Here's how to approach this question:

\*\*Understanding Box Plots\*\*

\* \*\*Minimum:\*\* The left whisker extends to the minimum value.

\* \*\*First Quartile (Q1):\*\* The left side of the box. 25% of the data falls below Q1.

\* \*\*Median (Q2):\*\* The line inside the box. 50% of the data falls below the median.

\* \*\*Third Quartile (Q3):\*\* The right side of the box. 75% of the data falls below Q3.

\* \*\*Maximum:\*\* The right whisker extends to the maximum value.

\*\*Analyzing the Box Plots\*\*

1. \*\*Identify 30 on the scale:\*\* Locate the point 30 on the horizontal axis representing exam scores.

2. \*\*Section A:\*\* The left whisker of Section A extends to a value near 20. This means that at least one student in Section A scored below 30.

3. \*\*Section B:\*\* The left whisker of Section B also extends to a value near 20. This means that at least one student in Section B scored below 30.

4. \*\*Compare for Percentage:\*\* We want to determine which section has the \*greater percentage\* of students at or below 30. Both the sections have the minimum value close to 20, therefore we can tell which section has a greater percentage of students with scores at or below 30.

\*\*Answer:\*\*

\* \*\*It is impossible to tell.\*\* Both sections have some scores at or below 30, but the box plots don't reveal what \*percentage\* of students are in that range. We only know the minimum score for each section.