To answer this question accurately, we need to understand what information a boxplot provides and how we can use it to compare the distributions of scores between two sections.

A boxplot provides the following key pieces of information:

- The median (the line inside the box)

- The interquartile range (IQR), which is the range between the first quartile (Q1, the lower edge of the box) and the third quartile (Q3, the upper edge of the box)

- The whiskers, which typically extend to the minimum and maximum values within 1.5 \* IQR from Q1 and Q3, respectively.

- Outliers, if any, which are beyond the whiskers.

However, a boxplot does not directly show the percentage of data points above a specific value like 120. It only gives us the position of certain percentiles (25th, 50th, 75th).

Given this limitation:

- If the upper whisker or the Q3 of one section extends beyond 120, it suggests that at least 25% of the data (or more if there are outliers) in that section are above 120. However, this does not give us the exact percentage.

- If neither Q3 nor the upper whisker extends to 120, it suggests that fewer than 25% of the scores are above 120.

- If both sections have Q3 or upper whiskers extending beyond 120, we can't determine which has a greater percentage without knowing the exact distribution.

Since a boxplot does not provide the exact percentage of scores above a specific value like 120, the correct answer must be:

(D) It is impossible to tell this level of detail from a boxplot

This choice is correct because, without additional information or a different type of plot (like a histogram or density plot), we cannot determine the exact percentage of students scoring at or above 120 from a boxplot alone.