

Time	Audio	Visual
0:00-0:13	We are going to investigate how sexually transmitted infections can be unknowingly spread from person to person. We will do this by using a starch solution to represent an STI and iodine to test for it	“Key Stage Four: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) – Test Tube Experiment”
0:14-0:24	The resources required are test tubes, a test tube rack, milk, starch, iodine and cotton wool or clingfilm	The resources are laid out on the table: a bowl of starch, a bottle of iodine, 8 test tubes held in a test tube rack, a pipette, a spoon, and a bottle of milk
0:24-0:29	Please take a moment to look at the lesson plans for information on health and safety	“Please look at the e-Bug lesson plan for information on health and safety”
0:30-0:40	Fill each test tube with milk. In one test tube add a teaspoon of starch and stir into the milk. Make sure no one in your class sees which test tube has starch in it	The test tubes are filled with milk and held in the test tube rack. A teaspoon of starch is added to one of the test tubes and stirred using the pipette
0:41-0:54	Provide each student with a test tube and ask them to exchange test tube fluids with each other. Encourage them to exchange test tube fluids with at least six people, and to choose people outside of their normal friends	Fluids are exchanged between two of the test tubes
0:55-0:58	The exchange of fluids represents sexual encounters	The two test tubes are placed back into the test tube rack
0:58-1:25	Now add a small amount of iodine to each test tube using a pipette. Any test tube whose liquid turns black has starch in it. Discuss with your class. How easy was it for the simulated STI to spread around the class? How could the spread of STIs be reduced? You could choose to repeat this experiment, this time with clingfilm, representing a condom, covering the majority of the test tubes. How would this change the results?	A few drops of iodine is placed into the test tubes using the pipette, and stirred. Two of the test tubes’ liquids turn black
1:26-1:41	This experiment shows that sexually transmitted infections can spread easily and quickly without those who have it or those catching it knowing. This is why it’s important to get tested regularly and to protect against transmission by using a condom	The used equipment is laid out on the table
1:42-1:48	Go to <a href="http://www.e-Bug.eu">www.e-Bug.eu</a> for more ideas on how to teach about sexually transmitted infections	“For the full lesson plan, extension activities, work sheets, answers, and much more visit the e-Bug website: <a href="http://www.e-Bug.eu">www.e-Bug.eu</a> ”