## UPDATED GENERAL INFORMATION - NOVEMBER 6, 2013

The second in-class examination is postponed until Monday, November 25, 2013. The material covered on the exam will correspond to the contents of Sections II. 3 - III. 4 of the notes, but some material in certain sections will not be covered (in particular, this applies to much of the material on geometrical transformations and proving the triangle congruence postulates from the preceding assumptions). More precise information will be posted in a summary of review suggestions.

## STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION

The cutoff scores are as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A-85 \\
& B-70 \\
& C-50 \\
& D-25
\end{aligned}
$$

The median score was 77 .

Appeals regarding the grading of this examination must be submitted by the end of class on Friday, November 15 (the normal policy is to allow one week, but the deadline is postponed because Monday, November 11, is a University holiday). Written comments should be placed on the examination indicating the problems to be reconsidered. BRIEF and OBJECTIVE statements about specific issues may be included.

## Statement on final grade determination:

As noted previously, the course grade will be determined by a weighted average of the grades on the examinations, the quizzes and the homework. The cutoff points for $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{F}$ will be determined individually for each each of these constituents, and for grading purposes the raw numerical scores will be normalized as follows:
$4.0=$ perfect score, $3.0=$ lowest $A, 2.0=$ lowest $B, 1.0=$ lowest $C, 0.0=$ lowest $D,-1.0=$ zero score. If the raw numerical score lies between two of these values, the normalized score will be determined by linear interpolation.

EXAMPLE. If the lowest A is 88 , the lowest B is 72 , and a student's raw numerical score is 76 , then the raw score is 4 points above the lowest $B$, the difference between the lowest $A$ and the lowest is 16 , and therefore the grade is $\frac{4}{16}=\frac{1}{4}$ of the way from the lowest $B$ to the lowest $A$; linear interpolation means that the normalized score on the examination is $\mathbf{2 . 2 5}$.

