

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (ASU) COM316 GENDER AND COMMUNICATION EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. What is passive voice?

- A. A grammatical construction that can deny agency and responsibility
- B. A form of expression that enhances clarity
- C. A technique to emphasize the subject in a sentence
- D. A style of communication that encourages dialogue

2. What is a primary focus of friendships according to the text?

- A. Building networks
- B. Voluntary trust and loyalty
- C. Exchange of favors
- D. Competition for attention

3. What is a common approach to conflict resolution in female communication?

- A. Focusing on assertiveness
- B. Prioritizing relational outcomes and collaboration
- C. Aggressiveness and winning the argument
- D. Ignoring emotional aspects

4. Which of the following best defines nonverbal communication?

- A. Communication through written text
- B. Communication using spoken words
- C. Communication using body movements, gestures, and facial expressions
- D. Communication through technology

5. According to studies, violence can manifest in which ways?

- A. Only emotionally
- B. Only physically
- C. Physically, mentally, emotionally, or verbally
- D. Only verbally and socially

- 6. What concept does "Monsters and Victims: Male Felons Accounts of Intimate Partner Violence" primarily examine?**
- A. The economic implications of violence
 - B. The societal stigma around male victims
 - C. Men's perceptions of their violent behavior
 - D. The impact of violence on children in households
- 7. Which term describes male performers who perform as female?**
- A. Drag King
 - B. Gender Bender
 - C. Drag Queen
 - D. Transvestite
- 8. Which of the following is an example of using language to challenge sexism?**
- A. Using "human" instead of referring to gender
 - B. Using "man" in all professional titles
 - C. Referring to women as "gals" in casual settings
 - D. Using male pronouns as a default
- 9. What outcome can result from active listening in gender communication?**
- A. Increased misunderstandings
 - B. Enhanced validation of experiences
 - C. Discouraged dialogue
 - D. Reduced emotional intelligence
- 10. How are non-birth mothers in lesbian relationships often treated compared to birth mothers?**
- A. They receive more validation
 - B. They may be less validated
 - C. They are always recognized equally
 - D. They take on the primary parent role

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is passive voice?

- A. A grammatical construction that can deny agency and responsibility**
- B. A form of expression that enhances clarity
- C. A technique to emphasize the subject in a sentence
- D. A style of communication that encourages dialogue

Passive voice is a grammatical construction where the subject of the sentence is acted upon rather than performing the action. This construction often downplays or removes the agent responsible for the action, which can lead to a lack of clarity about who is responsible for what. For instance, in the sentence "The ball was thrown by John," the focus is on the ball, while John, the subject, is less emphasized. This can deny agency, making it unclear who instigated the action, thus making the passive voice particularly useful in contexts where the agent is either unknown or irrelevant. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of communication or grammatical structure that do not accurately define passive voice. Enhancing clarity typically requires active voice, where the subject and action are clearly defined, and emphasizing the subject is also more aligned with active constructions. Lastly, a style of communication that encourages dialogue relates more to interpersonal communication dynamics rather than specific grammatical terminology.

2. What is a primary focus of friendships according to the text?

- A. Building networks
- B. Voluntary trust and loyalty**
- C. Exchange of favors
- D. Competition for attention

The primary focus of friendships is rooted in voluntary trust and loyalty. Friendships often thrive on mutual feelings of trust, where individuals feel comfortable sharing personal thoughts and experiences. This trust establishes a safe space for emotional vulnerability, allowing friends to confide in each other without fear of judgment. The loyalty aspect further strengthens these bonds, as friends support and stand by each other through various life circumstances, often prioritizing their relationship over competing commitments. By emphasizing trust and loyalty, friendships create a foundation that fosters deeper connections and a sense of belonging. This emotional support and commitment are what distinguish friendships from other types of relationships, such as acquaintances or professional ties, where such levels of trust and loyalty may not be as deeply entrenched. Other factors, like building networks or exchanging favors, may play a role in friendships but do not capture the essential, heartfelt components that define them.

