

## STD Quiz: 100 Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers

1. What does STD stand for?

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

Answer: B. Sexually Transmitted Disease

Explanation: STDs are infections mainly spread through sexual contact, including vaginal, anal, and oral sex.

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

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

Answer: D. HIV

Explanation: HIV is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus, while chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are bacterial infections.

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

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

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: Syphilis is a bacterial STD caused by *Treponema pallidum*.

4. Which STD often has no symptoms?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Many STDs can be asymptomatic, making regular testing important.

5. Which STD can lead to cervical cancer?

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

Answer: B. HPV

Explanation: Certain strains of HPV are strongly linked to cervical cancer.

6. Which STD is known for causing painful blisters?

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

Answer: C. Genital herpes

Explanation: Genital herpes commonly causes painful sores or blisters.

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

Answer: C. Correct condom use

Explanation: Consistent and correct condom use significantly lowers STD risk.

8. Which STD attacks the immune system?

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

Answer: A. HIV

Explanation: HIV weakens the immune system by targeting CD4 cells.

9. Which STD is curable with antibiotics?

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

Answer: C. Gonorrhea

Explanation: Gonorrhea is bacterial and can often be treated with antibiotics.

10. Which STD has a vaccine available?

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: Vaccines are available to protect against several strains of HPV.

11. Which body fluid can transmit HIV?

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

Answer: A. Blood

Explanation: HIV can spread through infected blood and certain other body fluids.

12. What is a common symptom of gonorrhea?

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

Answer: A. Yellow discharge

Explanation: Gonorrhea often causes discharge and painful urination.

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

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

Answer: B. Gonorrhea

Explanation: "The clap" is a common nickname for gonorrhea.

14. Which STD may cause infertility if untreated?

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

Answer: A. Chlamydia

Explanation: Untreated chlamydia can damage reproductive organs and lead to infertility.

15. Which STD causes genital warts?

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

Answer: B. HPV

Explanation: Certain HPV strains cause genital warts.

16. What does HIV stand for?

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

Answer: B. Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Explanation: HIV attacks the body's immune defenses.

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

- A. Syphilis
- B. Herpes

- C. HPV
- D. Gonorrhoea

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: Primary syphilis often begins with a painless sore called a chancre.

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

Answer: C. Get tested

Explanation: Early testing can help identify and treat infections promptly.

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

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

Answer: A. Gonorrhoea

Explanation: Gonorrhoea is caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

20. Which STD cannot currently be cured?

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

Answer: C. Herpes

Explanation: Herpes can be managed with antiviral medication but not cured.

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: HPV and herpes may spread through direct skin contact.

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

Answer: A. Sexually active individuals

Explanation: Regular screening helps detect infections early.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: STDs that cause sores or inflammation can increase HIV transmission risk.

24. What is AIDS?

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

Answer: B. Advanced stage of HIV infection

Explanation: AIDS occurs when HIV severely damages the immune system.

25. Which STD commonly causes burning during urination?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Both infections can irritate the urinary tract.

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

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Blood tests are commonly used for HIV and syphilis screening.

27. Which STD may cause pelvic inflammatory disease?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: These infections can spread to reproductive organs if untreated.

28. What is a common prevention method for STDs?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: These approaches can reduce STD risk.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Several STDs can cause fever, fatigue, or swollen glands.

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

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

D. Herpes

Answer: A. Chlamydia

Explanation: Chlamydia is one of the most commonly reported bacterial STDs worldwide.

31. Can STDs be transmitted through oral sex?

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

Answer: A. Yes

Explanation: Many STDs can spread through oral sexual contact.

32. Which STD can remain dormant in the body?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Some infections can stay inactive before symptoms appear.

33. What is PrEP used for?

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

Answer: B. Preventing HIV infection

Explanation: PrEP is medication taken to lower HIV infection risk.

34. Which STD can infect the throat?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Several STDs can infect the throat through oral sex.

35. Which STD is associated with cold sores?

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

Answer: A. HSV-1

Explanation: HSV-1 commonly causes oral herpes or cold sores.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Several STDs can spread during pregnancy or delivery.

37. Which STD may cause swollen lymph nodes?

- A. HIV

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Swollen lymph nodes are a common immune response.

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

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

Answer: A. Trichomoniasis

Explanation: Trichomoniasis is caused by a protozoan parasite.

39. Which STD is commonly treated with antiviral drugs?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Antiviral drugs help control viral infections.

40. What is the purpose of STD screening?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Screening supports diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

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

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

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: Secondary syphilis may cause a characteristic rash.

42. Which STD may cause testicular pain?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: These infections may inflame reproductive structures.

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

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

Answer: A. HPV vaccine

Explanation: HPV vaccination is most effective before exposure.

44. What does STI stand for?

- A. Sexual Tissue Infection
- B. Sexually Transmitted Infection
- C. Severe Transmission Illness
- D. Systemic Tissue Injury

Answer: B. Sexually Transmitted Infection

Explanation: STI is another term often used instead of STD.

45. Which STD may cause abnormal vaginal discharge?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Several STDs can affect vaginal secretions.

46. Which STD is linked to anal cancer?

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: Certain HPV strains are linked to anal cancer.

47. Which STD can cause painful urination?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Painful urination is a common symptom among several STDs.

