

Study Abroad



VALLADOLID
SPRING 2019

Program Guide

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CONGRATULATIONS on being accepted to the UW-Eau Claire study abroad program with the Universidad de Valladolid, Spain. Living and studying in a foreign culture is both an exciting and a challenging experience. Past participants of study abroad report that the many advantages of international study include:

Building upon existing foreign language skills
Gaining new perspectives on a chosen academic field
Increasing understanding of different cultures
Enhancing personal development
Developing different perspectives on U.S. culture
Gaining self-confidence and independence
Learning skills for the future international job market

It is up to you to determine how you can best benefit from these possible advantages. This is your adventure!

This program guide is to be used together with the general Study Abroad Handbook. The handbook has information that is valid for all study abroad programs. This guide will provide you with specific information for the Valladolid study abroad program. It is designed to complement the handbook, study abroad orientation and your individual pre-departure preparations.

Please realize that, although this guide contains all of the information available at the time of printing, it is impossible for any single resource to answer all of your questions. Your peer adviser will e-mail additional information throughout the semester. Please contact the Center for International Education staff, your peer adviser, and past program participants with your specific questions. You should also make use of the additional written and web resources listed towards the end of this guide.

Basic questions only you can answer include:

- 1) What are YOUR goals for this experience? Common objectives of students abroad include advancement in future profession, wish to expand personal and academic horizons, need for a change, and wish to challenge oneself with immersion in a new culture.
- 2) Given the way the program is set up; how can you best prepare to meet your goals? For example, if one of your goals is truly being immersed in Spanish culture, yet you are going with a group of UW-Eau Claire students, how can you ensure that you do not spend too much time with other U.S. Americans?

The information in this guide was current at the time of printing, though changes may occur at any time.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Program

For over 20 years, UW-Eau Claire students have been studying Spanish at the Universidad de Valladolid! During your semester in Spain you will live with Spanish families and study in the Curso de Estudios Hispánicos de la Universidad de Valladolid with students from several other U.S. universities as well as other countries.

Three excursions to sites such as Salamanca, Segovia, Ávila-El Escorial, and Madrid are included in the cost of the program.

The Location

Valladolid has a population of more than 300,000 and is located 120 miles north of Madrid. The Pisuerga River passes through the city, providing fishing, boating, swimming, and lovely parks in this otherwise dry Castilian city. An agricultural and industrial center, Valladolid also has a lively cultural life. A former capital of Spain, it possesses the National Museum of Sculpture, famous Holy Week processions, museums of Cervantes and Zorrilla, churches of many types, and diverse architecture. Shops, restaurants, bars, banks, museums, and civic buildings are all located in the main part of the city. Past participants note that Valladolid is a large city, and students should take all safety precautions that they would in a U.S. city of similar size.

The University

One of Spain's oldest universities, the Universidad de Valladolid was founded in 1241 and dates to the time of Ferdinand and Isabel, who were married in the city. It currently enrolls 37,000 students. As a foreign student, you will participate in a special program of Hispanic Studies through the University's Cursos para Extranjeros. **You will not have**

any classes with Spanish students! Classes are held in a recently built section of campus in the northeast part of the city.

Academic Calendar

Arrival Information: Tuesday, January 8, Madrid airport before 12:00pm (noon).

(Note that this will mean leaving the U.S. on Monday, January 7.) A bus from the Universidad de Valladolid will pick the group up at the airport. If you do not arrive on January 8th by noon, it will be your responsibility to get to Valladolid on your own.

Spring 2019

Departure from US	January 7
Official Arrival	January 8
Orientation	January 9
First Day of Classes	January 10
Program End Date	May 17
Final exams	Last week of program
Move out date	May 18

ACADEMICS

Additional information on program eligibility, as well as academic topics such as registration, class attendance, credits and course load, grades, transcripts, and accessing the UW-Eau Claire library while abroad is included in the Academics section of your Study Abroad Handbook.

Registration in Valladolid

You will not need to do anything to register in Valladolid, since you will be taking a set schedule of courses based on your classes completed at UW-Eau Claire and your UVA placement exam.

Credits and Course Load

You will earn 16 credits on this program.

Students in the Valladolid program are

required to take all classes in the program.

Dropping below full-time status may result in loss of financial aid and/or insurance coverage and must be approved in advance by the CIE.

Classes

Your classes will meet in the Centro de Idiomas building. Your classes will be with other students who are learning Spanish, from the U.S. and around the world.

The courses you will take include: Grammar, Conversation, Spanish Culture, Spanish Literature, History of Spain, History of Spanish Art, Geography of Spain, and European Union.

16 UW-Eau Claire credits are assigned for the semester as follows:

EITHER:

3 credits for Span 302 and 2 credits of upper division Spanish elective (all five of these credits are earned through completion of Gramática Española at the appropriate level)

OR

3 credits for Span 410 and 2 credits of upper division Spanish elective (all five of these credits are earned through completion of Gramática Española at the appropriate level). You may only take 410 if you have already completed Span 302 at UW-Eau Claire.

In addition, you will receive credit for the following classes:

UWEC Class

3 credits for Spanish 405

3 credits for Spanish 363

3 credits for Spanish 356

Valladolid Classes

Expresión Oral

Literatura

Historia,

Geografía,

Historia del Arte,

Cultura Española

combined

Trabajo

Monografico**

2 credits for Spanish 395

(**This is a two-credit major essay that you will write during the second half of the program.)

Important Notes:

Students who completed 301, but not 302, at UW-Eau Claire prior to study abroad will take the appropriate course determined by the Valladolid placement exam **for 302 credits.**

Depending on your placement exam, you may be in the "Intermediate", "Advanced" or "Superior" level of Gramática Española, but you will still earn 302 credit. **You cannot earn 410 credit in Valladolid without having earned 302 credit at UW-Eau Claire.**

Students who have completed 302 at UW-Eau Claire prior to study abroad must take 410 in Valladolid. **This means that you must take the "Advanced" or "Superior" level of the Gramática Española class.** If you do not test into that level, please notify Carolina Regidor and the CIE immediately.

