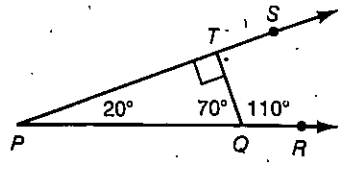# Practice 3
Definitions and Postulates

Refer to the diagram and name each of the following.

1. An angle adjacent to $\angle PQT$ $\angle TQR$

2. The ray opposite to $\overrightarrow{TS}$ $\overrightarrow{TP}$

3. An obtuse angle $\angle TQR$

4. The sides of $\angle TQR$ $\overrightarrow{QT}$ and $\overrightarrow{QR}$

5. Two right angles $\angle PTQ$ and $\angle QTS$

6. A point on $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ that is not on $\overline{PQ}$ R

7. The vertex of the 20° angle P

8. The point between P and R Q

Exs. 1–8

Classify each statement as true or false.

9. Through any two points there is exactly one line.   T

10. Through any three points there is exactly one line.   F

11. Through any three points there is exactly one plane.   F

12. Two lines intersect in exactly one point.   T

13. Two planes intersect in exactly one point.   F

14. Two planes intersect in a line.   T

15. A line and a plane can intersect in a point.   T

Complete each statement with the word *always*, *sometimes*, or *never*.

16. Adjacent angles are   sometimes   congruent.

17. If points A and B are in plane R and point C is on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$, then C is   always   in R.

18. Two intersecting lines   always   lie in exactly one plane.

19. A line and a point not on the line   never   lie in more than one plane.

20. A line   always   contains at least two points.