



Kansas Board of Regents
Precollege Curriculum Courses Approved for University Admissions

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The precollege curriculum is designed to prepare high school students for university-level work. The list of courses fulfilling the precollege curriculum has been recommended by the Kansas State Department of Education and approved by the chief executive officer of the board of regents or the chief executive officer's designee. Requirements for the precollege curriculum are found in K.A.R. 88-29-11 and 88-29a-11.

| NATURAL SCIENCE Course Title | Course Code | Course Description |
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| Earth Science | 03001 | Earth Science courses offer insight into the environment on earth and the earth's environment in space. While presenting the concepts and principles essential to students' understanding of the dynamics and history of the earth, these courses usually explore oceanography, geology, astronomy, meteorology, and geography. |
| Geology | 03002 | Geology courses provide an in-depth study of the forces that formed and continue to affect the earth's surface. Earthquakes, volcanoes, and erosion are examples of topics that are presented. |
| Environmental Science | 03003 | Environmental Science courses examine the mutual relationships between organisms and their environment. In studying the interrelationships among plants, animals, and humans, these courses usually cover the following subjects: photosynthesis, recycling and regeneration, ecosystems, population and growth studies, pollution, and conservation of natural resources. |
| Astronomy | 03004 | Astronomy courses offer students the opportunity to study the solar system, stars, galaxies, and interstellar bodies. These courses usually introduce and use astronomic instruments and typically explore theories regarding the origin and evolution of the universe, space, and time. |
| Marine Science | 03005 | Courses in Marine Science focus on the content, features, and possibilities of the earth's oceans. They explore marine organisms, conditions, and ecology and sometimes cover marine mining, farming, and exploration. |
| Meteorology | 03006 | Meteorology courses examine the properties of the earth's atmosphere. Topics usually include atmospheric layering, changing pressures, winds, water vapor, air masses, fronts, temperature changes and weather forecasting. |

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| Earth and Space Science | 03008 | Earth and Space Science courses introduce students to the study of the earth from a local and global perspective. In these courses, students typically learn about time zones, latitude and longitude, atmosphere, weather, climate, matter, and energy transfer. Advanced topics often include the study of the use of remote sensing, computer visualization, and computer modeling to enable earth scientists to understand earth as a complex and changing planet. |
| Biology | 03051 | Biology courses are designed to provide information regarding the fundamental concepts of life and life processes. These courses include (but are not restricted to) such topics as cell structure and function, general plant and animal physiology, genetics, and taxonomy. |
| Biology—Advanced Studies | 03052 | Usually taken after a comprehensive initial study of biology, Biology—Advanced Studies courses cover biological systems in more detail. Topics that may be explored include cell organization, function, and reproduction; energy transformation; human anatomy and physiology; and the evolution and adaptation of organisms. |
| Anatomy and Physiology | 03053 | Usually taken after a comprehensive initial study of biology, Anatomy and Physiology courses present the human body and biological systems in more detail. In order to understand the structure of the human body and its functions, students learn anatomical terminology, study cells and tissues, explore functional systems (skeletal, muscular, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, reproductive, nervous, and so on), and may dissect mammals. |
| Anatomy | 03054 | Anatomy courses present an in-depth study of the human body and biological system. Students study such topics as anatomical terminology, cells, and tissues and typically explore functional systems such as skeletal, muscular, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, reproductive, and nervous systems. |