Class Schedule

Class schedules will vary by week and month. Classes meet Monday-Friday, and each class will meet for different amounts of time. Specific class schedules may change several times during the semester, but a typical class day will start around 9:30am and most days

end at about 2:00pm, so you can go home for lunch. A class may occasionally meet after lunch, but that will usually only last for a few weeks.

Assignments and Exams

Compared to classes at UWEC, you will not receive a lot of homework in Spain. Most people have 10-30 minutes of grammar assignments to complete each night and sometimes 10-20 minutes of reading for literature. So, you don't have a lot of daily work, but don't let that fool you into thinking that the classes are easy!

Exams are comprehensive and require a good amount of studying. **DO NOT start studying the night before!** Go over your notes each night starting at the beginning of the semester, then start studying more in-depth about a week or two before an exam, midterm, or final. Exams are similar to those here. There is a lot of writing involved - you will have essay questions and short answer responses more often than multiple-choice exams.

Additional Class Requirements

As part of your classes, you will also be required to attend three to four cultural events on campus or in the community. There are many options, movies, music, theater--and you choose what you want to attend.

Immersion Requirement

This program fulfills the immersion requirement for Spanish majors and minors.

Service-Learning

If you are interested in completing your service-learning requirement in Spain, ask one of your professors how to get in touch with Cruz Roja for volunteer opportunities. There is

detailed information on how to do your service-learning abroad in the Study Abroad Handbook.

Grades

Grades are assigned by the professors at the Universidad de Valladolid according to the Spanish system. A grade report with Spanish grades and US equivalencies is sent to UW-Eau Claire at the end of the semester. The U.S. grades and credits appear on your UW-Eau Claire transcript and are included in your GPA. The grade conversion scale is as follows:

Valladolid Grade	UW-Eau Claire Equiv.
9-10	A
7-8.99	B+
6-6.99	B
5-5.99	C
0-4.99	F

Note that UW-Eau Claire students abroad are not allowed to take classes pass/fail, and that grades from Valladolid are figured into your UW-Eau Claire GPA.

Transcripts and Credit Transfer

A transcript for your program will be sent from the Universidad de Valladolid to UW-Eau Claire. Transcripts usually arrive by late June or early July, occasionally later. Because this is later than the UW-Eau Claire semester, you will initially receive a grade report with "NR" (not reported) for all courses. This will be changed once the grades arrive. **If you are a senior studying abroad for your last semester, be sure to read the information about transcripts and graduation in your Study Abroad Handbook.**

Spanish Academic System

Although you are going to a program for international students, it is important to keep in mind that you are not going to a U.S. classroom abroad. These courses are taught within the Spanish university system by Spanish professors. Higher education in Europe is very different from that in the U.S. **Students are expected to learn fairly independently and often work together outside of class to understand or expand upon the materials presented.** There is little time allowed for discussion or classroom participation, and short quizzes and daily or weekly assignments are very uncommon. Grades are largely based on major exams and/or papers. You will have comprehensive exams in the middle of the term and again at the end of the program.

If you have questions for professors that cannot be asked during class, the time to ask is either right before or right after class. Spanish professors are not required to hold office hours; the time they expect to interact with students is during class. That said, do not be afraid to ask questions. The professors are more than willing to answer both academic and cultural questions for you.

Spanish students obtain their academic degrees by taking comprehensive exams at various points during their university education. The exams require students to integrate knowledge from several areas. Less emphasis is placed on individual courses. Specific course syllabi with dates and topics, required in U.S. higher education, are generally unknown. Classes often have no required textbooks. This gives U.S. students the impression that Spanish instructors are unorganized or not well prepared when in fact,

they are working within the framework of a different academic system.

Another difference to note is that “student services” is a relatively unknown concept. The university is there to provide access to academic resources. It does not have the mission, common to most U.S. institutions, of “student development.” University students are considered adults who will work their way through the system, asking questions when necessary. As a newcomer to the system and the culture, you will find it necessary to ask questions often!

Study Space

On campus, the Centro de Idiomas has a study room in the building, and there are multiple libraries in different buildings nearby that are great study spaces.

MONEY MATTERS

Information about how payments are made, when they are due, the withdrawal/refund deadlines, financial aid, scholarships, budgeting and ways to bring money abroad is in your Study Abroad Handbook.

Cost Estimate

You can find the most current Cost Estimate for your program, in easily printable format, on the [CIE Valladolid webpage](#). Be sure you are looking at the correct term. Remember that the cost estimate includes what you pay to UW-Eau Claire and what you pay directly to other vendors.

Personal Travel

The amount spent on personal travel varies greatly from student to student. Consider both

your budget and your priorities. Students who want to be involved in their host community generally spend less time (and money) traveling. Others travel every weekend with correspondingly high costs and fewer close connections in their new home.

Past participants who responded to our money survey spent between \$870 and \$4000 on personal travel, with the average of those reporting at \$2340.

Those who reported spending on the lower end of the range noted that they had traveled 3-4 weekends, mostly around Spain. Those in the mid-range reported traveling about every other weekend, plus before or after the program. Those on the high end traveled just about every weekend and before or after the program.

Currency Exchange

The currency of Spain is the Euro. One euro has 100 cents. There are eight Euro coins, ranging in amount from one cent to two euros and have different designs in the various countries that use the Euro. Bills range from €5 to €500 and have a standard design across countries.

You can find current exchange rates at <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>.

Credit Cards

If you are going to take a credit card (strongly recommended by past participants), Visa and MasterCard are widely accepted within Europe; American Express is not. You are usually asked to show another form of identification when using a credit card (a passport, driver's license, or ISIC student card should all work fine).

El Corté Inglés (a Spanish department store) accepts Visa without problems. There are some stores that have Visa marked in the window but don't accept it. ASK FIRST! Some stores will not sell sale items on credit cards. This holds true all over Spain.

