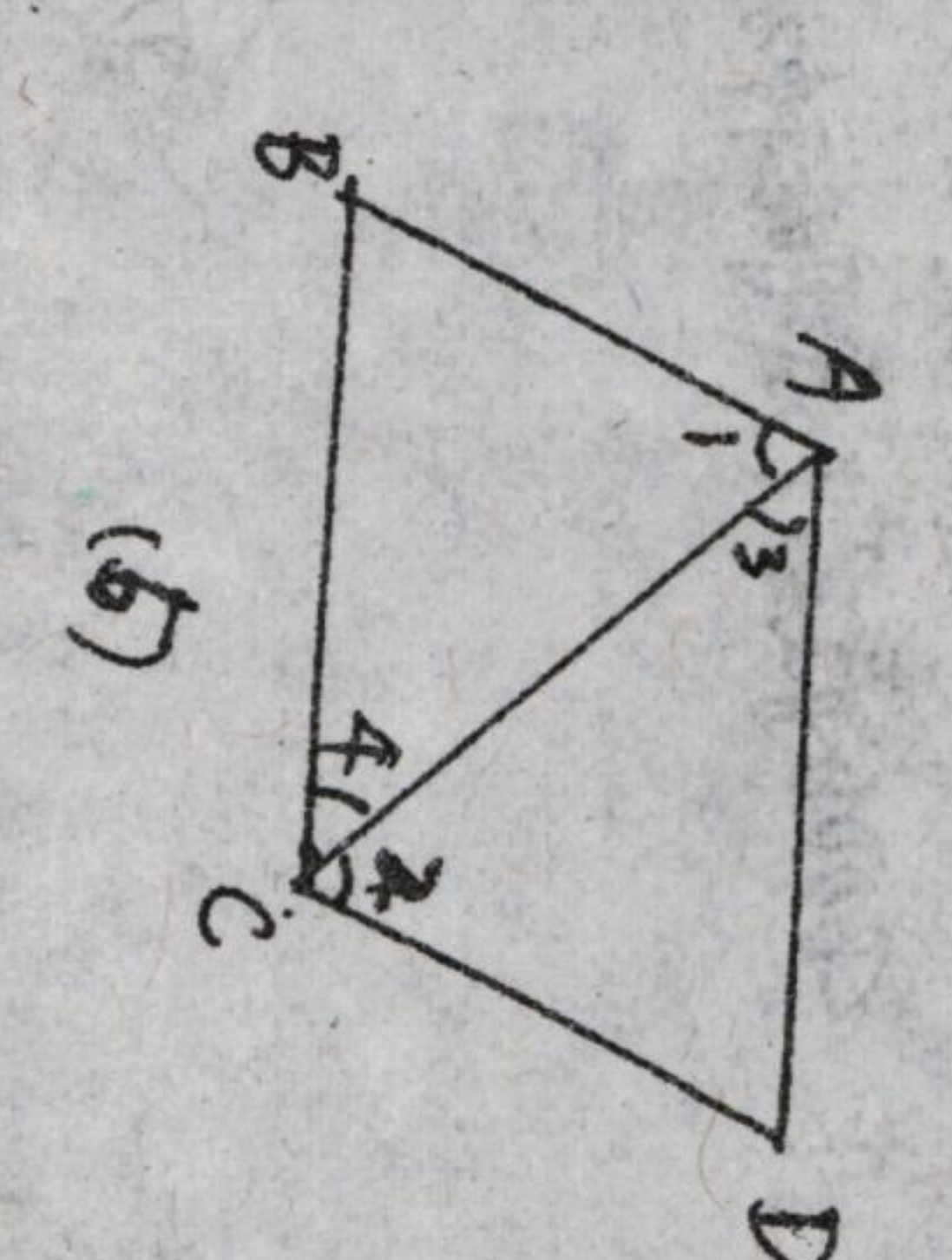
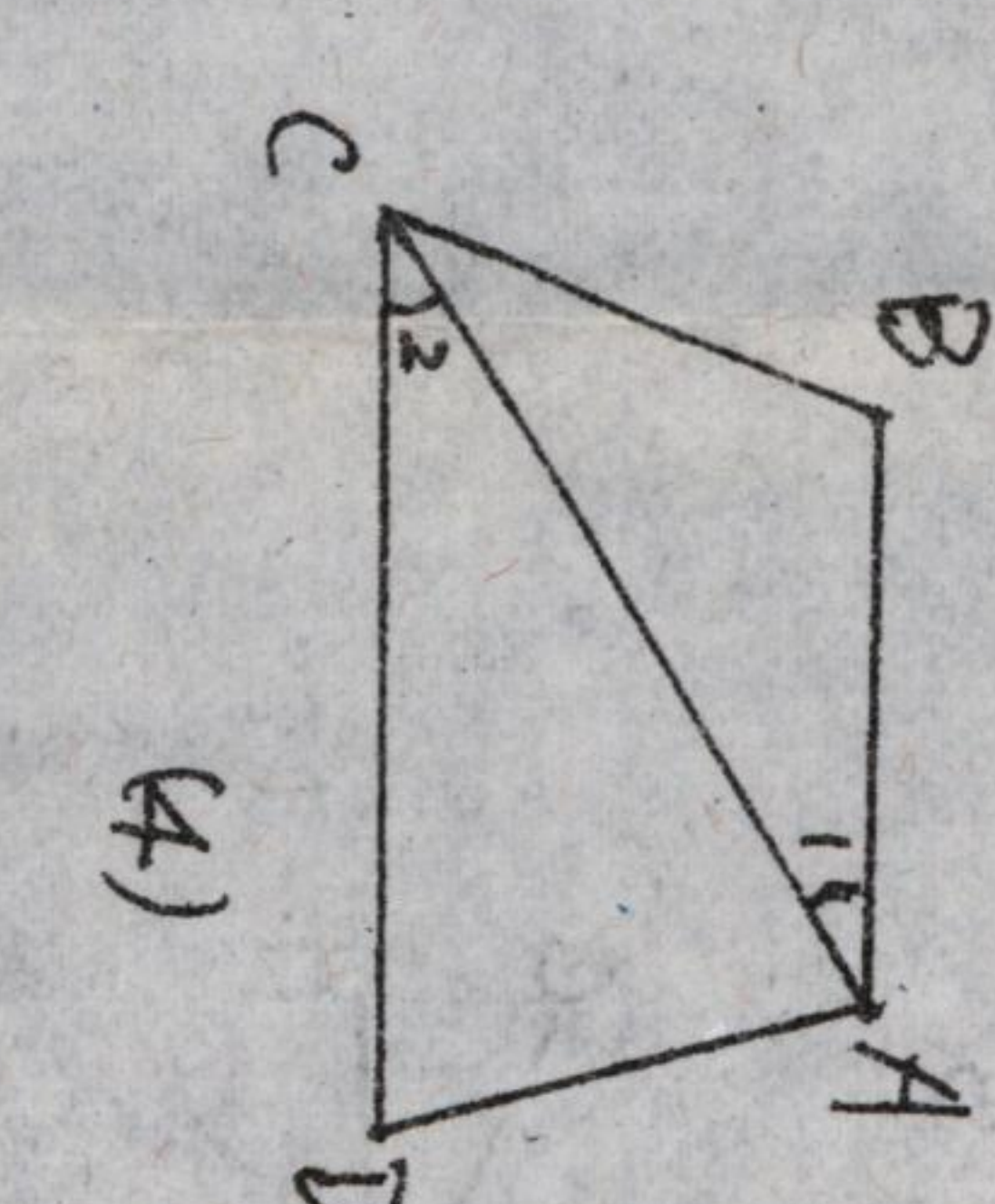
7. 如图: 请将证明过程补充完整. (图在右侧)

