THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO
Summer Program in Seville, Spain
May 14th - June 2nd, 2012

STUDENT HANDBOOK
Seville, Spain
University of Texas at El Paso is working with Spanish Studies Abroad in Seville, Spain to offer you this program.

GETTING READY TO GO TO SPAIN!

Passport

To travel to Spain, you need a valid passport. For U.S. citizens, the most convenient place to apply for a passport is at your local Post Office. **If you do not yet have a passport, apply for one immediately!** It can take up to 4 weeks to receive your passport. If the start of your program is less than 30 days away, you will have to pay for expedited service of your passport. Expedited service requires about 2 weeks. The U.S. State Department’s website provides details on passports and current processing times: [http://travel.state.gov/](http://travel.state.gov/) (click on **Passport for U.S. Citizens**). You may also inquire via telephone at (877) 487-2778. Students who are not U.S. citizens should contact the appropriate government agency in their home country for information on passports.

Arrival in Spain

Baggage

We suggest that you check your bags from your airport of departure all the way through to Seville.

**If you lose your luggage,** you must file a claim at the “lost luggage”, or “equipajes perdidos” desk in the airport. You should have them send your luggage, once found, to **CC-CS at Calle Harinas, 16 y 18**.

Your program starts in Seville with your arrival at Seville’s San Pablo airport on Monday, May 14th, 2012. Spanish Studies Abroad representatives will be at the Seville Airport (SVQ) to meet students in the arrivals lobby once they have gone through customs with their luggage. Program Directors should contact Spanish Studies Abroad at 011-34-954-224-107 or -34-649-41-48-37 if any unexpected delays are experienced.

The address of your hostel in Seville:

Albergue Inturjoven Sevilla  
Isaac Peral, 2 (Reina Mercedes)  
41012 Seville, Spain  
sevilla.itj@juntadeandalucia.es  
Tel: 955 035 886  
Fax: 955 056 508  

Prescriptions

If you take any prescription medication, be sure to bring enough for your entire stay. Keep prescriptions in their original bottles so as to avoid trouble at customs and airport security. You should also bring a written prescription with you, in case you run out or lose your medication. Be sure the prescription has the generic name of the drug and not just the brand name, so the pharmacist can translate it more easily.

Injections

If you require regular medical injections, you should bring syringes with you from home; needles in Spain are usually a larger gauge. In order to get your injections at a clinic in Seville, your doctor at home must write you a letter with the following information:

1. Directions on how to administer the injection  
2. How often the medication is administered  
3. Generic name of the medication  
4. Components of the medication  
5. Exact dosage of medication needed & any other relevant information for administering the injection  
6. Any possible side effects
Send one copy of this letter to the U.S. office of Spanish Studies Abroad, and take the other copy with you to Seville. Again, you must have a written prescription and/or a letter from your doctor if you want to get through airport security with your injection materials.

**Health Information for Travelers to Spain**


The CDC website also has health information available for other countries to which you may choose to travel during your time abroad. A list of countries with available health information can be found at the following link: [http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/destinationList.aspx](http://wwwn.cdc.gov/travel/destinationList.aspx).

**Public Transportation**

You will most likely take the bus while you are in Seville. Your Spanish Studies Abroad professor will give you a 25€ card for you to use during your stay in Seville. There is a bus stop very near your hostel that will bring you to Seville city center. For more information on bus transportation costs and routes please visit the TUSSAM website: [www.tussam.es](http://www.tussam.es).

Another public transportation service available to students in Seville is the bike rental system. This system is a great way to stay in shape, save the environment and is generally much more cost-effective than taking the bus! For more information on renting a bike while in Seville please visit the Sevici website: [www.sevici.es](http://www.sevici.es).

**Packing**

**Security**

We suggest taking a suitcase that locks so you can keep valuable items secure at all times. This would be the place to keep your passport, airline tickets, traveler’s checks, extra cash, and anything else of value that you don’t want to leave lying around. You should also know that your things might get moved around when your señora cleans your room. Remember that this is her job; she is not trying to get into your belongings.

**Personal Care**

You will be able to find a lot of the every day products you need in Seville, so there is no need to stock up on shampoo or feminine hygiene products. Take what you’ll need for the first part of the trip, so you’ll be able to get settled in, but don’t over pack this kind of products. You may want to pack your favorite cold and upset stomach medicines, just to be prepared. You can get medicines at pharmacies in Seville, but they’ll be different from what you’re used to and, when you’re sick, you may feel better using what you know works for you.

**Clothing**

- Casual pants and jeans
- Several shirts (keep in mind it’s hot in Seville!)
- Plenty of underwear
- Lightweight Pajamas for warm weather
- Slippers to wear around the house
- Comfortable shoes for walking
- One pair of sneakers, just in case
- One nicer pair of shoes, for dressing up
- Several dressy outfits
- Bathing suit
- Shorts and/or skirts
- *Try to pack as lightly as possible, since you’ll have to carry everything. You’ll probably buy some clothing in Seville, too. Laundry will probably be done once a week, so you don’t need to have a ton of clothing.

*Chicas: When packing shoes, know that oftentimes you’ll be walking on cobblestone streets, which makes for some unsteadiness in heels.

**Other**

- THIS HANDBOOK
- Battery-powered alarm clock
- Travel books (try Lonely Planet or Rough Guides)
- Spanish-English dictionary
- Washcloths, if desired
- Camera
- Back pack (or book bag)
- Any cosmetics/products you use
- Medicines for cold and upset stomach
- Vitamins
- Pictures of family, friends, and home
- Prescription medications, if needed
- Umbrella
- Watch

*You will probably want to bring your favorite music and your MP3 player.
*You may want a Spanish grammar book to review

**Packing Suggestions**
Plug-in Appliances

The general rule is: don't bring them. The electrical current in Spain, 220V, is not the same as the current in North America. If you only need a hair dryer, you'd be better off purchasing an inexpensive one in Seville, rather than risking destroying your hair dryer when you plug it in. Unless you have a whole slew of hair styling appliances that you just can’t live without, you’re better off not having to purchase a converter and adapter. If you do decide to bring hair styling appliances, you should consider whether you really need them for the program in Seville. If you do, then you will need to purchase a converter and plug adapter set at a travel or electronics store.

This rule may or may not apply to laptops. Some laptops have built-in converters, in which case you would only need the adapter for the plug. Please make sure that your laptop’s voltage range, found on your power cord, will be compatible with Spain’s electrical current.

Email and Computers

The Center has more than 30 computers on which you can use MS Windows, Word, and Internet Explorer in Spanish; each computer room contains a laser printer. You will be able to access your email from the Center’s computers. Please note that students are not allowed to use Skype or other Internet telephone calls software at the Center.

The computers are available during the Center’s regular hours, Monday through Friday.

Spanish Studies Abroad computers should only be used for email and academic purposes, like reading Spanish newspapers or doing research. If you want to use a computer for other purposes, you can go to any number of public internet cafes in the city.

If you have a laptop, Spanish Studies Abroad recommends that you bring it with you to Seville. It will give you the ability to write papers on the weekends when the Center is closed. Most laptops are compatible with the electrical current in Spain, but check to be sure the power supply says “100V-240V.” You can purchase an inexpensive adapter for the plug when you get to Seville.

There are two ways for you to connect your laptop to the Center’s network: 10/100 Ethernet or Wi-Fi. For Ethernet, make sure you have a 10/100 Ethernet card installed on your computer; if not, you can purchase one in Seville. You’ll be able to connect to one of the sockets in the computer center for access to the internet and printers. For Wi-Fi connectivity, your computer must be Wi-Fi capable. The Spanish Studies Abroad Information Technology specialist will help you to configure your computer when you arrive in Seville. You may not have internet access in your place of residence, but you can connect at some of the internet cafes around the city.

There is also wifi available at your Hostel. You should ask at the Hostel reception for further info.

Keeping in Touch with Family and Friends

Mail

Your mailing address will be: Your Name
c/o Centro Norteamericano
Calle Harinas, 16-18
41001 – Sevilla, SPAIN

Note: Any mail received at this address after your departure will be returned to sender.

Mail service is generally reliable in Spain. Be sure that friends and family send letters by airmail, since surface mail can take up to three months. One can expect airmail letters to take between seven and fifteen days to be delivered. For urgent letters, it is best to use Express Mail or Global Priority services (3-7 working days), or a delivery service such as UPS, DHL, or Federal Express (3-5 working days).

Information on Packages

If you or your parents plan to send a package to Spain, you should know that the Spanish customs office will levy an import tax before you can collect it. Information about these charges is as follows:
1. Any package sent from the U.S. to Spain via regular mail will be checked in Madrid and is subject to the following charges:
   o 3% on the value of the package contents if the content exceeds 150€ worth of products.
   o 16% tax on the value of the package contents.
   o 4.41€ for a Custom Fee.
   o 20.18€ for SPEEDTRANS (mailing from customs in Madrid to final destination).

2. All medicine needs to be sent with a letter from the student’s doctor in the U.S. Medicine sent via regular mail needs to have a letter from a Spanish doctor stating that the medicine in the package cannot be found in Spain. This is extremely difficult to obtain.

3. **IMPORTANT:** Packages sent via private mailing companies (UPS, DHL, etc.) are not subject to the charges or rules specified in numbers 1 and 2 above. Please visit UPS or DHL online, or speak with a representative, for more information before sending your package.