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| Physiology | 03055 | Physiology courses examine all major systems, tissues, and muscle groups in the human body to help students understand how these systems interact and their role in maintaining homeostasis. These courses may also cover such topics as cell structure and function, metabolism, and the human life cycle. |
| AP Biology | 03056 | Adhering to the curricula recommended by the College Board and designed to parallel college-level introductory biology courses, AP Biology courses emphasize four general concepts: evolution; cellular processes (energy and communication); genetics and information transfer; and interactions of biological systems. For each concept, these courses emphasize the development of scientific inquiry and reasoning skills, such as designing a plan for collecting data, analyzing data, applying mathematical routines, and connecting concepts in and across domains. AP Biology courses include college-level laboratory investigations. |
| IB Biology | 03057 | IB Biology courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Biology exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. In keeping with the general aim of IB Experimental Sciences courses, IB Biology promotes understanding of the facts, principles, and concepts underlying the biological field; critical analysis, evaluation, and generation of scientific information and hypotheses; improved ability to communicate scientific ideas; and an awareness of the impact of biology and scientific advances in biology upon both society and issues of ethical, philosophical, and political importance. Course content varies, but includes study of living organisms from the cellular level through functioning entities within the biosphere. Laboratory experimentation is an essential component of these courses. |
| Botany | 03058 | Botany courses provide students with an understanding of plants, their life cycles, and their evolutionary relationships. |

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| Genetics | 03059 | Genetics courses provide students with an understanding of general concepts concerning genes, heredity, and variation of organisms. Course topics typically include chromosomes, the structure of DNA and RNA molecules, and dominant and recessive inheritance and may also include lethal alleles, epistasis and hypostasis, and polygenic inheritance. |
| Microbiology | 03060 | Microbiology courses provide students with a general understanding of microbes, prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, and the three domain systems. Additional topics covered may include bacterial control, cell structure, fungi, protozoa, viruses and immunity, microbial genetics, and metabolism. |
| Zoology | 03061 | Zoology courses provide students with an understanding of animals, the niche they occupy in their environment or habitat, their life cycles, and their evolutionary relationships to other organisms. These courses should also help students develop an awareness and understanding of biotic communities. |
| Chemistry | 03101 | Chemistry courses involve studying the composition, properties, and reactions of substances. These courses typically explore such concepts as the behaviors of solids, liquids, and gases; acid/base and oxidation/reduction reactions; and atomic structure. Chemical formulas and equations and nuclear reactions are also studied. |
| Chemistry—Advanced Studies | 03102 | Usually taken after a comprehensive initial study of chemistry, Chemistry—Advanced Studies courses cover chemical properties and interactions in more detail. Advanced chemistry topics include organic chemistry, thermodynamics, electrochemistry, macromolecules, kinetic theory, and nuclear chemistry. |
| Organic Chemistry | 03103 | Organic Chemistry courses involve the study of organic molecules and functional groups. Topics covered may include nomenclature, bonding molecular structure and reactivity, reaction mechanisms, and current spectroscopic techniques. |

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| Physical Chemistry | 03104 | Usually taken after completing a calculus course, Physical Chemistry courses cover chemical kinetics, quantum mechanics, molecular structure, molecular spectroscopy, and statistical mechanics. |
| AP Chemistry | 03106 | Following the curricula recommended by the College Board, AP Chemistry courses usually follow high school chemistry and second-year algebra. Concepts covered may include the structure of matter; bonding of intermolecular forces; chemical reactions; kinetics; thermodynamics; and chemical equilibrium. For each concept, these courses emphasize the development of scientific inquiry and reasoning skills, such as designing a plan for collecting data, analyzing data, applying mathematical routines, and connecting concepts in and across domains. AP Chemistry courses include college-level laboratory investigations. |
| IB Chemistry | 03107 | IB Chemistry courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Chemistry exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. In keeping with the general aim of IB Experimental Sciences courses, IB Chemistry promotes understanding of the facts, patterns, and principles underlying the field of chemistry; critical analysis, evaluation, prediction, and generation of scientific information and hypotheses; improved ability to communicate scientific ideas; and an awareness of the impact of chemistry and scientific advances in chemistry upon both society and issues of ethical, philosophical, and political importance. Course content varies, but includes the study of the materials of the environment, their properties, and their interaction. Laboratory experimentation is an essential part of these courses. |
| Physics | 03151 | Physics courses involve the study of the forces and laws of nature affecting matter, such as equilibrium, motion, momentum, and the relationships between matter and energy. The study of physics includes examination of sound, light, and magnetic and electric phenomena. |

