**LESSON 1.1**
Practice B
For use with pages 2–8

Use the diagram to decide whether the given statement is *true* or *false*.

1. Points *H*, *I*, and *G* are collinear.

2. Points *H*, *I*, and *J* are coplanar.

3. $\overrightarrow{EG}$ and $\overrightarrow{FG}$ are opposite rays.

4. All points on $\overrightarrow{GI}$ and $\overrightarrow{GF}$ are coplanar.

5. The intersection of $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$ and plane *JKH* is $\overleftrightarrow{HI}$.

6. The intersection of $\overleftrightarrow{EF}$, $\overleftrightarrow{HI}$, and $\overleftrightarrow{JG}$ is point *G*.

7. The intersection of plane *EGH* and plane *JGI* is point *G*.

8. The intersection of plane *EFI* and plane *JKG* is $\overleftrightarrow{HG}$.
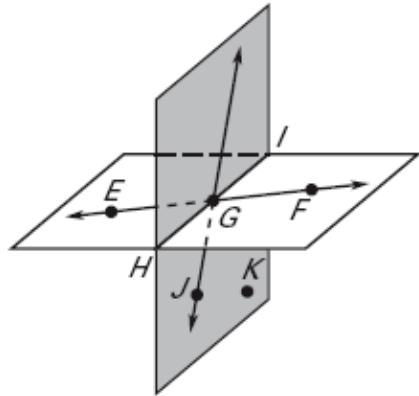
Sketch the figure described.

9. Two rays that do not intersect

10. Three planes that intersect in one line
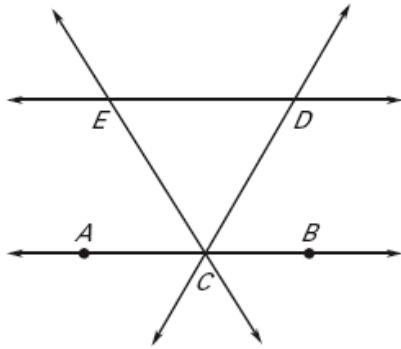
11. Three lines that intersect in three points

12. A ray that intersects a plane in one point

In Exercises 13–15, use the diagram.
13. Name 12 different rays.
14. Name 2 pairs of opposite rays.
15. Name 3 lines that intersect at point C.

16. Draw four noncollinear points A, B, C, and D. Then sketch $\overline{AB}$, $\overrightarrow{BC}$, and $\overleftrightarrow{AD}$.
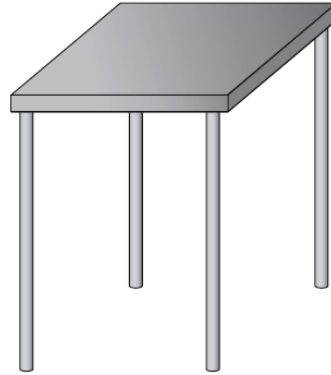
17. Sketch plane M intersecting plane N. Then sketch plane O so that it intersects plane N, but not plane M.

18. **Counter Stools** Two different types of stools are shown below.
   a. One stool rocks slightly from side to side on your kitchen floor. Which of the two stools could this possibly be? *Explain* why this might occur.
   b. Suppose that each stool is placed on a flat surface that is slightly sloped. Do you expect either of the stools to rock from side to side? *Explain* why or why not.

Three-legged stool   Four-legged stool