

1. <b>Angle of Rotation</b>	The number of degrees the figure rotates.
2. <b>Center of Dilation</b>	The point around which a dilation is performed.
3. <b>Center of Rotation</b>	The fixed point around which the rotation takes place.
4. <b>Composition of Transformations</b>	When two or more transformations are combined to form a single transformation.
5. <b>Dilation</b>	A transformation that alters the size of a figure, but not its shape. Not a rigid motion.
6. <b>Enlargement</b>	A dilation with a scale factor greater than 1.
7. <b>Glide Reflection</b>	A composition of a translation and a reflection across a line parallel to the translation vector.
8. <b>Image</b>	A shape that results of a transformation of a figure known as the pre-image.
9. <b>Isometry</b>	A transformation in which all angles and sides stay the same size.
10. <b>Line of Reflection</b>	A line that reflects all points over it, so that it is the perpendicular bisector of a point and it's image.
11. <b>Perpendicular Bisector</b>	A line that is perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint.
12. <b>Preimage</b>	A shape that undergoes a motion or transformation.
13. <b>Reduction</b>	A dilation with a sale factor less than 1.
14. <b>Reflection</b>	A transformation that flips the figure over a line.
15. <b>Rigid Motion</b>	A transformation that changes the position of a figure without changing the size or shape of the figure. Includes translations, reflections, and rotations.
16. <b>Rotation</b>	A transformation in which a figure "turns" around a point.
17. <b>Scale Factor of a Dilation</b>	The ratio of the distances from the center of dilation to an image point and to its presage point.
18. <b>Transformation</b>	The moving of a figure by a translation (slide), rotation (turn), reflection (flip), or dilation (enlarge or reduce).
19. <b>Translation</b>	A transformation that "slides" each point of a figure the same distance in the same direction.