Personal Checks

It is difficult and expensive to cash personal checks or money orders from the U.S. It is generally possible only if you have opened a bank account in Valladolid, and even then, there is a processing fee and at least a week's wait before the money is available. If you have an American Express card, an American Express office will cash a personal check. There are specified limits on how much you can cash at one time or during one month. The nearest American Express office is in Madrid. There are also American Express offices in Málaga, Valencia, and Barcelona.

SCHOLARSHIPS

In addition to the scholarships listed in your Study Abroad Handbook, this may also apply for Valladolid students.

Hilda Belle Oxby Scholarship

Advanced students of Latin American Studies or Spanish, with a cumulative GPA of 3.0 and a GPA of 3.5 in Spanish are eligible to apply. Contact the Foreign Languages Department for application details. This scholarship generally has a March deadline.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Additional information on these issues, as well as information on CISI insurance, is included in

the Health Issues and Safety Abroad sections of your Study Abroad Handbook.

Medical Facilities in Valladolid

You can choose from many different types of medical facilities in town: private doctors, clinics, medical centers, private hospitals, or big main hospitals. Unless it is an emergency, the private sector is usually quicker. Your host family will help you get in contact with the appropriate facility/doctor. You can also ask staff members at the language center about where to go to get medical care or go to the CISI insurance portal for addresses.

Past students asked about English-speaking counselors in Valladolid. The following information was provided by Assist America, with the caveat that this information is not an endorsement of the practice, and it does not guarantee coverage by CISI.

The following psychologists at the practice below speak English. Payment should be made at time of service. Keep your receipts and file for reimbursement with CISI if the treatment received is covered by the policy:

Leticia Sordo Ruiz

Paloma Munoz Sanchez

Psicóloga

C/ 20 De Febrero, 9 - 2 Dcha,
Valladolid, Spain.

[Tel:+34 983 370 989](tel:+34983370989)

Email: info@psicologialeticiasordo.com

Website:

<http://www.psicologialeticiasordo.com/>

Hours: M to F from 9:30 am to 3 pm & 4 pm to 9 pm.

U.S. Insurance in Spain

In Spain, with the CISI insurance, if your charges are less than 1,000 Euros, **you will have to pay up front** since the Spanish physician and/or hospital will not process bills for less than that amount through a U.S. insurance company. Most facilities accept cash and many accept VISA cards as well. Be sure to **get a receipt** in order to file your CISI claim. In other countries, you may need to pay up front regardless of the amount.

To put this in perspective, a past student who was hospitalized overnight for stomach pains had a total bill of 300 Euros. This included x-rays, IV, doctor visits, prescriptions, everything.

Emergency Contacts

General emergency procedures are described in the Study Abroad Handbook, and UVA staff are available if difficulties arise. You will receive an emergency contact card at Orientation, Part 2 in November; be sure to keep it in your wallet at all times. The information is also on the Contact Names and Addresses page of this guide.

Safety in Spain

Safety in-and-around Valladolid will be discussed during orientation in Spain.

For specific information on crime and road safety in Spain, see the [Spain Consular Information Sheet](#). If you are the victim of a crime, or if you are arrested abroad, get in touch with the nearest U.S. consulate or embassy. U.S. consular offices will do what they can to help U.S. citizens in serious legal, medical, or financial difficulties. They can often direct you to a reliable doctor or clinic, help you contact family, or re-issue your passport.

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

Passport information is included in your Study Abroad Handbook.

Visa

A visa is official permission to visit a country and is granted by the government of that country. Traveling under the correct visa and having proper documentation is the responsibility of the individual student. The Center for International Education is not responsible for students who do not get the proper visa prior to traveling abroad, and student visas (or extensions to tourist visas) **cannot be issued in Spain.**

You received instructions on completing the visa application forms and supplementary materials over the summer. All necessary forms are in your online BlugoldsAbroad account, and **they are due to the CIE, 3 Schofield Hall, on or before Friday, September 7.**

If you do not turn in all of the required materials by that time, you are responsible for submitting and picking up your own visa.

Details are available on the Consulate of Spain, Chicago website:

<http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Consulados/CHICAGO/es/ServiciosConsulares/Serviciosconsularesenchi/Documentos/documentosvisados/estudiante.pdf>

Visa applications will not be accepted more than 90 days or fewer than four weeks in advance of intended departure.

PACKING TIPS

In addition to the general packing information in your Study Abroad Handbook, you will receive a packing list at orientation. In addition, you should know the following about Spain.

Clothing and Climate

Although people often think of “sunny Spain,” Valladolid is not on the Mediterranean! The average temperature in January thru March is 40-50 degrees Fahrenheit, and it rains frequently. Temperatures range from 50-60 degrees in April and May. Central heating is uncommon, and the damp cold can feel much colder than the actual temperature.

The Spanish dress less casually than the average American. Students generally wear jeans to class, but they dress them up with a nice blazer or sweater, or shirt and nice shoes.

Some students have commented that since they were not in class with Spaniards, it does not really matter what you wear to class. While this is true on one level, if your goal is to fit in as much as possible in Spanish culture, it is worthwhile to make the effort.

It is uncommon in Spain to wear tennis shoes for non-athletic purposes. Some clubs may even deny entrance to individuals wearing tennis shoes or jeans.

What to Pack

Your peer adviser will give you a suggested packing list at Orientation, Part 2 in November the semester prior to departure.

Appliances

The standard electric current in Europe is 220 volts. U.S. appliances such as hair dryers and

razors run on 110 volts. If you plan to bring these appliances, you will need to buy **both a converter and a plug adapter**. Ask about which adapters fit Spanish outlets when you make your purchase. Some past participants have said their converters did not work, even though they said they were for Spain. Therefore, many people choose to buy the appliances abroad.

GETTING TO SPAIN

Travel Arrangements

It is your responsibility to make travel arrangements to Madrid. You need to arrive in Madrid on the date and by the time listed in the "General Information/Academic Calendar" section at the beginning of this guide if you wish to take the University bus to Valladolid. If you arrive on any other day, or after the time specified, it is your responsibility to take a bus or train to Valladolid.

