

GCSE · Edexcel · Maths

Q 60 questions

Exam Questions

Transformations

Translations / Reflections / Rotations / Enlargements / Combination of **Transformations**

Total Marks	/149
Very Hard (12 questions)	/31
Hard (18 questions)	/39
Medium (16 questions)	/50
Easy (14 questions)	/29

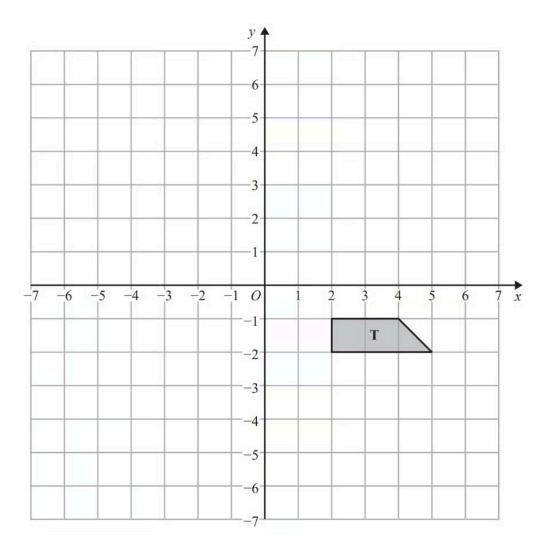
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Easy Questions

1 (a)

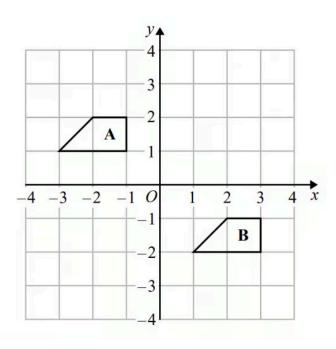


Rotate trapezium T $180\,^{\rm o}$ about the origin. Label the new trapezium A.

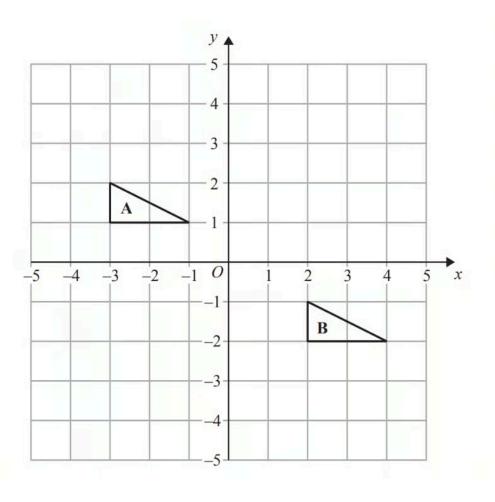
(1 mark)

(b) Translate trapezium **T** by the vector
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Label the new trapezium **B**.

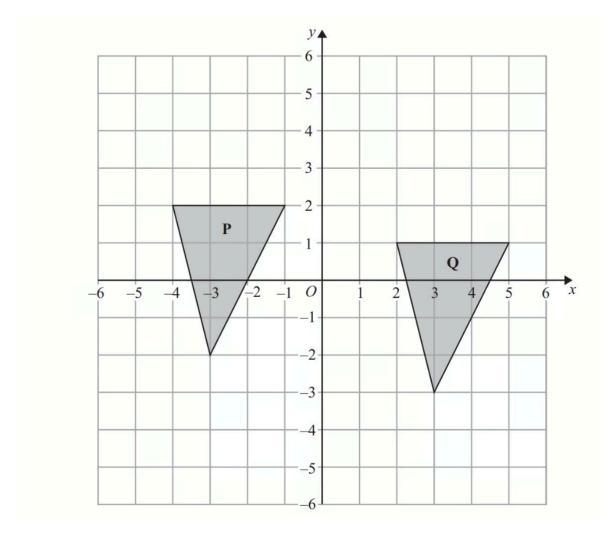
(1 mark)



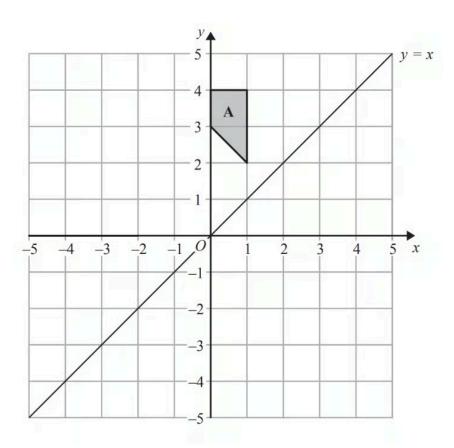
Describe the single transformation that maps shape ${\bf A}$ onto shape ${\bf B}.$



Describe the single transformation that maps triangle ${\bf A}$ onto triangle ${\bf B}.$



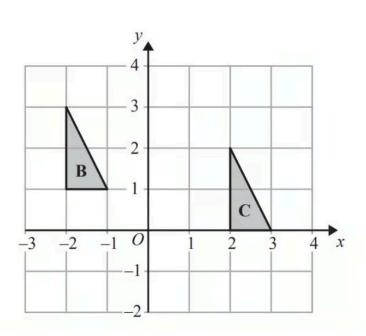
Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle ${\bf P}$ onto triangle ${\bf Q}$.



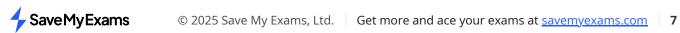
On the grid, reflect shape **A** in the line y = x.

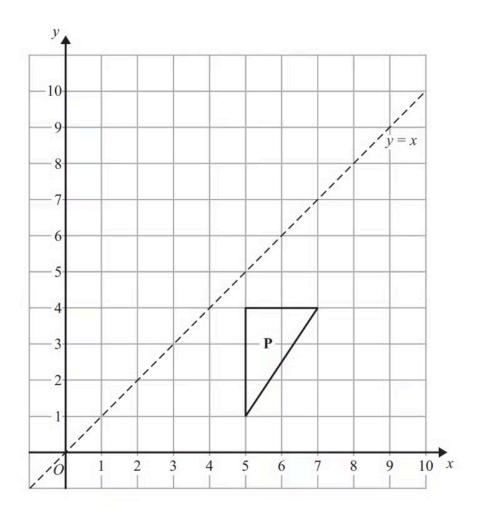
(2 marks)

(b)

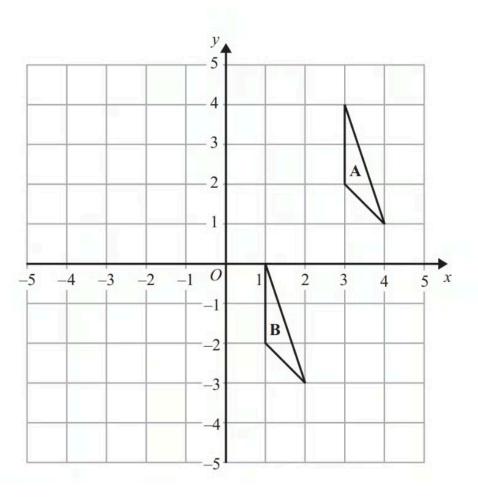


Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle **B** onto triangle **C**.

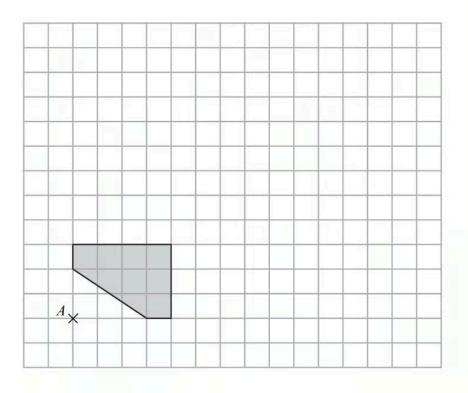




Reflect shape **P** in the line y = x.

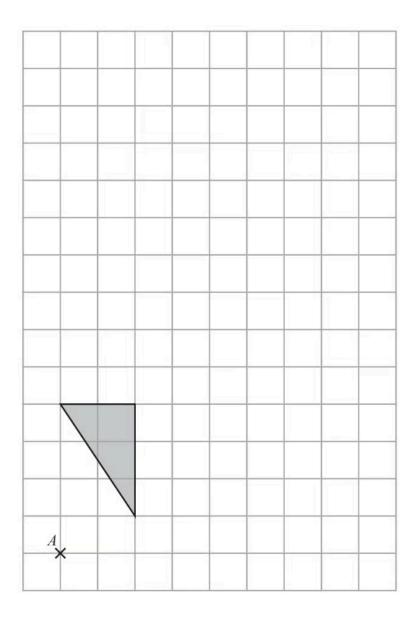


Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle ${\bf A}$ onto triangle ${\bf B}$.