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| Physics—Advanced Studies | 03152 | Usually taken after a comprehensive initial study of physics, Physics—Advanced Studies courses provide instruction in laws of conservation, thermodynamics, and kinetics; wave and particle phenomena; electromagnetic fields; and fluid dynamics. |
| Principles of Technology | 03153 | Principles of Technology courses focus on the study of the forces and laws of nature and their application to modern technology. Equilibrium, motion, momentum, energy conversion, electromagnetism, and optical phenomena are presented in the context of current, real-world applications. Demonstrations, math labs, and applied laboratory experiments are an integral part of the Principles of Technology curriculum. These courses may enable students to gain a solid foundation for careers in electronics, robotics, telecommunications, and other technological fields. |
| AP Physics B | 03155 | AP Physics B courses are designed by the College Board to parallel college-level physics courses that provide a systematic introduction to the main principles of physics and emphasize problem solving without calculus. Course content includes Newtonian mechanics, fluid mechanics and thermal physics, electricity and magnetism, waves and optics, and atomic and nuclear physics. |
| AP Physics C | 03156 | AP Physics C courses prepare students for the College Board's examinations in Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism and Physics C: Mechanics. These courses parallel college-level physics courses that serve as a partial foundation for science or engineering majors and primarily focus on mechanics and electricity and magnetism, with approximately equal emphasis placed on these two areas. See SCED Codes 03163 and 03164 for detailed content descriptions. |

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| IB Physics | 03157 | <p>IB Physics courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Physics exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. In keeping with the general aim of IB Experimental Sciences courses, IB Physics promotes understanding of the facts, patterns, and principles underlying the field of physics; critical analysis, prediction, and application of scientific information and hypotheses; improved ability to communicate scientific ideas; and an awareness of the impact of scientific advances in physics upon both society and issues of ethical, philosophical, and political importance. Course content varies, but includes the study of the fundamental laws of nature and the interaction between concepts of matter, fields, waves, and energy. Laboratory experimentation is essential; calculus may be used in some courses.</p> |
| Physical Science | 03159 | <p>Physical Science courses involve study of the structures and states of matter. Typically (but not always) offered as introductory survey courses, they may include such topics as forms of energy, wave phenomenon, electromagnetism, and physical and chemical interactions.</p> |
| IB Physical Science | 03160 | <p>IB Physical Science courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Physical Science exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. These courses integrate the study of physics and chemistry, showing how the physical and chemical properties of materials can be explained and predicted in terms of atomic, molecular, and crystal structures and forces. In keeping with the general aim of IB Experimental Sciences courses, IB Physical Science courses promote critical analysis, prediction, and application of scientific information and hypotheses; improved ability to communicate scientific ideas; and an awareness of the impact of science and scientific advances upon both society and issues of ethical, philosophical, and political importance. Students are required to develop and pursue an individual, experimental project, which is evaluated as part of the IB exam.</p> |

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| AP Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism | 03163 | Designed by the College Board to parallel college-level physics courses that serve as a partial foundation for science or engineering majors, AP Physics C: Electricity and Magnetism courses focus on electricity and magnetism, including topics such as electrostatics; conductors, capacitors, and dielectrics; electric circuits; magnetic fields; and electromagnetism. AP Physics C courses require the use of calculus to solve the problems posed. |
| AP Physics C: Mechanics | 03164 | Designed by the College Board to parallel college-level physics courses that serve as a partial foundation for science or engineering majors, AP Physics C: Mechanics courses focus on classical mechanics, including topics in kinematics; Newton's laws of motion; work, energy, and power; systems of particles and linear momentum; circular motion and rotation; oscillations; and gravitation. AP Physics C courses require the use of calculus to solve the problems posed. |
| AP Physics 1 | 03165 | Designed by the College Board to parallel first-semester college-level courses in algebra-based physics, AP Physics 1 courses focus on Newtonian mechanics (including rotational motion); work, energy, and power; mechanical waves and sound; and introductory circuits. These courses may also include college-level laboratory investigations. |
| AP Physics 2 | 03166 | Designed by the College Board to parallel second-semester college-level courses in algebra-based physics, AP Physics 2 courses cover fluid statics and dynamics; thermodynamics with kinetic theory, PV diagrams and probability; electrostatics; electrical circuits with capacitors; magnetic fields; electromagnetism; physical and geometric optics; and quantum, atomic, and nuclear physics. These courses may also include college-level laboratory investigations. |