There is information on student-oriented travel agencies, instructions for booking a flight, and other travel information in the Study Abroad Handbook.

Getting to Valladolid

Transportation from the airport in Madrid to Valladolid is provided by the Universidad de Valladolid on the arrival date. The group will meet at the Punto de Encuentro (Meeting Point) T1 (Terminal 1). If you arrive at a different terminal, you will need to make your way to Terminal 1. Once you get through customs and claim your baggage, make your way there. It is on floor 0 (planta 0), close to the pharmacy and Missing Items Office (farmacia y la oficina de objetos perdidos). A

representative from the University of Valladolid will meet you there.

Getting to Valladolid Independently

If you miss the group transportation from Madrid to Valladolid, either because you are planning to travel independently, or because your flight is delayed, **you will need to contact your host family and travel to Valladolid on your own**. There are several options:

By Bus:

Option 1: You can take a bus directly from Barajas airport (Madrid). If you arrive early in the morning, you will have a long wait, because the first bus leaves the T4 (T4 Terminal) in the afternoon. The bus company is "Alsa," and you can find the schedule here:

<http://www.alsa.es/compra-y-horarios/aeropuertos/madrid-barajas/?searchType=airport>

Option 2: If you do not want to wait, you can take a subway or taxi and go to the "Estación Sur" in Madrid. You will again travel to Valladolid with the bus company Alsa (www.alsa.es), but there are more frequent departures than there are from the airport. The trip takes 2 hours and 15 minutes.

By Train:

If you prefer go to Valladolid in a fast train, (which is more expensive), you can take a taxi (about 20 €) or catch a train from "Cercanías" (C) at the airport to the "Chamartin" station, and then take a train to Valladolid. There are Cercanías from Airport-T4 to Chamartín Station about every 12 minutes:

<http://www.renfe.com/viajeros/cercanias/madrid/index.html>

You can find the train schedule from Chamartín Station to Valladolid-Campo Grande. This is the website: www.renfe.es

Contact Your Host Family:

Once you know whether you are arriving by bus or train, and at what time, contact your host family by phone or email with this information. They will let you know if they are able to meet you at the bus or train station, or whether you will need to take a taxi to their home. Please copy Rubén Caramazana, the host family coordinator, on the message. His email is rcaramazanag@ciidomas.uva.es.

Orientation

The day after you arrive, you will have a city tour and a brief orientation to the program.

HOST FAMILIES

While in Valladolid, you will live with a host family. Your homestay begins at 12:00am the day of your arrival and ends on the final day of the program at 12:00 noon.

The families involved in the program come in all shapes and sizes, two parents with several children, a widow and her child, an older couple whose children are on their own, a single woman, etc. Some of them have had students for years; some will be hosting for the first time.

Host families generally live anywhere from a 20 to a 45-minute walk from campus. Many students do walk, but those who live further away may wish to buy a bus pass. How to do this will be explained at orientation in Valladolid, and your host family will most likely be able to explain this to you as well.

Family Placement

You turned in a housing preference form with your acceptance materials and you will be placed with a family based on the information you submitted. You will share your family with another foreign student (usually another UW-Eau Claire student, or student from the U.S.). Single rooms may be available at an additional charge. On your housing preference form, you should indicate if you want to be in a family with small children, pets or no pets, smoking or no smoking, etc. **Keep in mind that this is a preference list only, and that "families" come in many forms, from single women to retired couples.**

Family assignments are made by the administrative office at the University of Valladolid. Two to four weeks prior to the start of the program, the CIE will receive an email with your host family's address, a short description about the family members, and a map of where they are in Valladolid. We will pass it on as soon as we receive it.

In most cases, your family information will include an email address. Before going to Spain, it is a good idea to email your host family and thank them in advance for having you. You can also introduce yourself and ask them a bit about themselves. If you noted specific food needs (gluten-free, vegetarian) on your housing form, it would be good to mention them again. You may even want to send a picture of yourself.

Most students from UW-Eau Claire have been happy with their families and with life in Valladolid. In any new living situation, there are some adjustments to be made. It is very important to ask your family for guidelines.

The more flexible you are; the more pleasant life will be.

Some students have noted that they felt more like renters than like they were living with a host family.

Meeting Your Family

If you arrive on the group bus from Madrid, your family (or one member of your family) will meet you at the bus station in Valladolid and then take you home. Keep in mind the **traditional Spanish greetings!** Two women or a man and a woman greeting each do the "European" kiss on each cheek. If two men are greeting, they usually shake hands.

Type of Housing

Most Spanish host families live in apartments. This is very common in Europe, although in the U.S. more families tend to be in single-family houses.

What's Provided

A double, furnished room, with bedding
One shower/day, towels provided
Three meals/day (as long as you are home at mealtime)
Laundry ~ once/week

Utilities

Some families impose restrictions on the use of hot water and the telephone. Electricity, water, and telephone use are very expensive in Europe, and some families impose restrictions on the use of hot water and the telephone. Many families are on the plan where electricity is discounted at night and extra expensive during the day, so ask when you should shower (don't take long, hot showers), wash clothes, etc. Don't ever forget to turn off the lights when you don't need them. Use natural light

from windows whenever possible. Turn off the water when soaping up, brushing teeth, etc.

Ask permission each time you use the telephone. Keep phone calls to a minimum. Long distance calls are not itemized, so it is not possible to find out from the bill how much a particular call cost. Use a pay phone for long distance calls or get an international calling card. There are numerous pay phones throughout the city so you should have no trouble finding one close to your home. You can also use Skype or Google Talk on your personal computer to talk to friends and family back home.

Cell phones (móviles) have become a near obsession in contemporary Spanish culture (perhaps even more so than in the U.S.!). Some past participants have found it economical and convenient to purchase cell phones for their time abroad. If you think you might be interested, stop in a cell phone store for more information. These stores are everywhere and are not difficult to find.

