

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (ASU) WST313 WOMEN AND SEXUALITY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which statement is true regarding the Gay Straight Alliance (GSA) movement as mentioned by Micell?**
 - A. The movement began in urban areas only
 - B. The pioneers were unaware of institutional risks
 - C. The teenagers had a vision for effective change
 - D. The movement focuses solely on sexual orientation
- 2. How do medical-therapeutic practices impact society's sexual norms, according to McGann?**
 - A. They redefine sexual identity
 - B. They challenge existing sexual hierarchies
 - C. They create justifications for restricting certain sexual behaviors
 - D. They promote sexual exploration
- 3. How do public policies impact women's reproductive rights?**
 - A. They have no effect on reproductive choices
 - B. They can limit access to reproductive health services
 - C. They only influence abortion rates
 - D. They encourage reproductive education exclusively
- 4. What challenge do women face when involved in high-risk behaviors such as sex work or drug use?**
 - A. Increased community support
 - B. Access to higher education
 - C. Social stigma and discrimination
 - D. Recognition in health policies
- 5. What does "hooking up" mean according to Kathleen Bogle (2010)?**
 - A. It refers to a specific sexual act only
 - B. It has a precise meaning in all contexts
 - C. It can range from kissing to sexual intercourse
 - D. It is an outdated term

- 6. How can power dynamics affect sexual relationships?**
- A. They do not impact relationships in any significant way
 - B. They can create imbalances in consent, expectations, and communication
 - C. They empower equal standing among partners in relationships
 - D. They solely determine the romantic elements of a relationship
- 7. How does race and gender intersectionality affect women's experiences of sexuality?**
- A. It creates uniform experiences for all women
 - B. It can create unique challenges affecting perceptions and identities
 - C. It is irrelevant to understanding sexuality
 - D. It simplifies the complexities of sexual identity
- 8. What is sex positivity?**
- A. A rejection of all forms of sexual expression
 - B. A focus on traditional sexual norms
 - C. An embrace of healthy attitudes toward sexual diversity
 - D. A movement against sexual health education
- 9. Is it true that the term "hooking up" is only applicable to heterosexual interactions?**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only in heterosexual contexts
 - D. Only among friends
- 10. What belief does the practice of transitioning emerge from?**
- A. Fluidity in gender
 - B. Binary view of gender
 - C. Gender neutrality
 - D. Subversion of norms

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement is true regarding the Gay Straight Alliance (GSA) movement as mentioned by Micell?

- A. The movement began in urban areas only
- B. The pioneers were unaware of institutional risks
- C. The teenagers had a vision for effective change**
- D. The movement focuses solely on sexual orientation

The statement about the Gay Straight Alliance (GSA) movement that is accurate highlights the proactive vision of teenagers involved in the movement for promoting effective change. GSAs emerged as a response to the discrimination and challenges faced by LGBTQ+ youth, and the involvement of teenagers signifies their desire to create safe, inclusive environments both in schools and broader communities. They aimed to foster understanding and acceptance, not only focusing on the issues of sexual orientation but also addressing related factors such as gender identity, social justice, and the overall well-being of LGBTQ+ individuals. This perspective emphasizes the empowerment of youth as active agents in promoting equality and respect, which has been a vital aspect of the GSA's mission. Their vision for change reflects a broader awareness of the intersectional nature of identity and the need for collective support among all students, regardless of their sexual orientation. While the movement does touch upon specific issues related to sexual orientation, the motivations and goals extend beyond mere advocacy, aiming for a more inclusive society.

2. How do medical-therapeutic practices impact society's sexual norms, according to McGann?

- A. They redefine sexual identity
- B. They challenge existing sexual hierarchies
- C. They create justifications for restricting certain sexual behaviors**
- D. They promote sexual exploration

The assertion that medical-therapeutic practices create justifications for restricting certain sexual behaviors aligns with McGann's argument that such practices often act to normalize specific sexual norms while pathologizing others. By framing certain sexual expressions as disorders or requiring medical intervention, these practices can lead to societal endorsement of restrictive attitudes towards sexuality. This perspective reflects broader societal tendencies to categorize sexual behavior, often reinforcing traditional norms over more varied expressions of sexuality. Medical-therapeutic practices can create a narrative in which particular sexual behaviors are deemed acceptable or healthy, while others are labeled as deviant or problematic. Consequently, this contributes to a framework that enables regulatory interventions, whether legal, social, or institutional, effectively limiting the scope of sexually normative behavior. Understanding this dynamic is crucial, as it reveals the power of medical discourse in shaping sexual norms and how it can reinforce prevailing hierarchies related to sexuality in society. In contrast, the other options do not capture the specific way in which McGann discusses the relationship between medical practices and societal sexual norms. Redefining sexual identity, challenging hierarchies, and promoting exploration may occur in various contexts, but the emphasis on justification for restriction is central to understanding McGann's critique of medical interventions in sexuality.