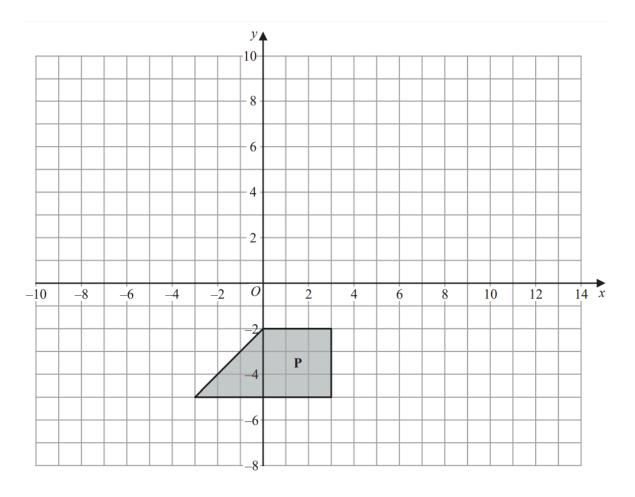
On the grid, enlarge the shape by scale factor 3, centre A.

8 A shaded shape is shown on the grid.



On the grid, enlarge the shape by a scale factor of 2, centre A.

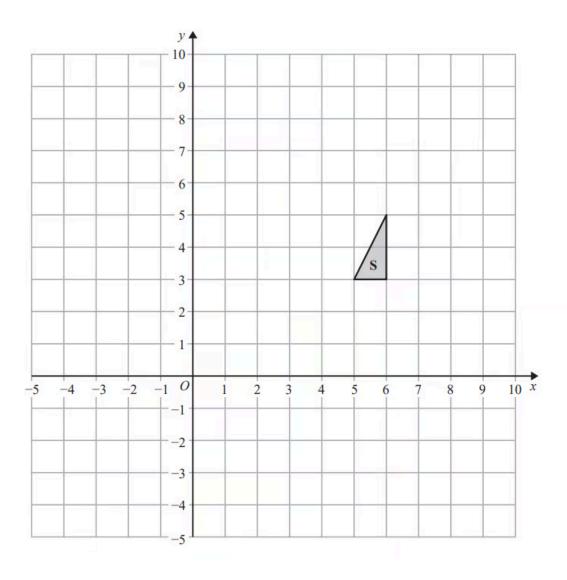
 ${f 9}$ Here is a shape ${f P}$ drawn on a grid of squares.



On the grid, translate shape
$${f P}$$
 by the vector ${f 10} \choose {f 8}$

Label the new shape ${f R}.$

(1 mark)



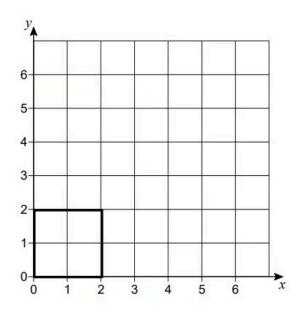
Translate triangle **S** by the vector
$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Label the new triangle ${f T}$.

(1 mark)

11 Square OABC is drawn on a centimetre grid.

<i>O</i> is (0, 0)	<i>A</i> is (2, 0)	<i>B</i> is (2, 2)	<i>C</i> is (0, 2)



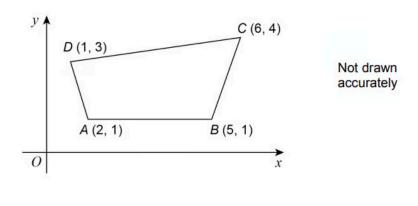
OABC is translated by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Choose the number of invariant points on the perimeter of the square.

- **A.** 0
- **B.** 1
- **C.** 2
- **D.** 4

(1 mark)

12 A sketch of a quadrilateral ABCD is shown.

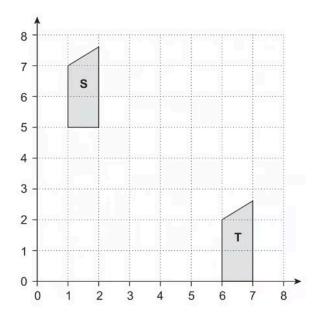


ABCD is enlarged, centre B, scale factor $\frac{1}{3}$

Choose the vertex that is invariant.

(1 mark)

13 Here is a coordinate grid.

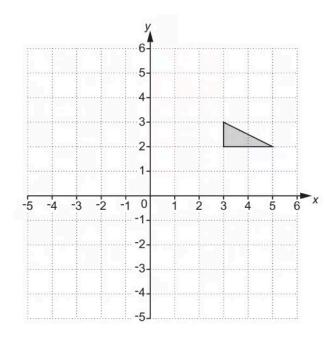


Shape S is translated to Shape T using vector

Write down the values of p and q.

(2 marks)

14 You may use this coordinate grid to help you answer the following questions.

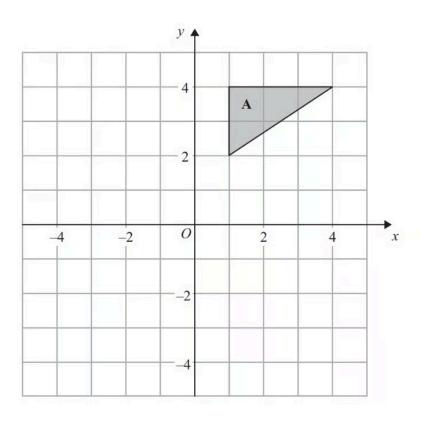


Describe fully the **single** transformation that is equivalent to

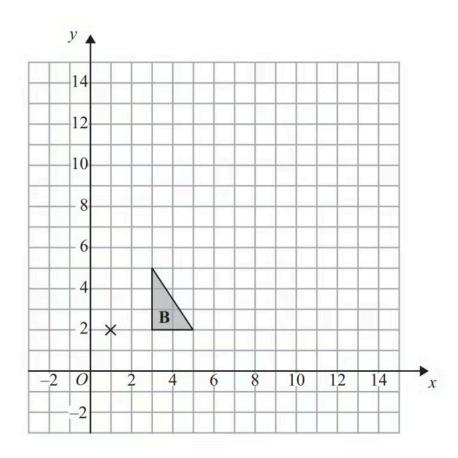
a translation of
$$\begin{pmatrix} -7\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 followed by a translation of $\begin{pmatrix} 3\\-5 \end{pmatrix}$.

Medium Questions

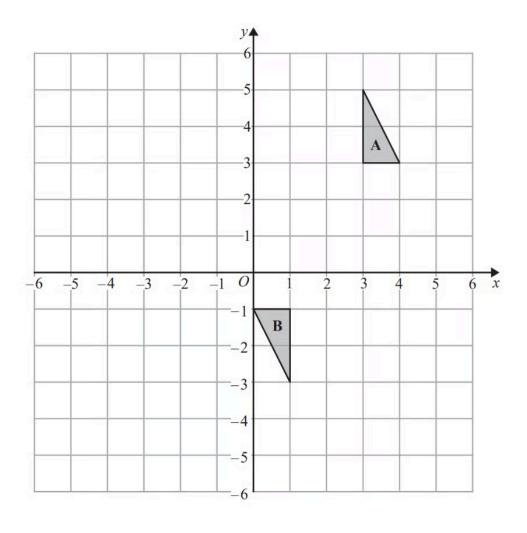
1 (a)



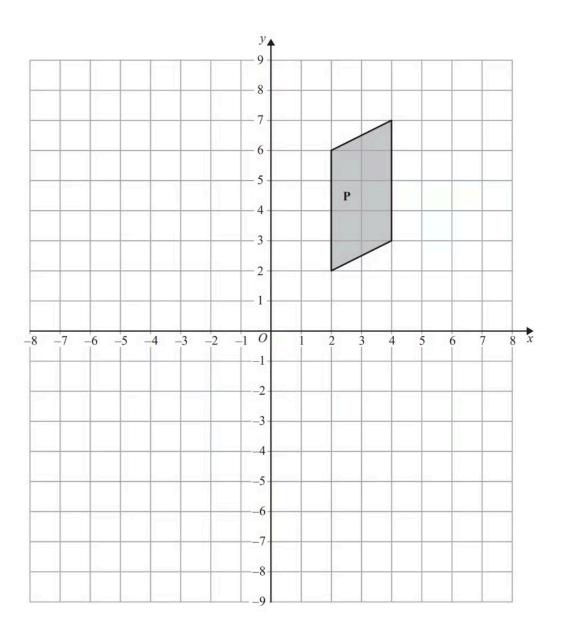
Rotate triangle **A** 90° clockwise, centre O.



