NO.

DATE . . ( )

⌈ Recall that $T_x(X) \cap X$ is the set of all lines passing through x. See P764. By P792, L is a multiple component of $T_x(X) \cap X$ for some $x \in L \iff$ it is for all $x \in L$.

By the result on P792,
$\underbrace{\{x \in X : l_x \text{ is tangent to } S\}}_{=K} \subset \Sigma \cup \Delta$, and $\Delta \subset K$. For $\pi^{-1}(S-R) \subset \Sigma$, by the note on P764, since $\forall x \in \pi^{-1}(S-R)$, l_x is tangent to S, $\pi^{-1}(S-R) \subset K$. For $x \in \pi^{-1}(R)$, let $p = \pi(x)$. $p \in l_x \cap S$ $\Rightarrow$ Since p is a double point of S, l_x is tangent to S at p. $\Rightarrow$ $\pi^{-1}(R) \subset K$.
⌋

To find the degree of Δ, we make a second computation for the genus of the curve

$$D_V = \{L \subset X : L \cap V_3 \neq \phi\} \subset A.$$

⌈ See P781 ⌋

Note that the generic $V_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ meets X in a curve $E \subset V_3$ that is the smooth intersection of two quadrics on $V_3 \cong \mathbb{P}^3$.

⌈ $V_3 \cap X = V_3 \cap (F \cap G) = (V_3 \cap F) \cap (V_3 \cap G)$.
⌋