

TEST

WHAT IS HIV?

- 1.) HIV is a virus that _____ and _____ certin white blood cells called T-cells?
 - a.) controls, undermines
 - b.) divides, increases
 - c.) infects, distroys
 - d.) makes healthier, more
 - e.) invades, splits
- 2.) The T-cell is also known as _____.
 - a.) 3TC
 - b.) CD-4 cell
 - c.) RUD-40
 - d.) CB-8 cell
 - e.) none of the above
- 3.) A infected person _____ give you the virus if they do not show signs of infection.
 - a.) can
 - b.) might be able to
 - c.) can not
 - d.) will not
 - e.) don't
- 4.) How many new cases of HIV are reported each year?
 - a.) 500,000
 - b.) 1,000,000
 - c.) 35,000
 - d.) 40,000
 - e.) 400,000
- 5.) What age group is HIV/AIDS the number one killer of that age group?
 - a.) 18-25
 - b.) 21-35
 - c.) 25-44
 - d.) 13-24
 - e.) 44-63

- 6.) What is HIV short for?
- a.) AIDS
 - b.) Human Infertile virus
 - c.) Human Immunodeficiency virus
 - d.) Historical input vessel
 - e.) none of the above
- 7.) More than _____ of Americans who are now infected with the HIV virus don't even know that they have the disease.
- a.) 30%
 - b.) 50%
 - c.) 75%
 - d.) 90%
 - e.) 15%
- 8.) About three quarters of the victims were _____ years old.
- a.) 18-25
 - b.) 25-44
 - c.) 40-55
 - d.) 13-18
 - e.) 7-13
- 9.) The United Nations said _____ adults are infected across the world.
- a.) 1 billion
 - b.) 50 million
 - c.) 10 million
 - D.) 21 million
 - e.) 3 billion
- 10.) What are the percentage of reported cases that are women?
- a.) 42%
 - b.) 50%
 - c.) 38%
 - d.) 75%
 - e.) 48%
- 11.) HIV/AIDS is _____ preventable if certin behaviors are stopped.
- a.) 85%
 - b.) 100%
 - c.) 90%
 - d.) 99%
 - e.) 75%

HOW DOES HIV WORK?

- 1.) HIV must link with specific proteins on the surface of the cells. What are these proteins called?
 - a.) Tuberculosis
 - b.) PCP
 - c.) Cytomegalovirus
 - d.) Receptors
 - e.) 3TC

- 2.) CD-4, CXCR-4, and CCR-5 are all receptors. Which receptor does the virus use after it mutates?
 - a.) CXCR-4
 - b.) CD-4
 - c.) CCR-5
 - d.) all of the above
 - e.) None of the above

- 3.) At what stage do you begin to show signs of progression?
 - a.) symptomatic
 - b.) asymptomatic
 - c.) progressive
 - d.) one day after infection
 - e.) AIDS

- 4.) What is the most common life threatening opportunistic infection that people with AIDS get?
 - a.) Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia/PCP
 - b.) The flu
 - c.) Herpes Simplex Virus II
 - d.) Getting shot
 - e.) HIV

- 5.) PCP Pneumonia and Tuberculosis (TB) are both infections that attack the _____?
 - a.) heart
 - b.) brain
 - c.) eyes
 - d.) lungs
 - e.) skin

- 6.) If you have pink or purple spots on your skin that are painless. What infection is this associated with?
 - a.) Candidiasis
 - b.) Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)
 - c.) Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - d.) Mycobacterium (MAC)
 - e.) Skin cancer

- 7.) Cytomegalovirus (CMV) the herpes infection is the _____ cause of death among people with AIDS.
- a.) number one
 - b.) second
 - c.) only
 - d.) third
 - e.) fifth
- 8.) Which Hepatitis virus is spread easily through food ?
- a.) Hepatitis B
 - b.) Hepatitis C
 - c.) Hepatitis A
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above
- 9.) What do the letters AIDS stand for?
- a.) American Institutional Dental Society
 - b.) Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
 - c.) Another Infected Drug Shooter
 - d.) None of the above
 - e.) Death
- 10.) How many stages are there for the HIV infection?
- a.) 3
 - b.) 5
 - c.) 2
 - d.) 4
 - e.) 8
- 11.) As the virus multiplies amd the persom becomes sicker, certain symptoms occur. Some of the symptoms of this stage are?
- a.) being tired all the time, unexplained weight loss, diarrhea that lasts for days.
 - b.) swollen glands in the groin, neck or armpit, explained fever that lasts for more than a week, nightsweats, pounding headache.
 - c.) dizziness, white patchy coating in your mouth or on your tongue, pink or purple blotches on the skin.
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above

