

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____



LESSON OVERVIEW

A little more speed creates a LOT more _____. Small increases in speed eliminate the _____ that keep drivers alive.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

KEY VOCABULARY

CRASH FORCE: _____

BRAKING DISTANCE: _____

TOTAL STOPPING DISTANCE: _____

SPEED MANAGEMENT: _____

STOPPING DISTANCE

- At 30 mph, stopping distance is approximately _____ feet on dry pavement
- At 60 mph (only 2x the speed), stopping distance is approximately _____ feet
- Double the speed = _____ times the stopping distance
- Before brakes even engage, reaction time adds _____ + more feet at highway speed
- In 2024, speeding killed _____ people in the United States

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SPEED INCREASES YOUR CHANCES OF CRASHING

- Safe following distance requires _____ room at higher speeds
- Wet roads add _____ feet to stopping distance
- If someone behind you is driving faster, don't match their speed — wait and _____
- The posted speed limit is the maximum for _____ conditions — conditions change constantly

CONDITIONS, CONSEQUENCES & SMART CHOICES

- **RAIN, ICE, FOG, CONSTRUCTION:** each condition requires _____ below the posted limit
- **SCHOOL ZONES:** fines are _____ in Arkansas
- **WORK ZONES:** fines doubled when workers are _____
- A speeding ticket can raise insurance premiums _____ %
- If someone is injured, _____ charges follow

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- A little more speed = a lot more _____. Doubling speed _____ stopping distance
- In 2024, speeding killed _____ people
- Speed limits are the max for _____ conditions
- Smart drivers ask “What’s the _____ here?” — not just “what’s the limit?”

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REFLECTION

Why do people speed if they know the risks? Which reason do you hear most often — and when you're honest about it, is it actually a good reason?