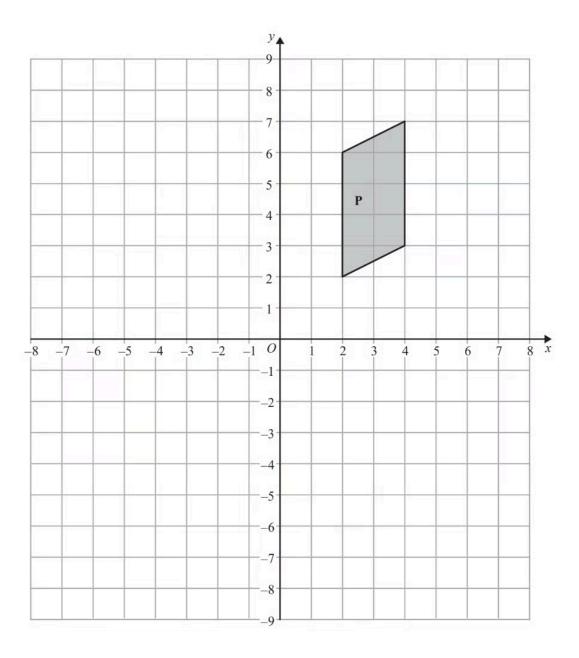
Enlarge triangle ${\bf B}$ by scale factor 3, centre (1, 2).



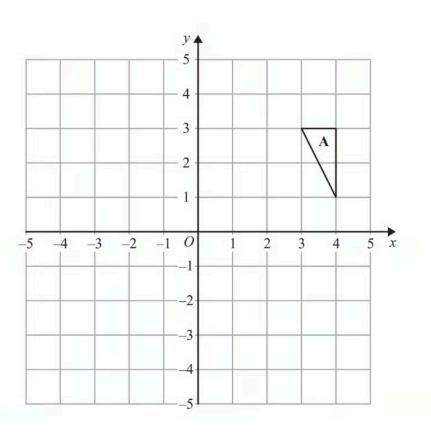
Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle ${\bf A}$ onto triangle ${\bf B}$.



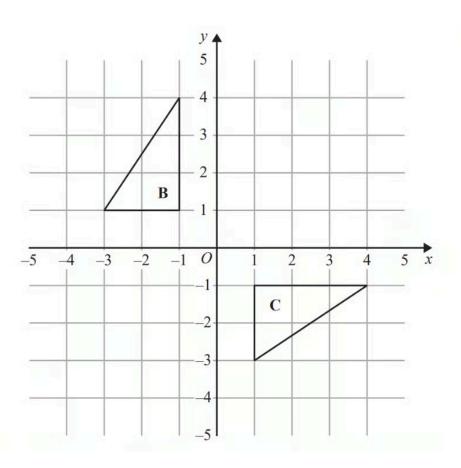
Reflect shape **P** in the line x = -1.



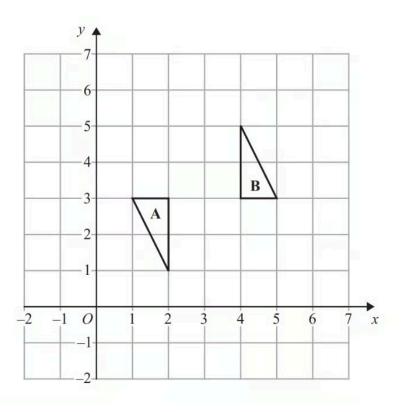
Rotate shape ${\bf P}~90^{\circ}$ anticlockwise about (0, 1).



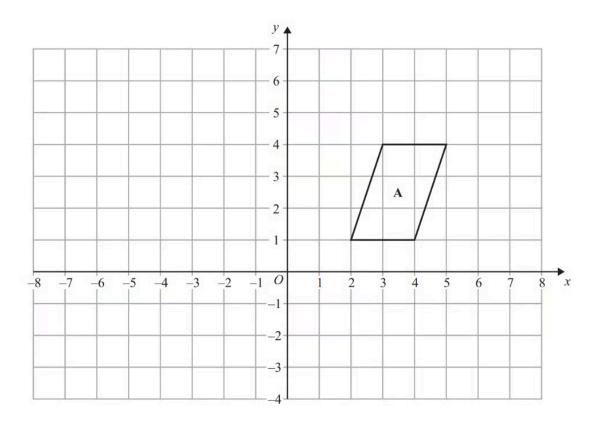
Rotate triangle **A** 90° anticlockwise with centre O.



Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle ${\bf B}$ onto triangle ${\bf C}.$

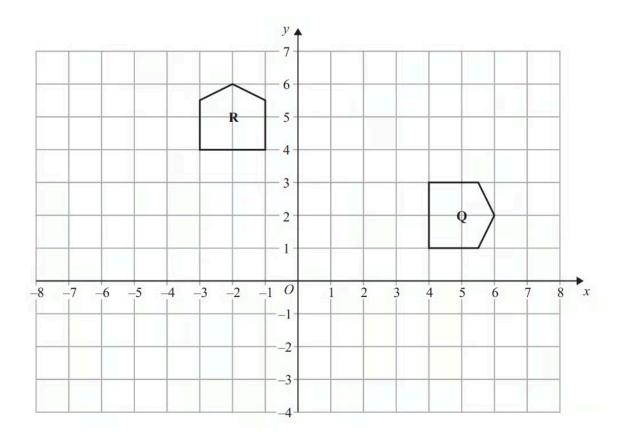


Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle ${\bf A}$ onto triangle ${\bf B}$.

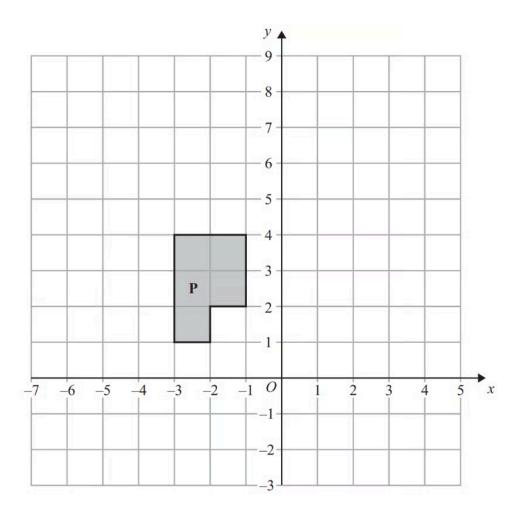


Translate shape **A** by the vector $\begin{pmatrix} -3\\2 \end{pmatrix}$.

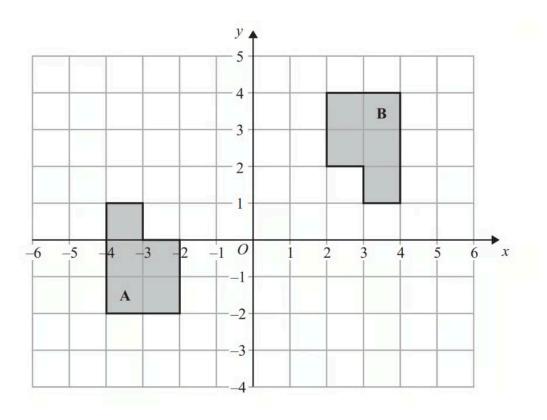
(1 mark)



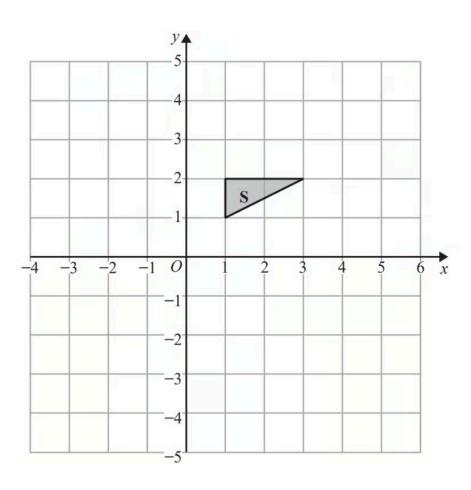
Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape ${\bf Q}$ onto shape ${\bf R}.$



