To answer this question correctly, we need to understand what a boxplot reveals about the data and the relationship between the mean and the median.

A boxplot provides information about the five-number summary of a dataset: the minimum, the first quartile (Q1), the median (Q2), the third quartile (Q3), and the maximum. It also shows potential outliers. However, a boxplot does not directly show the mean of the data.

Here's how we can analyze each option:

- \*\*(A) The means of both midterms are larger than their medians\*\*: This could be true if the distributions were skewed to the right (positively skewed), where the mean is pulled in the direction of the skew. However, without additional information about the distribution shape, we cannot definitively state this.

- \*\*(B) The means of both midterms are smaller than their medians\*\*: This could be true if the distributions were skewed to the left (negatively skewed), where the mean is pulled in the direction of the skew. Again, without knowing the distribution shape, we cannot confirm this.

- \*\*(C) The means of both midterms are about the same as their medians\*\*: This would be true if the distributions were symmetric or nearly symmetric. However, we cannot assume this without knowing the distribution shape from the boxplot.

- \*\*(D) There is no way to tell the relationship between mean and median from a boxplot\*\*: This is the correct answer because a boxplot does not provide information about the mean. The mean could be anywhere within the range of the data, depending on the distribution of values, especially the presence of outliers or skewness.

Given this analysis, the correct answer for a high-quality graduate statistics student would be:

\*\*(D) There is no way to tell the relationship between mean and median from a boxplot.\*\*