Example:

a. Name all planes that are parallel to plane $ABD$.
   - $EHG$ (same)

b. Name all segments that are parallel to $CG$.
   - $EF$, $DH$, and $AE$

c. Name all segments that are skew to $EH$.
   - $EF$, $CG$, $BD$, $CD$, and $AB$

Exercises

For Exercises 1–3, refer to the figure at the right.

1. Name all planes that intersect plane $OPT$.
   - $MNO$, $NUT$, $RST$, $MRS$, $MST$

2. Name all segments that are parallel to $NU$.
   - $OT$, $PS$, $MR$

3. Name all segments that intersect $MP$.
   - $NM$, $OP$, $PS$, $MR$, $MS$, $NP$, $OW$, $TM$
For Exercises 4–7, refer to the figure at the right.

4. Name all segments parallel to $QX$.
   \[ \overline{NE}, \overline{MH}, \overline{TD}, \overline{SG}, \overline{RA} \]

5. Name all planes that intersect plane $MHE$.
   \[ \overline{MHO}, \overline{NES}, \overline{MSQ}, \overline{HGX}, \overline{TSG}, \overline{QRA}, \overline{SGE} \]

6. Name all segments parallel to $QR$.
   \[ \overline{XA}, \overline{HO}, \overline{MT} \]

7. Name all segments skew to $AQ$.
   \[ \overline{MT}, \overline{TS}, \overline{NQ}, \overline{QR}, \overline{MH}, \overline{NE}, \overline{TO}, \overline{QX}, \overline{TX}, \overline{NO}, \ldots \]

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**Distance From a Point to a Line**

When a point is not on a line, the distance from the point to the line is the length of the segment that contains the point and is perpendicular to the line.
Example: Draw the segment that represents the distance from \(E\) to \(AF\).
Extend \(AF\). Draw \(EG \perp AF\).
\(EG\) represents the distance from \(E\) to \(AF\).

Exercises:
Draw the segment that represents the distance indicated.

1. \(C\) to \(AB\)

2. \(D\) to \(AB\)
3. $T$ to $RS$

4. $S$ to $PQ$

5. $S$ to $QR$

6. $S$ to $RT$