

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Transformation Geometry Vocab Quiz

1. A transformation moves or changes a figure in some way to produce a new figure. A. Component Form
2. The original figure of a Transformational move. B. Dilation
3. A transformation that turns a figure about a fixed point through a given angle and a given direction. 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. D. Rigid Motion
5. A translation slides a figure along a line without turning. E. Pre-Image
6. The stretching of the graph away from the y-axis F. Direct Isometry
7. A transformation in which the preimage maps onto a congruent image. 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. H. Distance
9. An isometry is a transformation that preserves length and angle measure. Isometry is another word for congruence transformation. I. Image
10. A non-rigid transformation in which the preimage and image of a figure are similar. J. Rotation
11. Is determined by the angle it makes with a horizontal line. 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. 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. M. Translations
14. a composite transformation which is a translation followed by a reflection in line parallel to the direction of translation 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. O. Orientation

16. An opposite transformation is a transformation that changes the orientation of a figure.

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

Q. Glide Reflections

18. A vector is a quantity that has both direction and magnitude, or size.

R. Line of Reflection

19. a vector combines the horizontal and vertical components

S. Reflection

20. ordering of the letters (vertices)

T. Isometry

21. lengths of segments

U. Opposite Transformation