

Becoming a Responsible Teen (B.A.R.T.) Student Knowledge Survey Key

Intended Use

The *B.A.R.T. Student Knowledge Survey* is an instrument that classroom teachers can use to examine whether short-term knowledge learning objectives have been met among students participating in the *B.A.R.T.* curriculum. A simple pretest-posttest assessment design can be used to measure pre-instruction levels and post-instruction changes in student learning. Your ability to detect student change using this survey may vary and can be affected by numerous factors (e.g., number and content of lessons students receive, student scores at pretest, student motivation and interest in topic and survey, etc.) Improvement on the *B.A.R.T. Student Knowledge Survey* between pretest and posttest can be viewed as supportive, but not definitive, evidence of the curriculum's impact on short-term knowledge learning objectives. A well designed evaluation study (e.g., using a strong experimental design with a well matched comparison group and adequate sample size) with more extensive measurement would be needed to provide stronger evidence of curriculum impact.

Most of the questions in the *B.A.R.T. Student Knowledge Survey* originate from published studies (see Question Sources table below for information on original sources). The language used in some of the questions and/or response options has been modified from the original versions. Some questions have been newly developed for inclusion in this instrument. Please note that the *B.A.R.T. Student Knowledge Survey* measures may not prove to be valid and reliable for all populations and settings and should be pilot tested with your population and setting before use.

	<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>	<i>Not sure</i>
1. Most people who have HIV look sick.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
2. A person can get HIV during oral sex.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
3. A person can get HIV in one sexual contact.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
4. A shower after sex reduces the risk of getting HIV.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
5. When people have only one sex partner, they don't need to protect themselves from HIV.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
6. Proper use of latex condoms helps to protect people from HIV.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
7. People who have HIV quickly get sick.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
8. By having just one sex partner at a time people can protect themselves from HIV.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
9. HIV doesn't go through unbroken skin.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
10. Semen (cum) can carry HIV.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
11. A person must have a lot of different sex partners to be at risk for HIV.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
12. People who have HIV feel quite sick.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
13. A person can get HIV if she shares a needle for ear piercing with someone infected with HIV.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
14. People who practice withdrawal during sex won't get HIV.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
15. A negative result on the HIV test can happen even if somebody has HIV.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
16. Breast milk can carry HIV.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
17. Most people who have HIV know they have it.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
18. No case of AIDS was ever caused by kissing on the cheek.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
19. All STDs can be cured.	<input type="radio"/> ₁	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃
20. Infection with other STDs can put a person at higher risk of getting HIV during sex.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> ₁	<input type="radio"/> ₂	<input type="radio"/> ₃

Question Sources:

Source	Q1-12, 15, 17-19: The AIDS Knowledge Test ¹ Q13, 14, 16: New Q20: Safer Choices Student Health Questionnaire ²
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References

¹St. Lawrence, J.S. (1993) African-American Adolescents' Knowledge, Health-Related Attitudes, Sexual Behavior, and Contraceptive Decisions. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 61(1):104-112))

²Basen-Engquist, K., Masse, L., Coyle, K. et al. (1998) Sexual risk behavior beliefs and self-efficacy scales. In C. Davis, W. Yarber, R. Bauserman, G. Schreer & S. Davis (Eds.), *Handbook of Sexuality Related Measures* (pp. 541-544). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

