CREATING CREATURES OF FANTASY AND IMAGINATION

What creatures are created by imagination? Unicorns, sphinxes, fauns, mermaids, dragons, and griffins are all creatures springing from human imagination. They appear in art everywhere and at all times. Many of these imaginary or mythical creatures come from mythological stories, fairy tales and legends.

How to create imaginary creatures?

What is an imaginary creature called? hypothetical creature. a creature that has not been observed but is hypothesized to exist. mythical being. an imaginary being of myth or fable.

What is an imaginative creature? hypothetical creature - a creature that has not been observed but is hypothesized to exist. mythical being - an imaginary being of myth or fable.

Can I make my own mythological creatures? The best way to create a fantasy creature is to combine traits from plants, animals, and humans. You can build on mythological creatures that have been around for centuries, or you can come up with something completely unique by letting your plot inform what you need from your creature character.

Is it possible to create a new creature? Genetic engineering is able to create whole organisms that are not natural to the planet, and whose specific genetic make-up is as much a result of human manipulation as it is natural selection. (For further information on the basics of genetic engineering, see Detailed Discussion).

How to create an imaginary animal?

What is created from imagination? Fiction is a literature created from the imagination . it is not presented as fact ,though it may be based - Brainly.ph.

What animal represents imagination? It is often associated with dreams, representing the realm of imagination and fantasy. The unicorn also embodies virtues such as integrity, healing, and freedom. Its unique and mythical nature has captivated people's imaginations, making it a powerful symbol in various contexts.

What does imagination produce? Imagination is the process of developing theories and ideas based on the functioning of the mind through a creative division. Drawing from actual perceptions, imagination employs intricate conditional processes that engage both semantic and episodic memory to generate new or refined ideas.

What animals have imagination? Decades of intensive studies have revealed that chimpanzees and other species can pretend. But they might not be able to fully tell reality from fantasy. An eight-year-old juvenile chimpanzee named Kakama trudged along a path among the forest trees, following his pregnant mother.

What is a similarity transformation that maps the preimage to the image? Similarity transformation As a dilation enlarges or reduces a shape, the image and pre-image's corresponding angles will be congruent, and the corresponding sides will be proportional.

What is a similarity transformation that maps? A similarity transformation is a dilation or a composition of rigid motions and dilations. Two geometric figures are similar figures if and only if there is a similarity transformation that maps one of the figures onto the other. Similar figures have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.

How do you determine if two figures are similar by using transformations explain your reasoning? Two shapes are similar if we can change one shape into the other using rigid transformations (like moving or rotating) and dilations (making it bigger or smaller). Other kinds of transformations can change the angles or the ratios of lengths in a figure.

What is a similarity transformation of a triangle? Similarity Transformation: A similarity transformation takes one triangle and creates a similar triangle. Similar triangles have congruent angles, and the ratios of corresponding sides are constant. Dilation: A dilation is a similarity transformation in which a triangle is expanded or contracted by a scale factor.

What are three transformations where the preimage and the image have the same size and shape? Three of the four transformations preserve the size and shape of the pre-image: translations, rotations, and reflections.

What is similarity image transformation? Similarity Transformation Similarity transformations can include rotation, isotropic scaling, and translation, but not reflection. Shapes and angles are preserved. Parallel lines remain parallel and straight lines remain straight.

What is the formula for similarity transformation? 1 Similarity transformation. A similarity transformation is B = M ? 1 A M Where B , A , M are square matrices.

What are the different types of similarity transformations?

What are examples of similarities? Both squares and rectangles have four sides, that is a similarity between them. Just because two things share similarities doesn't mean they are the same. a close parallel of a feeling, idea, style, etc.

How can you use similarity transformations to demonstrate that two figures are similar? Similarity transformations include reflections, translations, rotations, and dilations. Two plane figures are similar if and only if one figure can be mapped to the other through one or more similarity transformations. A grid shows a map of the city park.

What transformation results in similar figures? Definition: We call two figures similar if there is a sequence of transformations (translation, reflection, rotation, dilation) that maps one figure to the other. Figures that are dilations of each other are similar, no matter where they are located in the plane, or whether they have been rotated or reflected.

How to determine if two figures are congruent by using transformations? If we can map one figure onto another using rigid transformations, they are congruent. They are still congruent if we need to use more than one transformation to map it. They aren't if we use a transformation that changes the size of the shape.

What is the symbol for similarity transformation? The multiplication A ? PAP? 1 of a matrix A by invertible matrix P is called a similarity transformation.

