Name: $\qquad$ Per. $\qquad$

1. Which graph could be a translation of $\triangle$ DEF?

○A.

9) 

$\bigcirc B$

○c.

2. $\Delta \mathrm{JKL}$ has vertices $\mathrm{J}(3,3), \mathrm{K}(3,7)$, and $\mathrm{L}(7,3)$. Which graph shows $\Delta \mathrm{JKL}$ and $\Delta \mathrm{J}^{\prime} \mathrm{KL}^{\prime}$, its image after a translation?
○A.

$\bigcirc B$.

Oc.

○D.

3. The coordiantes of $\triangle \operatorname{DEF}$ are $\mathrm{D}(4,3), E(6,3)$, and $F(5,6)$. If you translate $\triangle \operatorname{DEF} 2$ units left and 3 units up, what are the coordiantes of $\mathrm{E}^{\prime}$ ?
4. The vertices of parallelogram GRAM are $G(-10,4), R(-9,8), A(-6,8)$, and $M(-7,4)$. Graph GRAM and $G^{\prime} R^{\prime} A^{\prime} M^{\prime}$, it's image after a translation 12 units right and 1 unit up.

○в.

c $\bigcirc \mathrm{C}$

○D.

5. Use the translation $(x, y) \rightarrow(x+2, y-2)$ to graph the image of $\Delta D^{\prime} E^{\prime} F^{\prime}$.


○A.


○ $B$.
○c.


6. Figure II is a translation image of Figure I. Write a rule to describe the translation.
7. The rectangle describes a plot of land. There is another plot of land 140 yards East and 100 yards north of the original plot. Which graph represents the plot of Land?

$\bigcirc$

Oc.



7a. What is the combined area of the plots?
8. Describe the location of the image of the figure under the given translation. $(x, y) \rightarrow(x+4, y+2)$.
A. The image is down and to the left.
$\bigcirc$ B. The image is up and to the right.C. The image is down and to the right.D. The image is up and to the left
9. Which of these triangles are reflections of $\triangle A B C$ ?


4

○A.


○B


11. Describe in words how to map $\triangle A B C$ to its image $\triangle A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$.
A. $\triangle A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ is the image of $\triangle A B C$ after a reflection across the $y$-axis.
$\bigcirc B$
$\triangle A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ is the image of $\triangle A B C$ after a reflection across the line $\mathrm{x}=-2$.

OC
C. $\triangle A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ is the image of $\triangle A B C$ translated 2 units horizontally.
$\bigcirc \mathrm{D}$.
D. $\triangle A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime}$ is the image of $\triangle A B C$ after a reflection across the x -axis.
10. Which graph shows $\triangle A B C$ and its reflection across the $y$-axis?
18. Given $\triangle Q R S \cong$ to $\triangle Q^{\prime} R^{\prime} S^{\prime}$, describe a pair of rigid motion that maps $\triangle Q R S$ to $\triangle Q^{\prime} R^{\prime} S^{\prime}$.

9A. Translation of 10 units right, translation of 6 units down
B. Reflection across the $y$-axis, translation of 10 units downC. Rotation of $90^{\circ}$ about the origin, translation of 6 units up
D. Reflection across the $y$-axis, translation of 6 units down
19. Is $\triangle D E F \cong D^{\prime} E^{\prime} F^{\prime}$ ?
4. Yes, because a translation of 6 units down and 7 units right, followed by a reflection across the y-axis, maps $\triangle \mathrm{DEF}$ to $\triangle \mathrm{D}^{\prime} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{F}^{\prime}$.Yes, because reflections across the y -axis and the x -axis, followed by a translation of 7 units left, map $\triangle D E F$ to $\triangle \mathrm{D}^{\prime} \mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{F}^{\prime}$.
$\bigcirc$ B. Yes, because a reflection across the x -axis, followed by a translation of 7 units left and 6 units up, maps $\triangle D E F$ to $\triangle D^{\prime} E^{\prime} F^{\prime}$.
D. No, because a sequence of rigid motions does not map $\triangle D E F$ to $\triangle D^{\prime} E^{\prime} F^{\prime}$.
20. Given $A B C D \cong A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime} D^{\prime}$, describe a pair of rigid motions that maps $A B C D$ to $A^{\prime} B^{\prime} C^{\prime} D^{\prime}$.

21. Which two triangles are congruent?A. $\triangle \mathrm{ABC} \cong \triangle \mathrm{DEF}$$\Delta \mathrm{XYZ} \cong \triangle \mathrm{DEF}$
○C.
$\Delta \mathrm{QRS} \cong \Delta \mathrm{XYZ}$
○D.
$\Delta \mathrm{ABC} \cong \triangle \mathrm{QRS}$

