

16.7. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS)

16.7 Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

01. 0610_m21_qp_22 Q: 30

Which types of contact between humans can spread HIV?

- 1 blood transfusions
- 2 sexual intercourse
- 3 saliva

A 1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 1, 2 and 3

02. 0610_w21_qp_22 Q: 30

Which statement about the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is correct?

- A** Antibodies cannot be made.
 - B** HIV infections can be treated with antibiotics.
 - C** HIV destroys lymphocytes.
 - D** HIV is spread by coughing and sneezing.
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03. 0610_w21_qp_23 Q: 30

What are likely consequences of HIV infection?

- 1 decreased lymphocyte numbers
- 2 reduced active immunity
- 3 reduced passive immunity

A 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 1 and 3 only **D** 2 and 3 only

04. 0610_s20_qp_23 Q: 26

Which disease is caused by a virus?

- A** AIDS
 - B** kwashiorkor
 - C** cholera
 - D** MRSA infection
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05. 0610_s19_qp_21 Q: 31

Which statement about HIV is correct?

- A It causes an increase in the number of lymphocytes.
 - B It is caused by bacteria.
 - C It increases the ability to produce antibodies.
 - D It is transmitted through sexual contact.
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06. 0610_s19_qp_23 Q: 20

By which route would an HIV infection **not** be transmissible?

- A blood
 - B saliva
 - C sharing needles for injections
 - D semen
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07. 0610_w19_qp_21 Q: 29

HIV is transmitted by body fluids during sexual contact.

HIV affects the immune system.

Which statement best describes the effect of HIV?

- A The body has increased immunity.
 - B The body produces fewer antibodies.
 - C The body produces more antibodies.
 - D The number of lymphocytes increases.
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08. 0610_m18_qp_22 Q: 25

What is a consequence of HIV infection on the human body?

- A decreased lymphocyte numbers
 - B increased protection against bacterial infections
 - C increased haemoglobin production
 - D sickle-cell anaemia
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16.7. *SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS)*

09. 0610_w18_qp_23 Q: 29

Which method of contraception could also help prevent the spread of HIV?

- A** condom
 - B** contraceptive pill
 - C** monitoring cervical mucus
 - D** vasectomy
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10. 0610_s17_qp_21 Q: 31

Which blood component is destroyed in people who are HIV positive?

- A** lymphocytes
 - B** phagocytes
 - C** platelets
 - D** red blood cells
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11. 0610_w17_qp_23 Q: 19

What can be passed from one person to another during blood transfusion?

- A** cholera
 - B** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
 - C** HIV
 - D** scurvy
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SN	Paper	Q. No.	Answer
01	0610_m21_qp_22	30	A
02	0610_w21_qp_22	30	C
03	0610_w21_qp_23	30	B
04	0610_s20_qp_23	26	A
05	0610_s19_qp_21	31	D
06	0610_s19_qp_23	20	B
07	0610_w19_qp_21	29	B
08	0610_m18_qp_22	25	A
09	0610_w18_qp_23	29	A
10	0610_s17_qp_21	31	A
11	0610_w17_qp_23	19	C



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