4. To ensure that your package delivery is not delayed, you should be as specific as possible with the description of items on your customs declaration. For example, you should write “used cotton shirts” instead of “used personal items.”

5. When in doubt, contact the nearest Spanish consulate.

**Telephone**

Cell phone use is widespread in Spain; virtually everyone you meet will have a móvil. Lots of students decide to rent/lease cell phones as an easy way of keeping in touch with people at home and with the friends they make in Seville.

Nokia cell phones and BlackBerries will be made available for all students attending programs through Spanish Studies Abroad Cell Phone Loan Program. All students must complete and return the Cell Phone Loan form in order to lease a phone. Please note that requests for Nokia cell phones and BlackBerries are processed on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Another option is to purchase a pre-paid cell phone in Seville, which you can do for as little as $75 or $100. These phones work just like a pre-paid calling card; when your saldo (balance) runs out, you can purchase more. The great thing about cell phones in Spain is that you won’t be charged for calls you receive while in Spain, only for calls you make. This means that your family can call you and you will not be charged for the call (within Spain). People who wish to call you frequently might want to ask their telephone company about any special international rates that might help make those calls less expensive, or explore phone card options with international rates. Internet phone connections, such as Vonage, are affordable options as well for calling from the U.S. to a Spanish cell phone.

Your home will have a phone, too, but that will only be available for you to receive very short phone calls. You may call someone from your home phone only if there is an emergency.

Please note that international calls from a Spanish cell phone are very expensive. You can pay upwards of 7.50 euros for only 10 minutes on a call! So if you want to call home, you may want to purchase a pre-paid phone card. You can get them at a number of places, like newspaper stands or the Corte Inglés department store. Going to the Corte Inglés might give you more of an opportunity to compare a few different international cards, whereas the newsstand will probably just offer the basic Telefónica card. Cards can usually be purchased for either €10 or €20. Unlike phones here, in Spain some phone cards are inserted directly into a pay phone; you will have the ability to see your minutes count down on the phone’s digital screen, so you will know when you have to finish the call.

**Weather in Seville**

During the months of May and June, the temperatures are usually in the 20s (75º-80ºF) but can climb up to around 30º and 40ºC (that’s about 86ºF and 104ºF). The sun will be hot, especially during siesta, but the air will be dry. Keep cool, drink lots of water, and take advantage of the hours of siesta to stay in your nice, cool home.
Budgeting for your trip

We figure the average student will spend about $75 per week while in Seville. Of course, some will spend more and others will spend less. Think about your lifestyle and budget accordingly. Just to give you a rough estimate: mailing a letter to North America will probably cost about $1; a drink and *tapa* at a café will be about $3; you can budget about $6 per taxi ride home late at night. Remember that, right now, the euro currency (€) is stronger than the U.S. dollar. You can check the latest exchange rates at www.xe.com/ucc.

Going Out in Seville

Spanish Studies Abroad wants you to have fun in Seville; your social life is a big part of your education abroad. However, you are expected to meet all your academic responsibilities, which are very different from those of your Spanish peers. They may not have reading to do and papers to write every week like you do, so make sure you don’t let your social life with friends interfere with your school work.

Spanish night life is probably unlike any social scene you’ve experienced before. Don’t be surprised if your Spanish friends ask you to meet up with them at midnight or later – that’s just the start of the evening. Many of the friends you meet will stay out until six or seven in the morning; when one set of bars and clubs closes, another set opens up. People can really go out to clubs until 9:00 or 10:00 AM and then head straight to breakfast—and, during Feria for example, many do just that!

Besides going out to bars and clubs at night, there are lots of other things to see and do in Seville. There are several movie theaters and *filmotecas* (more like small film clubs) where you can see new Spanish movies as well as some of the latest American films dubbed into Spanish. Movie tickets typically cost around $6.

There are also opportunities to see theater, classical music performances, and opera. The *Real Orquesta Sinfónica de Sevilla* usually has three concerts each month with student tickets costing between $15 and $20. In the past, students have joined some of the choirs in Seville. Ask the Spanish Studies Abroad Seville office staff for more information when you arrive.

If you’re more athletically inclined or if you just like to stay in shape, there are plenty of opportunities to do so. You can run or walk in the city parks or join a gym. There are also places in the city where students can play tennis, swim, and go horseback riding. You can ask about your options at orientation. You may visit the office at the Center at the start of the program or discuss with the UT at El Paso accompanying professor(s) for further information about opportunities that fit in with your class schedule.

Emergency Contact Information

### In the U.S.

- **Spanish Studies Abroad**
  - 446 Main Street
  - Amherst, Massachusetts 01002-2314
  - *tel* (413) 256-0011 or (800) 377-2621
  - *fax* (413) 256-1968
  - info@spanishstudies.org

### In Seville, Spain

- **Spanish Studies Abroad / Centro Norteamericano**
  - Calle Harinas, 16 y 18
  - 41001 Sevilla, Spain
  - *tel* (011-34-95) 422-4107
  - *fax* (011-34-95) 422-9204
  - info@spanishstudies.org

If an emergency arises, family members may leave a message for students on the Center's regular business telephone at (011-34) 95-422-4107 in Seville, or at our U.S. office telephone, (413) 256-0011. When the Center in Seville is closed, there is an answering machine connected to these numbers, which will record your messages and give you additional emergency contact numbers. The Center in Seville is open Monday through Thursday between 8:00am and 10:00pm, and Friday between 8:00am and 8:00pm.

Up-to-date information on Emergency Procedures and Security can be found on our website at www.spanishstudies.org/safetyabroad or at the Department of State website http://studentsabroad.state.gov/. In the unlikely event of an emergency, please be sure to check this webpage.
**IMPORTANT**: The fieldtrips, excursions and activities described below are included in your program. On rare occasions a programmed activity may be cancelled and substituted by a different activity. Your accompanying professor will keep you informed of any necessary changes in your daily detailed schedule once you arrive in Spain.

**Sunday, 05/13**: Depart from the U.S. for Spain

**Monday, 05/14**: Arrive in Seville. Your CC-CS representative will meet your group outside baggage claim at Seville’s San Pablo Airport with a CC-CS sign. You will then board a private motorcoach for transfer to Youth Hostel:

Albergue Inturjoven Sevilla
Isaac Peral, 2 (Reina Mercedes)
41012 Seville, Spain
sevilla.itj@juntadeandalucia.es
Tel: 955 03 5886
Fax: 955 056 508
http://www.inturjoven.com/es/albergues/albergue-inturjoven-de-sevilla.html

Check in and rest. Dinner at hostel.

**Tuesday, 05/15 to Wednesday, 05/30**: Morning class at CC-CS from Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM.

**Tuesday, 05/15**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning orientation at CC-CS followed by computer orientation and morning class. Lunch on your own and free afternoon. Dinner at hostel.

**Wednesday, 05/16**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. In the afternoon we will have a guided visit to the Reales Alcázares (Arab and Castilian Royal Palace) and will stroll through the Barrio Santa Cruz, Seville’s Jewish Quarter and the oldest section of the city. Dinner at hostel.

**Thursday, 05/17**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. Free afternoon. Dinner at hostel.

**Friday, 05/18**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own and free afternoon. Dinner at hostel.

**Saturday, 05/19**: Breakfast at the hostel followed by departure for Córdoba (approx. 1.5 hours), where we will visit the Mezquita, the Great Mosque of the most important city of Western Islam, built in four stages between 785 and 987 A.D. We will also visit one of the only three remaining synagogues in Spain and the Jewish Quarter. Lunch on your own and departure to Seville. Dinner at hostel.

**Sunday, 05/20**: Breakfast at the hostel followed by departure for Ronda. Goya and Hemmingway were among the many artists who have fallen in love with Ronda. Perched above a 90 m. deep gorge, it is considered the "romantic" village of Andalusia. It is home to one of the oldest and most important bullrings in Spain. Lunch on your own and departure to Seville. Dinner at hostel.

**Monday, 05/21**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. In the afternoon we will visit Seville’s Cathedral, the third largest in Christendom and the largest Gothic structure in the world. Dinner at hostel.

**Tuesday, 05/22**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on own and free afternoon. Dinner at hostel.

**Wednesday, 05/23**: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. In the afternoon we will visit Itálica, one of the most impressive roman ruins in Spain. Dinner at hostel.
Thursday, 05/24: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. Dinner at hostel.

Friday, 05/25: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own and free afternoon. Dinner at hostel.

Saturday, 05/26: Breakfast at the hostel followed by departure for Granada (approx. 3.5 hours). Check-in at:

Hotel Los Ángeles
Cuesta Escoriaza, 17
18009 Granada SPAIN
Tel: +34 958 221 424
www.hotellosangeles.net

After lunch on your own we will visit the Royal Chapel and Cathedral followed walk through the Albaycin or Arab neighborhood. Dinner at hotel.

Sunday, 05/27: Breakfast at the hotel followed by a professionally-guided visit of the Alhambra palace and Generalife gardens, the only surviving monument of Islamic Granada’s great artistic outpouring, and recently proclaimed one of the unofficial wonders of the world. After lunch on your own we return to Seville by motorcoach. Dinner at hostel.

Monday, 05/28: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. Free afternoon. Dinner at hostel.