Internet Access

About 82% of Spanish households have Internet access. Requiring host families to have internet would unfairly disadvantage many willing host families. Be prepared to not have access at home, and be pleasantly surprised if you do. In the words of one past participant: *"It was hard at first because I didn't have Internet! I hated not being able to Skype and Facebook whenever I wanted, but in the long run it was great. I spent a lot more time walking around the city and doing things in Spain, instead of sitting at home and going on the Internet."*

Laundry

Your laundry will be done by your family once a week. You may want to wash some special items by hand. Most Spaniards don't have dryers, so they will hang your clothes on the line to dry which could take a day or two. Make sure you always save some clothes to wear!

Weekends

With the above standards being somewhat stricter than U.S. students are used to, the lack of restrictions on hours may be surprising: discos often close at 6:00 am and Spanish families usually "sleep in" on weekends! Again, do not assume that you can come in as late as you like. Discuss it with the family first. If they wish, let them know where you are going and when you expect to be back. There is an unfortunate stereotype that American college students drink excessively. For your own reputation and safety, avoid reinforcing this stereotype.

Financial Arrangements

Some U.S. students are offended that their host families receive money for having them in their homes. They are concerned that the family is only interested in them as a "customer." While the University of Valladolid screens families to try to ensure that they have cultural interests for participating, **most households participating do so at least partially for economic reasons.** This is only logical, given the size of the typical Spanish home, the current economic situation in Spain, and the disruption that hosting a student causes to family life.

Even for families with cultural reasons for participating, it is not easy to welcome a stranger into their home for a semester. The entire family needs to adjust its schedules and

habits to accommodate this new person. In addition, there are very real costs associated with having another person in the home. Receiving some monetary compensation for this is only fair, and most families would not consider hosting otherwise.

Keep in mind that any relationship is a two-way street. **It is as much your responsibility to fit into the family as it is their responsibility to include you in their daily life.** The more you put into the relationship, the more you will receive!

Get Involved with Your Family

Get involved as much as you can with your family. They are an important resource for you to learn from and a great resource to help you experience the culture of Spain! You may have an interest in cooking. By taking some mixes or recipes from home, you may easily gain entry into the kitchen. The Spanish are very proud of their Mediterranean cuisine and are often thrilled when individuals show an interest in Spanish cooking. Conversation is important in Spanish culture. You can spend hours after a meal chatting and watching television or learning to play Spanish card games.

Remember that you are a guest in your family's home. Offer to do some things around the house, like helping with meals or dishes. Keep your room and other areas of the house that you use tidy. And be aware of noise levels, particularly if you are coming home later at night.

Changing Families

If you discover that you absolutely cannot get along with your host family, talk with the Program Coordinator at the Universidad de Valladolid about it so that appropriate changes

can be made. (UW-Eau Claire is not involved in the actual family placements, and changes must be done through Valladolid.) But remember to give the situation some time and to be flexible and open-minded.

MEALS AND FOOD

You will receive three meals a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Remember that you are a guest (even if a paying one) in your family's home, and that this is not a hotel situation. Do not insist on being able to do things as you would in your own home. This is particularly important when it comes to food customs. You are most likely used to snacking when you wish, eating on the run, or inviting friends to meals. Be prepared for the following:

Breakfast: a quick, small, informal meal. It usually includes coffee or hot chocolate, bread or toast or a little muffin with jam, digestive cookies (kind of like Graham crackers), yogurt, and/or a piece of fruit. Depending on your host family's schedule, you might eat breakfast while they are still sleeping or at work.

Lunch: (la comida, NOT el almuerzo): the biggest meal of the day in Spain. Many host families serve a three-course meal. Some people describe Spanish food to be filling and carb-heavy, especially during the fall/winter. The first course is often a salad, stew, soup, or vegetable puree. The main course is some type of meat or fish with rice, potatoes, or garbanzo beans. The third course is "dessert" which is typically fruit and sometimes yogurt. On special days you might get a pastry, flan, or ice cream.

Dinner: a small meal usually served between 8pm and 10pm. Salad, tortilla or a fried egg, croquetas, and slices of cheese and meat are typical. Fruit or yogurt is also served after dinner.

General Food/Meal Etiquette

The refrigerator is often off-limits, and between-meal snacking is less common than it is here. You may get hungry between meals, especially at the beginning. **Snacks are your own responsibility: go to the supermarket and buy some snacks or fruit that you can carry with you to school.**

In general, Spaniards have **very good table manners**. Watch how your host family eats, bread is usually the only food that is acceptable to eat with your finger. A fork AND knife are generally used throughout the entire meal. If there is something unfamiliar on your plate (e.g. a whole shrimp), and you have no idea how you are supposed to eat it, just ask!

If you know you will miss a meal, let your family know and ask how you should handle the situation.

Depending on your specific home situation, you will probably not be *expected* to help with setting or clearing the table for meals. Do it anyway. This is a great opportunity to talk and develop your relationship with your host family. In addition, these small efforts show that you are a considerate and appreciative guest in their home.

In Spain, inviting a guest into your home implies a close relationship, it would be more common to gather with friends at a restaurant, while the home is reserved for families.

Some Typical Foods to Try

- *Tortilla Española*: an egg and potato omlette, eaten hot or cold, sometimes as a sandwich filling.
- *Croquetas*: small, fried patties, cakes, or balls stuffed with meats, vegetables, fish, and/or cheese
- *Lentejas*: lentils
- *Paella*: saffron-flavored rice dish served with meat, seafood, and vegetables in a buttery sauce
- *Potaje*: garbanzo bean and spinach stew - delicious and warming when it is cold outside!
- *Jamón Ibérico/Chorizo*: a "tough" sausage, almost like jerky.
- *Churros con chocolate*: you probably won't get these at home...but they are a great treat at cafes! Thick hot cocoa and churros.