What is the similarity transformation technique? Similarity transformations are the transformations by which an n-independent variable partial differential system can be converted to a system with n ? 1 indepen- dent variables. The situation is best when n = 2, since one deals with an ordinary differential equation instead of a partial differential equation.

What are the 3 types of triangle similarity? These three theorems, known as Angle-Angle (AA), Side-Angle-Side (SAS), and Side-Side-Side (SSS), are foolproof methods for determining similarity in triangles.

What is a resulting figure after a transformation called? A transformation is a change in the position, size, or shape of a figure. The original figure is called the preimage. The resulting figure is called the image.

What is the figure before a transformation called? The original figure before a transformation is called the preimage and the resulting figure after a transformation is called the image.

What is the figure after a transformation has occurred? The image is the figure after the transformation and on a graph it is labeled with an apostrophe and called prime. There are four types of transformations; rotations, reflections, translations, and dilations. A rotation is a turn around a center point.

What is the similarity transformation rule? Two figures are called similar if they are the same shape but have different sizes. A similarity transformation is a rigid motion together with a rescaling. In other words, a similarity transformation may alter both position and size, but preserves shape.

What is similarity transformation notes? A similarity transformation is a transformation in which the image has the same shape as the preimage. Specifically, the similarity transformations are the isometric transformations (reflection, rotation, translation) and dilation as well. The Venn diagram below displays how all these are related to each other.

What is the scale factor of the similarity transformation? Similarity transformations are denoted with T. Scale Factor of a Similarity Transformation: the product of the scale factors of the dilations in the composition. If there are no dilations in the composition, the scale factor is defined to be 1.

How do you identify similarity transformations? Two polygons are similar if the corresponding angles are congruent and the corresponding sides are proportional. If the corresponding angles in two polygons are congruent and the corresponding sides are proportional, then the polygons are similar.

What is the sequence of similarity transformations? Similar Figures: Given two figures, if the corresponding angles are congruent and the sides are proportional, then the figures are said to be similar. Transformation: A figure can be transformed into a similar figure by performing a sequence of transformations such as reflection, translation, rotation, or dilation.

What is the general form of similarity transformation? Similar matrices represent the same linear map under two (possibly) different bases, with P being the change of basis matrix. A transformation A ? P?1AP is called a similarity transformation or conjugation of the matrix A.

What are 4 kinds of transformations? There are four common types of transformations - translation, rotation, reflection, and dilation.

What makes a transformation a similarity transformation? A transformation is a similarity transformation when one figure can be tansformed to another figure by a series of rigid motions and dilation. The preimage and the image resulting from a similarity transformation have corresponding angles that are congruent and ratios of corresponding side lengths that are equal.

Which of the following are similarity transformations? A dilation is a similarity transformation. A dilation changes the size of a figure, without changing the shape of it. Commonly, a series of one or more rigid transformations followed by a dilation is called a similarity transformation to describe the entire series.

Which transformation maps the pre-image to the image? Which transformation maps the pre-image to the image? The transformation is a dilation.

What transformation produces an image that is similar to the pre-image? The correct sequence of transformations that will result in an image that is similar to its pre-image is a reflection followed by a translation. When a figure is reflected, it is flipped across a line of symmetry. This does not change the size or shape of the figure.

What is an operation that maps a preimage onto an image called? The operation that maps (or moves) the preimage onto the image is called a transformation.

What is the translation that maps each preimage to its image? Explanation: To describe the translation that maps each preimage to its image, we are looking at how a point is moved (translated) from its initial location (preimage) to a new location (image). Let's imagine that we are starting with a point A(x,y) and we move it to a new position B(x',y').

Which transformation turns the Preimage?

What is a new image that is formed after a transformation called? The new figure created by a transformation is called the image. The original figure is called the preimage.

What is the new figure that results from the transformation of the pre-image? In simple terms, the 'preimage' is the original figure before any transformations have been performed, whereas the 'image' is the resulting figure after the transformation takes place.

What is a transformation where the pre-image and image are congruent? A rigid transformations is a transformation which always produces an image that is

exactly same shape and the size as the pre- image. There are four kinds of rigid transformations: 1) translation 2) reflection 3) rotation 4) glide reflection. They all create congruent images.

What is the original image in a transformation referred to as? A transformation is an operation that changes some aspect of the geometric figure to produce a new figure. The new figure is called the image, and the original figure is called the pre-image.