Tuesday, 05/29: Breakfast at the hostel. Morning class at CC-CS followed by lunch on your own. In the afternoon we will tour the Museo de Bellas Artes, Seville’s Fine Arts Museum, which dates back to 1602 and is located in the former convent of the Merced Calzada. It is one of the best fine art museums in Spain, with an impressive collection of Spanish art extending from medieval to modern times. In the evening we will have a farewell party at CC-CS.

Wednesday, 05/30: Local festivity in Seville, the patron’s day San Fernando. The saint’s tomb can be visited that day at the Cathedral. Lunch on your own. Dinner at hostel. The Center will be open from 9am to 2pm.

Thursday, 05/31: Breakfast at the hostel. Transfer by private motorcoach to Santa Justa Train Station for AVE high speed train to Madrid. Check-in at:

Hotel NH Nacional
Paseo del Prado, 48.
28014 Madrid, Spain
Tel. 91.4296629
Fax: 91.3691564
E-mail: nhnacional@nh-hotels.com

After lunch on your own we will visit the Prado Museum, boasting over 7,500 paintings by well known Spanish, Italian, Flemish, Dutch ad German masters. Before dinner we will walk through the old section of Madrid. Dinner at hotel.

Friday, 06/01: After breakfast at the hotel we will go on a day trip to Toledo. Here we will visit the Gothic Cathedral, the Synagogue and the Church of Santo Tomé to view El Entierro del Conde Orgaz, one of El Greco’s most important works. Lunch on your own followed by return to Madrid and farewell dinner.

Saturday, 06/02: Breakfast at the hotel. Transfer to Barajas Airport for return flight to the U.S.
Know Before You Go: A Survival Guide to Seville, Spain

As part of your cross-cultural experience, you will find that you are encountered with different cultural attitudes and behaviors while you are abroad. This is a guide to help you better understand the cultural norms of where you will be studying, as well as to offer you useful information on the city and country. The Student Handbook relates to Spanish Studies Abroad policies and program related information, and is equally important to review. Think of this as an insider’s guide to help you quickly and effectively acclimate to your new city and become a Sevillano/a in no time. ¡Buena suerte y buen viaje!

Country Profile: Spain

At the end of your program, you’ll know more about Spain than you ever could have expected. The following is information on the country that will give you some idea about Spanish life before you go. Further up-to-date details on Spain and other European countries can be found on the website of the U.S. Department of State at http://travel.state.gov.

Brief History of Spain

The Iberian Peninsula has been settled for millennia and is home to some of Europe’s most impressive Paleolithic cultural sites including the famous caves at Altamira that contain spectacular paintings dating from about 15,000 to 25,000 years ago. The Basque people, Europe’s oldest surviving ethnic group, are also the first identifiable people of the peninsula.

Beginning in the 9th century BC, Phoenicians, Greeks, and Celts entered the region. The Romans followed in the 2nd century BC and established the Roman province of Iberia, laying the groundwork for Spain’s present language, religion, and laws. The Visigoths arrived in the fifth century AD after the collapse of the Roman Empire. Then in the year 711, North African Moors sailed across the Mediterranean Sea, swept into Andalusia, and within a few years captured most of the peninsula. La Reconquista — the centuries’ long efforts to drive out the Moors — lasted until 1492 with the defeat of the last Moorish armies in Granada by Spanish forces under King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. By 1512, the unification of present-day Spain was complete.

During the 16th century, Spain became the most powerful nation in Europe, due to the immense wealth derived from its extensive empire in the Americas. This period was also marked by what would be known as the Spanish Inquisition, a religious tribunal within the Spanish government that sought to maintain the supremacy of the Roman Catholic Church by repressing and expelling non-Catholics. The Inquisition would last until the early 19th century.

A series of long, costly wars and revolts, capped by the defeat by the English of the “Invincible Armada” in 1588, began a steady decline of Spanish power in Europe. Controversy over succession to the throne consumed the country during the 18th century, leading to an occupation by France during the Napoleonic era in the early 1800s, and led to a series of armed conflicts throughout much of the 19th century.
The 19th century saw the revolt and independence of most of Spain's colonies in the Western Hemisphere: three wars over the succession issue; the brief ousting of the monarchy and establishment of the First Republic (1873-74); and, finally, the Spanish-American War (1898), in which Spain lost some of its last colonial possessions – Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines – to the United States. A period of dictatorial rule (1923-31) ended with the establishment of the Second Spanish Republic. It was dominated by increasing political polarization, culminating in the leftist Popular Front electoral victory in 1936. Pressures from all sides, coupled with growing and unchecked violence, led to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in July 1936.

Following the victory of his nationalist forces in 1939, General Francisco Franco assumed power and would rule for the next 36 years. Spain was officially neutral during World War II but followed a pro-Axis policy. Therefore, the victorious Allies isolated Spain at the beginning of the postwar period, and the country did not join the United Nations until 1955. In 1959, under an International Monetary Fund stabilization plan, the country began liberalizing trade and capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Spain was transformed into a modern industrial economy with a thriving tourism sector. Its economic expansion led to improved income distribution and helped develop a large middle class. Upon the death of General Franco in November 1975, Franco's personally designated heir, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón, assumed the titles of King and Commander-in-Chief. The new King Juan Carlos replaced Franco's last Prime Minister with Adolfo Suarez in July 1976. Suarez's administration moved to enact a series of laws to liberalize the new regime and Spain's first democratic elections since 1936 were held on June 15, 1977. Prime Minister Suarez's Unión de Centro Democrático (UCD), a moderate center-right coalition, won the largest bloc of seats in the Cortes. Under Suarez, the government drafted a democratic constitution that was overwhelmingly approved by voters in a national referendum in December 1978.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW
A member of the European Union since 1986, the Kingdom of Spain is a highly developed and stable democracy with a modern economy. Additional information on the country may be obtained from the Tourist Office of Spain online at www.okspain.org.

Principal Government Officials
Juan Carlos I - King of Spain, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Armed Forces (Rey de España, Capitán General de las Fuerzas Armadas de España)

Mariano Rajoy - President of the Government (Presidente del Gobierno)

Jorge Dezcallar - Ambassador of Spain to the United States (Embajador de España en los Estados Unidos)

Government and Legislature
The Kingdom of Spain is a parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy in which The King is recognized as Head of State. The current monarch, His Majesty King Juan Carlos, is widely respected by many Spaniards for his efforts to promote democracy in the country since he assumed the throne in the 1970s. Although he legally holds considerable political and military authority, in reality The King's position is largely ceremonial and he mostly serves as a cultural figurehead for the nation. Most of The King's powers have been devolved to the Spanish national parliament. The leader of parliament is styled as the President of the Government, a position comparable to the office of Prime Minister in other countries. As a democratically elected official, the President of the Government exercises actual political authority.

The bicameral national parliament of Spain, the Cortes Generales, consists of a 350-seat Congress of Deputies (Congreso de los Diputados) and a 208-seat Senate (Senado). Senators are elected to represent Spain's various regions, while Deputies are elected to represent parliamentary districts based on population. Spanish law dictates that elections must be held at least once every four years. However, elections in Spain are not set on fixed dates, so voters sometimes go to the polls after less than four years. Voting in the country is open to all Spanish citizens aged 18 or older.
Political Parties
National Parties:
People's Party (PP – Partido Popular) – conservative and majority party
Spanish Socialist Workers’ Party (PSOE – Partido Socialista Obrero Español) – largest opposition party
United Left Coalition (IU – Izquierda Unida) – liberal third party
Regional Parties with Seats in the Cortes Generales
Convergence and Union (CiU - Convergència i Unió) – Catalán nationalist party from Catalonia
Basque Nationalist Party (EAJ-PNV – Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea-Partido Nacionalista Vasco)

Local Government & Administration
Spain is divided into 17 Autonomous Communities (Comunidades Autónomas) which cover the Iberian Peninsula and the Canary Islands as well as two small Autonomous Cities (Ciudades Autónomas) of Ceuta and Melilla on continental North Africa. Each of these autonomous regions elects its own government and administers a variety of areas including public education and universities, local transportation and highways, social services, health care, economic development, and public safety. Several of the comunidades autónomas are further divided into provinces which denote historical geographic areas.

Educational System
About 70% of Spain's student population attends public schools or universities. The remainder attend private schools or universities, the great majority of which are operated by the Catholic Church. Compulsory education begins with primary school or general basic education for ages 6-14. It is free in public schools and in many private schools, most of which receive government subsidies. Following graduation, students attend either a secondary school offering a general high school diploma or a school of professional education (corresponding to grades 9-12 in the North America) offering a vocational training program.

Economy
Spain's accession to the European Community--now European Union (EU)--in January 1986 required the country to open its economy, modernize its industrial base, improve infrastructure, and revise economic legislation to conform to EU guidelines. In doing so, Spain increased gross domestic product (GDP) growth, reduced the public debt to GDP ratio, reduced unemployment from 23% to 15% in 3 years, and reduced inflation to under 3%. The fundamental challenges remaining for Spain include reducing the public sector deficit, decreasing unemployment further, reforming labor laws and investment regulations, lowering inflation, and raising per capita GDP.