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| Integrated Science | 03201 | The specific content of Integrated Science courses varies, but they draw upon the principles of several scientific specialties—earth science, physical science, biology, chemistry, and physics—and organize the material around thematic units. Common themes covered include systems, models, energy, patterns, change, and constancy. These courses use appropriate aspects from each specialty to investigate applications of the theme. |
| IB Design Technology | 03206 | IB Design Technology courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Design Technology exams at either the Subsidiary or Higher level. In keeping with the general aim of IB Experimental Sciences courses, IB Design Technology courses promote understanding and use of the scientific method to solve problems using scientific information and production techniques. Practical/investigative work centers on the properties of materials, mechanisms, control circuits, and production techniques as they apply to constructing an artifact or developing skills and ideas useful in carrying out such a project. |
| AP Environmental Science | 03207 | AP Environmental Science courses are designed by the College Board to provide students with the scientific principles, concepts, and methodologies required to understand the interrelationships of the natural world, identify and analyze environmental problems (both natural and human made), evaluate the relative risks associated with the problems, and examine alternative solutions for resolving and/or preventing them. Topics covered include science as a process, ecological processes and energy conversions, earth as an interconnected system, the impact of humans on natural systems, cultural and societal contexts of environmental problems, and the development of practices that will ensure sustainable systems. |

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| IB Environmental Science | 03208 | IB Environmental Systems courses prepare students to take the International Baccalaureate Environmental Systems exam at the Standard level by providing them with the knowledge, methods, and techniques to understand the nature and functioning of natural systems, the relationships that affect environmental equilibrium, and human impact on the biosphere. Topics also include ecosystem integrity and sustainability, students' own relationships to the environment, and the nature of internationalism in resolving major environmental issues. |
| Aerospace | 03209 | Aerospace courses explore the connection between meteorology, astronomy, and flight across and around the earth as well as into outer space. In addition to principles of meteorology (e.g., atmosphere, pressures, winds and jet streams) and astronomical concepts (e.g., solar system, stars, and interplanetary bodies), course topics typically include the history of aviation, principles of aeronautical decision-making, airplane systems, aerodynamics, and flight theory. |
| Scientific Research and Design | 03212 | In Scientific Research and Design courses, students conceive of, design, and complete a project using scientific inquiry and experimentation methodologies. Emphasis is typically placed on safety issues, research protocols, controlling or manipulating variables, data analysis, and a coherent display of the project and its outcome(s). |
| Human Body Systems | 14102 | This course provide students with the knowledge and skills necessary for employment in health care-related laboratories. Topics include basic principles of anatomy and physiology, relevant concepts in microbiology and chemistry, and laboratory techniques (including preparation and analysis of various cultures and specimens). The courses may also cover such components as venipuncture, EKG, and CPR procedures. |