What is the result of a transformation preimage or image? A translation is a type of transformation. Other transformations include reflections, rotations, and dilations. The result of a transformation is called the image. The original figure is called the pre-image.

What is a transformation in a plane that maps all points of a preimage the same distance and in the same direction? A translation is a rigid transformation of the plane that moves every point of a pre-image a constant distance in a specified direction. A translation (notation T a,b) is a transformation which "slides" a figure a fixed distance in a given direction.

What is the definition of line of reflection in math? A reflection is a mirror image of the shape. An image will reflect through a line, known as the line of reflection. A figure is said to reflect the other figure, and then every point in a figure is equidistant from each corresponding point in another figure.

What is client side and server side image mapping? Server side image maps pass the coordinates of the mouse click to the server-side script used to process the image map. Because they rely on mouse clicks, they are not keyboard accessible, whereas client-side image maps are keyboard accessible.

Is an operation that maps an original figure called the preimage onto a new figure called the image? The new figures is called the IMAGE. The original figures is called the PREIMAGE. The operation that MAPS, or moves the preimage onto the image is called a transformation.

What happens when you translate an image How does it change the coordinates of the figure? The figure moves its location, but doesn't change its

orientation. It also doesn't change its size or shape. When you perform translations, you slide a figure left or right, up or down. This means that, in the coordinate plane, the coordinates for the vertices of the figure will change.

What is the original figure prior to a transformation? The original figure in a transformation of a figure in a plane is called the preimage. It is the figure before the transformation, with the image being the figure after the transformation.

Selection of Textiles and Clothing: A Comprehensive Guide

Choosing the right textiles and clothing is crucial for comfort, style, and practicality. Here's a comprehensive guide that addresses common questions you should consider when making these choices.

1. What Factors Influence Textile Selection?

- **Intended Use:** Determine the purpose of the textile, such as formal wear, sportswear, or home furnishings.
- **Wearer's Needs:** Consider the wearer's mobility, skin sensitivity, and climate.
- **Environmental Impact:** Opt for textiles that are sustainable, biodegradable, or recycled.

2. How to Determine Fiber Content?

- **Natural Fibers:** Derived from plants (e.g., cotton, linen) or animals (e.g., wool, silk). Natural fibers are often breathable and comfortable.
- **Synthetic Fibers:** Man-made from chemicals (e.g., nylon, polyester). Synthetic fibers are often durable and wrinkle-resistant.
- **Blends:** Combinations of natural and synthetic fibers offer a balance of properties.

3. What are the Key Properties to Consider?

- **Strength and Durability:** Indicates the textile's ability to withstand wear and tear.

- **Moisture Management:** Determines how effectively the textile absorbs, wicks, or repels moisture.
- **Wrinkle Resistance:** Refers to the fabric's ability to maintain a smooth appearance after being crumpled.
- **Flammability:** Measures the risk of ignition and spread of fire.

4. How to Select Clothing for Different Occasions?

- **Formal Events:** Opt for fabrics like silk, satin, or lace that create a sophisticated and elegant look.
- **Casual Wear:** Choose comfortable and easy-to-care fabrics like cotton, linen, or jersey.
- **Activewear:** Select moisture-wicking, breathable fabrics like nylon, polyester, or spandex.

5. What are the Additional Considerations?

- **Care and Maintenance:** Determine the appropriate washing, drying, and ironing instructions for the textiles.
- **Budget:** Set a realistic budget to prevent overspending.
- **Personal Style:** Choose textiles and clothing that reflect your individual style and preferences.

Making informed choices about textiles and clothing requires a comprehensive understanding of the factors involved. By considering these aspects, you can ensure that you select textiles and clothing that meet your specific needs, enhance your appearance, and provide lasting satisfaction.

What is the difference between Ford 1.6 TDCi and 1.8 TDCi? The main difference between the 1.6 and 1.8 TDCI's is performance Vs fuel economy. The 1.6 TDCI's are much better on fuel but not as quick as the 1.8.

Is the Ford 1.6 TDCi a chain or belt? That 1.6 diesel Focus uses a timing belt, not a chain. The belt replacement schedule depends on the date the car was built.

What size engine is a Ford Focus 1.6 TDCi?

Where is the engine code on a 1.6 TDCi? Engine number - 1.6L Duratorq-TDCi (DV) Diesel/2.0L Duratorq-TDCi (Puma) Diesel. The engine number is stamped on the engine block, next to the oil filter and the oil cooler.

