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| **Speeding** | |
| **Learning Objectives** | * Describe Speed Limit Signs in Iowa. * Identify the factors used in setting speed limits. * Explain why speeding is dangerous. * Describe strategies to avoid speeding. |

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| **Questions** | Q1. The Black/White Speed limit signs are Regulatory signs. This means that:   1. I am legally required to obey them. 2. They are simply recommended speeds. I should speed up if the vehicles around me are all going faster. 3. I am allowed to drive 10mph over the maximum speed limit as long as I am careful, and no one gets hurt. 4. None of the above.   Answer: a. I am legally required to obey them.  Feedback: Speed limits are legally binding. This means that you can get a ticket if you fail to obey them. Speed limits are usually maximum limits, however some high speed roadways have a minimum speed limit too. Your speed should always be under the maximum speed limit and above the minimum speed limit.  Q2. Which kind of speed limit sign is this?     1. School Zone Speed Limits. 2. Advisory comfortable Speeds. 3. Work Zone Speed Limits. 4. Any of the above.   Answer: c. Work Zone Speed Limit.  Feedback: Speed limits can be set for special conditions and for specific periods. Work zones use orange signs together with speed limits, while school zones use yellow signs. A speed limit with a yellow background is used to communicate advisory speeds for special situations like curves.  Q3. Speeding is not just going faster than the posted speed limit; it is also driving too fast for prevailing conditions. An example of this is:   1. Driving at the speed limit on an icy road. 2. Drag racing. 3. Driving at the speed limit in foggy weather. 4. All the above.   Answer: a and c.  Feedback: Speeding is going faster than your ability to respond to changes in the roadway under the current conditions. You should always adjust your speed to match the roadway conditions and your vision. The goal is to give yourself enough time and space to react when the situation changes.  Q4. The faster I drive,   1. The smaller my cone of vision. 2. The more likely I am to lose control of my car or overturn. 3. The less likely a pedestrian will survive if there is a crash. 4. All the above.   Answer: d.  Feedback: Increasing speeds reduces how much you can see, makes it more difficult to control your vehicle, and the additional force is much more dangerous when striking an unprotected road user such as a pedestrian or bicyclist.  Q5. Tailgaters can make you feel like you need to speed. A good way to deal with this kind of pressure is to let them pass you safely.   1. True. 2. False.   Answer: a.  Feedback: Pressure when driving can come from another road user, too. Instead of increasing your speed when you are being tailgated, allow the following vehicle to safely pass you or move out of traffic if there is more than one vehicle. |