$\Rightarrow$ $m_{F}(L, W_1) = 1$. Assume, at F, W_1 is singular.
$\Rightarrow$ By choosing a proper coordinate, we may assume that $F = [1, 0 \cdots 0]$. $L = [X_0, X_1, 0 \cdots 0]$.
$W_1 = G(X_0, \cdots X_5) = 0$. G. deg 3 homogeneous polynomial. $\Rightarrow$ Consider the homogeneous forms corresponding to F, L and $G|L$.
$\Rightarrow$ F the origin. $L = \mathbb{C}$, $G|L$ = a polynomial of degree 3. $G|L$ has a zero at the origin with multiplicity since $\frac{\partial G}{\partial X_i}(F) = 0$ for all i. (Think of a Taylor series)
$\Rightarrow$ $L \cap W_1$ is not a set of three distinct points. $\Rightarrow$ Thus F is a smooth point of W_1.

On the other hand, if F is a double line and L a generic line through F, we see (Figure 2) that the pencil L will consist of all conics passing through the points p, p' of intersection of F with a second conic G of L, and tangent to (i.e., having intersection multiplicity > 1 with) G at those points.

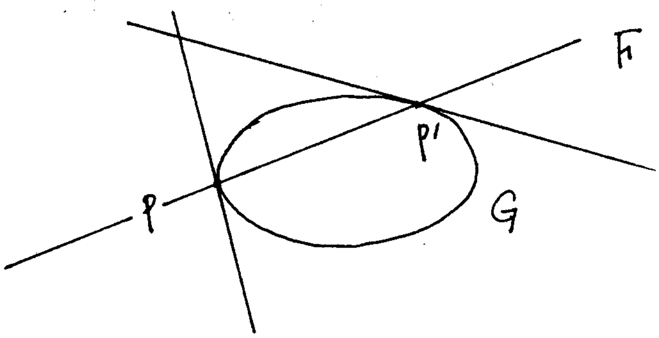

Figure 2