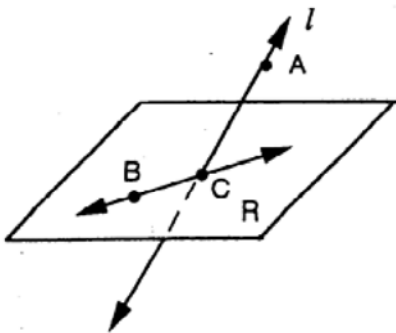
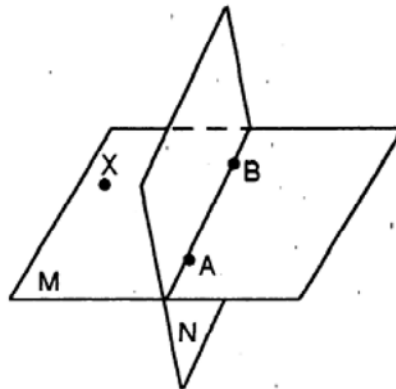


The following are examples of diagrams involving points, lines, and planes and language commonly used to describe their relationship.



Point B is on plane M  
 Point A is on line  $l$   
 $\leftrightarrow$   
 $\leftrightarrow$  AC intersects plane R at point C  
 Plane R contains line  $\leftrightarrow$  BC  
 Line  $\leftrightarrow$  BC lies on plane R  
 Line  $\leftrightarrow$  AC and line  $\leftrightarrow$  BC intersect at point C  
 Line  $l$  passes through point A  
 Plane R does not contain line  $l$



The intersection of plane M and plane N is line  $\leftrightarrow$  AB  
 Point X lies on plane M  
 Point X does not lie on plane N

Fill in the correct word: point, line, or plane.

1. A line contains at least **two** \_\_\_\_\_; a plane contains at least **three** \_\_\_\_\_ not all in one line; space contains at least four points not all in one plane.
2. Through any two points there is exactly one \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Through any three points there is at least one \_\_\_\_\_, and through any three points, not all in one line, there is exactly one \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If two points are in a plane, then the \_\_\_\_\_ that contains the points is in that plane.
5. If two planes intersect, then their intersection is a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If two lines intersect, then they intersect in exactly one \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If there is a line and a point not in the line, then exactly one \_\_\_\_\_ contains them.
8. If two lines intersect, then exactly one \_\_\_\_\_ contains them.