This is a good website if you want more information about Spanish food:

- http://spanishfood.about.com/od/discoverspanishfood/a/spain_meals.htm

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Activities/Events

Information about university/community events is posted weekly on the main bulletin board in the Cursos building and in every classroom. However, you are in Spain so don't expect the same type of organizations you find at UW-Eau Claire. You will need to make an effort to find out what is going on. Keep your eyes open for information about the excursions offered by the Curso, they are often not planned or publicized too much in advance.

Dance: Go to Colonial Cubana for salsa lessons on Thursday nights.

G.U.M.: If you are into outdoor activities, ask your professors how to get involved with this organization. They organize outdoor trips and activities every couple of weekends.

Intercambios

Spaniards who are studying English at the university and students from the U.S. meet up at school for a language exchange program. Each native Spanish speaker is paired with a native English speaker, and you spend five minutes talking in Spanish then 5 minutes talking in English before you talk to new people. **Past participants emphasize that this is the easiest way to meet a lot of new Spanish friends!**

Local Churches

Some past participants have gotten involved in congregations in Valladolid, not just attending Sunday morning services, but going to dinners and other activities hosted by the church.

Sports Clubs

There is a sports center on calle Ruiz Hernandez, where you can get information on getting involved in just about any sport you can think of, volleyball, basketball, soccer, track, swimming, hiking, you name it, they have groups and activities. The website of the sports center is: <http://fuentelamora.es/>

Teaching or Tutoring English

Another way to get involved is to be an English tutor. There is no formal way to go about this (it isn't set up through the university), so if this interests you, **you will need to seek out the opportunities.** You can ask your host family, professors, or friends you meet at Intercambios

if they know of anyone who is interested in being tutored in English or wants to practice speaking English. Some past participants posted flyers in their neighborhoods, public libraries or at the University, offering to teach English to kids or adults. Past students have tutored young children and created lessons every week to teach them, others met weekly at a café with a Spanish student their age to help them with English homework. Still others were conversation partners with adults who wanted to improve their fluency. Some were volunteers, while others were paid.

COMMUNICATION

General information on platforms for keeping in touch with people at home is in the Study Abroad Handbook, along with information on accessing/forwarding your UW-Eau Claire email address.

Time Difference

Spain is seven hours ahead of Eau Claire. For example, when it is 1:00pm on a Thursday in Eau Claire, it is 8:00pm on Thursday in Valladolid.

Computers and Other Technology

Some students wonder if they should bring a laptop to Spain. Past participants recommend bringing a laptop if you have one.

E-mail/Internet

Again, **host families are not required to have internet access**, so you cannot plan on having access at home. E-mail is available in a building (Alfonso VIII) about a 10-minute walk from your classroom building. **Don't be fooled into thinking that this means you have access like you do here.** For example, in past semesters

this lab was open from 9am-2pm and 5pm-7pm on weekdays; 9am-2pm on Saturdays.

The University of Valladolid has free Wi-Fi, so if you have a laptop, connecting there is no problem. You will need a password for access, and that password changes on the first of each month. You can get the updated one in the administration office of el Centro de Idiomas. There is also free Wi-Fi in the main town square (Plaza Mayor), so students who do not have Wi-Fi at home frequently bring their laptops to the square to use it there.

Another possibility is public libraries. You will receive the name and address of the largest one at orientation. Your host parents may be able to direct you to one closer to home. You will ask for a library card (which will require showing a copy of your passport and having two passport-sized photos), and then you can sign up to use a computer for an hour at a time.

The above options are free. For additional access, past students recommend using Internet cafes.

In the words of a past participant: *"Just because you have Internet in your home does not mean that your connection will be amazing. Many of us are used to a speedy and smooth-running connection here, but that is often not the case abroad. Skype calls may have pretty poor quality at times. It is also not uncommon for your home Wi-Fi to abruptly go out for several hours or even a whole day. Overall, the Internet connections worked pretty well; just don't expect it to be perfect!"*

Snail-mail

International airmail takes 7-10 days to cross the Atlantic in either direction. Packages

usually take at least two weeks and sending from Spain can take longer than receiving in Spain.

Telephone Information

Phone lines in Spain are incredibly expensive. The bills that your host family receives are not itemized like they are here, so if you were to make any phone calls from their house line (teléfono fijo) the family would not be able to bill you for them because they wouldn't know what to charge you. Discuss with your family whether they will allow you to use the house phone to call home or not. Plan on making all of your local calls from the phone booths. You can receive phone calls at your host family's house with no problems.

From the U.S. to Spain:

If you want to call someone in Spain before you arrive, you must first dial 011, which is the international dialing code. Next, you dial 34, the country code for Spain, and the rest of the number.

It may be most economical for your family or friends to call you in Spain. Past participants have told us that a great phone card is from Nobel.com. The rates are great; the only catch is that it does expire after three months. But, CALL AROUND to set yourself and your family up with the best deal, or you may be surprised at your first bills!

From Spain to the U.S.:

To "phone home" while you are abroad using a calling card or calling collect, you must dial an access code to get an American operator. There are many forms of phone cards that you can purchase so you will want to look around for the best value.

Phone cards are also sold at most of the newspaper stands ("kioskos") located throughout the city. Ask for a "tarjeta telefónica" for "llamadas internacionales." The cards are sold in denominations of 6 or 12 Euros (approximately \$7 and \$14 at the June 2018 exchange rate). The 6 Euro card gives about 140 minutes of call time. Instructions for these cards are located on the back.

Making Local Calls

There are cabinas or phone booths on just about every block. You can buy phone cards (tarjeta telefónica) to use at almost every kiosko (kiosk). You simply insert the phone card into the phone (looks like a credit card slot at an ATM) and make your phone call. This is probably the best method to use if you have to make any local phone calls. You can also use these cabinas to call home using a phone card if that is what your family prefers. They really are everywhere so there will be one by your house.

