

STD Quiz: 100 Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What does STD stand for?

- A. Severe Tissue Disease
- B. Sexually Transmitted Disease
- C. Systemic Transmission Disorder
- D. Sexual Tissue Dysfunction

2. Which of the following is caused by a virus?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Syphilis
- D. HIV

3. Which STD is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Herpes
- C. HPV
- D. HIV

4. Which STD often has no symptoms?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. HIV
- D. All of the above

5. Which STD can lead to cervical cancer?

- A. Herpes
- B. HPV
- C. Syphilis
- D. Chlamydia

6. Which STD is known for causing painful blisters?

- A. HIV
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Genital herpes
- D. Chlamydia

7. What is the most effective way to reduce STD transmission during sex?

- A. Washing after sex
- B. Taking vitamins
- C. Correct condom use
- D. Drinking water

8. Which STD attacks the immune system?

- A. HIV
- B. HPV
- C. Herpes
- D. Syphilis

9. Which STD is curable with antibiotics?

- A. Herpes
- B. HIV
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. HPV

10. Which STD has a vaccine available?

- A. HPV
- B. Herpes
- C. Chlamydia
- D. Syphilis

11. Which body fluid can transmit HIV?

- A. Blood
- B. Saliva
- C. Sweat

D. Tears

12. What is a common symptom of gonorrhea?

- A. Yellow discharge
- B. Hair loss
- C. Sneezing
- D. Rash on hands only

13. Which STD is also known as "the clap"?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. HPV
- D. HIV

14. Which STD may cause infertility if untreated?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. HPV
- C. Herpes
- D. HIV

15. Which STD causes genital warts?

- A. HIV
- B. HPV
- C. Syphilis
- D. Chlamydia

16. What does HIV stand for?

- A. Human Immune Virus
- B. Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- C. High Infection Viral disease
- D. Human Internal Virus

17. Which STD may initially present with a painless sore?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Herpes
- C. HPV
- D. Gonorrhea

18. What is the recommended action after unprotected sex if STD exposure is possible?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Wait a year
- C. Get tested
- D. Only drink water

19. Which STD is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Syphilis
- C. Herpes
- D. HIV

20. Which STD cannot currently be cured?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Herpes
- D. Syphilis

21. Which STD can be spread through skin-to-skin contact?

- A. HPV
- B. Herpes
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

22. Which group is encouraged to have regular STD screenings?

- A. Sexually active individuals
- B. Only elderly adults
- C. Only children

D. None of the above

23. Which STD may increase the risk of acquiring HIV?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

24. What is AIDS?

- A. A bacterial disease
- B. Advanced stage of HIV infection
- C. A fungal infection
- D. A type of flu

25. Which STD commonly causes burning during urination?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

26. Which STD is often tested with a blood test?

- A. HIV
- B. Syphilis
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV only

27. Which STD may cause pelvic inflammatory disease?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

28. What is a common prevention method for STDs?

- A. Abstinence
- B. Condom use
- C. Mutual monogamy
- D. All of the above

29. Which STD may cause flu-like symptoms early on?

- A. HIV
- B. Herpes
- C. Syphilis
- D. All of the above

30. Which STD is the most commonly reported bacterial STD?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Syphilis
- C. HIV
- D. Herpes

31. Can STDs be transmitted through oral sex?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only HIV
- D. Only herpes

32. Which STD can remain dormant in the body?

- A. Herpes
- B. HIV
- C. HPV
- D. All of the above

33. What is PrEP used for?

- A. Treating herpes
- B. Preventing HIV infection
- C. Curing syphilis
- D. Preventing HPV

34. Which STD can infect the throat?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

35. Which STD is associated with cold sores?

- A. HSV-1
- B. HIV
- C. HPV
- D. Chlamydia

36. Which STD can be passed from mother to baby during childbirth?

- A. HIV
- B. Herpes
- C. Syphilis
- D. All of the above

37. Which STD may cause swollen lymph nodes?

- A. HIV
- B. Syphilis
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

38. Which infection is caused by a parasite rather than bacteria or viruses?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. HIV
- C. Syphilis
- D. HPV

39. Which STD is commonly treated with antiviral drugs?

- A. Herpes
- B. HIV
- C. Both A and B
- D. Syphilis

40. What is the purpose of STD screening?

- A. Detect infection early
- B. Prevent complications
- C. Reduce spread
- D. All of the above

41. Which STD can cause a rash on the palms and soles?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. HPV
- D. Chlamydia

42. Which STD may cause testicular pain?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Both A and B
- D. HIV

43. Which STD vaccine is often recommended before becoming sexually active?

- A. HPV vaccine
- B. Syphilis vaccine
- C. HIV vaccine
- D. Gonorrhea vaccine

44. What does STI stand for?

- A. Sexual Tissue Infection
- B. Sexually Transmitted Infection

- C. Severe Transmission Illness
- D. Systemic Tissue Injury

45. Which STD may cause abnormal vaginal discharge?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Chlamydia
- D. All of the above

46. Which STD is linked to anal cancer?

- A. HPV
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Syphilis
- D. Gonorrhea

47. Which STD can cause painful urination?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. All of the above

48. Which STD can affect fertility in both men and women?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

49. Which STD often produces no noticeable symptoms in women?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. HPV
- D. All of the above