Is the Ford 2.0 TDCi a Peugeot engine? 2.0 (PSA DW10 Based) Based on the PSA DW10 engine and with a capacity of 2.0 L (1,997 cc), this engine was developed by Peugeot engineers in France on behalf of both PSA and Ford Motor Company.

What is the difference between TDi and TDCi? TDCi- Turbocharged Diesel Common Rail injection . They are the Diesel Engines that are Turbocharged and use common rail injection to aid performance and efficiency. TDi- Turbocharged Diesel injection. These are the diesel engines that use only a Turbocharger and no other technique to aid performance or efficiency.

Is Ford TDCi a good car? Despite those minor niggles, our ownership experience proved to be largely hassle-free, with no reliability or build quality issues. Overall, the Focus is an impressive all-rounder and its position as one of the best-sellers in the fleet sector is well deserved.

Are Ford TDCi engines reliable? The TDCIs have a few issues. EGR valves, injectors, fuel pumps, dual mass flywheels, turbos, any one of which is liable to fail at 100k+. If you buy with this in mind, they're not bad at all. Personally I got shot of mine at 135k because, like many others, I did not want to wait for an expensive failure.

Who makes the 1.6 TDCi engine? The 1.6tdci is the PSA group engine that's fitted in fords, volvos, Citroen, Peugeot, BMW minis. It's ok but also not ok. The oil change interval is far to long and it cokes the oil galleries.

What is the common problem with the Focus 1.6 TDCi? Still on the 1.6 TDCi engine, a difficult engine start could be an incorrect camshaft position sensor air gap, and a fluctuating and vibrating idle with power loss, white smoke and a default to limp-home mode, a faulty mass airflow sensor.

Does Ford Focus 1.6 TDCi have DPF? Here at Perkins Garages we have just re-stocked with 5 of these superb cars. The Ford Duratorq 1.6 TDci Diesel Particulate

Filter (DPF) engine is simply one of the best in the market.

Is Ford Focus 1.6 diesel a good car? The Ford Focus diesel has clearly been designed with comfort and efficiency in mind, but it's still enjoyable to drive. It's more exciting than a Vauxhall Astra, and definitely on a par with the Volkswagen Golf thanks to its sharp steering, an agile chassis and strong grip.

Where is the engine number on a Ford TDCI? The engine number is stamped on the engine block next to the oil filter and the oil cooler.

How do I find my Ford engine code? This code is usually on the side of the engine, but you might not be able to see it when the engine is in a car with older models. Use a light to scan both sides of the engine to find it.

Where is the engine code on a 1.6 TDI? Right in between and above the 3&4 injectors is a plate that should have MF, ME, CK, JP, etc whatever you engine code is cast into the block. It is right below the head gasket.

Which Ford diesel engine is the best? The most reliable Ford diesel engines are the 7.3L Power Stroke V8 and the 6.7L Power Stroke V8. The 7.3L is most reliable in longevity, often reaching 300,000 to 500,000 miles with proper maintenance. The 6.7L is most reliable at higher towing capacity, with an upper gooseneck limit of 40,000 lb.

Who makes the Ford 1.5 TDCi engine? DLD-415. The Duratorq DLD-415 (or DV5) is a 1.5 L (1499 cc) straight-4 turbo-diesel developed by Ford and PSA Group. Output is 75 PS (55 kW; 74 hp) to 130 PS (96 kW; 128 hp) at 3500 rpm to 3750 rpm and 230 N?m (170 lb?ft) to 300 N?m (221 lb?ft) at 1750 rpm.

What does TDCi mean Ford? TDCi: Turbo Diesel Common Rail injection.

Which is better CRDI or TDI? CRDi - Common rail direct injection. TDi uses turbocharging from exhaust & CRDi itself has high pressure pump so it do not necessarily requires turbocharger to boost engine's efficiency & power. CRDi technology is comparatively better for small capacity engines.

How does TDCi engine work? A diesel engine operates through compression ignition, where air is compressed in the combustion chamber to a high temperature

and diesel fuel is then injected. The fuel combusts due to this high temperature, creating a force that pushes the piston and powers the engine.

Is TDI better than TSI? In general, just feels easier to get the performance out of the TDI. TSI - when idling, nice and quiet, no vibration in the vehicle. When revved hard, gets very noisy compared to the TDI. TDI - when idling a little vibration can be felt but is really quiet for a diesel inside the cabin.