Following peak growth years in the late 1980s, the Spanish economy entered into recession in mid-1992. The economy recovered during the first Aznar administration (1996-2000), driven by a return of consumer confidence and increased private consumption, although growth has slowed in recent years. Unemployment remains a problem at 11.3% (2002 est.), but this still represents a significant improvement from previous levels. Devaluations of the peseta during the 1990s made Spanish exports more competitive, but the strength of the euro since its adoption has raised recent concerns that Spanish exports are being priced out of the range of foreign buyers. However, this has been offset by the facilitation of trade among the euro nations.

People
The citizens of modern-day Spain are overwhelmingly (88%) ethnic Spaniards whose mixed ancestry dates back to the Moors of the Middle Ages, the Romans, and pre-Roman Iberian peoples. Approximately 12% of the country's population consists of foreign-born residents including temporary residents from across the European Union and a growing community of immigrants from North Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. With the exception of the highly populous inland city of Madrid, Spain’s population is concentrated along the country’s nearly 5,000 kilometer (3,100 mile) coastline.

Most Spaniards (94%) nominally belong to the Roman Catholic Church, though roughly two-thirds of them report that they are non-practicing. The Spanish Constitution of 1978 disestablished the Roman Catholic Church as the official state religion, while recognizing the role it plays in Spanish society.

Language
The Spanish language is the country's official language and is the native tongue of the vast majority of Spaniards. Much like how the English language originated in England – a region of what is today Great Britain – the Spanish language originated in the early Middle Ages in Castile, a region of central Spain. For this reason, the language is sometimes referred to by its alternative name, Castillian or castellano.
In several regions of Spain, other native languages are spoken alongside Spanish. Notably, the Basque language is famously spoken in the north by roughly one-third of the population of the Pais Vasco and neighboring Navarra. In northwestern Spain, most residents of the autonomous community of Galicia speak Galician (galego), a dialect of Portuguese. The Catalán language is also widespread in Spain’s northeastern Mediterranean region in the autonomous communities of Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and northern Valencia. Most speakers of these languages can also speak Spanish fluently as a second language. Likewise, many Castilian-speaking Spaniards learn these regional languages in the local public school systems.

The Spanish language in Spain is marked by the use of the vosotros for plural second-person familiar conjugation. Another unique aspect is the pronunciation of the letters “z” and “ci” with a “th” sound. When traveling in the country, you will learn that there are a wide variety of different regional accents and colloquialisms, just like in your home country and in your native language.

SEVILLE OVERVIEW

Seville is the capital of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia and the Province of Seville. It is known for its many orange trees and you can smell the fragrant blossoms all over the city in spring. Seville is also the birthplace of Flamenco music/dance.

**Autonomous Community:** Andalusia (Capital)
**Province:** Seville
**Population:** 704,200 (Spain’s fourth largest city)
**Land Area:** 54.1 sq mi

History

Seville was founded in the 8th century BC by the Phoenicians and the Greeks under the name Ispal. Later in the 3rd century BC, it was taken over by the Carthaginians and then they were defeated in 206 BC by the Romans. Then in 45 BC, in the height of its age of splendor, it was given the status of a colony by Julius Caesar.

Then, in 712 AD began the Arab domination and the city was known as Isbiliah and entered a new age of splendor under Arab rule. In 1147 AD the center of power was transferred from Cordoba to Seville. From this last period of the Arab-Andalusian domination remain the Giralda, the Torre del Oro, the Alcazar (later rebuilt by the Christian kings) and the Macarena wall (Muralla de la Macarena).

In 1248, Ferdinand III The Saint took over Seville for Christianity. Muslims were forced to leave whereas Mudejars and Hebrews stayed. A lot of churches were built to replace the mosques. Ferdinand III transferred the Kingdom of Castile Court to the Alcazar of Seville. He stayed there until he died in 1252 and is considered as Seville’s patron saint. Ferdinand III’s son, Alfonso X, continued his father’s work. He established a tolerant reign which enabled the Jewish, Arab and Christian’s knowledge to boom.

The overtaking of Granada in 1492 marked the end of the Reconquest process; the Jews were expelled and Seville became the headquarters of the Inquisition. In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America. From then on, Seville experienced its most glorious period. Indeed, the Chamber of Commerce was created to deal with the trade relations between Spain and the overseas territories. The new American market as well as the monopoly of Seville on the trade relations brought it much wealth. Seville became the wealthiest city of Spain as well as the most cosmopolitan.

In 1519, Carlos I of Spain (Carlos V of Germany) became emperor. Spain became the most powerful nation in Europe, although the constant wars of the empire ruined a big part of the wealth coming to the port. However, the 17th century saw the decline of Seville. After a plague epidemic in 1649, the population shrunk in half. Nonetheless, after the independence war and another plague epidemic in the 19th century, Seville experienced another period of prosperity under Queen Elisabeth, who implemented urban reforms, in particular the construction of the Elisabeth II bridge (Puente Isabel II) in 1845 and the collapse of the wall around the city in 1869, which gave birth to new roads and squares.

During the 20th century, Seville hosted two expositions that modified its landscapes. In 1929, Seville welcome the Latin-American exposition, the aim of which was to strengthen the Andalusian economy. Several houses representing various countries were built for this exposition and still exist nowadays. 63 years later, in 1992, Seville hosted another big exposition: the Universal Exposition.
Economy
Seville has the only inland port in Spain which is located on the Guadalquivir River 80kms from the Mediterranean Sea. This allows for trade from Spain to the rest of Europe, the Middle East and Northern Spain. Since the Universal Exposition of Seville in 1992 there has been a lot of investment in the infrastructure of Seville. The city also has a large service and tourism industry as well as new technologies industries.

People
More than 96% of the population in Seville is from Spain (typical Spanish decent) but since 2000, jobs become more plentiful and the city has attracted immigrants from all over the world. Now more than 3.5% of the population comes from outside of Spain. The majority come from outside the EU. Most come from Morocco, Ecuador, and Colombia. Other significant populations come from China, Bolivia, Peru and Argentina.

Practical Information

The following section includes some additional information and hints to help further prepare you for your time abroad and lessen any confusion you may have on simple tasks such as making calls, handling money, and knowing what to expect from the weather. Reading these tips could save you that extra headache or frustrating moment.

Making Phone Calls
Most students find that the easiest and cheapest way to call home is through Skype. (www.skype.com) However, if your family needs to know how to call your landline or cell phone number in Spain, and if you need to be able to reach them from a regular phone, here is some calling advice below.

Spain’s country code is 34
Seville’s area code is 95

Landlines
Spanish landline phone numbers total nine digits: a two or three-digit area code and a six or seven-digit phone number beginning with the digit 9 (or sometimes 8) but excluding 90 and 80.

How to dial from the US/Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit Code</th>
<th>Country Code</th>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>xxx-xxxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From within Seville, you should just be able to dial the phone number from house to house without entering the area code or anything before it. If you are somewhere else in Spain, you will need to first dial the area code for Seville.

Mobile Numbers
Spanish mobile phone numbers are assigned a 3-digit mobile code based by provider and usually begin with the digit 6 (or sometimes 7), followed by 6 digits.

This is what a mobile phone number will look like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mobile Code</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6xx</td>
<td>xxx-xxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When making a call to or from a Spanish mobile phone the same rules apply as in North America. You must dial the 9-digit Area/Mobile Code + Phone Number.

Calling North America
As we said before, Skype or calling cards will probably be the easiest and cheapest way to call North America from Spain. They will provide instructions on how to place these calls.

If you ever need to call a North American phone directly from Spain, follow these instructions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit Code</th>
<th>Country Code</th>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xxx</td>
<td>xxx-xxxxxx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY NUMBERS WITHIN SPAIN

General Emergency – 112

U.S. Embassy
Embassy: Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid
Mailing address: PSC 61, APO AE 09642
Telephone: [34] (91) 587-2200
FAX: [34] (91) 587-2303

Consulate(s) general: Barcelona

HOW TO HANDLE MONEY IN SEVILLE
The currency of Spain is the Euro, which is commonly represented using the sign €. The best way to deal with spending money in Spain is to use a combination of a credit card, an ATM/debit card to get cash, and then keeping some traveler’s checks on hand in case of emergencies. A few notes on each:

Credit Cards*
Major credit cards (like Visa and MasterCard, primarily) are widely accepted in Spain, although not as widespread as in North America. You can use them for purchases at most stores and at nicer restaurants, but be aware that many small restaurants, shops, pharmacies, and bars will accept cash only. It is better not to depend on cash advances from your credit card for spending money.

ATM/Debit Cards*
If you have an ATM/debit card, it can be used just the way you would use your credit card. It can also be used at most Spanish ATMs all over the city to obtain local currency (Euros). Any card that is on the Plus or Cirrus network will work at Spanish ATMs; check the back of your card to be sure that those symbols are listed. Please note that your PIN must be four digits long so if yours is not, you will have to change it before you go to Spain. Sometimes there are additional fees, which might make you want to rethink how frequently you will withdraw money while in Spain. Also be aware that you may not be able to see your balance on the Spanish ATM. Make sure you can either check your balance on-line or have someone check it for you at home.

In addition to any transaction fees that your home bank may charge, Spanish ATMs can charge fees as well, so be sure to pay attention. There are a few banks that don’t charge fees for money withdrawals with foreign debit cards at ATMs, one of them is Caja Sol. You will find several Caja Sol ATMs all over Seville and in many parts of Spain.