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| Medical Interventions | 14105 | This course investigates a variety of interventions involved in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, methodology for maintaining overall health, and homeostasis in the body. Students explore how to prevent and fight infection; screen and evaluate the code in human DNA; prevent, diagnose and treat cancer; and prevail when the organs of the body begin to fail. Through these scenarios, students are exposed to a range of interventions related to immunology, surgery, genetics, pharmacology, medical services and diagnostics. |
| Principles of Biomedical Sciences | 14251 | Health Science courses integrate chemistry, microbiology, chemical reactions, disease processes, growth and development, and genetics with anatomy and physiology of the body systems. Typically, these courses reinforce science, mathematics, communications, health, and social studies principles and relate them to health care. |
| Pharmacology | 14253 | Pharmacology courses involve a study of how living animals can be changed by chemical substances, especially by the actions of drugs and other substances used to treat disease. Basic concepts of physiology, pathology, biochemistry, and bacteriology are typically brought into play as students examine the effects of drugs and their mechanisms of action. |
| Biomedical Innovation | 14255 | In this capstone course, students will design and conduct experiments related to diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease and illness. They will apply their knowledge and skills to answer questions or to solve problems related to the biomedical sciences. They may work with a mentor or advisor from a university, hospital, physician's office, or industry as they complete their work. Students will be expected to present the results of their work to an adult audience, which may include representatives from the local health care or business community or the school's biomedical partnership team. |

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| Forensic Science | 15055 | Forensic Science courses provide an overview of the theoretical understanding and practical application of forensic science techniques. These courses explore the applied science and the fields of biology, chemistry, physics, and crime science investigation. Topics typically covered may include genetics, anthropology, toxicology, entomology, ballistics, pathology, computer forensics, fire debris and trace evidence among others. |
| Soil Science | 18055 | Soil Science courses involve the study of soil properties, including soil chemistry, biology, fertility, mineralogy, and hydrology. Topics covered may also include soil conservation, irrigation, soil genesis, soil surveys, and management. |
| Animal Production/ Science | 18101 | Animal Production/Science courses impart information about the care and management of companion and farm animals. These courses may cover animal nutrition, health, behavior, selection, reproduction, anatomy and physiology, facilities, product processing, research, qualitative and quantitative analyses as a basis for decisionmaking, and marketing. Students may study a particular species, or they may learn how to care for and maintain livestock as a more inclusive study. |
| Advanced Animal Science | 18103 | Advanced Animal Science courses impart information about the causes, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and injuries of animals typically emphasizing domestic and farm animals. Topics focus on anatomy and physiology, nutrition, behavior, and reproduction, but may also include other areas of study as appropriate. |
| Agricultural Biotechnology | 18308 | Agricultural Biotechnology courses apply biological principles and understanding to plant and animal science in order to produce or refine agricultural products. Course topics typically include but are not limited to microbiology, genetics, growth and reproduction, structural basis of function in living systems, chemistry of living systems, quantitative problem-solving, and data acquisition and display. These courses also often cover the ethics of biotechnology. |

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| Aerospace Engineering | 21013 | Aerospace Engineering courses introduce students to the world of aeronautics, flight, and engineering. Topics covered in the course may include the history of flight, aerodynamics and aerodynamics testing, flight systems, astronautics, space life systems, aerospace materials, and systems engineering. |
| Biological Engineering (BioE) | 21020 | BioE is a rigorous activity, project, and problem-based course in which students investigate and design solutions to solve real-world challenges related to world food security, renewable energy, and clean drinking water. Students completing BioE will develop an understanding of the scientific and technological foundations for each of the problems. Students apply their knowledge and skills as they use an engineering design process to design and test solutions that help solve these global challenges. |
| Forensic Science | 44224 | An application level course that follows a background in biology and chemistry and provides students with knowledge and skills needed to pursue postsecondary training in LPSS careers requiring Forensic Science (ie., Forensic Anthropology, Forensic Medicine, Medical Examiner). |
| Forensic Science Comprehensive | 44225 | An application level course that follows a comprehensive background in biology and chemistry and provides students with knowledge and skills needed to pursue postsecondary training in LPSS careers requiring Forensic Science (ie., Forensic Anthropology, Forensic Medicine, Medical Examiner). |