50. Which STD may cause genital ulcers?

- A. Herpes
- B. Syphilis
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

51. Which STD is associated with immune suppression?

- A. HIV
- B. HPV
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Chlamydia

52. Which STD may be prevented by limiting sexual partners?

- A. HIV
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Syphilis
- D. All of the above

53. Which STD can cause eye infections in newborns?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

54. Which STD may require lifelong management?

- A. HIV
- B. Herpes
- C. Both A and B
- D. Syphilis

55. Which STD is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Syphilis
- C. Gonorrhea

D. HPV

56. Which STD can increase risk during pregnancy?

- A. Syphilis
- B. HIV
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

57. Which STD is most associated with recurrent outbreaks?

- A. Herpes
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Syphilis

58. Which STD can be diagnosed using a swab sample?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. HPV
- D. All of the above

59. Which STD may lead to neurological complications if untreated?

- A. Syphilis
- B. HPV
- C. Chlamydia
- D. Gonorrhea

60. Which STD is known for latent and active stages?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. HPV
- D. Chlamydia

61. Which STD may cause itching and irritation?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. Herpes
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. All of the above

62. Which STD may not show symptoms for years?

- A. HIV
- B. HPV
- C. Syphilis
- D. All of the above

63. What type of organism causes gonorrhea?

- A. Virus
- B. Fungus
- C. Bacterium
- D. Parasite

64. Which STD can be prevented partly through vaccination?

- A. HPV
- B. HIV
- C. Herpes
- D. Syphilis

65. Which STD is commonly screened during pregnancy?

- A. HIV
- B. Syphilis
- C. Hepatitis B
- D. All of the above

66. Which STD can cause inflammation of the cervix?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

67. Which STD may cause sores around the mouth?

- A. Herpes
- B. HIV
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Syphilis

68. Which STD is sometimes called genital herpes?

- A. HSV infection
- B. HPV infection
- C. HIV infection
- D. Chlamydia infection

69. Which STD can be spread even when symptoms are absent?

- A. Herpes
- B. HPV
- C. HIV
- D. All of the above

70. Which STD may cause pelvic pain?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. All of the above

71. Which STD can damage the heart and brain in late stages?

- A. Syphilis
- B. HPV
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Chlamydia

72. Which STD is most associated with genital warts?

- A. HPV

- B. HIV
- C. Syphilis
- D. Herpes

73. Which STD may require partner notification and treatment?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Syphilis
- D. All of the above

74. Which STD is linked to Kaposi sarcoma?

- A. HIV/AIDS
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. HPV
- D. Chlamydia

75. Which STD can cause discharge from the penis?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. All of the above

76. Which STD may cause painful intercourse?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. Herpes
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. All of the above

77. Which STD has strains classified as high-risk and low-risk?

- A. HPV
- B. HIV
- C. Chlamydia
- D. Syphilis

78. Which STD may cause fever and fatigue?

- A. HIV
- B. Syphilis
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

79. Which STD is commonly treated with doxycycline?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. HIV
- C. Herpes
- D. HPV

80. Which STD can affect the rectum?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

81. Which STD may cause sores that heal on their own?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Herpes
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

82. Which STD is associated with opportunistic infections?

- A. HIV/AIDS
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Chlamydia
- D. HPV

83. Which STD may cause abnormal bleeding?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea

- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. All of the above

84. Which STD can be identified with nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs)?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Both A and B
- D. HIV only

85. Which STD may increase susceptibility to other infections?

- A. HIV
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Chlamydia
- D. HPV

86. Which STD is associated with chancre formation?

- A. Syphilis
- B. HPV
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. HIV

87. Which STD may cause a fishy-smelling discharge?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. HIV
- C. Syphilis
- D. Herpes

88. Which STD is most strongly associated with cervical screening programs?

- A. HPV
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Syphilis
- D. Herpes

89. Which STD can infect multiple body sites simultaneously?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Herpes
- D. All of the above

90. Which STD may relapse after treatment because the virus remains dormant?

- A. Herpes
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Chlamydia
- D. Syphilis

91. Which STD can be reduced through regular testing and communication with partners?

- A. HIV
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. All of the above

92. Which STD may cause conjunctivitis in adults?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

93. Which STD is commonly managed with antiretroviral therapy?

- A. HIV
- B. HPV
- C. Herpes
- D. Syphilis

94. Which STD may lead to ectopic pregnancy risk?

- A. Chlamydia
- B. Gonorrhea
- C. Both A and B
- D. HIV

95. Which STD can sometimes clear naturally without treatment?

- A. HPV
- B. HIV
- C. Syphilis
- D. Gonorrhea

96. Which STD may cause ulcers and swollen glands together?

- A. Herpes
- B. Syphilis
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

97. Which STD can be transmitted through shared needles?

- A. HIV
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Both A and B
- D. HPV

98. Which STD prevention strategy includes honest communication about testing?

- A. Safer sex practices
- B. Avoiding all healthcare
- C. Ignoring symptoms
- D. Self-diagnosis only

99. Which STD may cause chronic health complications if untreated?

- A. HIV
- B. Syphilis

- C. Chlamydia
- D. All of the above

100. What is one of the best overall ways to protect sexual health?

- A. Regular STD testing
- B. Condom use
- C. Vaccination when available
- D. All of the above