- 12.) If a person with AIDS has lost their appetite, and suffers extreme loss of weight and looks like a skeleton. These are symptoms of?
- a.) AIDS Related Dementia
 - b.) Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR)
 - c.) Wasting Syndrome
 - d.) Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)
 - e.) Vitamin Deficiency Disease
- 13.) _____ is a viral liver disease that can be acute or chronic and even life-threatening, particularly in people with poor immune systems.
- a.) Herpes Simplex Virus II
 - b.) Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)
 - c.) Hepatitis
 - d.) Thrush
 - e.) T.B.
- 14.) HIV attacks the cells of the body that are needed to _____?
- a.) divide and make more cells
 - b.) produce Lymph
 - c.) fight off infections
 - d.) make red blood cells
 - e.) make bone marrow
- 15.) What is the second most common infection people with AIDS get?
- a.) MAC
 - b.) Candidiasis
 - c.) T.B.
 - d.) Herpes
 - e.) MDR
- 16.) Which Herpes Virus consists of painful blisters on the skin that follow nerve pathways?
- a.) Herpes Simplex I
 - b.) Herpes Simplex II
 - c.) CMV
 - d.) Herpes Zosters
 - e.) MAC

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BOOK TWO

HOW CAN I BECOME INFECTED WITH HIV?

- 1.) If a infected persons blood splashes on your skin and does not have a pathway into your bloodstream (cuts or tears). Can HIV travel through the skin?
 - a.) If you are a IV drug user
 - b.) Yes
 - c.) Children only
 - d.) NO
 - e.) Only in people who are in prison

- 2.) Who does HIV/AIDS effect?
 - a.) Gays and IV drug users only
 - b.) Single people only
 - c.) People from 24-44 years old
 - d.) Every race, color, sex, sexual preference, social class and marital status.
 - e.) Both A & C

- 3.) _____ activites are those behaviors that increase your chances of the HIV virus being transmitted from one person to another.
 - a.) Possible risk
 - b.) High risk
 - c.) No risk
 - d.) Water sport
 - e.) All of the above

- 4.) Can you get HIV from eattng food made by a person with HIV/AIDS?
 - a.) No
 - b.) If they are Homosexual
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) Yes
 - e.) meat only

- 5.) The HIV virus is not spread through casual contact. You can not get HIV from?
- a.) Using the same shower, toilet or water fountains, living in the same cell, coughs, sneezes.
 - b.) Contact with tears, spit, urine, feces, sweat, or sharing food, dishes, silverware, glasses, or cook pots.
 - c.) Telephone, or recreation equipment, kissing, or donating blood.
 - d.) All of the above.
 - e.) You can't be sure
- 6.) Getting tattoo work puts you in what risk column?
- a.) High risk
 - b.) Possible risk
 - c.) Not a risk
 - d.) Low risk
 - e.) None of the above
- 7.) If you donate blood what risks are you taking?
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) High risk
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) 50% - 50% chance
 - e.) None of the above
- 8.) Having multiple sex partners is. _____
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) Possible risk
 - c.) High risk
 - d.) Low risk
 - e.) Cool
- 9.) Going to work with someone who has AIDS is? _____
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) Low risk
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) High risk
 - e.) Stupid

- 10.) Sharing a razor or toothbrush is?_____
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) Low risk
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) High risk
 - e.) None of the above

HOW DOES SEX SPREAD HIV?