*Note on Credit and ATM/Debit Cards – Some banks/credit card companies block international transactions for security purposes so make sure you inform your bank/credit card company that you will be living overseas and the length of time. You should also inquire at your bank about any additional charges you might encounter when using your ATM card or Credit Card abroad. If the fees seem unreasonable, you may want to shop around to see if there is another company/bank that you want to set up an account with before you go abroad.

If you lose your debit/credit card while you are in Spain and they won’t send it directly to Spain, you should have the new card sent to your home address in the US/Canada. Once received, it should be mailed to you via an express mail service (DHL or FedEx) so that you will have the replacement card in about 5 business days.

Traveler’s Checks
Traveler’s checks are good to keep on hand in case you lose your credit card or debit card. You can cash them at several places, including banks, the airport, and any number of currency exchange windows in the touristy parts of town. Keep in mind that you will be charged a commission. To avoid a higher commission, purchase traveler’s checks in euros instead of dollars. Please check with our staff in Seville for details on exchanging traveler’s checks prior to going to the Banco Popular.

One of the advantages of traveler’s checks is that if they get stolen, they will be replaced by the issuing company. Read the instructions provided with your traveler’s checks very carefully for more about this. Also, if your credit/debit card is lost, stolen or demagnetized, your bank may not have a quick and efficient way of replacing it while you are out of the country. That is why it is best to have a back-up of traveler’s checks in a safe place in your home or dorm in Sevilla. It’s probably a good idea to bring $300-$500 in the form of traveler’s checks. Do not bring traveler’s checks for more than $1,300 as the commission will be much higher. If you cash one or several traveler’s checks at the same time, you will be charged only once so it is in your
best interest to cash as many traveler’s checks as you can at the same time. Also if you end up not using them while overseas, you can always cash them back in when you return home.

If you need to receive money while you’re in Spain, there are a few ways to do that. By far the easiest is if your parents or someone at home can simply deposit money into your bank account for you to withdraw at the ATM. Some banks even allow free transfers from one account to another if you both have the same bank. Aside from that, however, you can have money wired to you at the Western Union office, which is near the Spanish Studies Abroad Center in Seville.

**Tipping**

In regards to tipping in Spain, they typically don’t do it. Sometimes people will leave some change to round to the nearest Euro at a restaurant, but that’s about it.

**Being a North American Abroad**

Before you travel abroad to a new and unknown place, it is helpful to be aware of the different stereotypes and predispositions that Spaniards may have about you as a North American. North Americans and other foreigners in general may have a bad reputation in parts of the world. They can be perceived as demanding, noisy, not speaking the local language and expecting everyone else to speak theirs—and that doesn’t even begin to cover whether people in other nations agree with your home government’s policies and actions. It is important to recognize that these stereotypes exist, but it is also your job to represent your country in a positive light and try to demonstrate that not every North American fits the above stereotypes. Below are some helpful tips to think about before you go abroad so that you can come across as knowledgeable and culturally aware.

1) Educate yourself about Spain and its culture - This guide is a resource to assist you with learning background information and the cultural norms of the country, but you can also read books and go online to find out additional information before you go.
2) Read basic factual and historical information on your host country - Be prepared for questions that Spaniards may ask you about the United States or Canada such as basic history, politics, and current events.
3) Learn about current events in Spain - It is also helpful to be aware of what is currently going on in the country in regards to the economy, politics, news, etc. Remember, Spain is part of the European Union, so it wouldn’t hurt to know a little bit about that as well.

**Culture Shock**

Culture shock is a natural and common feeling that many students may experience when they study abroad. Basically, it is a feeling of being overwhelmed and confused by how unfamiliar your new surroundings seem. Although it might feel unconquerable when you experience it, you’ll get through it as everyone does. Culture shock is generally broken down into a number of stages:

*Honeymoon Phase:* You arrive in Spain and you think, “This is great! Everything is new and exciting and I love it here!” You’re having tours of the city, you’re meeting new people, getting to understand the language more easily; everything is going really well and you’re so glad you decided to study abroad.

*Hostile Phase:* After the excitement starts to wear off of being in Seville, you may start to feel negative and frustrated with adjusting to the culture. You might feel like it takes forever to get anything done, you can’t talk to your parents as much as you like, you’re tired of all the new foods, locations, daily routines, and having to speak Spanish all the time. You might even start to wonder why you ever decided to study abroad in the first place.

*Understanding/Sense of Humor Phase:* After a while, you accept the cultural differences that surround you, and things start to feel okay again. As you get to be more familiar with the Spanish culture and lifestyle, you start to appreciate it more and become more confident in your surroundings. You are able to laugh at the misunderstandings that once made you so angry.

*Integration Phase:* You become accustomed to the good and bad aspects of Spanish culture and you incorporate them into your own life. Spanish lifestyle becomes part of your lifestyle; you like afternoon *siesta*, you love olive oil on your toast, you feel comfortable and happy in Seville. This phase will last for the rest of your time abroad.
Re-entry Shock: When you go home again, you will experience another type of culture shock. You find that things at home have changed and that you have changed too. You don’t know any of the songs on the radio or the phrases people are using. You may feel frustrated by others’ lack of knowledge about issues that affect the country you’ve grown to love. You will miss your daily life in Spain and worry that you’re talking too much about your experiences abroad.

Re-Integration Phase: You will get comfortable at home again soon; you’ll be happy to see your family and friends, and you’ll always remember your time in Seville. You’ll be able to express to people what was so meaningful about your experience and will be able to take the lessons you’ve learned abroad with you as you go on in life. You’ll find that you are a changed person, more mature, more experienced, and with great memories of Spain.

If you feel like your culture shock is overwhelming you to the point where you need to talk to somebody about it, please speak directly with the Resident Director. Our Seville staff is very supportive and always available to help you get through any difficulties you may experience while you’re abroad.

Gender Relations

Although it is slowly changing, you may notice that in Spain men and women still tend to carry out traditional gender roles. In your Spanish home, it wouldn’t be uncommon to see that oftentimes your host mother does all the cooking and cleaning; and it may appear that men in the family take that for granted.

Here is an article related to current gender roles in Spain
http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/nationworld/2003294566_spain08.html

The Piropo

You will likely encounter a cultural phenomenon called the piropo (something like a catcall). What this means is that, if you are a woman, you may get shouted at on the streets of Spain. “Eh, guapa, ven aquí...” It is almost always harmless, but it can make you feel uncomfortable nonetheless. The best way to deal with a man who shouts a piropo to you is to just ignore him and keep on walking. Remember that piropos are only annoying shouts. Physical contact and/or incessant harassment is never okay and is not acceptable no matter where you are.

Things to remember when it comes to piropos:
- They’re inevitable. Some are worse than others but all are annoying.
- Forget your manners; it is best not to make eye contact and smile at strangers on the street, especially to strange men yelling at you on the street.
- Keep on walking and don’t respond. If the person is persistent, say “Déjeme en paz” or something similar.
- It’s a part of the culture, so the men don’t necessarily think that what they’re doing is offensive.
- If a piropo turns into physical contact or you experience any other uncomfortable incident, talk with Spanish Studies Abroad staff; always feel free to call the emergency number.

GLBT (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender) Students Abroad

Spain is often considered to be relatively friendly towards GLBT individuals. Federal laws have been enacted to protect the rights of GLBT citizens and same-sex marriage has been legal throughout Spain since 2005. Many Spaniards view homosexuality with a sense of passive indifference; if you are respectful towards them, they will respect and accept you. GLBT communities and some social scenes are present in several of the country’s major cities, including Seville and also in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, and other locations.

Still, it is worth noting that GLBT acceptance is a relatively new concept in Spanish society. Some traditional conservative values do exist, particularly among the older generations and among those residing in rural areas of the country. If you identify yourself as gay or lesbian and you intend to share this fact with others while studying abroad, be prepared to answer occasional frank questions from your Spanish peers. Spaniards can sometimes be very direct and so these types of questions are simply their way of expressing interest and meeting their curiosity.

When talking with others about your sexuality, it is up to you to decide whom to tell and when to tell them. The Resident Director, as well as Spanish Studies Abroad staff in both Spain and the United States, is always available to answer your questions and concerns, so you can feel comfortable speaking with them on this subject. The Spanish Studies Abroad Center in Seville is a safe space in which diversity is respected. Whether or not you identify as GLBT, recognize that there may be gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender students on your Spanish Studies Abroad program and in your classes in Seville. It is important to be respectful and to approach this reality with an open mind.
Please visit this website for even more resources for the GLBT community and study abroad
www.indiana.edu/~overseas/lesbigay/student.htm

**Religious Diversity**
The religious make up of Spain reflects its ethnic homogeneity. Spain is 94% Roman Catholic, however, a sizable portion of Spaniards are non-practicing Catholics. Although the Roman Catholic tradition has helped form modern-day Spanish values, you will find that many Spaniards do not adhere strictly to the policies set forth by the Catholic Church.

If you are observing religious traditions different from Roman Catholicism, it is important to explain to your host family and Spanish friends what the tradition means to you. Keep an open mind about people's reactions to your religious beliefs; it is possible that they've never met someone with of your religious persuasion before. If you are respectful of other people's spirituality, they will be respectful of yours.

Communities of religious minorities can be found in metropolitan centers. It is possible to become involved in any religious community while studying abroad, just ask our staff and they'll point you in the right direction!

