

Identify each figure as parallel, perpendicular, or neither. Include the type of slope each would have



Fill in the blanks:

16. Through any two points there exists exactly one ______.

17. A line contains at least _____ points.

18. If two lines intersect, then their intersection is exactly _____ point(s).

19. Through any ______ noncollinear points there exists exactly one plane.

20. A circle is created by connecting all the points ______ from the center.

21. On a circle, the distance from the center to ANY point on the "ring" is called the

Refer to the figure below for questions # 22 -31:

True or False:

- 22. Points Q, P, and L are on the same plane, even though it is not shown.
- 23. Points K, L, and Q are on the same line.
- 24. The intersection of \overrightarrow{QP} and Plane R is point J.
- 25. Let J be the center of a circle with a radius of JL. This circle intersects both planes.
- 26. Points Q, J, and N form an angle named \angle JLQ.
- 27. Line LN lies in Plane R.
- 28. Point *M* is on the edge of *Plane R*.

Answer these questions:

- 29. The answer to #22 is TRUE. Why? _____
- 30. The answer to #28 is FALSE. Why? _____
- 31. The answer to # 26 is FALSE. Why and what is the correct name of the angle formed?

True or False

- 32. Two points determine two lines.
- 33. Two planes always intersect in a line.
- 34. If two distinct lines intersect, they always intersect at a point.
- 35. Three points determine a plane.

