

# TITLE AND COURSE INFORMATION

In addition to the description, the basic information for each course includes a combination of some or all of the elements explained below. This information is input in CIM and appears in the course listings in Yale Course Search.

## COURSE NUMBERS

Each course is identified by the course number (e.g., ENGL 1014), which is assigned by the department and represents the place in the department's scheme, whether by topic or by level, into which the course fits.

If a course is no longer offered, it should be archived (deactivated), and the department should not use that particular course number for a period of four years. The purpose of this delay is to avoid the duplication of the same course number on student transcripts.

First-year seminars carry numbers from 0001 to 0099. Other courses at Yale College are numbered 1000 to 4999.

Beginning with the fall of 2025, all Yale College course numbers will be updated to four-digit numbers.

## CROSS-LISTED COURSES

Sometimes courses are sponsored by two or more departments and carry the subject codes of each department (for example, AFAM 1162/AMST 1162/HIST 1187). Yale Course Search includes such courses in the listings of each sponsoring department. Adding a cross-listing to a course requires permission from the DUS of the cross-listing department.

Alternatively, a department can "tag" courses that are primary in a different department, yet appropriate for their majors to earn elective credit. This is done by creating an attribute, searchable in Yale Course Search, such as "YC GLBL Elective." For more information, write to [courseleaf@yale.edu](mailto:courseleaf@yale.edu).

## TIME PATTERNS

Setting the times at which courses meet is the department's responsibility, but meeting times must fall within the standard patterns established by Yale College. Time patterns have been regularized to utilize the limited number of classrooms to the greatest extent while balancing the pressure for rooms of varying sizes at various hours. Exceptions to the standard time patterns are rare and must be approved by the Course of Study Committee.

## EQUALIZING MEETING TIMES

The standard time patterns were created to help use limited classroom space efficiently, to encourage departments to coordinate their offerings with one another, and to give students the broadest possible choice of courses as they try to fill out their schedules each term. Unfortunately, among both faculty and students some teaching hours are more popular than others, with the result that more courses are offered on certain days and hours than others, and faculty and students continue to be frustrated by their classroom assignments and scheduling difficulties. Please make every effort to spread

your department's course offerings across all of the standard times available to you, both early and late in the day, and as many on Mondays and Fridays as in the middle of the week.

You might want to look at a feature in WEN that visually displays your course offerings for a specific term. Open WEN, click on your department, but don't open to your course listings: instead, click on "Visualize" in the red toolbar at the top of the page to open a "heat map" of your offerings.

## FORMAT OF COURSES

Lecture courses typically meet three hours a week, either in three 50-minute periods or in two 75-minute periods; blocks of two- or three-hour periods do not constitute an acceptable lecture pattern.

Upper-level seminars for juniors and seniors often meet one time a week for 110 minutes, depending upon department custom. Entry-level seminars typically meet in two 75-minute periods unless pedagogical reasons drive a single meeting period. All first-year seminars must meet in two 75-minute periods. By definition, seminars are restricted in size to allow the instructor control of the enrollment.

If a DUS wishes to convert a course that had originally been approved as a lecture to a seminar format, the course must be reviewed again by the Course of Study Committee. Conversely, a seminar course with an uncharacteristically large enrollment should be recast as a lecture course and resubmitted to the CSC. Simply, update the existing CIM form by changing the type of format in the "Type of Instruction" field and then clicking "Start Workflow." A format change typically requires some changes to the type of coursework, and a revised syllabus should be included with the change request. Information regarding changes to the coursework should also be included on the change form.

Information about studio and laboratory course formats, as well as time slots for discussion sections and film screenings, is available on the Yale College Standard Meeting Patterns page.

## SECTIONS OF MULTI-SECTION COURSES AND DISCUSSION SECTIONS

Some courses are divided into sections meeting at different times with different instructors (e.g., ENGL 1025, 1026). Information about the number of sections planned and their instructors and times of meeting should be entered into WEN.

Lecture courses that have discussion sections should indicate this within the course's time pattern (e.g., MW 9:25-10:15, 1 HTBA). Most departments have a contact person who works with the Teaching Fellows Program to make arrangements for discussion sections. Because of the limited availability of classrooms, instructors should be advised to schedule discussion sections in the early mornings, late afternoons, and evenings. Since it is particularly difficult to find small rooms for discussion sections that meet on Friday mornings from 9:25 to 12:25, instructors should be discouraged from choosing those hours.

## DISTRIBUTIONAL DESIGNATIONS

The distributional designations (L1–L5, QR, WR, HU, SC, and SO) are described in detail under Distributional Requirements.

## CREDIT/D/FAIL OPTION

All courses, other than independent study courses, offered in Yale College during the fall and spring terms are available for election under the Credit/D/Fail option. Program descriptions under Subjects of Instruction in the YCPS specify whether or not courses taken on the Credit/D/Fail basis count toward the requirements of particular majors. A student may, in some instances, apply any course credit earned on the Credit/D/Fail basis toward satisfaction of the distributional requirements for the bachelor's degree. See Grades, in YCPS for more information.

## FINAL EXAMINATION NUMBER

Every course has a standard final examination group number, either a zero for courses that do not have a regular final examination or a two-digit number calculated according to the Final Examination Schedules in the YCPS. The exam group number is based on the meeting time of the course; if the course changes meeting times, the exam group number also changes. The date and time of the final examination, calculated from the exam group number, appear in the course listings in Yale Course Search (YCS). The schedule of examination times is worked out each year to ensure that there will be no conflicts in students' final examinations. See Reading Period and Final Examination Period in the Academic Regulations in the YCPS and Final Examination Schedules in General Information in YCPS.

Although it is not binding, the determination of whether to hold a final examination gives students important information about what to expect.

## CLASSES DURING READING PERIOD

Instructors' decisions about holding classes during reading period should be recorded in CourseLeaf CIM. See Reading Period and Final Examination Period in the Academic Regulations in the YCPS for more information.

## PERMISSION AND COURSE LIMITATION

Limited enrollment courses, including all seminars, often require that students secure enrollment permission from the instructor. In some cases, particularly for limited-enrollment lecture courses, a concluding sentence may also be added to the course description indicating a blanket limitation, e.g., "Enrollment limited to 25." In seminars and courses that specify a specific enrollment limit in the description, instructors enforce the limitations in whatever way they choose. The registration system can enforce limited enrollment (see the registration website).

## PREREQUISITES

Prerequisites can be informative or prescriptive or both. If instructors expect them to be prescriptive, they must enforce them themselves.