

SAFE SEX—QUIZ

Can you tick the right box? Write down the answers in your Tip Top Peer Book!

1. You have to have many sexual partners to get an STI or HIV.
 - True
 - False
2. If a boy or a girl suggests using a condom, it means he or she is sleeping around.
 - True
 - False
3. Someone looks healthy, clean or well-dressed, so they must be free from STIs and HIV!
 - True
 - False
4. The HIV virus can still enter the body through small holes in a condom.
 - True
 - False
5. The main risk of unsafe sex is:
 - a. STIs including HIV
 - b. Unintended pregnancy
 - c. Both
6. Which sexual behaviour is the safest to protect yourself from STI's and HIV:
 - a. Oral sex
 - b. Masturbation
 - c. Sexual intercourse
7. If your partner doesn't want to use a condom you should....:
 - a. agree because you love your partner.
 - b. Break-up the relationship immediately
 - c. negotiate for safe sex
8. Which symptoms do not indicate an STI?
 - a. Pus like discharge
 - b. Itchiness of the genitals
 - c. Headache
9. Who is most at risk of getting an STI or HIV?
 - a. A person who has unsafe sex, but is in a relationship in which both partners have gone for STI testing and remain 100% faithful
 - b. A person who has safe sex with multiple sex partners
 - c. A person who has unsafe sex with one sexual partner

The correct answers

1. **False: You can get an STI or HIV from having unsafe sex just once.**
However, your chances increase when you have unsafe sex with more than one sexual partner. The spread of STIs including HIV can be prevented by behaving in the six safe ways: **ABCDEFG**
2. **False: It means they are acting responsibly, carefully and respectfully towards themselves and you.** Besides, if they might have an STI or HIV, you would be protected. Also from a pregnancy.
3. **False: You can never tell if someone has an STI or is infected with HIV by the way they look.** Often people don't have symptoms at all and they even don't know themselves whether they have an STI or HIV. Sometimes people do have symptoms, but they are invisible from the outside.
4. **False: Using a new condom the right way, it is the most reliable method to prevent an STI infection and pregnancy.** STI bacteria and viruses, neither the HIV virus, nor sperm cells get through a condom that is used the right way. The message that condoms would contain small holes is a myth.
5. **C - Both:** Any of these can severely disrupt your life. Plus they can both be simply avoided by correct and consistent condom use.
6. **B - Masturbation:** By masturbation you cannot infect yourself or your partner with an STI or HIV. Oral sex is only safe when you and your partner both have been tested for STI's and HIV or when you use a condom. Sexual intercourse is only safe when you use a condom correctly.
7. **C: You should negotiate for safe sex.** You can delay sexual intercourse or abstain by compromise to kiss, hug or pet. If your partner still refuses, you should tell how you feel and leave the situation.
8. **C - Headache:** Pus like discharge and itchiness of the genitals can be symptoms of an STI. Note: you can have an STI without having symptoms! The only way of knowing is by doing a test.
9. **C: If a person has unsafe sex with one partner,** the person has sex with all his or her partners, and their partners and their partners. The other persons are all safe.