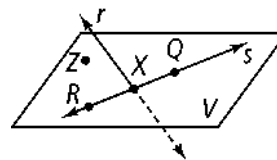## 1-2 Practice

Points, Lines, and Planes

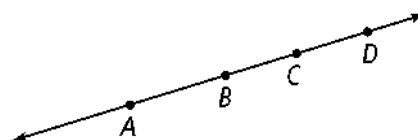Form K

Use the figure at the right for Exercises 1–4. Note that line *r* pierces the plane at *X*. It is not coplanar with *V*.

1. What are two other ways to name $\overleftrightarrow{QX}$?

   To start, remember you can name a line by any

   _?_ point(s) on the line or by _?_ lowercase letter(s).

   Two other ways to name $\overleftrightarrow{QX}$ are line _?_ and _?_ .

2. What are two other ways to name plane *V?*

3. Name three collinear points.

4. Name four coplanar points.

Use the figure at the right for Exercises 5–7.

5. Name six segments in the figure. To start, remember that a segment is part of a line that consists of _?_ endpoints.

   Six segments are *AB, BC,* _?_ , _?_ , _?_ , and _?_ .

6. Name the rays in the figure.

7. **a.** Name the pairs of opposite rays with endpoint *C.*

   b. Name another pair of opposite rays.

For Exercises 8–12, determine whether each statement is *always, sometimes,* or *never* true.

8. Plane *ABC* and plane *DEF* are the same plane.

9. $\overleftrightarrow{DE}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{DF}$ are the same line.

10. Plane *XYZ* does not contain point *Z*.

11. All the points of a line are coplanar.

12. Two rays that share an endpoint form a line.
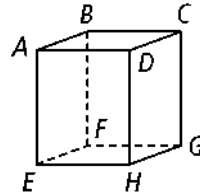
1-2 **Practice** (continued)   *Form K*

Points, Lines, and Planes

Use the figure at the right for Exercises 13–21.

Name the intersection of each pair of planes. To start, identify the points that both planes contain.

13. planes *DCG* and *EFG*

14. planes *EFG* and *ADH*

15. planes *BCG* and *ABF*

Name two planes that intersect in the given line. To start, identify the planes that contain the given line.

16. $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ **17.** $\overleftrightarrow{DH}$ **18.** $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$

Copy the figure. Shade the plane that contains the given points.

19. *A, B, C*   **20.** *C, D, H*   **21.** *E, H, B*