Cell Phones

In case you missed this earlier, cell phones (móviles) have become a near obsession in contemporary Spanish culture (perhaps even more so than in the US!). Some past participants have found it economical and convenient to purchase cell phones for their time abroad. Past participants report that phones were usually around \$40-50, and they just purchased minutes as they needed them. Calling people is incredibly expensive, however, texting is quick and cheap. If you think you might be interested, stop in a cell phone store for more information. These stores are everywhere and are not difficult to find.

Many students also choose to bring their smartphones with them to Spain and call home

over the Wi-Fi. If you don't have a smartphone, an iPod touch or tablet works really well, too. Most students choose to use Facetime or Skype to call home. There are several texting apps, like WhatsApp, that you can use to text back home when you are connected to Wi-Fi.

Courteous Communication

If Skyping in your apartment, use headphones, close the door to your room, speak softly, and end the conversation immediately if it is time for a meal.

Language

You have been studying Spanish for years, and now you are going to apply your language skills in day-to-day life. Here are some things to keep in mind.

Before You Go:

Start listening to Spanish music, movies, TV in Spanish. Get your ear accustomed to it before you get there!

Also, start reading it, beyond what is required for class. One past participant says, *"I changed my phone language to Spanish a few months before going. I also started reading newspaper articles from "El Pais", the main Spanish newspaper, not only to practice reading but to know a bit about current events before I got there."*

Fluency: In the words of another past participant, *"I am going to warn you right now: you WILL NOT be fluent after only five months in Spain. I definitely improved in my reading, writing, listening and speaking, but I will never sound like a native. Don't expect to come home fluent, or you will spend your whole time abroad frustrated with yourself. Take things one day at a time and you will be so impressed with*

yourself. There were days where I would all of a sudden realize that I was participating in classes that were only in Spanish! It's definitely a great feeling to see how much your Spanish speaking ability is improving."

Speaking:

Speak as much as possible. You have SO MANY OPPORTUNITIES to speak Spanish (since you're living in Spain). And there are so many people willing to help you get better:

- Professors:** It's their job to help you improve, so they will correct you in class and will require you to speak often. They are always willing to help explain things or sit down and talk with you about things you don't understand.

- Families:** It is very likely that your family has been hosting American students for a number of years. This means that even when you say the wrong thing, chances are they will understand you. Don't be afraid to speak with your family at meals, after meals, during down time, at any possibility.

- Spaniards:** The Spaniards of Valladolid KNOW that you are not a native speaker even before you open your mouth. In most cases, if you are making an effort to communicate with them, they will be very kind and patient with you. In addition to this, get to know students who are also studying at the University. Many of them are studying English and would LOVE to get together and talk. One thing to remember: you need to make the effort to get to know them.

Common phrases:

Here are some words and phrases common in Spain that you may find unfamiliar if you've learned Latin American Spanish:

Alumno: (instead of estudiante)

Naranja: (for both the fruit and the color orange)

Patata: (instead of papa, meaning potato)

Ordenador: (instead of computadora)

Servicio/Aseo: (bathroom – instead of baño)

¿Qué tal? – instead of ¿cómo estás?

Movil: - instead of teléfono celular

VOSOTROS: This is a form that is not covered much in Spanish classes and is more or less that "ya'll" form. Spaniards use this ALL THE TIME but luckily, it is a very easy form to catch onto. The vosotros is used almost always in place of uds. (unless you're in a very formal setting)

Tio/Tia: This is a phrase that is used as "dude" and is said to friends

Vale: It means "OK" and is used a lot as a filler word

Venga: Another filler word. Often Spaniards will say "venga, hasta luego" when they're saying goodbye

Hasta luego: "see you later!" which is used when people run into each other on the street, or when they're saying goodbyes. However, they kind of run the words together so it sounds more like "ha-uego"

TRAVEL WHILE ABROAD

See additional travel information in your Study Abroad Handbook.

Guidebooks

Past participants recommend "Let's Go: Spain and Portugal" and "Lonely Planet" guides.

Bus

For travel within Spain, many past participants highly recommend traveling by bus rather than by train. Buses in Spain are clean and nice and are typically faster and less expensive than trains.

Train Travel

For those students on a budget, traveling in Spain during spring break can be quite inexpensive. Point-to-point tickets are usually less expensive in Spain than using a rail pass. Rooms and food in southern Spain were the cheapest participants found in all of Europe. You can check train times and routes on <https://www.raileurope.com/index.html> This Web site also lets you know if the train you need *requires* reservations. If it does, be sure to reserve a seat ahead of time so you can take the train you need.

CULTURAL NOTES

A Brief History of Spain

Spain became a part of the Roman Empire in 206 CE. Once the Roman Empire began to weaken, the Visigoths took over the territory of the empire that is now Spain. From then it was a battle of what group ruled over Spain. After the Visigoths, the Muslims, who came up from Africa, took over until, eventually, the Catholics (known as the Spanish) started to take their territory over starting at the north. Granada (south of Spain) was the last territory that became part of what we know as present-day Spain in 1492, during what is known as the Reconquista.

Also, at this time, exploration of the seas was taking place and the Spanish government financed Portuguese navigator Christopher Columbus for his voyage which led to the discovery of America. Spain gained a lot of power and wealth with all the colonies and resources they found in the Americas, first with Cortes in Mexico and then in Peru with Pizarro.

While these voyages across the oceans were taking place, Spain was enforcing a religious persecution of all non-Catholics known as the

Inquisition. Spain's status as THE power in Europe was short lived however, when their once invincible Armada was defeated by the English. This defeat was followed by Spanish losses in the Americas with Civil Wars and Revolutions leading to independence in Latin America.

After their loss of the Americas, there was a period of relative stability until revolts in Morocco led to the three year Spanish Civil War. It ended with Francisco Franco taking over power and becoming dictator.

During World War II, Franco was a supporter of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. After Franco's death, Juan Carlos was proclaimed King and has held that position until June 2014, when his son, Felipe, succeeded him. Now that Spain is a parliamentary monarchy, they have also joined the EU and have had several prime ministers, including Zapatero and the current Mariano Rajoy.