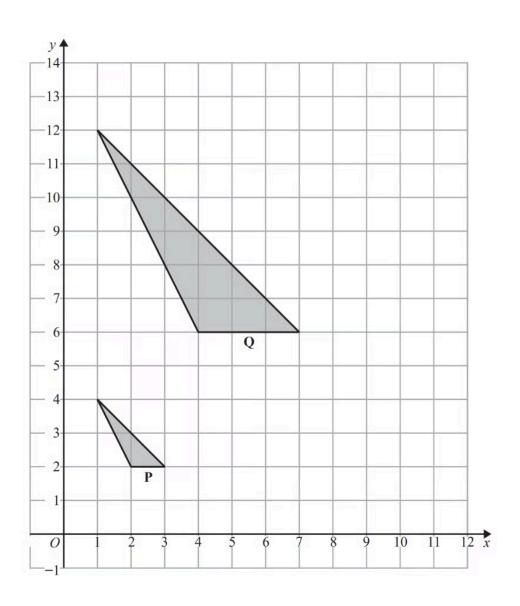
Translate shape **P** by the vector
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



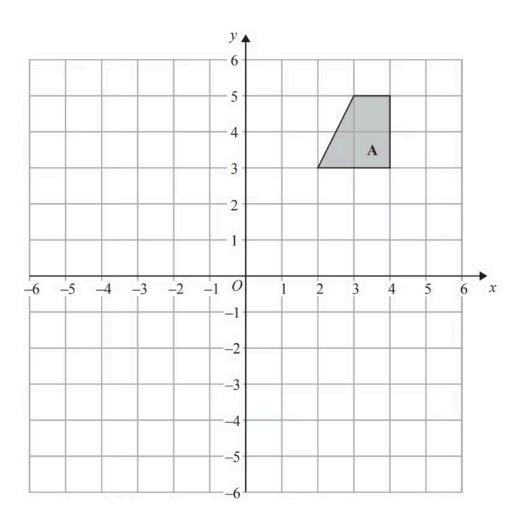
Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape ${\bf A}$ onto shape ${\bf B}.$



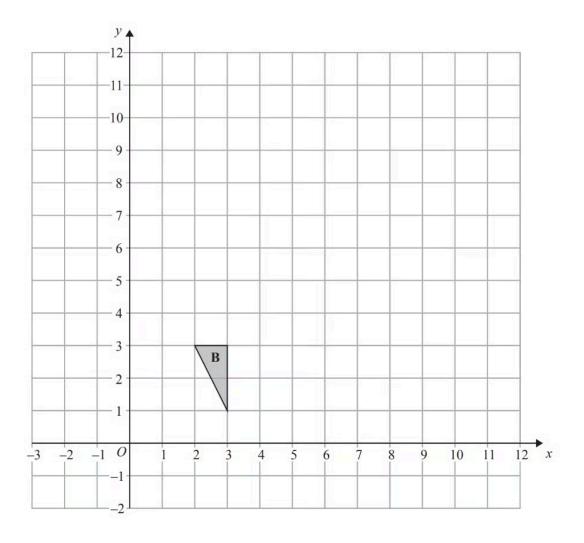
On the grid, rotate shape ${\bf S}$ by $90\ensuremath{^{\circ}}$ anticlockwise about the origin.



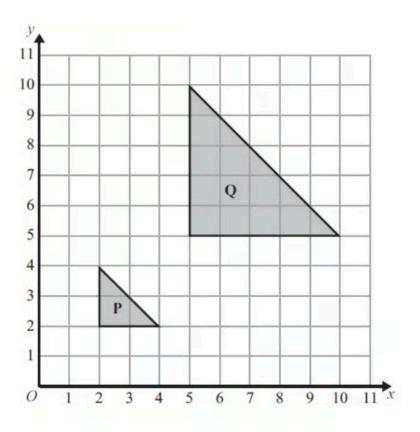
Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape **P** onto shape **Q**.



On the grid, rotate shape A 180° about the point (1, 1).

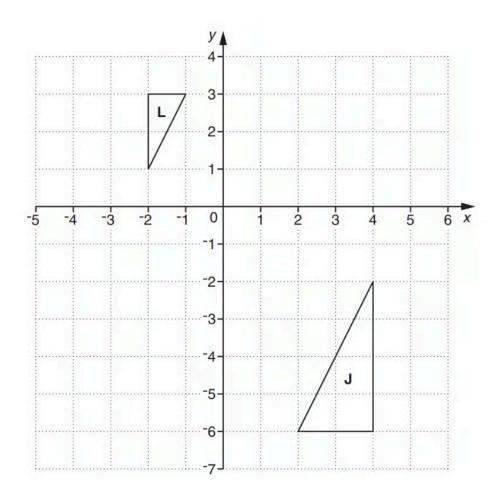


On the grid, enlarge triangle ${\bf B}$ by scale factor 3, centre (0, 0).



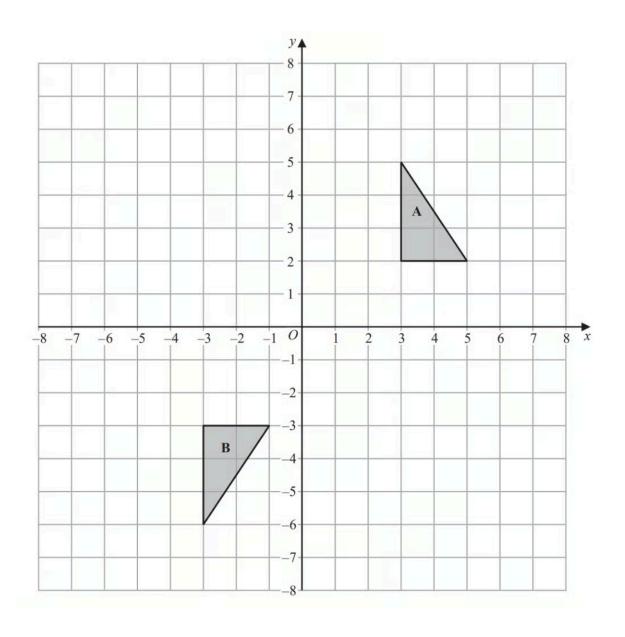
Describe fully the single transformation that maps shape ${\bf P}$ onto shape ${\bf Q}.$

11 Triangles $\bf J$ and $\bf L$ are drawn on the grid below.

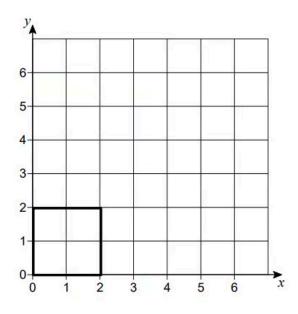


What is the scale factor of the enlargement that maps triangle **L** onto triangle **J**?

(1 mark)



Shape ${\bf A}$ can be transformed to shape ${\bf B}$ by a reflection in the x-axis followed by a translation $\begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$ Find the value of c and the value of d.

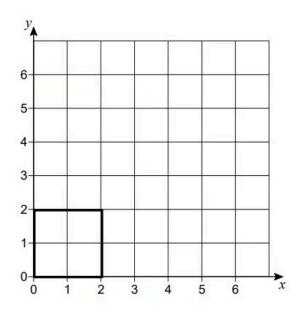


OABC is enlarged, scale factor 2, centre (0, 0)

Choose the number of invariant points on the perimeter of the square.

- **A.** 0
- **B.** 1
- **C.** 2
- **D.** 4

(1 mark)

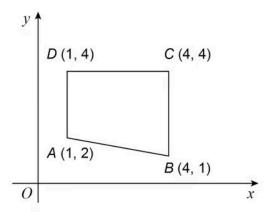


OABC is reflected in the line y = x

Choose the number of invariant points on the perimeter of the square.

- **A.** 0
- **B.** 1
- **C.** 2
- **D.** 4

15 ABCD is a quadrilateral.



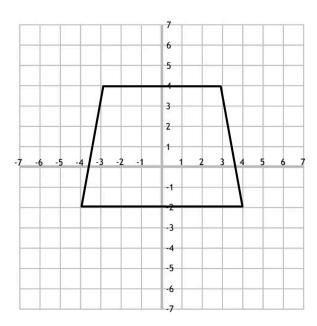
Not drawn accurately

The quadrilateral is reflected in the line x = 4

Which vertices are invariant?

