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Transformation Geometry Vocab Quiz

 A transformation moves or changes a figure in some way to produce a new figure. I 	A. Component Form
2. The original figure of a Transformational move. E	B. Dilation
3. A transformation that turns a figure about a fixed point through a given angle and a given direction. J	C. Direction
4. A transformation that "flips" a figure over a line of reflection. Each point of the image is that same distance from the "line of reflection" as the pre-image. S	D. Rigid Motion
5. A translation slides a figure along a line without turning. M	E. Pre-Image
6. The stretching of the graph away from the y-axis K	F. Direct Isometry
7. A transformation in which the preimage maps onto a congruent image. D	G. Center of Rotation
8. describes any transformation of a geometrical object that changes the size, but not the shape. Stretching or dilating are examples of non-rigid types of transformation. L	H. Distance
9. An isometry is a transformation that preserves length and angle measure. Isometry is another word for congruence transformation. T	I. Image
10. A non-rigid transformation in which the preimage and image of a figure are similar. B	J. Rotation
11. Is determined by the angle it makes with a horizontal line. C	K. Horizontal Stretch
12. A reflection maps every point of a figure to an image across a fixed line. The fixed line is called the line of reflection. R	L. Non Rigid Transformation
13. The center of rotation is a point about which a plane figure rotates. This point does not move during the rotation. G	M. Translations
14. a composite transformation which is a translation followed by a reflection in line parallel to the direction of translation Q	N. Position Vector
15. Orientation is preserved. The order of the lettering in the figure and the image are the same, either both clockwise or counterclockwise. F	O. Orientation

16. An opposite transformation is a transformation that changes the orientation of a figure. U	P. Vector
17. A position vector is a vector that is the same length as a given vector but has its initial point at the origin N	Q. Glide Reflections
18. A vector is a quantity that has both direction and magnitude, or size. P	R. Line of Refection
19. a vector combines the horizontal and vertical components A	S. Reflection
20. ordering of the letters (vertices) O	T. Isometry

21. lengths of segments H

U. Opposite Transformation