- 1.) What body fluid has the highest amounts of HIV?
- a.) Blood
 - b.) Sweat
 - c.) Spit
 - d.) Feces (shit)
 - e.) Semen
- 2.) What are the two most risky sexual activities without a condom?
- a.) Oral sex and masturbation
 - b.) Vaginal and anal sex
 - c.) Talking sexy and fantasizing
 - d.) Kissing and hugging
 - e.) Phone sex while masturbating
- 3.) If both partners are HIV positive they need to practice safe sex for what reason?
- a.) Because that is the law
 - b.) To keep in practice in case they have sex with someone who is not infected.
 - c.) So not to reinfect each other with different strains
 - d.) To keep the condom companies in business
 - e.) None of the above
- 4.) Studies show that the_____partner is at the highest risk.
- a.) Top
 - b.) Bottom
 - c.) Receptive
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) Male

- 5.) Men who have anal sex with other men or women should be very careful to wear a _____, to protect your sexual partner.
- a.) Dental dam
 - b.) Latex condom
 - c.) IUD
 - d.) Leather jacket
 - e.) None of the above
- 6.) Even though oral sex is a _____ to _____ you should be careful not to expose your partner or yourself directly to semen, vaginal fluids or blood.
- a.) High, moderate risk
 - b.) High, extreme risk
 - c.) Moderate, low risk
 - d.) Low, no risk
 - e.) Wonderful thing, feel

WHAT IS SAFE SEX?

- 1.) What is the safest sexual protection against HIV?
- a.) To abstain
 - b.) Wear a condom
 - c.) Ask your partner if they are HIV positive
 - d.) Use sex toys only, to satisfy each other
 - e.) Condom and foam
- 2.) Promiscuity means what?
- a.) Promising someone something
 - b.) Sex with a animal
 - c.) Having sex with more than one or many partners
 - d.) Sex with only one person
 - e.) multiple sex partners
- 3.) The only sure way to know if your partner is infected is?
- a.) To ask them
 - b.) getting a blood test
 - c.) Look into their eyes and check and see if they are yellowish color
 - d.) Wear a condom
 - e.) All of the above

- 4.) Safe sex for men means wearing a condom when?
- a.) Only during anal sex
 - b.) During vaginal and anal sex
 - c.) When the women has her period
 - d.) Always
 - e.) During oral sex
- 5.) Cervical caps, IUD's and birth control pills_____ protection agianst HIV.
- a.) are not
 - b.) might be
 - c.) can be
 - d.) are
 - e.) None of the above
- 6.) If you share sex toys (dildo's, vibrators, etc..) make sure you clean them with_____and_____ or put _____ on the toy.
- a.) soap, water, oil
 - b.) water, a rag, paper bag
 - c.) soap, water, KY-Jelly
 - d.) bleach, water, condom
 - e.) soap, water, oil
- 7.) How many times can you safely use a condom?
- a.) Twice if you clean it with bleach and water
 - b.) Till you are done having sex, ejaculating as many times as you can.
 - c.) Twice
 - d.) Only once
 - e.) Both A and C
- 8.) What is the single most dangerous sexual practice?
- a.) Sex without a condom
 - b.) Anal sex without a condom
 - c.) Oral sex without a condom
 - d.) Promiscuity
- 9.) The HIV virus can not get through a condom if it is used _____ and does not break.
- a.) always
 - b.) with KY-Jelly
 - c.) during anal sex
 - d.) properly
 - e.) during oral sex

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BOOK THREE

HOW DOES SHARING WORKS SPREAD HIV?

1. If you rinse with water and blow air through the barrel and needle it is_____ clean of all HIV.
 - a.) definatly
 - b.) probably
 - c.) not
 - d.) 100%
 - e.) 99%

- 2.) Which of the following idems are safe to share?
 - a.) Water
 - b.) Cotton
 - c.) Cooker
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above

- 3.) Shaking and tapping the syringe while it is full of bleach does what?
 - a.) Makes it easier to draw your dope
 - b.) loosens the blood and debris
 - c.) lubricates your plunger
 - d.) makes the plastic and plunger easier to break
 - e.) All of the above

- 4.) A large number of female and male IV drug users occasionally engage in prostitution for what reason?
 - a.) To satisfy their sexual needs
 - b.) For a place to sleep
 - c.) A means to obtain money for drugs
 - d.) For food
 - e.) Both A and B