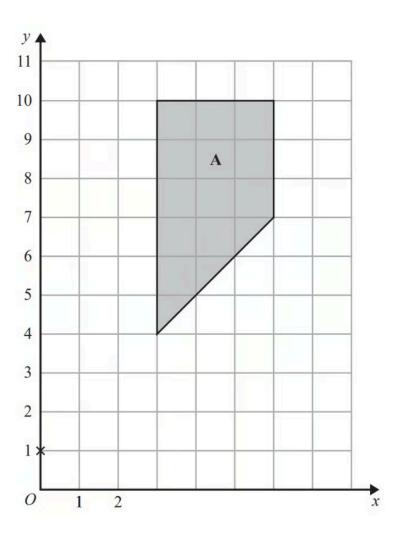
- **A.** *A* and *D*
- **B.** *C* and *D*
- **C.** *B* and *C*
- **D.** B and D

16 Enlarge the trapezium by scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$ using centre of enlargement (2,0).



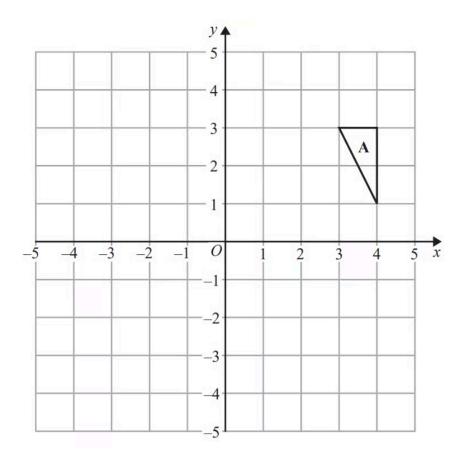
Hard Questions

1



Enlarge shape **A** by scale factor $\frac{1}{3}$ centre (0, 1).

2 The diagram shows triangle **A** drawn on a grid.

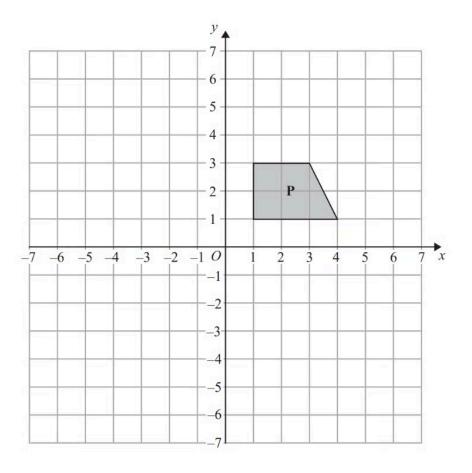


Kyle reflects triangle **A** in the *X*-axis to get triangle **B**. He then reflects triangle **B** in the line y = x to get triangle **C**.

Amy reflects triangle **A** in the line y = x to get triangle **D**. She is then going to reflect triangle **D** in the *X*-axis to get triangle **E**.

Amy says that triangle **E** should be in the same position as triangle **C**.

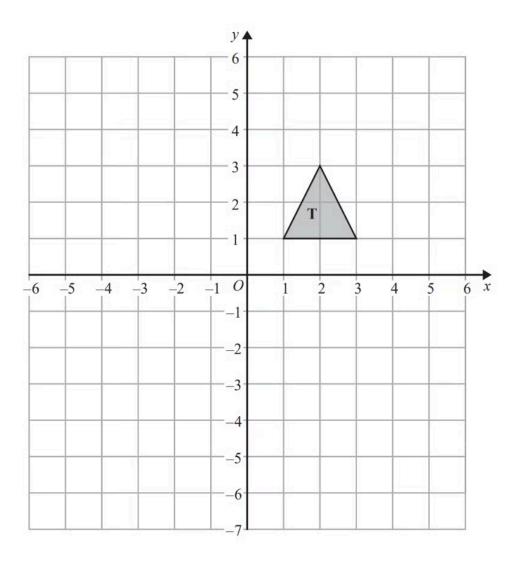
Is Amy correct? You must show how you get your answer.



Shape **P** is reflected in the line x = -1 to give shape **Q**.

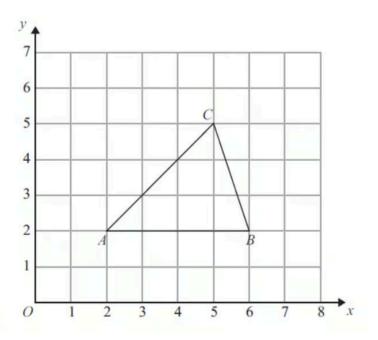
Shape **Q** is reflected in the line y = 0 to give shape **R**.

Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps shape **P** onto shape **R**.



Shape **T** is reflected in the line x = -1 to give shape **R**. Shape **R** is reflected in the line y = -2 to give shape **S**.

Describe the **single** transformation that will map shape **T** to shape **S**.



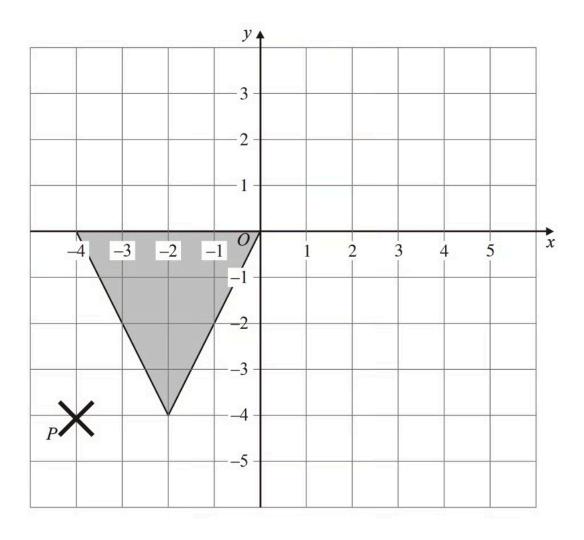
Triangle ABC is drawn on a centimetre grid.

A is the point (2, 2).

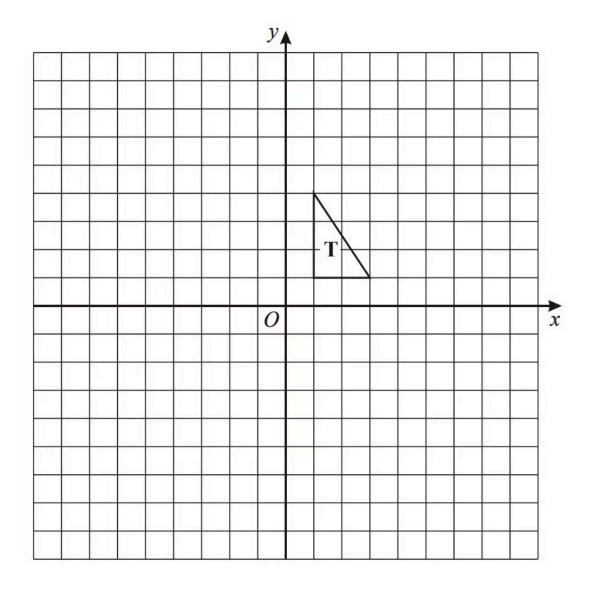
 \boldsymbol{B} is the point (6, 2).

 ${\it C}$ is the point (5, 5).

Triangle PQR is an enlargement of triangle ABC with scale factor $\frac{1}{2}$ and centre (0, 0). Work out the area of triangle PQR.

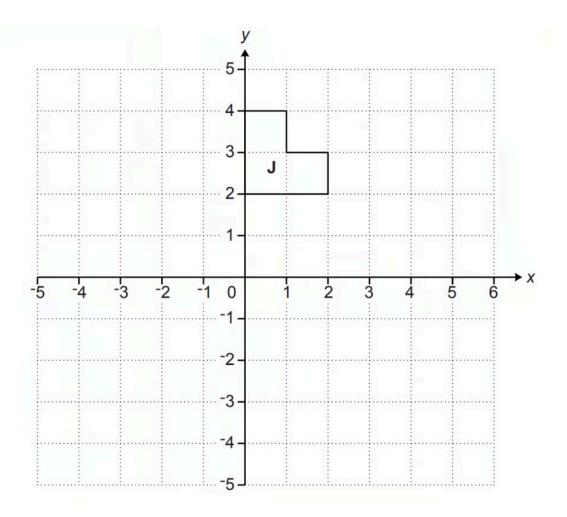


Enlarge the shaded triangle by a scale factor $1\frac{1}{2}$, centre P.