Follow this link for a student's take on religion in Spain:  
http://berkleycenter.georgetown.edu/letters/jordan-romanoff-on-religious-diversity-in-spain

**Race and Ethnicity in Seville**
A former Spanish Studies Abroad student was once asked by a Spanish friend about her ethnic background. She went into detail about all the different countries her ancestors had come from. The Spanish friend responded: "That's the difference between us. When I think about my heritage, I see Romans and Arabs."

Spanish society is fairly homogenous—or at least they like to think of it that way. Spaniards are Europeans and generally, they do not use terms like "Latino" to refer to themselves.

Seville is a relatively cosmopolitan city, with a number of tourists and international students there at any given time. In recent years, Seville has seen an increase in its foreign population, however still only about 4% of its inhabitants are foreign born. The majority of the immigrant populations come from Northern Africa, South America, and Eastern Europe. You will find that most people of color in Seville are from Northern Africa. As is the case in most European countries, Spain is slowly adjusting to the impact of immigration on society. Black and Asian students especially may find that they feel very different in Spain. You may get stared at in the streets or asked ignorant questions. You'll overhear some of the frustrating racial stereotypes that are built into the Spanish language (the term “trabajo de negros” is often used for physical work, while “trabajo de chinos” is used to describe detail-oriented work; Muslims of all backgrounds are often referred to as moros, referring to the Moors of modern-day Morocco who controlled parts of the Iberian Peninsula during the Middle Ages).

Just as women should ignore strange men who shout and stare at them, as a racial minority in Spain, it is not your responsibility to change the views of the whole country. Comments and rude behavior from strangers do not merit a response on your part; on the other hand, we don’t want you to pretend that nothing has happened. One way to get through the discomfort you might feel is to talk about it. If you feel uncomfortable in any situation or if you just need to talk about your feelings, contact the Resident Director, and let her know what is going on. Crossing cultural boundaries always involves some degree of social discomfort, at some point or another. Spanish Studies Abroad students of color have told us that while they have encountered isolated instances of racial prejudice in Spain, these incidents did not make their overall Spanish Studies Abroad experience any less enjoyable.

**Comments from African-American Students:**
Students of African ancestry sometimes ask if they will face unique challenges in Spain. Spanish Studies Abroad thanks the following students for their comments directed to fellow African-American students:

“Compared to the United States, some cities in Spain are not as culturally diverse. You might receive stares or certain looks from people, perhaps out of curiosity because of physical appearance. Whatever the case may be, don't let these things hinder you. In the beginning, you may be annoyed, but try to turn the situation around by speaking to them, or just ignore it.”  
**Erecka Matthews**, Xavier University-New Orleans.

“While in Alicante there were several instances when locals spoke to me in Arabic or French on the street. Many people from northern Africa settle in Alicante and I thought that it was interesting to blend in as local. Although you may encounter negative stereotypes for these groups of people living in Spain, it can also enrich your cultural awareness during your time abroad.”  
**Holley Quisenberry**, Heidelberg University

“Remember to purchase all of your hair care and hygiene products before you come to Spain. Although there are different varieties, not all of them are offered here.”  
**Felicia Jamison**, Mercer University.
“For the males: If you want a good haircut, go to a peluquería. Since these are professionals, I believe they have the training and equipment to cut hair, including a tape up, no matter what nationality one may be. If you go to a small barbershop and/or a shop with one man and one chair, you may not receive the same results as those from a peluquería. There is a peluquería named Koupas on Calle Bailén.” Carlos M. Parker, Clemson University.

Safety
As a visitor in another country, it is always a good idea to not draw attention to yourself, but it is especially helpful not to draw attention to yourself as a foreigner. Many Spaniards perceive North Americans to be affluent, so you may feel that you’re treated differently. At the same time, travelers of all nationalities are targets of petty theft. To avoid being labeled as a typical tourist, there are a few rules you should follow:

1. Don’t speak English loudly in the streets. This can easily attract pickpockets and scam artists, and could get you in even more trouble late at night—especially if you are in a less safe area of a city.
2. Don’t walk by yourself at night. Just as in any large city, nighttime is when many thieves will try to target tourists who are heading back to their hotels. Either walk with a friend or take a taxi any time you are out late. Any restaurant or club will call one for you.
3. Don’t wear clothes that will instantly identify you as a tourist (shorts, flip flops, baseball caps).
4. Don’t invite thieves by wearing expensive jewelry or by carrying cameras, cell phones, or electronic music players. In Spain it is common wisdom not to take out your wallet on the street. Also, if you are at a restaurant, never put your purse on the back of your chair or on the floor where it can be easily snatched up. Try to keep it in your lap or somewhere where you can keep a close eye on it.
5. Don’t leave your belongings unattended—no wallets placed on bars, no purses left at your table, no jackets left on the backs of chairs, and don’t leave anything on the ground next to you.
6. Be extra cautious while using public transport (subway, bus, train) and hold on close to your belongings. Backpacks and purses are easy targets, so make sure to have your zippers somewhere where you can see them.

Students unaccustomed to city life will learn to be more cautious when walking the streets of Seville. Spain is a safe country, but while living in Seville, you should still follow the same safety precautions you would in any big city in North America, and basic common sense should rule your actions. Although petty theft is the most common type of crime in the city, this does not mean that you are immune from any other type of dangerous situation. If an emergency situation does arise, please contact the Resident Director immediately.

TRAVEL THE LAND...

You may be used to having a car, but obviously while abroad you will not have one, and generally people in Spain tend to use the public transportation system as well as intercity buses and trains more than in the United States.

Getting around the city
You will most likely walk or take the bus or subway to the center from your homestay. The public transportation runs quite frequently and makes it easy to get around the city. In Seville things are rather close together, it is also easy to walk around the city center. There are also bicycles for rent. (www.sevici.es) If you are in a rush, taxis are also plentiful.

Getting around Spain
The best way to visit other cities in Spain is either the bus or the train. Both run frequently from the center of Seville. The trains are a great way to experience the countryside and are very comfortable and punctual. The AVE is a high speed train that can get you from Seville to Madrid in just over 2 hours! The buses tend to be less expensive and a great alternative for shorter distances. There are two bus stations serving Seville that head to different parts of Spain: Plaza de Armas Station and Prado de San Sebastian Station. You will want to be sure which one before you head off. Bus – it is best to check at the bus station when you get to Seville.
Train - www.renfe.es
Getting around Europe
Since all of Europe is only about half the size of the continental US it is very easy to see many different places during your time in Spain. The train is always a popular option since they often have overnight options for longer trips as well as discounts for those under 26. Trains stations are generally located in the city center making travel easy once you have arrived at your destination. The trains also serve smaller cities and towns that may not be easily accessed by planes. The airplane is an option since Sevilla is served by a major airport. You will find that airlines like Ryan Air, Vueling, and Easy Jet provide very inexpensive and direct flights to many destinations around Europe. Just keep in mind that they may charge for bags and other things that may not be included.
Ryan Air – www.ryanair.com
Vueling – www.vueling.com
Easy Jet – www.easyjet.com

FUN PLACES TO VISIT
See full list at www.exploreeville.com

In and Around Seville
Isla Mágica in La Cartuja – If you like amusement parks, check this one out! Students generally take advantage of this in the warmer months: http://www.islamagica.es/
Plaza de Toros – If you would like to see one of Spain’s famed yet controversial bullfights, this is the place to be. You can see live corridas every day from April to September.
Plaza de España – this is a great place to go and people watch. You can also enjoy the illuminated fountains and the beautiful painted tiles. It is a beautiful place to relax.
Museums – if you like museums, there are many to enjoy in Sevilla. You will want to make time for the Museo de Bellas Artes, Museo del Baile Flamenco, Museo Arqueológico, Museo de Artes y Costumbres, Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo, and Palacio de Lebrija.
Historic Sites – You will most likely see these during your orientation or other Study visits, however not to miss are: The Ruins of Italica, Cathedral and Giralda, and Reales Alcazares (Royal Palace).

Day/Weekend Trips from Seville
Sierras of Sevilla – Hiking and nature
Matalascañas, Huelva, and Cádiz – the beaches of the Costa de la Luz
Carmona – small historic town outside of Seville

LIVE THE LIFE…
You will probably find that your daily life in Seville is not too different from your daily life in North America. You will spend most of your time studying, hanging out with friends, and participating in extracurricular activities that interest you. Although the lives of college students in Spain and North America are fairly similar, here are some differences that you should be aware of.

Meeting Spanish Friends
Spanish people are friendly and open, and generally eager to meet new people. However, you will need to make an effort to introduce yourself to them. You will have many opportunities in Seville to meet Spanish friends. Some of the best ways are through the intercambio program (a conversation exchange with a Spaniard), Spanish Studies Abroad fiestas, or just by going out to the places on campus and in the city where Spanish students hang out.

In your host family, there may or may not be people your age in the home. Make an effort to get to know everyone in the family, including friends and relatives who may visit. Definitely sign up for an intercambio, and try to meet with that person on a regular basis. Chances are, you’ll get along and he or she will introduce you to friends. If it is not working out and you are not able to meet up very often, inquire about a new person for your intercambio.