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

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Untreated infections can damage reproductive organs.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Many infections remain silent for long periods.

50. Which STD may cause genital ulcers?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Ulcers or sores are common with these infections.

51. Which STD is associated with immune suppression?

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

Answer: A. HIV

Explanation: HIV damages immune cells and weakens immunity.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Fewer partners can lower exposure risk.

53. Which STD can cause eye infections in newborns?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Babies exposed during delivery may develop eye infections.

54. Which STD may require lifelong management?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Viral STDs may require ongoing treatment or monitoring.

55. Which STD is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis?

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

Answer: A. Chlamydia

Explanation: The bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis causes chlamydia.

56. Which STD can increase risk during pregnancy?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Untreated STDs can affect both parent and baby.

57. Which STD is most associated with recurrent outbreaks?

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

Answer: A. Herpes

Explanation: Herpes outbreaks may recur throughout life.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Swabs are often used to collect samples for testing.

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

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

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: Untreated syphilis may affect the nervous system.

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

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

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: Syphilis progresses through distinct stages.

61. Which STD may cause itching and irritation?

- A. Trichomoniasis
- B. Herpes
- C. Gonorrhea

D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Irritation is a possible symptom of several infections.

62. Which STD may not show symptoms for years?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Some infections stay unnoticed for extended periods.

63. What type of organism causes gonorrhea?

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

Answer: C. Bacterium

Explanation: Gonorrhea is caused by bacteria.

64. Which STD can be prevented partly through vaccination?

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: HPV vaccines help prevent infection from certain strains.

65. Which STD is commonly screened during pregnancy?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Prenatal screening helps protect parent and baby.

66. Which STD can cause inflammation of the cervix?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: These infections can lead to cervicitis.

67. Which STD may cause sores around the mouth?

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

Answer: A. Herpes

Explanation: Oral herpes commonly causes sores around the lips.

68. Which STD is sometimes called genital herpes?

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

D. Chlamydia infection

Answer: A. HSV infection

Explanation: HSV refers to herpes simplex virus.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Asymptomatic transmission can occur with several STDs.

70. Which STD may cause pelvic pain?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Infections may inflame reproductive organs.

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

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

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: Advanced syphilis can affect multiple organs.

72. Which STD is most associated with genital warts?

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: HPV commonly causes genital warts.

73. Which STD may require partner notification and treatment?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Treating partners helps stop reinfection and spread.

74. Which STD is linked to Kaposi sarcoma?

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

Answer: A. HIV/AIDS

Explanation: Kaposi sarcoma is more common in people with advanced HIV.

75. Which STD can cause discharge from the penis?

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Chlamydia

- C. Trichomoniasis
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Several STDs can cause abnormal discharge.

76. Which STD may cause painful intercourse?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Inflammation and sores may cause pain during sex.

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

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: Some HPV strains cause warts, while others increase cancer risk.

78. Which STD may cause fever and fatigue?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Immune responses to infection may cause these symptoms.

79. Which STD is commonly treated with doxycycline?

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

Answer: A. Chlamydia

Explanation: Doxycycline is commonly prescribed for chlamydia.

80. Which STD can affect the rectum?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: STDs can infect rectal tissues through sexual contact.

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

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Sores may disappear even though infection remains.

82. Which STD is associated with opportunistic infections?

- A. HIV/AIDS

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

Answer: A. HIV/AIDS

Explanation: Immune suppression allows unusual infections to develop.

83. Which STD may cause abnormal bleeding?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Infections can irritate reproductive tissues.

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

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: NAATs are commonly used for accurate diagnosis.

85. Which STD may increase susceptibility to other infections?

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

Answer: A. HIV

Explanation: HIV weakens immune defenses.

86. Which STD is associated with chancre formation?

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

Answer: A. Syphilis

Explanation: A chancre is a classic early sign of syphilis.

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

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

Answer: A. Trichomoniasis

Explanation: Trichomoniasis may alter vaginal discharge odor.

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

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: Cervical screening helps detect HPV-related cell changes.

89. Which STD can infect multiple body sites simultaneously?

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: STDs can infect genital, oral, or rectal areas.

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

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

Answer: A. Herpes

Explanation: HSV stays in nerve cells and can reactivate.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Testing and open communication support safer sexual health.

92. Which STD may cause conjunctivitis in adults?

- A. Gonorrhea

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Eye infections may occur if bacteria enter the eyes.

93. Which STD is commonly managed with antiretroviral therapy?

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

Answer: A. HIV

Explanation: Antiretroviral therapy controls HIV replication.

94. Which STD may lead to ectopic pregnancy risk?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Tubal damage from infection can increase ectopic pregnancy risk.

95. Which STD can sometimes clear naturally without treatment?

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

Answer: A. HPV

Explanation: Many immune systems clear HPV infections naturally.

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

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Both conditions can cause sores and lymph node swelling.

97. Which STD can be transmitted through shared needles?

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

Answer: C. Both A and B

Explanation: Bloodborne infections can spread through needle sharing.

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

Answer: A. Safer sex practices

Explanation: Discussing testing and symptoms helps reduce transmission.

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

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Untreated infections can lead to serious long-term problems.

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

Answer: D. All of the above

Explanation: Combining prevention strategies offers the strongest protection.