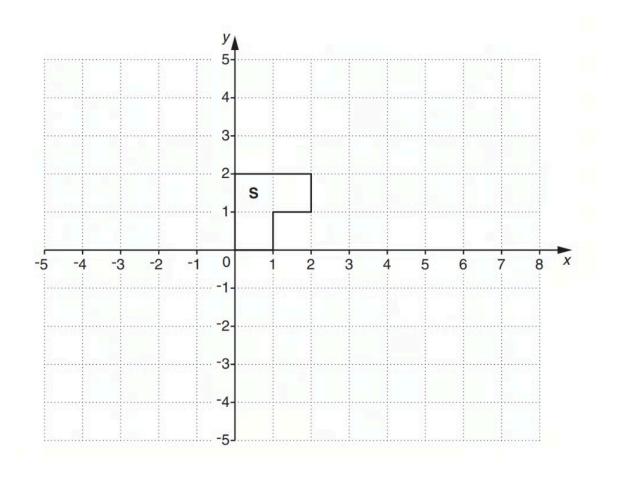


Enlarge triangle \mathbf{T} , scale factor -2, centre O.

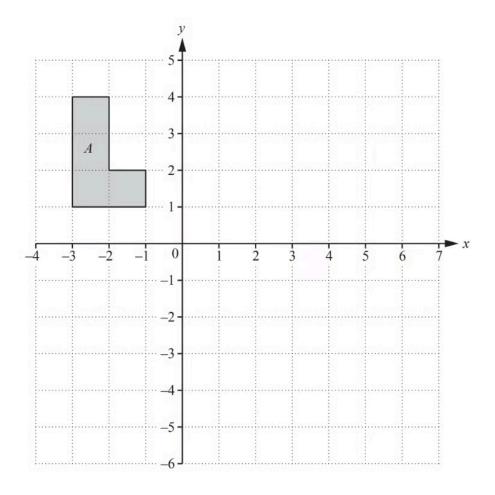
8 Enlarge shape J using scale factor -2 and centre (0, 2). Label your image K.



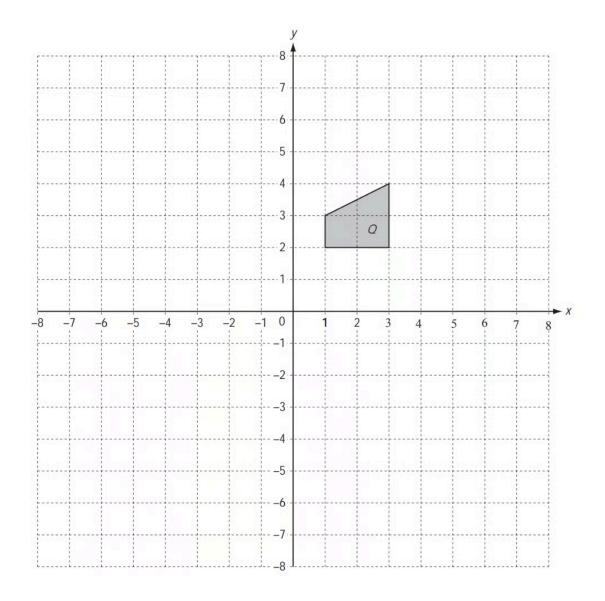
9 Shape **S** is shown on the grid.



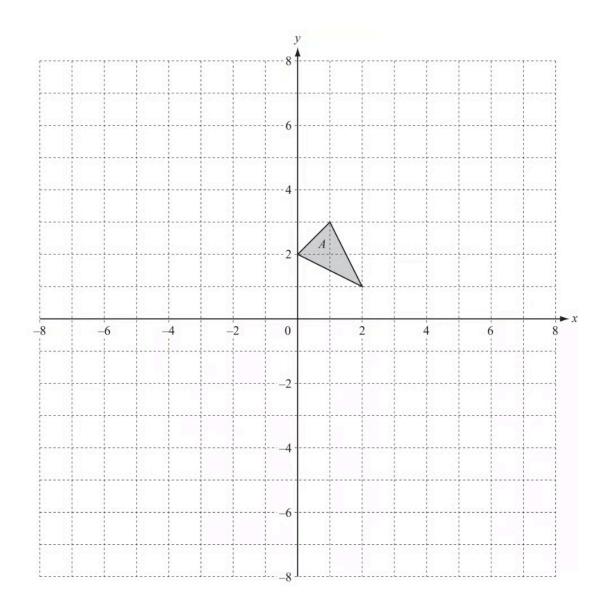
Enlarge shape **S** with scale factor −2 and centre (0, 0). Label your image **E**. (2 marks)



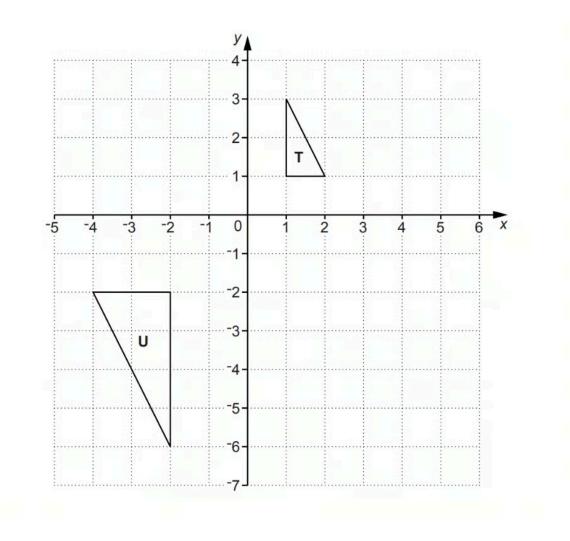
On the grid, draw the image of shape A after an enlargement with scale factor -2, centre (0, 1),



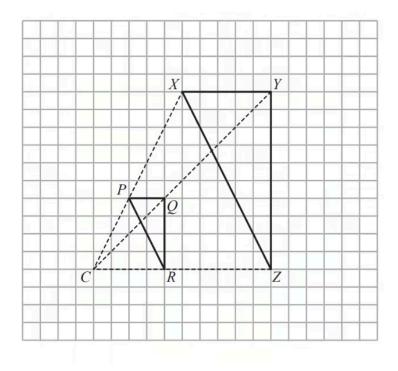
Draw the enlargement of shape Q, centre (0, 0), scale factor -2.



On the grid above, draw the enlargement of triangle A by scale factor -4, with centre (0, 1). Label the image E.



Describe fully the enlargement that maps triangle $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{T}}$ onto triangle $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{U}}.$

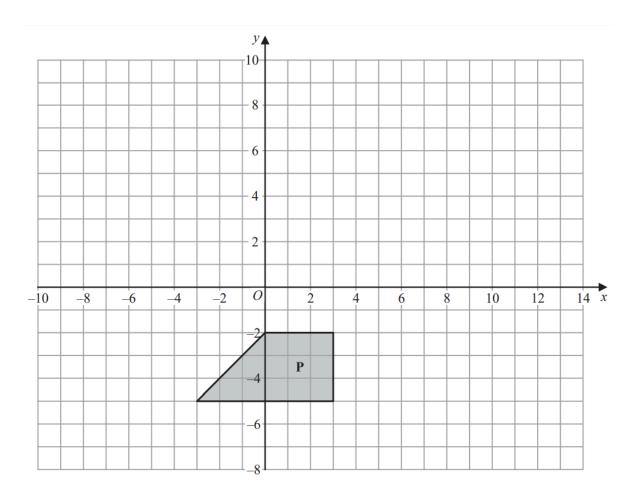


Roy is going to enlarge triangle PQR with centre C and scale factor $1\frac{1}{2}$

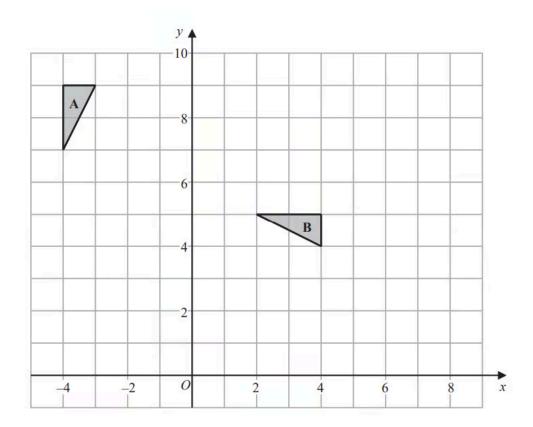
He draws triangle XYZ.

Explain why Roy's diagram is **not** correct.