How to Dress in Spain
In general, you may find that most Spanish people tend to dress up a little more than what you might be used to at home. Whereas it is very common on a North American college campus to run quick errands or even go to class in sweatpants or pajamas, Spaniards ‘get dressed’ any time they leave the house. You will see some
young men wearing t-shirts or soccer jerseys, but you’ll also see a lot of people in nice pants and formal shoes. People do also wear nice fitting jeans. Although most Spaniards don’t wear sneakers, trendy athletic footwear is becoming more common (e.g. pumas or converse). The kind of shoes you wear to the gym are not the kind of shoes you will see out. Most people get very dressed up when going out at night, and you will probably want to, as well. In fact, some discotecas will not permit people to enter, if they are wearing sneakers.

If your goal is to fit in among your Spanish peers, avoid wearing baggy or ripped jeans, sweatshirts, and sneakers; definitely don’t wear baseball caps or athletic-looking sweat suits. Nice, fitted clothing is what most people wear, and that is a sure way to blend in as best you can. Of course, as with everywhere in the world, you’ll find some people who dress a little differently, maybe more “punk” or more sporty. The main thing that you may want to avoid is dressing too casual (in shorts, sweatpants and sneakers or flip-flops every day), at least until you get a better idea of how comfortable you are in your new environment and with your new friends.

**Our Campus in Seville**

The University of Kentucky program will have all courses taken at the Spanish Studies Abroad Center (aka The Center for Cross-Cultural Study, or Centro Norteamericano de Estudios Interculturales).

The Spanish Studies Abroad Center was established in 1969 when the Guidera family started the Center for Cross-Cultural Study in order to give North American students the opportunity to immerse themselves in another culture. Now it is home to both Spanish Language and Culture programs for North American students in Spain as well as English courses for Spaniards. The Center also hosts various cultural events throughout the year. The Center is housed in a Spanish style mansion in the heart of Sevilla. From the center you can easily explore Sevilla by foot, by bike, or by public transportation.

All of the faculty members at the Center are native Spanish speakers, and many are from the Andalucía region. They are very familiar with teaching to students from North America and because the Center runs its own courses, the classes are small and the teaching style is similar to what you might find in your classes at your home college or university where grades are based on participation in the class, quizzes, projects and exams.

At the Center you will find the main office where the staff is always there to answer questions and help you navigate your time abroad. There is a patio, a computer lab, a library, a writing center, and of course all the classrooms at the Center as well. The cultural travel staff will organize the outings and excursions that form an integral part of your program.

**Mealtimes and Food**

Your host family will provide you with three meals per day: desayuno, almuerzo, and cena. Here is what you can expect from Spanish food:

**Desayuno**

This is not a major meal in Spain. You get up in the morning, and have a small amount of food – probably just toast – and either coffee or hot chocolate/chocolate milk. You would be hard pressed to find a Spanish person who has ever eaten eggs for breakfast instead of lunch, and pancakes are unheard of (although pancake mix and maple syrup as a gift can make you a hit with your hosts for the entire stay)!

Coffee (café) is served many ways: solo (black, more like espresso), cortado (just a hint of milk), con leche (half milk, half coffee; like a latte), or as leche manchada (lots of milk, very little coffee).

The other morning beverage of choice is “Cola Cao:” a powdered chocolate milk mix that can be served hot or cold—and it’s really tasty.

Toast will be served with olive oil, butter, margarine, or jam. The bread will most likely be fresh from the neighborhood bakery, not store-bought sliced bread.

**Comida**

Comida, or almuerzo, is the biggest and most important meal of the day. It is generally eaten between 2:00 and 4:00 PM and consists of two dishes. One is usually vegetables or a soup and the other may be some sort of meat, fish, or eggs usually with fried potatoes or a salad. You will also most likely have either fruit or yogurt for dessert.
**Cena**

Cena is another small meal, although more substantial than breakfast. It is generally served between 9:00 and 10:00 PM and includes usually a bowl of soup and then fish, a Spanish tortilla, or possibly a sandwich.

**What you might expect from Spanish food:**

Spaniards tend to rely heavily on locally raised and grown food which helps explain the differences in regional Spanish cuisine and the seasonal availability of certain foods. Although this may restrict your diet in certain ways, the food you eat will probably be fresher than what you are used to in North America given that it has not traveled very far to get to your table!

You can expect to have bread with every meal. Many of the foods you will eat are fried in olive oil, and olive oil is used as a topping for bread or toast as well. Spanish food will probably seem strange to you at first. You’ve probably never eaten fried eggs and hot dogs together in your life, let alone for lunch. You may get a little nervous when you see the deep fryer in your host family’s kitchen. Your salads may be made of just iceberg lettuce with olive oil and vinegar. Trust us: it will grow on you. Sooner than you know you’ll be back home and pining away for a **bocadillo de jamón serrano** or a few **churros**.

You can’t expect to get the same things you’d have at home. Your house mother won’t provide you with soda, juice, milk, or beer and wine at meal times. Most Spanish families drink water at lunch and dinner—usually tap water, which may have been chilled in the refrigerator. If there is yogurt in the refrigerator, it’s probably for dessert at lunch or dinner, so don’t take it for a snack without asking first! In fact, always ask your host mother’s permission before taking anything for a snack.

There are a number of foods that will become a part of your daily life in Sevilla. Following you’ll find a description of some of the most important, but many you’ll have to discover once you arrive. Don’t worry: it will be a pleasant surprise. Some of the foods you’ll have while in Spain include:

**Tapas** - Tapas could be anything- this is a way of eating rather than a type of food. Tapas are small servings of food. You’ll typically have them at a party or out at a restaurant with friends, when you just want to have a bite to eat while socializing. You’ll get to try all sorts of things at once.

**Jamón serrano** - Jamón is a very important food in Spain. You will probably be surprised at how much ham there is in Spanish cuisine. The favorite ham product in Spain is jamón serrano, a salted, cured ham that is sliced thin and is typically served either on its own or in a **bocadillo**. Jamón serrano is often compared to prosciutto. It is such a big part of life there that you will see it everywhere. You’ll probably see a leg of jamón in your kitchen; you’ll certainly see one in bars and restaurants around the city. (See photo right)

**Tortilla** (tortilla española or tortilla de patatas) - This is one of the favorite and most common dishes in Spain. It is for all intents and purposes, an omelet, but not the type of omelet you are accustomed to. This **tortilla** is chock full of fried potatoes (sometimes onions or another vegetable as well), and very thick and dense. It is served everywhere and for everything. You can get it in little pieces for **tapas** at a party, it will be served in big wedges at your place of residence for a meal, or it can even be sliced up and stuck between two halves of a baguette for a sandwich or **bocadillo**.

**Bocadillo** - A **bocadillo** is a sandwich served on a baguette. It usually only has one filling, which can be ham or pork, sausage, tuna, cheese, **tortilla**, and a few other items, depending on where you go. A **bocadillo** may be served with mayonnaise, ketchup, or spicy salsa brava.

**Paella** - One of the most popular dishes in the coastal region consisting of rice, vegetables, and either meat or seafood. Great with all of the fresh seafood available near Alicante! (See photo left)

**Special Dietary Needs: Vegetarians, Vegans, and Gluten-Free**

There are relatively few vegetarians in Spain. As you can see from the description of the importance of ham and other pork products, Spanish culture is not particularly vegetarian-friendly. It is possible, however, to be a
vegetarian in Spain. While the salads might leave something to be desired, Spain offers some delicious breads and cheeses (like the famous manchego sheep’s milk cheese), and a number of great vegetable dishes.

As a vegetarian, you should be very careful in restaurants and make sure that the bean dish you are ordering doesn’t have ham in it. Many vegetarians will opt to eat fish while in Spain; this will give you more options and probably allow you to eat more healthily while abroad. Vegans will be hard pressed to eat very well in Spain. While most food is cooked in olive oil rather than butter, you will have to make sure you are getting the nutrients you need. If you plan to change your diet and begin eating fish, meat, or dairy, you should start incorporating these foods into your diet before you leave, so that you will not be sick at the start of your program in Sevilla.

If you’re dining out, you can try looking for a FresCo franchise, a veggie-friendly buffet that can be found in many big cities in Spain. www.frescco.com

You must let Spanish Studies Abroad know about any dietary restrictions or food allergies. You can do that by emailing info@spanishstudies.org or calling (413) 256-0011. NOTE: Some dietary accommodations may require an additional fee.

For more information on being a vegetarian in Spain visit this link. http://www.spainexpat.com/spain/information/the_vegetarians_survival_guide_to_spain

Siesta
Every day after almuerzo Spain has siesta. You’ve heard of siesta before, but you may not be familiar with what it really means. We generally take it to mean “nap.” Really, siesta is a time to rest. It generally starts at around 1:30 PM, when most shops begin to close and lasts until 5:00 PM. It can be very disconcerting to find out that there is little to do during siesta. Almost all the shops (except for the big shopping centers) are closed. Depending on your class schedule, you will go home for lunch with your family after which they may sleep or watch TV. You really have no choice but to relax, read or study, go for walks, or possibly go meet friends for a café or cerveza toward the end of the siesta period. If your class schedule does not permit you to return home for lunch, your señora will pack you a lunch to enjoy while relaxing wherever you like. This is another aspect of Spanish life that will probably throw you off at first. But, as with the food, you’ll probably be desperate for a siesta when you head back to college for the next semester!