3. How do public policies impact women's reproductive rights?

- A. They have no effect on reproductive choices
- B. They can limit access to reproductive health services**
- C. They only influence abortion rates
- D. They encourage reproductive education exclusively

Public policies significantly influence women's reproductive rights by establishing the frameworks within which reproductive health services are accessed. When policies are enacted that limit funding for reproductive health care facilities, impose restrictions on the availability of contraceptives, or establish waiting periods for abortions, they directly affect a woman's ability to make informed choices about her reproductive health. By limiting access to reproductive health services, such policies can lead to barriers that prevent women from obtaining the care they need. This includes not only abortion services but also contraception, prenatal care, and reproductive education. For instance, policies that eliminate funding for comprehensive sex education programs can result in a lack of knowledge about reproductive health options, further complicating women's ability to make informed choices. The impact of public policies is broad and extends beyond just influencing individual choices; it shapes the overall landscape of reproductive health care access and availability. This makes option B a comprehensive understanding of how public policies play a crucial role in determining women's reproductive rights.

4. What challenge do women face when involved in high-risk behaviors such as sex work or drug use?

- A. Increased community support
- B. Access to higher education
- C. Social stigma and discrimination**
- D. Recognition in health policies

Women involved in high-risk behaviors such as sex work or drug use often face significant social stigma and discrimination. This challenge manifests in various ways, significantly impacting their health, social interactions, and access to resources. Stigma can lead to marginalization, making it difficult for these women to seek healthcare, legal support, or social services, as they may fear being judged or not taken seriously. Additionally, discrimination from society can isolate them, diminishing their opportunities for reintegration and recovery. While increased community support, access to higher education, and recognition in health policies are positive outcomes that could benefit individuals in these situations, they do not necessarily address the immediate and pervasive obstacles posed by stigma and discrimination. The societal attitudes towards these high-risk behaviors often overshadow potential community support systems, making it crucial to focus on combating stigma to improve the well-being and support networks for women facing these challenges.

5. What does "hooking up" mean according to Kathleen Bogle (2010)?

- A. It refers to a specific sexual act only
- B. It has a precise meaning in all contexts
- C. It can range from kissing to sexual intercourse**
- D. It is an outdated term

The concept of "hooking up," as articulated by Kathleen Bogle in 2010, encompasses a wide spectrum of sexual interactions. This includes anything from casual kissing to engaging in sexual intercourse. This broad definition reflects the evolving nature of sexual relationships among young adults and teenagers, particularly in college settings, where casual encounters have become more normalized. Bogle emphasizes that "hooking up" is often used ambiguously in societal and cultural discourse, allowing it to signify various levels of intimacy and sexual engagement. This range captures the fluidity and diversity of modern sexual experiences, presenting "hooking up" as a multi-faceted term rather than one confined to a singular act or precise definition. Such an understanding is essential, as it highlights the complexities of sexual relationships in contemporary society and how language evolves alongside social practices.

6. How can power dynamics affect sexual relationships?

- A. They do not impact relationships in any significant way
- B. They can create imbalances in consent, expectations, and communication**
- C. They empower equal standing among partners in relationships
- D. They solely determine the romantic elements of a relationship

Power dynamics play a crucial role in shaping sexual relationships, affecting various aspects such as consent, expectations, and communication. An imbalance of power can lead to situations where one partner may feel pressured or coerced into sexual activity, undermining the integrity of consent. When one partner has significantly more power—whether it's due to social, economic, or emotional factors—this can distort the communication patterns between the partners, often leaving the less powerful partner feeling uncomfortable or unable to express their true feelings and desires. Understanding how power dynamics operate helps to illuminate why healthy sexual relationships require equality and open dialogue. In contrast, the belief that power dynamics do not impact relationships overlooks the significant emotional and ethical implications tied to consent. Moreover, the notion that power dynamics solely empower equal standing among partners ignores the reality that, without awareness and active management of these dynamics, relationships may suffer from inequality and lack of mutual respect. Lastly, asserting that power dynamics solely determine romance fails to capture the multifaceted nature of relationships, which involve emotional, intellectual, and social components beyond just power interactions.

