High score 94.

Low score 14.

Average score, all students, 57.

The following figure shows the scores for each student in the class (sorted in ascending order).
The next figure shows the score on the second exam versus the score on the first exam.

![Graph showing scores](image)

The solid line represents “perfect correlation,” which is to say if your second score was exactly the same as your first score, the corresponding point would fall on this line. If your data point is above this line, your second score was better than your first. If your second score was worse than your first, your data point appears below this line. Although the correlation is not perfect, it is definitely non-zero (Matlab claims a correlation coefficient of about .4). Note, for example the student who did the best on the first exam was also the one who did the best on the second while the student who did the worst on the first exam also did the worst on the second.

I consider the absolute minimum you should have gotten on the second exam a 40. For the first exam it was a 30. So, in total, if you have gotten below 70 total points on the two exams, you are failing the class. The dashed line represents the cut-off between failing and passing. It doesn’t matter how you got your points, but you have to have gotten more than 70 points to be in the passing territory. So, for example, you could have gotten zero on the first exam and 70 on the second, or, conversely, 70 on the first exam and zero on the second, or perhaps 35 points on both exams—whatever.

(Note, if you are close to this line, you could still fall into failing territory if you have not been doing the homework or if you drop the ball on the project. So, make sure you stay on top of those things as well.)
Here are the approximate grade ranges for the second test.

- A: greater than 79
- B: greater than 63 (up to 79)
- C: greater than 48 (up to 63)
- D: greater than 39 (up to 48)
- F: 39 and below