3. What is a common approach to conflict resolution in female communication?

- A. Focusing on assertiveness
- B. Prioritizing relational outcomes and collaboration**
- C. Aggressiveness and winning the argument
- D. Ignoring emotional aspects

Prioritizing relational outcomes and collaboration reflects a common approach to conflict resolution in female communication. Research in gender communication suggests that women often value relationships and social harmony during conflicts. This approach typically involves seeking mutual understanding and solutions that strengthen connections rather than simply aiming to "win" the argument. By emphasizing collaboration, individuals may foster a supportive environment that addresses the needs and feelings of all parties involved, which is essential for maintaining interpersonal relationships. This method contrasts with approaches that prioritize assertiveness or aggressiveness, which may overlook the relational dynamics at play. A focus on winning the argument does not typically align with women's communication styles, which often seek to maintain harmony. Additionally, ignoring emotional aspects can be detrimental, as emotions play a vital role in relational communication and can impact effective conflict resolution.

4. Which of the following best defines nonverbal communication?

- A. Communication through written text
- B. Communication using spoken words
- C. Communication using body movements, gestures, and facial expressions**
- D. Communication through technology

Nonverbal communication encompasses all the ways we convey messages without the use of words. This includes body movements, gestures, facial expressions, posture, eye contact, and even aspects of personal space. The essence of nonverbal communication lies in its ability to express feelings, attitudes, and intentions beyond what is verbalized. For instance, a smile can convey warmth and acceptance, while crossed arms might signal defensiveness or resistance. This form of communication is crucial in complementing or even contradicting verbal messages, adding depth to interpersonal interactions. In contrast to the other options, written text and spoken words are considered forms of verbal communication, which strictly involve language. Communication through technology can involve either verbal or nonverbal elements but does not specifically address the nonverbal aspect itself, as it encompasses a wider range of communication methods, including digital messaging and video conferencing. Hence, the focus on body movements, gestures, and facial expressions distinctly identifies nonverbal communication as a separate and significant component of how we interact with others.

5. According to studies, violence can manifest in which ways?

- A. Only emotionally
- B. Only physically
- C. Physically, mentally, emotionally, or verbally**
- D. Only verbally and socially

The manifestation of violence is complex and can occur in various forms, which is why the correct choice encompasses physical, mental, emotional, and verbal dimensions. Each of these aspects contributes to the overall understanding of violence in interpersonal relationships and social contexts. Physical violence refers to the use of force against another person that results in bodily harm. Mental violence encompasses psychological abuse, manipulation, and controlling behaviors that can lead to long-term emotional distress. Emotional violence involves actions that undermine an individual's sense of self, such as consistent criticism, humiliation, or threats. Verbal violence includes harmful language, yelling, and degrading speech that can inflict psychological harm. Recognizing that violence can manifest in this multifaceted way is crucial for understanding its impact and addressing it effectively in both personal and broader societal contexts. This comprehensive view is helpful in designing interventions and support mechanisms tailored to those affected by various forms of violence.

6. What concept does "Monsters and Victims: Male Felons Accounts of Intimate Partner Violence" primarily examine?

- A. The economic implications of violence
- B. The societal stigma around male victims
- C. Men's perceptions of their violent behavior**
- D. The impact of violence on children in households

The concept examined in "Monsters and Victims: Male Felons Accounts of Intimate Partner Violence" centers on men's perceptions of their own violent behavior. This work delves into how male offenders view their actions within the context of intimate partner violence, offering an understanding of the narratives that these individuals construct around their experiences and the violence they perpetrate. It highlights how societal norms and personal beliefs may influence their self-identification as either 'monsters' or 'victims' within their stories, revealing complex dynamics that contribute to their justification or rationalization of such behaviors. This exploration can help unpack the psychology behind intimate partner violence and contribute to the discourse on accountability and healing, drawing attention to the need for nuanced approaches in addressing and understanding gendered violence.

