

Answer Key: STI Quiz

1. A person can have an STI and not know it. **TRUE**
2. It is normal for women to have some vaginal discharge. **TRUE**
3. Once you have had an STI and have been cured, you can't get it again. **FALSE**
4. HIV is mainly present in semen, blood, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. **TRUE**
5. Chlamydia and gonorrhoea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. **TRUE**
6. A pregnant woman who has an STI can pass the disease on to her baby. **TRUE**
7. Most STIs go away without treatment, if people wait long enough. **FALSE**
8. STIs that aren't cured early can cause sterility. **TRUE**
9. Birth control pills offer excellent protection from STIs. **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 STI. **TRUE**
13. U A sexually active woman should get an annual pap test from her doctor. **TRUE**

Short Answers

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.*

From ***Beyond the Basics: A Sourcebook on Sexuality and Reproductive Health Education***.
CFSH 2005. For more information about the Sourcebook and how to obtain a copy, please check
www.cfsh.ca or call 613-241-4474 ext 244.