36	3	2.8	2.8	37.0
37	2	1.9	1.9	38.9
38	1	.9	.9	39.8
39	3	2.8	2.8	42.6
40	3	2.8	2.8	45.4
41	6	5.6	5.6	50.9
42	5	4.6	4.6	55.6
43	6	5.6	5.6	61.1
44	6	5.6	5.6	66.7
45	2	1.9	1.9	68.5
46	6	5.6	5.6	74.1
47	4	3.7	3.7	77.8
48	1	.9	.9	78.7
49	2	1.9	1.9	80.6
50	6	5.6	5.6	86.1
51	1	.9	.9	87.0
52	3	2.8	2.8	89.8
53	3	2.8	2.8	92.6
54	2	1.9	1.9	94.4
57	1	.9	.9	95.4
59	1	.9	.9	96.3
60	1	.9	.9	97.2
61	2	1.9	1.9	99.1
62	1	.9	.9	100.0
Total	108	100.0	100.0	

2. Now use this output and answer the following questions about it:
   a) What was the mean `Burnout` score?

      A: 36.46

   b) What was the mode for the `Burnout` variable?

      A: 28 and 31

   c) Interpret what the number(s) in response to question 2b mean(s) in plain English.

      A: The most frequently occurring scores on the `Burnout` variable were 28 and 31.

   d) What was the sample size for the `Role Overload` variable?

      A: 108 respondents

   e) What was the median `Role Overload` score?

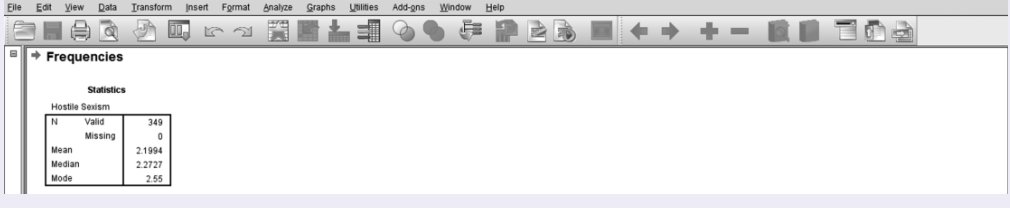
      A: 41.0

   f) Interpret what the number in question 2e means in plain English.

      A: 50% of the scores on the `Role Overload` variable were greater than 41.0, and 50% of the scores on the `Role Overload` variable were less than 41.0.

3. Use Christopher and Wojda's (2008) dataset to generate the measures of central tendency for the variable of hostile sexism. After doing so, present them in a table (see Table 4.3 for an example of such a table).

   A: Here is what your output should look like:



(Continued)