7. How does race and gender intersectionality affect women's experiences of sexuality?

- A. It creates uniform experiences for all women
- B. It can create unique challenges affecting perceptions and identities**
- C. It is irrelevant to understanding sexuality
- D. It simplifies the complexities of sexual identity

The intersectionality of race and gender plays a significant role in shaping women's experiences of sexuality by highlighting the unique challenges that arise from the interplay of these identities. This perspective helps us understand how varying social, economic, and cultural contexts affect perceptions, experiences, and expressions of sexuality among different groups of women. For instance, women of color may encounter different societal expectations and prejudices that influence how they are viewed in relation to their sexuality, compared to white women. This can result in unique narratives and experiences that are heavily influenced by both racial and gender identities. The intersectional approach recognizes that sexuality is not experienced uniformly, and it considers the diverse layers of privilege and oppression that women navigate based on their race and gender. The concept of intersectionality allows for a richer and more nuanced understanding of sexual identity, revealing how overlapping identities can create both barriers and avenues for empowerment. Thus, it indeed creates unique challenges affecting perceptions and identities, making this answer particularly relevant in the study of women's sexuality.

8. What is sex positivity?

- A. A rejection of all forms of sexual expression
- B. A focus on traditional sexual norms
- C. An embrace of healthy attitudes toward sexual diversity**
- D. A movement against sexual health education

Sex positivity refers to an embrace of healthy attitudes toward sexual diversity, which includes an appreciation for various sexual orientations, practices, and identities without judgment or discrimination. It promotes the idea that all consensual sexual activities are valid and that individuals should be free to explore their sexuality safely and respectfully. This approach encourages open, honest discussions about sexuality and seeks to dismantle stigmas surrounding sexual health and expression, emphasizing consent, respect, and communication as key components. In the context of the other options, rejecting all forms of sexual expression would contradict the principles of sex positivity, which advocates for acceptance rather than dismissal. Focusing strictly on traditional sexual norms would also run counter to the inclusive nature of sex positivity, as it recognizes and values non-traditional sexual practices and identities. Lastly, opposing sexual health education goes against the core values of sex positivity, which champions informed and healthy sexual practices as essential for well-being and empowerment.

9. Is it true that the term "hooking up" is only applicable to heterosexual interactions?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only in heterosexual contexts
- D. Only among friends

The term "hooking up" refers to casual sexual interactions and is not limited to any specific sexual orientation or context. It encompasses a variety of encounters that can occur between individuals of any sexual orientation, including heterosexual, homosexual, and bisexual interactions. The phrase has become a part of the broader cultural lexicon, and its usage reflects diverse experiences in sexual relationships across different communities. Given this understanding, it is clear that the concept of "hooking up" transcends the boundaries of heterosexual interactions and includes various forms of relationships among all individuals, regardless of their sexual orientation or the nature of their relationship (such as friendships or acquaintances). Therefore, stating that the term is only applicable to heterosexual interactions is not accurate. This understanding supports the idea that "hooking up" can occur in many different contexts, making the assertion that it is true is incorrect.

10. What belief does the practice of transitioning emerge from?

- A. Fluidity in gender
- B. Binary view of gender**
- C. Gender neutrality
- D. Subversion of norms

The belief that the practice of transitioning emerges from is primarily grounded in the concept of fluidity in gender. This perspective acknowledges that gender is not strictly confined to the traditional binary of male and female but instead allows for a spectrum of identities that can change over time or context. Transitioning can be seen as a personal affirmation of one's gender identity that reflects this fluidity, rather than simply adhering to societal expectations tied to a binary view. While the binary view of gender emphasizes fixed categories, transitioning challenges this rigidity by supporting the idea that individuals may identify as a different gender than the one assigned to them at birth. The option reflecting fluidity aligns with contemporary understandings of gender as a more dynamic, evolving experience that people navigate in ways that are authentic to themselves. This understanding fosters the practice of transitioning, as individuals seek to align their gender expression with their identity, thereby moving beyond binary limitations. The other options, while they hold relevance in broader discussions of gender identity and expression, do not inherently capture the fundamental belief that underlies the practice of transitioning as effectively as the concept of fluidity.

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-wst313.examzify.com>

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

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