Shopping
As mentioned before, almost all shops begin to close down around 1:30 every afternoon so that the employees can go home for almuerzo and siesta. Most stores will begin to open again around 5:00 PM and will stay open until around 8:30 or 9:00 PM. In the city center however, shops and the large department store El Corte Inglés are open all day. Shops are generally open these hours from Monday through Saturday and are closed on Sunday.

Shopping in Spain is very specialized; you buy medicines at the pharmacy, and only the pharmacy. You buy shampoo or feminine hygiene products at the grocery store. If you need your watch fixed, you go to the watch store; if you need an alarm clock, you go to the electronics store, etc. The only large department store you’ll find in Seville is the Corte Inglés. They have everything from CDs to clothes to sporting goods to groceries. They tend to be more expensive than other stores, so you might be better off finding the small specialty shops and making your purchases that way. You will also get a lot of individual attention at all Spanish stores. You should greet the store employees when you go in, and say “hasta luego” when you leave. If you need something specific, the easiest and most common thing to do is simply walk into the store and ask the employee for what you need. Browsing on your own is not something people usually do, except at large clothing stores like Zara or H&M.

Here are a few helpful hints on where to look for what you need:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I need to get…</th>
<th>Go to…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School supplies (notebooks, folders, pens…)</td>
<td>Una papelería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamps</td>
<td>Correos o un estanco/una tabacalera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Medicine</td>
<td>Una farmacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteries (pilas), headphones (auriculares), etc.</td>
<td>Una tienda de productos eléctricos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory cards</td>
<td>Un estanco/una tabacalera, una tienda de fotografía</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms</td>
<td>Una farmacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrush, toothpaste, hairbrush…</td>
<td>El supermercado, una droguería</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Activities
We want you to have fun in Seville; your social life is a big part of your education abroad. However, you are expected to meet all your academic responsibilities. Make sure you don’t let hanging out with friends interfere with your school work.

There are a number of ways to get involved socially in Seville such as going out at night, hanging out during the day or evenings, and various organized social activities. Below are a few suggestions.

There are a lot of fun neighborhoods to explore in Sevilla.

**Barrio Santa Cruz** is a great place to explore. Here you can lose yourself amid the winding narrow streets. You will find restaurants, cafés, bars, **chocolaterías**, ice-cream parlors, and small shops. Many tourists frequent this neighborhood, but there is much to be discovered here.

**Barrio Triana** is known for its great pottery and ceramics, but also has lots of small bars and restaurants to hang out at!

**Barrio Alameda** is a little known neighborhood where there are lots of friendly people, tapas spots, great bars, small shops and more!

**La Alfalfa** isn’t a neighborhood, but an area that is great to go out at night and located right in the heart of the city. There is always a lot going on here.

**Barrio Nervión** is a great neighborhood to go out for dinner, shopping, and the movies. Many students live in this neighborhood so it will be quite convenient.

**Barrio Los Remedios** is another neighborhood where many homestays are located. Here there are lots of little shops and restaurants and is a busy place during **Feria de Abril** where many of the **casetas** (stalls) are set up. The most well known street is **calle Asunción**.

If you’re more athletically inclined or if you just like to stay in shape, there are plenty of opportunities to do so. You can run or walk in the city parks or join a gym. There are also different sports teams and clubs that you may be able to join. You can ask about your options at orientation.

Those taking courses at the universities may be able to join clubs and activities on campus. You will only need your student card (from the university) to sign up for these. Keep your eyes open for activities advertised on campus and ask classmates what sorts of things they are a part of. This will be a great way to get involved in activities with Spanish university students and take advantage of your enrollment there!

Besides going out to bars and clubs at night, there are lots of other things to see and do in Seville. There are several movie theaters and **filmotecas** (more like small film clubs) where you can see new Spanish movies as well as some of the latest American films dubbed into Spanish. Movie tickets typically cost around $8. There are also opportunities to see theater, classical music performances, and opera which are probably a bit more costly.

Spaniards also like to go out and have a coffee or drink at a café. There are many nice outside cafés to enjoy in the nice weather!


Nightlife in Spain
Spanish night life is probably unlike any social scene you’ve experienced before. Don’t be surprised if your Spanish friends ask you to meet up with them at midnight or later – that’s just the start of the evening. Many of the friends you meet will stay out until 6 or 7 in the morning; when one set of bars and clubs closes, another set opens up. People can go out to clubs until 9:00 or 10:00 AM and then head straight to breakfast. Although going out until the next morning is a common option, there are tamer social options if you are not a night owl.
Learn the Language…

Dialect

The Andalusian Accent

In Andalucía, and specifically Seville, you are going to encounter a Spanish accent you may not have heard before. This way of speaking Spanish, called el andaluz, is different from the Spanish you hear in Madrid and the rest of Spain. Its main characteristics include leaving the “s” off the ends of words (“vamono a tomar algo”) and sort of skipping over the “d” in between vowels (“complicá” or “complicao” instead of “complicada” or “complicado”).

This means that for the first few days of your program in Seville, you may not understand much of what your host mother says. You’ll do a lot of smiling and nodding, and your friends and/or host family will have to repeat themselves often. Don’t stress about it! As long as you keep trying to understand and ask about things that you don’t quite get, you’re going to get accustomed to the accent more quickly than you think. The sevillanos don’t mind helping you to understand; they’ll probably laugh at some of the things you say, but you’ll be laughing, too. By the time you leave Seville, you’ll say to a friend on the way out of a café “¡ehpera un momento, que no he pagao!”

Vosotros

Contrary to what you may have been taught in high school Spanish, the people of Spain absolutely use “vosotros” for second person plural. Familiarize yourself with vosotros before you go to Seville so you’ll have an easier time getting used to it once you start hearing it everyday. Here is a quick refresher:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>-AR VERBS</th>
<th>-ER VERBS</th>
<th>-IR VERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>-ad (afirmativo)</td>
<td>-ed (afirmativo)</td>
<td>-id (afirmativo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are obviously more tenses and verb forms to be studied, so get out your old grammar books! This should give you a start in the right direction.

Helpful vocabulary and expressions

Ir/Salir de marcha (or movida/juerga/farra) – to go out and party and have a good time
Pasarlo bomba/en grande – to have a good time.
Picar – to have a snack
Ir de tapeo – go out for tapas
Guay – cool
Una gozada – a very pleasant experience
Estar pachucho – to be somewhat sick or ill
Ser un plomo/plomazo – to be dull and boring (both people and things)
Vale – ok or “I agree”
Tio/Tia – casual expression used by young people, mostly girls use “Tia” with other girls and boys use “Tio” with other boys, kind of like “dude”.

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They tend not to use “-ito” and “-ita” very much.

**Suggested Reading/Viewing/Listening**
To try and get an idea of what life might be like in Spain, it’s a good idea to do a little research. Here’s a listing of some recommended online resources, books, movies, and CDs. If you can’t find them elsewhere, most of these titles are available at Amazon.com or Netflix. You should also ask your Spanish professor or any friends who might have just returned from studying in Spain if they have any other suggestions for you.

**Current Events**
El País ([www.elpais.com](http://www.elpais.com)), Spain’s most widely distributed newspaper

**Reference Books**
- Margarita Gorrissen, Barron’s Foreign Language Guides: Mastering Spanish Grammar
- Christopher & Theodore Kendris, Barron’s Foreign Language Guides: 501 Spanish Verbs Conjugated

**Books**
- Alberto Méndez, *Los girasoles ciegos.*
- Dulce Chacón, *La voz dormida.*
- Ernest Hemingway, *The Sun Also Rises.*
- Giles Tremlett, *Ghosts of Spain.*
- Jason Webster, *Duende: A Journey into the Heart of Flamenco.*
- Javier Cercas, *Soldados de Salamina.*
- José María de Mena, Tradiciones y leyendas sevillanas.
- Patricia Espinosa de los Monteros & Francesco Venturi, *Houses and Palaces of Andalucía.*
- Penelope Casas, *Tapas: the Little Dishes of Spain.*
- Whereabouts Press: *Spain: A Traveler's Literary Companion*

**Movies**
- *Balada triste de trompeta*, Directed by Alex de la Iglesias, 2010
- *Entre Lobos*, Directed by Gerardo Olivares, 2010
- *También la lluvia*, Directed by Icíar Bollaín, 2010
- *Pan negro*, Directed by Agustí Villaronga, 2010
- *Yo, también*, Directed by Antonio Naharro, 2010
- *Celda 211*, Directed by Daniel Monzón, 2009
- *El secreto de sus ojos*, Directed by Juan José Campanella, 2009
Music

- Fito y los Fitipaldis, *Por la boca vive el pez*, 2006.
- Manolo García, Para que no se duerman mis sentidos, 2004.
- Arcángel, *La calle perdida*, 2004
- Diego el Cigala, Lágrimas negras, 2003

**Conversion Charts**

**Measurements**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Metric</th>
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<th>Metric</th>
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<td>2.54 cm</td>
<td>1 fl oz.</td>
<td>30 ml</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>28 g</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 lb.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 qt.</td>
<td>0.95 l</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 mi.</td>
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<td>4.5 l</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.035 oz.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.1 pt.</td>
<td>1 l</td>
<td>2.2 lb</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
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<td>1.06 qt.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.26 gal</td>
<td>1 l</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Temperature

Celsius

Fahrenheit