point. $[0, 0, 0, 1]$. Thus, since any two distinct lines must intersect each other in case $Q$ is $(X_0^2+X_1^2+X_2^2=0)$ or $(X_0^2=0)$, $Q$ must be $(X_0^2+X_1^2=0)$.

In case $Q$ = Union of two hyperplanes, $E_L \subset Q$.
$\Rightarrow$ Since $E_L \cong B_L$, $E_L$ must be in one of two planes, which is impossible since $g(B_L) = 2 \neq \frac{(5-1)(5-2)}{2} = 6$.
$\Rightarrow$ Thus $Q$ must be smooth. $\lrcorner$

Two of the lines in the second ruling are also visible: at each point $p \in L$, one normal vector to $L \subset X$ will lie in the 3-plane $\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)$, and the image of the points of $F \subset X_L$ corresponding to these normal vectors will be the line $(\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) \cap V_3$ in $Q$; similarly the intersection of $V_3$ with $\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(F)$ will be a line of the second ruling in $Q$.

Pf Consider $T_p(X) \cap (\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G)) = T_p(X) \cap (T_p(G) \cap T_x(G))$ by P292, $x \neq p$

$= T_p(X) \cap T_x(G) \Rightarrow \dim(T_p(X)\cap T_x(G)) \geq 2$
$\Rightarrow$ Since $T_p(X) \cap T_x(G) - L \neq \phi$, one normal vector to $L$ at $p$ lies in $\bigcap_{x\in L} T_x(G) = T_{x_1}(G) \cap T_{x_2}(G)$ which is a 3-plane. More precisely, choose $q \in T_p(X) \cap T_x(G) - L$.
$\Rightarrow \overline{p,q} \subset T_p(X)$, and $\overline{p,q}$ is a normal vector to $L$