<http://www.factmonster.com/country/spain.html>

Government

Spain is a parliamentary monarchy. This means that there is a king, but the official governmental power falls in the hands of the Prime Minister. The current King of Spain is Felipe VI, married to Reina Letizia. They have a son, Principe Felipe de Asturias who is married to Princesa Leticia de Asturias with two daughters. Principe Felipe de Asturias is next in line to the throne. The current Prime Minister is Mariano Rajoy. Rajoy was appointed in December 2011 and represents the Partido Popular.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sp.html>

Population

The population of Spain is estimated to be 48,958,159 as of 2017 of which 68% are Roman Catholic and 32% are of other religious denomination. The official language of Spain is Spanish Castilian, however the other predominant languages are Catalan, Galician, and Basque.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sp.html>

Cultural Basics

Spanish people are very friendly and open once you get to know them. While in America it is common to smile at strangers on the street, people in Spain tend to keep to themselves unless they know each other.

When you first meet someone, shaking hands with them is usually what you should expect. Once you know a person, girls may say hello and goodbye to each other with a kiss on each cheek (starting with the left) and boys may do a double hand shake with the left hand on the forearm.

There are a lot of religious (Roman Catholic) festivities in Spain and as a guest in Spain, it is expected that you respect their traditions and, if you choose, may participate in their celebrations. Spanish people are very laid back and easy going.

People in Spain put a lot of importance on how they dress so, for example, wearing short shorts (girls) or khaki shorts (boys) is not very well viewed by Spaniards and you can expect looks.

WEB RESOURCES: SPAIN

Valladolid	Spain	Travel
La Universidad de Valladolid http://www.uva.es	Lonely Planet--Spain http://www.lonelyplanet.com/spain	ALSA: Bus Information https://www.alsa.es/
UVA Library http://biblioteca.uva.es/export/sites/biblioteca	El Prado, Madrid http://www.museodelprado.es/	RENFE: Train Information http://www.renfe.com/
Valladolid's Main Theater http://tcalderon.com/	Spanish Language http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language	MADRID METRO http://www.metromadrid.es/es/index.html
Bus System in Valladolid http://www.auvasa.es/	SPANISH NEWS http://www.onlinenewspapers.com/spain.htm	Tour Through Spain http://www.tourspain.es/
About Valladolid http://www.valladolidturismo.com/	Spanish News Update http://www.topix.net/world/spain	Tourist Office of Spain http://www.spain.info/en_US/
Soccer in Valladolid http://realvalladolid.es/	El Pais Newspaper http://www.elpais.es	Bullfighting http://www.red2000.com/spain/toros/
		Spanish Soccer http://www.soccer-spain.com

CONTACT NAMES & ADDRESSES: SPAIN

GENERAL UW-EAU CLAIRE & CISI CONTACT INFORMATION IS IN YOUR STUDY ABROAD HANDBOOK.

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University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Eau Claire, WI 54702
Phone: (715) 836-4411
Fax: (715) 836-4948

US Embassy in Madrid

Calle Serrano, 75
28006 Madrid, Spain
Telephone: (34) 91 587 2240
Emergency after-hours telephone: (34) 91 587 2200

Ask to speak to the duty officer if you need emergency assistance outside business hours.

Facsimile: (34) 91 587 2303
E-mail: askacs@state.gov
Website: U.S. Embassy Madrid
<https://es.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/madrid/>
U.S. Consulate General Barcelona
<https://es.usembassy.gov/embassy-consulates/barcelona/>

We suggest that you copy this page and leave it with your emergency contact and/or parents.

WHAT PAST PARTICIPANTS HAVE SAID ABOUT THEIR TIME IN VALLADOLID

I will never forget my experience in Valladolid. The teaching staff really cares about you and my Spanish improved so much. My host family was amazing and I always felt like part of the family. There are so many opportunities to travel so I got to see so many places. It has changed my life in so many ways. -Rachel

My experiences in Spain were wonderful! I learned all about the Spanish culture and the Spanish people. I got to travel all over Spain and experience some of the biggest festivals in Spain first hand. It was definitely a priceless experience! -Megan

Being in Spain made my classes more interesting because you really wanted to know what class was about to understand the culture that you are living in. I am so glad that I decided to study in Spain, it was a life changing experience- and I would recommend it to anyone!! -Meghan

It was a great time to learn Spanish and get a much better understanding of Spain's culture. -Stefan

AMAZING. Every day is an adventure, but at the same time, little by little, you create a real SPANISH LIFE with friends and favorite places. This is the best part of studying abroad. You become intertwined with the culture. -Ashley

My study abroad experience was even better than I had expected. My host family became like my real family and my Spanish skills improved immensely. I also gained a new sense of independence and more self-confidence. The time passed too quickly and this is an experience that I will look back on with pride and will remember forever. -Sara

Studying abroad in Spain was the best experience of my life thus far. Although at times it was hard, I have learned so much, not only about myself, but also another culture and language. -Calli

Valladolid was an opportunity of a lifetime. I was able to expand my knowledge of the language, culture, and meanwhile discovered things about myself. I would not change or take back this experience for anything and I am sure once I get back to the states I will want to come right back. -Kalee

The only word I can think of to summarize my experience in Spain is amazing. Living with a Spanish family, taking classes from native Spanish speakers, traveling on the weekend to important cities you learn about in class. A lot of people say studying abroad is a once in a lifetime experience, I think studying abroad is an experience that my life would not have been complete without. -Nicole

I loved Spain. I actually found out while studying abroad that I am a complete homebody and should never live so far away from home, but I couldn't have imagined a gentler way to have found that out about myself than through this trip. It was so helpful to be studying in a foreign culture yet with other students from Eau Claire. It was the perfect mix for those who crave independence, but still would like the option to feel at home or 'return to the group'. I thought taking classes completely in a foreign language would be the most difficult task ever, but the professors here are so understanding it turned out to be extremely fun and the most educational experience of my life! -Loni

Revised 8/17 clw