15 Here is a shape $\, {f P} \,$ drawn on a grid of squares.

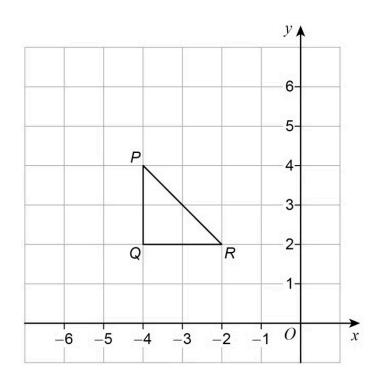


On the grid, rotate shape ${\bf P}$ 180° about the point (–3, 2) Label the new shape ${\bf Q}$. (2 marks)



Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle \boldsymbol{A} onto triangle \boldsymbol{B} .

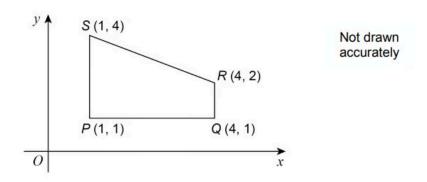
17 Triangle PQR is shown.



When PQR is reflected in a line, P and R are invariant points. Choose the equation of the line.

- **A.** y = x + 6
- **B.** y = -x
- **C.** y = 2
- **D.** x = -4

18 A sketch of a quadrilateral PQRS is shown.



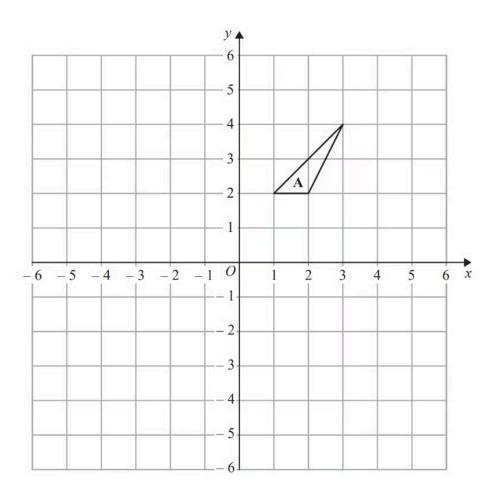
PQRS is reflected in the line y = x

Choose the vertex that is invariant.

- **A.** *P*
- **B.** Q
- **C.** *R*
- **D.** S

Very Hard Questions

1

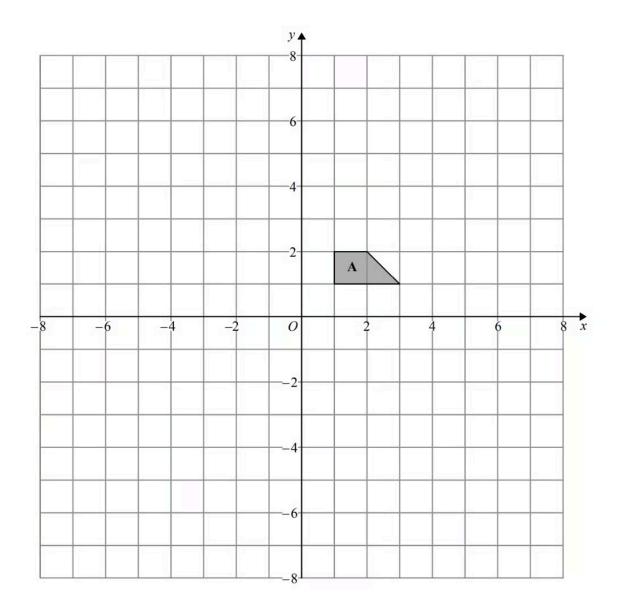


Triangle **A** is rotated 90° clockwise about the point (0, 1) to give triangle **B**.

Triangle **B** is translated by the vector
$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 to give triangle **C**.

Describe fully the single transformation that maps triangle **A** onto triangle **C**.

2 (a)

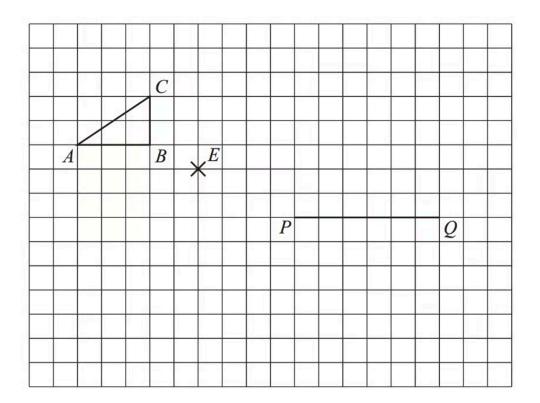


Enlarge shape **A** by scale factor −2, centre (0, 0) Label your image **B**.

(2 marks)

(b) Describe fully the single transformation that will map shape **B** onto shape **A**.

3 (a) The triangle ABC is to be enlarged, using E as the centre, to give the triangle PQR. The line PQ is the image of the line BA.

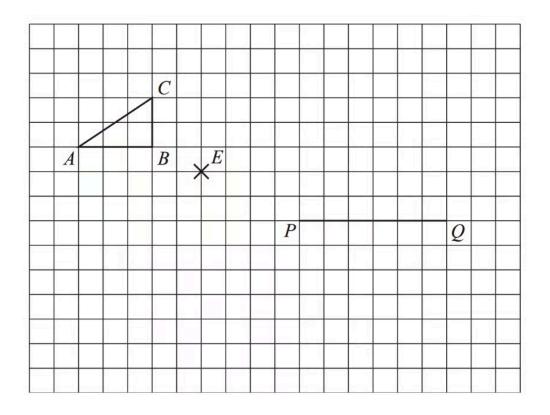


Write down the scale factor of the enlargement.

(1 mark)

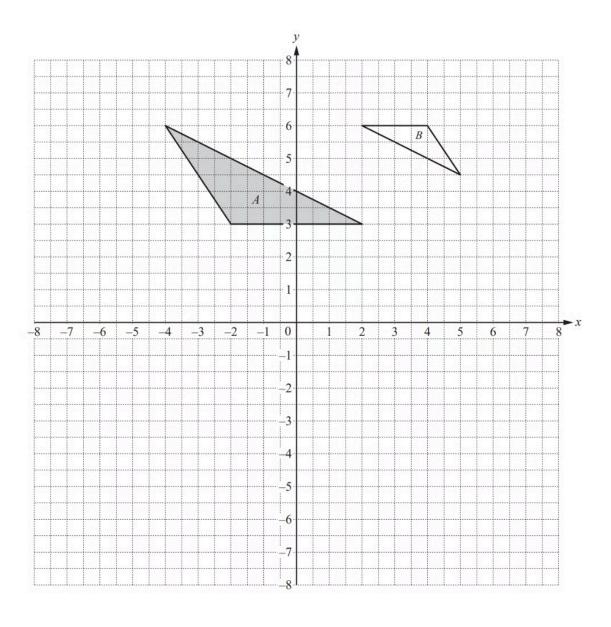
(b) The triangle ABC is to be enlarged, using E as the centre, to give the triangle PQR. The

line PQ is the image of the line BA .

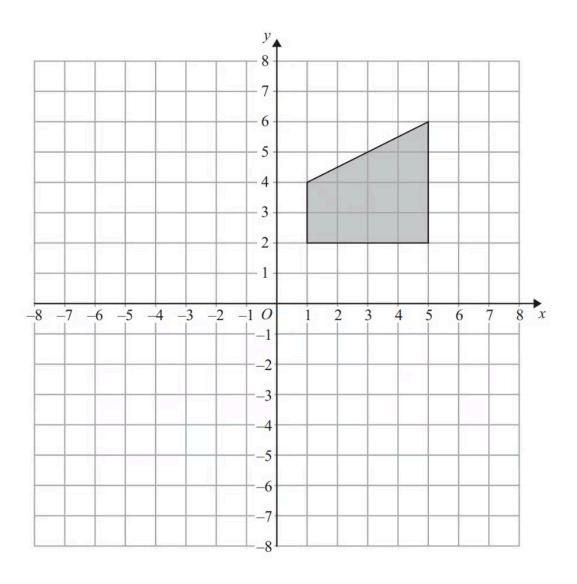


Complete the triangle PQR.

