APPENDIX : 5

CRITERION - REFERENCED TEST IN AIDS WITH ANSWER KEY
APPENDIX - 5
CRITERION-REFERENCED TEST IN AIDS AWARENESS

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Name and Address:

Date:

Read the following questions carefully and choose the best answer out of the alternatives given against each of them and tick the same.

1. ----------- virus causes AIDS.
   a. Hepatitis b. Tobacco mosaic c. HIV

2. Expand AIDS
   a. Alternative Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
   b. All India Immunization Deficiency Syndrome
   c. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

3. Expand HIV
   a. Virus immuno human
   b. Human immuno deficiency virus
   c. Immuno human virus

4. ----------- makes the body weak and less able to fight sickness.
   a. Salmonella Typhase
   b. Mycobacterium
   c. HIV

5. HIV is not present in the following body fluid.
   a. Saliva b. Semen c. maginal fluid

6. As soon as HIV enters in the body one becomes
   a. HIV negative b. HIV Positive c. STD patient
7. AIDS virus attacks only a particular age group of people
   a. Yes  b. No  c. Uncertain

8. Counselling cannot help an AIDS patient from his fear of death.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

9. A HIV infected person need not worry that he would infect his family in the course of daily life.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

10. If you have HIV or AIDS, your resistance to disease will be weakened.
    a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

11. An AIDS patient can kiss his partner without putting her at the risk of infection.
    a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

12. One of the symptoms of AIDS is
    a. High fever  b. Leprosy  c. Asthma

13. Is there any cure of AIDS at the moment?
    a. Yes  b. No  c. Uncertain

14. Every one who is HIV positive will eventually develop AIDS.
    a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

15. Which of the following spreads HIV infection?
    a. Coughing  b. Sneezing  c. Unprotected sexual intercourse

16. Which of the following is dangerous so far as HIV infection is concerned?

17. Who are the persons categorized to be high risk population for HIV infection?
    a. Heterosexuals  b. Homosexuals  c. Both

18. Most of the people with AIDS have been infected with HIV due to
    a. Unprotected sex  b. blood transfusion  c. Scarification
19. Some traditional customs like circumcision and scarification with unsterilized knives can spread AIDS.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

20. A pregnant women with HIV will pass it to her baby while pregnancy.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

21. Is there any risk of transmission of HIV through breast milk?
   a. Yes  b. No  c. Uncertain

22. The children of HIV infected parents will also carry HIV
   a. Yes  b. No  c. Uncertain

23. Which of the following does not spread HIV infection?
   a. Sharing a common razor
   b. Wearing the cloth of an AIDS patient
   c. Using unsterilized needle for injection

24. Do you think that sharing toilets with others will cause HIV infection?
   a. Yes  b. No  c. Uncertain

25. Can any one get HIV infection by insect bite?
   a. Yes  b. No  c. Uncertain

26. A child with HIV can infect other children by playing with them.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

27. People may look healthy even if they are infected with HIV.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

28. HIV negative does not mean that some one has no HIV in his blood.
   a. True  b. False  c. Uncertain

29. The commonly available blood test to detect HIV infection.
   a. RBC counts  b. Elisa test  c. WBC counts
30. You have to get your blood tested for HIV if
   a. Your have protected sex with unknown people
   b. You had a blood transfusion
   c. You had injection with sterilized needless

31. The presence of HIV in human blood cannot be found out immediately after its entry into the blood by means of any blood test.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

32. Having sex with mutually faithful partner is not dangerous in HIV infection.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

33. You will not be infected with HIV if you avoid.
   a. Protected sex   b. Unprotected sex   c. Abstinence

34. When someone cannot avoid a blood transfusion which of the following is safest?
   a. Blood tested for HIV
   b. Blood donated by relatives
   c. Blood purchased from blood bank

35. Which of the following prevents HIV infection?
   a. Using condom during sex
   b. Tested blood for transfusion
   c. Both

36. When sharing of needle is not avoidable which of the following is safer?
   a. Rinsing the syringe and the needle with water
   b. Boiling them thoroughly
   c. No one of the above

37. Water proof plaster can prevent HIV infection when someone has cuts or wounds in the hands?
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

38. It is better to prevent the conception of a mother, if she is proved to have AIDS.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

39. As far as HIV infection is concerned the following traditional custom is risky.
   a. Good night kiss   b. Sacarification   c. Shaking hand
40. People with HIV need medical treatment so that they can feel better and live longer.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

41. People cannot get HIV infection by donating blood to a HIV infected person.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

42. Condom can always be used during sex against HIV infection.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

43. Which part of the blood is affected by HIV.
   a. White blood corpuscles
   b. Red blood corpuscles
   c. Serum

44. Is breast feeding by a HIV infected woman is advisable?
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

45. Is there any immunization available for AIDS?
   a. Yes   b. No   c. Uncertain

46. How long will it take to get the blood tested for HIV?
   a. One week   b. Two weeks   c. One month

47. Can HIV infected children be immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis etc.
   a. Yes   b. No   c. Uncertain

48. HIV germ can survive exposure to sunshine or dryness.
   a. True   b. False   c. Uncertain

49. Can nutrition food help the AIDS patient live longer?
   a. Yes   b. False   c. Uncertain

50. It is probable that HIV is infected by sharing food with others.
   a. Yes   b. No   c. Uncertain
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