



Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz

A. Write the STD under its correct description:

Chlamydia	Gonorrhea
Genital herpes	HIV/AIDS
Genital warts	Syphilis

1. Caused by a virus that's related to the virus that causes cold sores around the mouth. Spreads through any form of unprotected sex, and can be spread even when someone has no signs of having the virus. May not cause any symptoms or can cause repeated outbreaks of blisters and painful sores in the genital area. Has no cure, but medications can help control outbreaks.

2. Caused by certain types of the human papillomavirus (HPV). Symptoms include bumps in and around the genitals. Spreads through any sexual contact (anal, oral, and vaginal), and also by skin-to-skin contact. A vaccine exists to help prevent this disease.

3. Caused by a bacterium called *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Often produces no symptoms. If there are symptoms, they may include painful urination and discharge from the penis or vagina. Can be treated with antibiotics. If left untreated, or not treated early in the infection, more serious long-term problems can result, including infertility, pain, and joint problems.

4. A common infection caused by bacteria. Spreads through any form of unprotected sex. May cause discharge, pain, and burning during urination, but often causes no symptoms at all. Can be treated with antibiotics. Untreated infections can lead to more serious health problems, such as pelvic inflammatory disease, which can lead to infertility.

5. Bacterial infection that spreads through any form of unprotected sex and by skin-to-skin contact. Typically has three stages of increasingly serious symptoms. During the early stages, can be treated with antibiotics. During the later stage, the heart, eyes, and brain may be affected. If untreated, it may increase the risk of getting HIV.

6. Transmitted through direct contact with the blood or body fluid of someone who is infected (usually through unprotected sex, sharing needles, or passed from a mother to a baby at birth). Symptoms may take 10 years or more to show. Once they appear, the person is susceptible to life-threatening infections.



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B. Mark the “True” or “False” box for each statement:

T **F**

1. Many people with STDs don't even know they have them.
2. People who start having sex at a younger age are more likely to get an STD.
3. Using a condom can only help prevent pregnancy, not any STDs.
4. A person who only had unprotected sex once doesn't have to worry about an STD.
5. The only way to know for sure if you have an STD is to get tested by a medical professional.
6. If you ignore an STD, it will probably go away.
7. The Pill can protect a girl from an STD.
8. You can't have more than one STD at one time.
9. Having sex with many different partners can increase your risk of getting an STD.
10. As long a person with an STD isn't sexually active while he or she is having symptoms, their partner can't catch the disease.



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C. Underline the correct answers:

1. What age group has the highest rates of STD infection?

- a) 15-24
- b) 25-35
- c) 36-50
- d) 51-60

2. You should see your doctor:

- a) before you decide to become sexually active
- b) at the first sign of any STD symptom
- c) every year for testing if you become sexually active
- d) all of the above

3. Many STDs:

- a) are extremely painful
- b) have no symptoms at all
- c) cause high fevers
- d) cause the flu

Fill in the blank:

4. The only behavior that is 100% effective in preventing all STDs is _____ .