7. Which term describes male performers who perform as female?

- A. Drag King
- B. Gender Bender
- C. Drag Queen**
- D. Transvestite

The term that describes male performers who perform as female is typically "Drag Queen." This term specifically refers to men who dress in women's clothing and often adopt femininity for entertainment purposes, including performing in shows that can include singing, dancing, and other types of artistic expression. Drag queens can emphasize traditional notions of femininity while exploring gender in a theatrical and often humorous way. This performance art form is distinct in its cultural and social implications, often challenging societal norms regarding gender and sexuality. By adopting exaggerated female personas, drag queens create a space for both entertainment and commentary on gender roles. Understanding the terminology surrounding gender performance is essential, as it reveals the nuances within the spectrum of gender expression and presentation. The other options refer to different concepts or groups within the broader discussion of gender and performance.

8. Which of the following is an example of using language to challenge sexism?

- A. Using "human" instead of referring to gender**
- B. Using "man" in all professional titles
- C. Referring to women as "gals" in casual settings
- D. Using male pronouns as a default

Using "human" instead of referring to gender is an effective way to challenge sexism because it promotes inclusivity and gender neutrality in language. This choice emphasizes the shared humanity of all individuals, regardless of gender, and helps to dismantle traditional gender binaries. By opting for non-gendered terms, it consciously avoids reinforcing stereotypes or biases that are often embedded in language. This approach fosters a more equitable discourse and encourages a culture that respects and values all people's contributions, irrespective of their gender. In contrast, using "man" in all professional titles tends to reinforce traditional gender roles and suggests that male perspectives are the default or norm, which can perpetuate sexism in professional settings. Referring to women as "gals" in casual settings trivializes their presence and can be seen as diminishing their professional status or capabilities. Similarly, using male pronouns as a default undermines the visibility and acknowledgment of women and non-binary individuals, further entrenching gender biases in communication. Each of these alternatives fails to promote equitable language that challenges sexist attitudes.

9. What outcome can result from active listening in gender communication?

- A. Increased misunderstandings
- B. Enhanced validation of experiences**
- C. Discouraged dialogue
- D. Reduced emotional intelligence

Active listening in gender communication fosters an environment where individuals feel heard and validated. When one party demonstrates that they are truly listening—by acknowledging the speaker's emotions, asking clarifying questions, and providing feedback—the speaker is more likely to feel their experiences and feelings are valued and respected. This enhanced validation can create stronger interpersonal connections and improve overall communication efficacy between genders. Encouraging dialogue is deeply rooted in the principles of active listening, as it not only shows attentiveness but also opens the floor for more authentic and meaningful conversations. When individuals feel validated, they are likely to share more openly, thus contributing to a more productive and understanding exchange of ideas and perspectives.

10. How are non-birth mothers in lesbian relationships often treated compared to birth mothers?

- A. They receive more validation
- B. They may be less validated**
- C. They are always recognized equally
- D. They take on the primary parent role

Non-birth mothers in lesbian relationships may be less validated in their parental role compared to birth mothers due to societal norms and perceptions surrounding parenthood. This dynamic often stems from traditional views that prioritize biological connections over emotional or social ones. Non-birth mothers may face challenges in being recognized as legitimate parents because society tends to equate motherhood with biological ties.

Consequently, non-birth mothers can encounter obstacles in receiving the same level of validation or acknowledgment that birth mothers naturally receive. This lack of recognition can manifest in various ways, such as in the legal system, social interactions, or even within their personal relationships. As a result, non-birth mothers might find themselves needing to assert their parental identity more vigorously than birth mothers do, which highlights the disparity in validation experienced within these family structures. This understanding underscores the complex layers of gender, sexuality, and parenting roles within the context of contemporary discussions on family and identity.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://asu-com316exam2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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