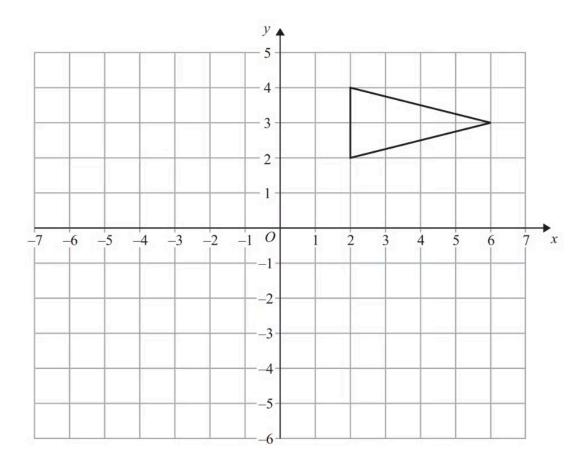




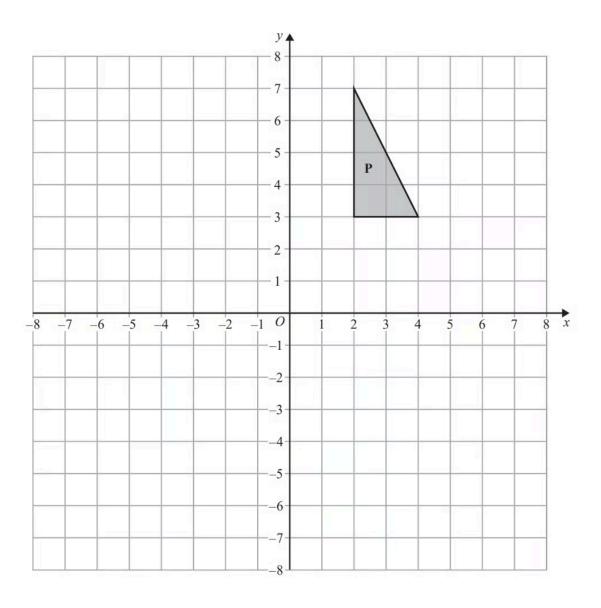
Describe fully the **single** transformation that maps triangle *A* onto triangle *B*.



Enlarge the shaded shape by scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$ with centre (-1, -2).

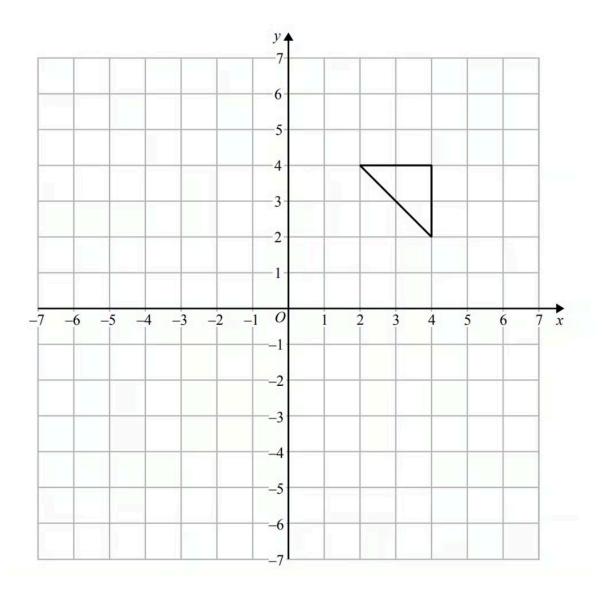


On the grid, enlarge the triangle by scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$, centre (0, -2).

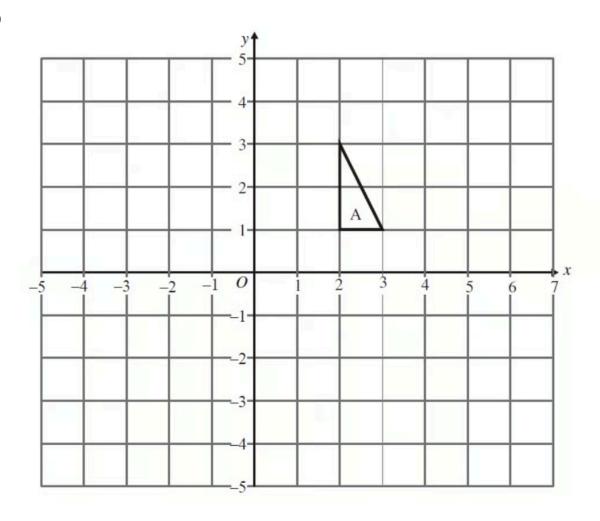


Enlarge shape **P** by scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$ with centre of enlargement (0, 0).

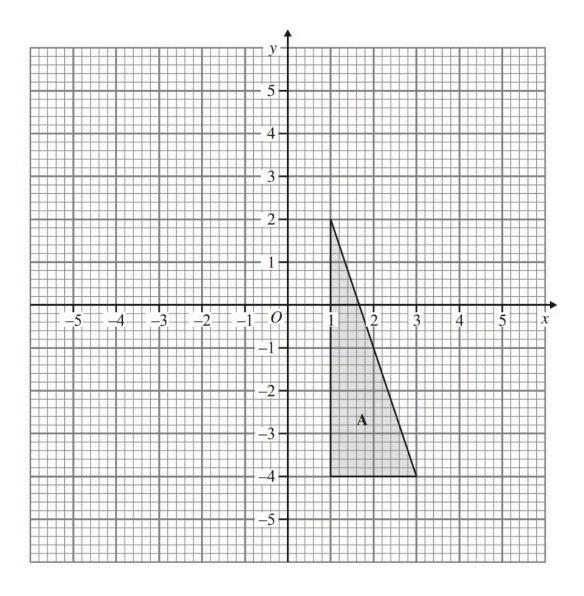
Label your image **Q**.



On the grid, enlarge the triangle by scale factor $-1\frac{1}{2}$, centre (0, 2). (2 marks)

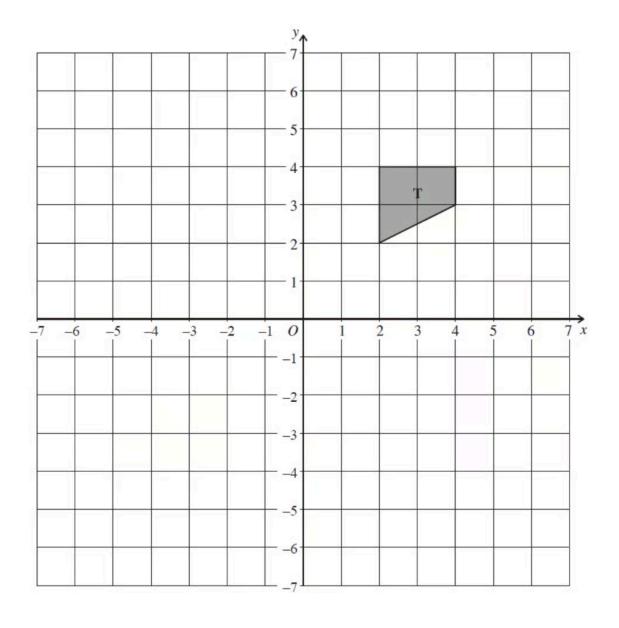


Enlarge triangle **A** by scale factor $-1\frac{1}{2}$, centre O.

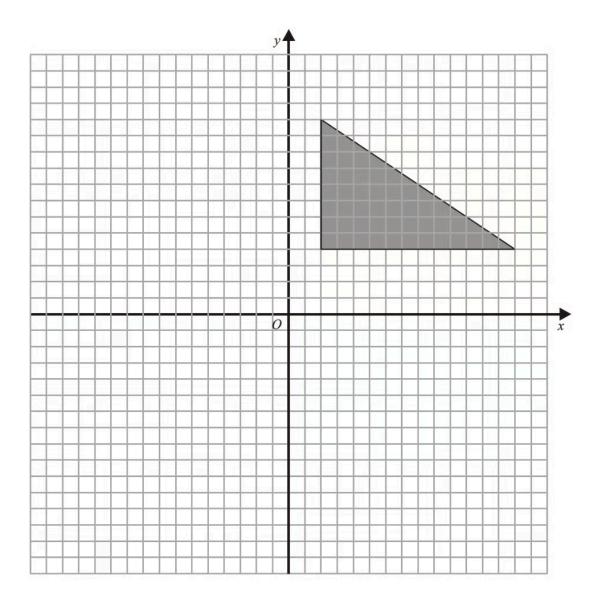


Enlarge triangle **A** by scale factor $-\frac{1}{2}$, centre (-1, -2).

Label your triangle **B**.



Enlarge shape ${\bf T}$ with scale factor -1.5, centre (0, 2).



Enlarge the triangle by a scale factor of $-\frac{1}{2}$, centre O.