Name: _____

Geometry // Mr. Falci

1) Lines k_1 and k_2 intersect at point *E*. Line *m* is perpendicular to lines k_1 and k_2 at point *E*.

Which statement is always true?

- (1) Lines k_1 and k_2 are perpendicular.
- (2) Line *m* is parallel to the plane determined by lines k_1 and k_2 .
- (3) Line *m* is perpendicular to the plane determined by lines k_1 and k_2 .
- (4) Line *m* is coplanar with lines k_1 and k_2 .
- 2) Point *P* is on line *m*. What is the total number of planes that are perpendicular to line *m* and pass through point *P*?
 - (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 0 (4) infinite
- 3) Through a given point, *P*, on a plane, how many lines can be drawn that are perpendicular to that plane?
 - (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) more than 2 (4) none
- 4) If two different lines are perpendicular to the same plane, they are
 - (1) collinear (2) coplanar (3) congruent (4) consecutive

Date: _____

5) In the diagram below, line k is perpendicular to plane P at point T.



Which statement is true?

- (1) Any point in plane *P* also will be on line *k*.
- (2) Only one line in plane P will intersect line k.
- (3) All planes that intersect plane *P* will pass through *T*.
- (4) Any plane containing line *k* is perpendicular to plane *P*.
- 6) In three-dimensional space, two planes are parallel and a third plane intersects both of the parallel planes. The intersection of the planes is a
 - (1) plane (3) pair of parallel lines
 - (2) point

- (4) pair of intersecting lines
- 7) Line *k* is drawn so that it is perpendicular to two distinct planes, *P* and *R*. What must be true about planes *P* and *R*?
 - (1) Planes *P* and *R* are skew.
 - (2) Planes P and R are parallel.
 - (3) Planes *P* and *R* are perpendicular.
 - (4) Plane *P* intersects plane *R* but is not perpendicular to plane *R*.