American Red Cross

Positive Prevention Pre-Test

Directions: Circle whether you think each of the following statements is True (T) or False (F).


1. If a person gets infected with HIV, it could take from 3 weeks to 6 months or more before antibodies are found in their body. 

2. The term “AIDS” means a condition which limits the body’s ability to fight infections.

3. AIDS is one of the eight leading causes of death in young adults.

Section B: Transmission Myths and Facts.

4. HIV also infects the blood of mosquitoes and dogs, and can be spread by dog bites and mosquito bites.

5. There are no documented cases of HIV being transmitted by biting.

6. The four human body fluids which spread HIV are blood, semen, vaginal fluids and saliva.

7. HIV can infect people by entering their mouth, or genitals (penis and vagina), or anus, or breaks in the skin.

8. HIV can be transmitted by sharing an injection drug needle with a person who is HIV-infected.

Section C: Methods to Reduce the Likelihood of Transmission of HIV.

9. Sexual abstinence is the only 100% sure method of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and other STDs.

10. Sharing injection drug equipment cannot spread HIV.

11. Latex condoms (rubbers) are 100% effective in stopping the spread of HIV during sex.
12. "Universal Precautions" are methods which help prevent a person from touching someone’s body fluids.

13. Sex is used by the media to sell products.

Section D: Related Public Health Issues.

14. Ways which prevent the transmission of HIV can also help prevent drug abuse, teen pregnancy and the spread of some STDs.

Section E: Myths and Stereotypes Regarding Persons Infected with HIV.

15. You can tell if someone is infected with HIV and other STDs just by looking at them.

16. Persons infected with HIV or other STDs still need to protect themselves from being re-exposed to HIV and other STDs.

Section F: Decision-Making and Social Skills to Refute Peer Pressure.

17. Once a person identifies a risky situation, there is no way to avoid or control the risk.

18. If a person is feeling pressured by someone to do something they don't want to do, they could suggest doing something else.

Section G: Identifying and Utilizing Resources.

19. Tests for HIV and STDs are free at the local public health department.

20. If a person gets a "negative" HIV antibody test, they should stop doing the risky behavior and come back for another test in about three months.

Section H: Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

21. Symptoms of STDs include bumps, drips or blisters near the sex organs or mouth; however, these symptoms do not always appear.

22. Sexually active persons who choose to get an HIV antibody test should also request a test for other STDs.

End of Test

Be sure you have marked all your answers, then return this test to your instructor.

Thank you!

Signature of parent or trusted adult ________________________________