Is a 1.5 TDCi engine good? Ford Fiesta 1.5 TDCi is an excellent car that has solid ride and handling balance, an extremely torquey diesel engine that is high on fuel efficiency and reliability. You should go for it If it fits your requirements well.

Is the Ford 2.0 TDCi a good engine? Working in tandem with torque vectoring, the system gives great traction. Our 161bhp 2.0 TDCi had 340Nm of torque, and although the French roads we drove on were greasy, wheelspin or torque steer weren't an issue. The Focus just gripped and fired its way out of every bend without drama. The engine is a gem.

How long will a Ford diesel engine last? That said, while most gas engines are intended to last at least 200,000 miles on average, a diesel truck that is well-maintained can potentially last 350,000 to 500,000 miles. Those used mainly for highway driving and carrying minimal loads will typically get closer to the top-end of the range.

What was Ford's most reliable engine?

Is the 1.4 TDCi a good engine? It wasnt a smooth running engine per se but it never let me down on the highway or during climbs. Great torque on the low/mid end, however high revs it starts to lose its punch which is sort of expected on a diesel of this kind. I was doing about 4,5L/100km combined, with the occasional spirited driving.

Who builds Ford diesel engines? From 1994, the Power Stroke engine family existed as a re-branding of engines produced by Navistar International, sharing engines with its medium-duty truck lines. Since the 2011 introduction of the 6.7 L Power Stroke V8, Ford has designed and produced its own diesel engines.

Does Ford 1.8 TDCi have DPF? None of the Ford 1.8 TDCi engines have a DPF.

What is the fuel consumption of the Ford Focus 1.8 TDCi?

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What is the difference between 1.5 TDCi and 2.0 TDCi Ford Mondeo? According to the figures, the most efficient model in the Mondeo range is the 1.5 TDCi Econetic with 78.5mpg. The most popular model, the 148bhp 2.0 TDCi, achieves 67.3mpg, or 58.9mpg if equipped as an automatic or with all-wheel drive. More powerful versions, such as the 207bhp variant, do 56.5mpg.

Can you run a diesel without a DPF? Yes, it is illegal. Owners face fines if caught (up to £1,000 for cars and £2,500 for vans) and removing a DPF can also invalidate your car insurance policy.

Does TDCi mean Turbo? On older Ford diesel engines, you'll likely notice the acronym 'TDCi' – what does this stand for? TDCi stands for 'Turbo Diesel Common-rail Injection'

How do I know if my diesel has a DPF? Does my car have a DPF? If it was built after 2009 then it will do. All diesel cars since September 2009 have to be fitted with a DPF in the exhaust to stop this soot passing into the atmosphere. It's part of the Euro 5 standard for diesels but be aware that some cars built before this date also come with DPFs.

What are the common faults in the Ford Focus Mk2 1.8 TDCi? What common problems does the Mk2 Focus have? Many versions of the Mk2 Focus have been known to suffer from a brake warning light that illuminates in error, and the odd fuel leak.

Is Ford Focus TDCi a good car? It packs a huge amount of technology – the most we've ever seen on a mainstream hatchback – into a classy and spacious package. It's hard to say what's more impressive: the quality of the cabin, the smoothness of the diesel engine or the mature, but still fun, driving experience.

How long will a Ford Focus diesel last? What is Ford Focus lifespan? The estimated lifespan of a Ford Focus is 173,000mi, before reaching the life expectancy upper limit.

Is a 1.6 TDCi a good engine? The 1.6tdci is the PSA group engine that's fitted in fords, volvos, Citroen, Peugeot, BMW minis. It's ok but also not ok. The oil change interval is far to long and it cokes the oil galleries. The turbos fail left right and centre there is a modified oil feed and drain to the turbo to alleviate this.

Can I clean a DPF myself? You have two options to fix your car: Clean the filter yourself using a DPF cleaning solution (The cheapest method and may work for your vehicle depending on the extent of the sediment/blockage). Use a DPF filter cleaning service – more reliable but more costly. Use a reputable garage for repairs.

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What is the best Ford Mondeo diesel engine? Diesel engines If you plan to buy a Mondeo diesel, the 148bhp model is slower with a 0-62mph time of 9.7 seconds, but is more economical than the hybrid model over long distances. We'd recommend the 148bhp 2.0-litre diesel over the Mondeo Hybrid, which can't match the low running costs of the basic diesel.

> *lesson practice a similarity transformations answers*, *selection of textiles and clothing*, *ford 1 6 tdci engine diagram*

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