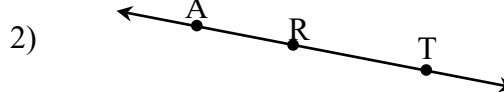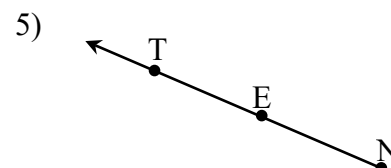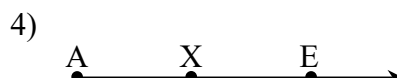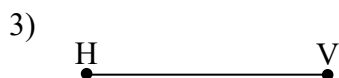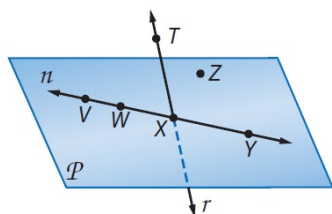# 1.1 – Points, Lines, and Planes – Part 1

Name each line two different ways.

1)

2)

Name each line segment or ray two different ways.

3)

4)

5)

Use the figure for #6-11 to name each of the following.

6)   As many lines as possible containing point W.
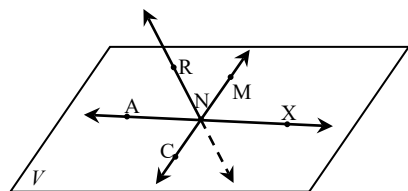
7)   Two alternate names for Plane *P*.

8)   One name for a plane containing Point Z.

9)   As many lines as possible containing point T.

10)   Alternate names for $\overrightarrow{YX}$

11)   The intersection between Line *r* and Plane *P*.

Use the figure for #12-17 to name each of the following.

12)   Name two segments shown in the figure.

13)   What is the intersection of $\overleftrightarrow{CM}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{RN}$

14)   What are two other ways to name plane *V*?

15)   Name two rays shown in the figure.

16)   Name the pair of opposite rays with endpoint *N*.

17)   How many distinct lines are shown in the drawing?

For Exercises 14–19, without given a diagram of a figure, determine whether each statement is *always (A)*, *sometimes(S)*, or *never (N)* true.

18) $\overrightarrow{GH}$ and $\overrightarrow{HG}$ are the same ray. _____

19) $\overrightarrow{JI}$ and $\overrightarrow{JL}$ are opposite rays. _____

20) A plane contains only three points. _____

21) If $\overrightarrow{EG}$ lies in plane X, point G lies in plane X. _____

22) Reasoning: Is it possible for one ray to be shorter in length than another? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____