- 5.) U.S. prostitutes began using safe sex practices in the mid_____ in response to the spread of_____.
 - a.) 1980's, HIV/AIDS
 - b.) 1970's, Herpes
 - c.) 1960's, TB
 - d.) 1990's, HIV/AIDS
 - e.) 1980's, Herpes

- 2.) If you test negative will you be able to catch HIV in the future?
- a.) Yes
 - b.) No
 - c.) only women
 - d.) 50/50 chance
 - e.) Both A and C

WHAT DOES A POSITIVE RESULT MEAN?

- 1.) If you test HIV positive does that mean that you have AIDS?
- a.) Yes
 - b.) Maybe
 - c.) If you have green eyes
 - d.) No
 - e.) If your in prison or jail
- 2.) If you are HIV positive_____ pass the HIV virus onto other people through high risk activaties.
- a.) you can
 - b.) does not mean you can
 - c.) you can not
 - d.) you may
 - e.) both B and C
- 3.) A HIV positive person can donate only the following.
- a.) Blood
 - b.) Plasma only
 - c.) Semen
 - d.) Organs only
 - e.) None of the above
- 4.) There are people who have been HIV+ for_____ years and still feel fine.
- a.) 20-25
 - b.) 30
 - c.) 10-15
 - d.) 50
 - e.) 25-30
- 5.) Why do some people get sick right away and others do not?
- a.) Money, the rich get better treatment
 - b.) There is no clear reason
 - c.) Race
 - d.) Sexual preferance
 - e.) personality

- 6.) Good health habits like getting enough sleep, eating health foods, _____ or _____, _____, exercising regularly and having supportive friends may help keep you healthy.
- a.) abstaining, having only protected sex, stop drinking soda's
 - b.) like meats, dairy products, and beans
 - c.) not smoking, drinking alcohol, using drugs
 - d.) None of the above
 - e.) like beans, vegetables, not smoking
- 7.) Why is it a good idea to be careful about telling people that you are HIV positive.
- a.) Someone might sue you
 - b.) Many people are ignorant about HIV/AIDS
 - c.) You will lose your true friends
 - d.) many people will feel sorry for you
 - e.) you might get a hangnail
- 8.) You have the _____ to keep your HIV status confidential.
- a.) right
 - b.) permission
 - c.) choice
 - d.) none of the above
 - e.) both B and C
- 9.) What is the chances that a HIV+ women will have a baby that is HIV+?
- a.) 75-90%
 - b.) 15-30%
 - c.) 30-50%
 - d.) 50-50%
 - e.) 100%

HOW CAN I STAY HEALTHY IN PRISON?

- 1.) Taking care of yourself means the difference between _____ or _____.
- a.) apples and oranges
 - b.) living longer, getting sicker sooner
 - c.) taking care of yourself, not
 - d.) work, social security
 - e.) none of the above

- 2.) Drugs, alcohol and cigarettes can weaken your immune system and make you sicker sooner. It's a good idea to _____ doing drugs and drinking.
- a.) slow down on
 - b.) increase (do more)
 - c.) continue
 - d.) stop
 - e.) both A and C
- 3.) The most important thing to remember if you are HIV+ is _____.
- a.) eat healthy
 - b.) have a positive attitude
 - c.) exercise
 - d.) stop drugs and drinking
 - e.) wear a latex condom always
- 4.) Some of the members of your family, like your _____, _____ or _____ may need to know that you are HIV+ because, you may have passed HIV on to them.
- a.) mom, dad, children
 - b.) brother, sister, parent
 - c.) spouse, partner, lover
 - d.) children, wife, husband
 - e.) both A and C
- 5.) People with HIV hope for the same kind of support and _____ you have always given them before.
- a.) money
 - b.) jobs
 - c.) sex
 - d.) friendship
 - e.) drugs
- 6.) As long as you are not involved in _____ behavior you will not have a opportunity to be infected.
- a.) moderate risk
 - b.) water sports
 - c.) high risk
 - d.) drugs
 - e.) none of the above