i.e. consider all hyperplanes in $W = \mathbb{P}^5$ containing C'. $\Rightarrow$ The set of hyperplane sections has a base point C', and, for a generic hyperplane H, $H \cap V_c = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \cdots \cup V_e$, V_i smooth in H except C', of course, dim of V_i is different.

Again, for a generic hyperplane H' in W, $H \cap H' \cap V_c = V_1' \cup V_2' \cup \cdots \cup V_e'$ V_i' smooth in $H \cap H'$ except C', each dim is different.

Continue this procedure, then we have $H \cap H' \cap H'' \cap H''' = \ell$, and $\ell \cap V_c$ is smooth, which implies that $\ell \cap V_c$ is a set of distinct points, except C'. Refer to P174, P14 & P137.

According to the argument above, $\#(\ell \cap V_c - C') \leq 4$. But since $\#(\ell \cdot V_c) = 6$, $\mathrm{mult}_{C'}(\ell, V_c) \geq 2$, i.e. ℓ is tangent to V_c at C'. Since $\ell\ (= L)$ is a generic line in H_p, H_p is a tangent plane of V_c at C'. //

If C' is simply tangent to C at only one point q,

for a generic pencil L through C', by the argument above, since L gives a 4-sheeted branched cover of $\mathbb{P}^1$ with a simple branch point at q. $\Rightarrow$ $\#(L \cap V_c - C') \leq 5$, counting multiplicity.

Suppose $L \cap V_c - C'$ is a set of distinct points less than 5, here we may choose L s.t