Name _____ Date _____

Points, Lines, Planes, Line Segments, and Rays

Fill in the blanks below with these terms.

point	intersecting lines	line	line segment	
plane	perpendicular lines	ray	parallel lines	skewed lines

a. Two lines that meet are called _____.

b. Two lines that intersect and form a right angle are called _____.

c. A _____ is part of a line with one endpoint but goes on forever in the other direction.

d. The symbol for a _____ is a dot.

e. A _____ is any flat surface that continues in all directions.

f. In geometry, a _____ extends endlessly in both directions.

g. A _____ is part of a line with two endpoints.

h. Lines that are not in the same plane and do not intersect are called _____.

i. _____ are two lines in the same plane yet never intersect.

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

1-2 Study Guide

Student Edition
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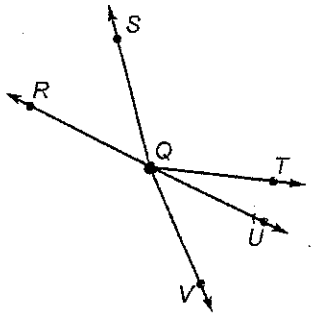
Points, Lines, and Planes

Term	Description	Names
point	• has no size	point P
line	• is an infinite number of points	line m or line AB or $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$
ray	• starts with a point called an **endpoint**	ray CD or $\overrightarrow{CD}$
line segment	• is part of a line with two endpoints	line segment EF or $\overline{EF}$
plane	• is a flat surface that extends without end; has no depth.	plane G or plane GHI

Use the figure at the right to name examples of each term.



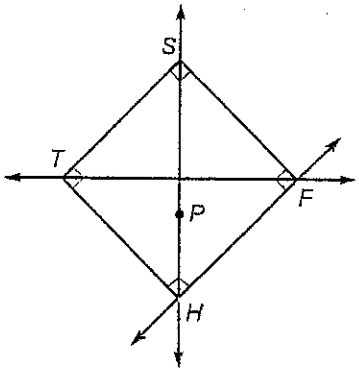
1. ray

2. point

3. line

4. line segment

The diagram at the right represents a baseball field. Name the segment or ray described in Exercises 5–9.



5. The player on third base throws the ball and the player on first base catches it.

6. The batter hits the ball over the head of the player on first base.

7. The player on first base throws the ball home, but the catcher misses it.

8. The batter hits the ball and it is caught at second base.

9. Are third base, first base, and the pitcher's mound collinear?