



STI Quiz

Objective: Participants will explain the prevention, transmission, symptoms, and treatment for a variety of STIs.

Structure: Individual.

Time: 20 minutes.

Materials: "STI Quiz" handout.

Note: This quiz can be done in a group (orally) or individually (written). It can be used as a pretest or as a post-test.

Answer key

1. It is normal for women to have some vaginal discharge. **TRUE**
2. A person can have an STI and not know it. **TRUE**
3. Once you have had an STI and have been cured, you can't get it again. **FALSE**
4. Chlamydia and gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. **TRUE**
5. HIV is mainly present in semen, blood, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. **TRUE**
6. A pregnant woman who has an STI can pass the disease on to her baby. **TRUE**
7. Birth control pills offer excellent protection from STIs. **FALSE**
8. STIs that aren't cured early can cause sterility. **TRUE**
9. Most STIs go away without treatment, if people wait long enough. **FALSE**
10. Condoms can help prevent the spread of STIs. **TRUE**
11. If you know your partner, you can't get an STI. **FALSE**
12. Chlamydia is the most common bacterial STI. **TRUE**
13. According to Cancer Care Ontario a sexually active woman who is 21 or older should get a pap test every 3 years from her doctor. **TRUE**
14. What advice would you give someone who thought s/he might have a STI?
Go to an STI clinic or physician's office for a check-up.
15. How can you avoid getting an STI?
 - Abstain from sexual intercourse.
 - Engage in lower risk sexual activities.
 - Use condoms every time you have sexual intercourse.
 - Get a hepatitis B vaccination.
 - Refuse to share needles.

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True or False?

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11. If you know your partner, you can't get an STI.
12. Chlamydia is the most common bacterial STI.
13. According to Cancer Care Ontario a sexually active woman who is 21 or older should get a pap test every 3 years from her doctor.
14. What advice would you give someone who thought s/he might have a STI?
15. How can you avoid getting an STI?