- (1) $\because \angle 1 = 65^\circ, \angle 2 = 65^\circ$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ (等量代换)
 $\therefore \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \parallel \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
 $\because AB, DE$ 相交 (已知) $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 4$ ()
 $\therefore \angle 4 = 65^\circ$ (等量代换) $\therefore \angle 3 = 115^\circ$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \parallel \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
- (2) $\because DE \parallel BC$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle EDC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
 $\because CD$ 平分 $\angle ACB$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle DCB = \frac{1}{2} \angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
 $\because \angle ACB = 80^\circ \therefore \angle DCB = \frac{1}{2} \times 80^\circ = 40^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle EDC = 40^\circ$



(3) 已知: $AB \parallel CD, \angle ABC = \angle ADC$.
求证: $AD \parallel BC$.

证明: $\because AB \parallel CD$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
又 $\angle ABC = \angle ADC$
 $\therefore \angle ABC - \angle 1 = \angle ADC - \angle 2$
即 $\angle 3 = \angle 4$
 $\therefore AD \parallel \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()



(5) 已知: $AB \parallel CD, AD \parallel BC$.
求证: $\angle BAD = \angle BCD$.
证明: $\because AB \parallel CD$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2$ ()
 $\because AD \parallel BC$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle 4 = \angle 3$ ()
 $\therefore \angle 1 + \angle 3 = \angle 2 + \angle 4$ (等量代换)
即 $\angle BAD = \angle BCD$

(6) 已知: $\angle ADE = \angle B, \angle 1 = \angle 2, F \perp AB$.
求证: $CD \perp AB$.
证明: $\because \angle ADE = \angle B$ (已知)
 $\therefore DE \parallel \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
 $\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 3$ ()
 $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$ (已知)
 $\therefore \angle 2 = \angle 3$ (等量代换)
 $\therefore AF \parallel \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()
 $\because AB \perp AF$ (已知) $\therefore \angle FAB = \angle CAB = 90^\circ$
 $\therefore CD \perp AB$ ()

8. 如图: $AB \parallel CD$, 且 $\angle BAP = 60^\circ - \alpha, \angle APC = 45^\circ + \alpha$.

则 $\alpha =$ _____

