Exchange students’ handbook

PRACTICAL INFORMATION GUIDE FOR VISITING STUDENTS AT THE University of Guadalajara
UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA
DIRECTORY

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1. BASIC INFORMATION

1.1 UNITED MEXICAN STATES

Mexico is a country of great diversity, being a mixture of pre-Hispanic and Spanish cultures; as a result of this fusion, it has been afforded a rich and generous identity, capable of combining varied customs.

It is a federal republic situated on the North American continent; its principal crops being corn, wheat, barley, beans, coffee and tobacco. Among its main industries are mining (being the world leader in the production of silver), timber and other forestry products, and oil.

In recent years, considerable growth has been seen in the chemical, petro-chemical, cinematographic and cotton-textile industries. At the same time, the national economy has been boosted by foreign trade, thanks to the free trade agreements that exist with more than 30 countries.
• **Official Name:** United Mexican States
• **Population:** 112,336,538 inhabitants (June 2010)
• **Area:** 1,964,375 km²
• **Borders:** To the north with the United States of America (3,152 Km.); to the southeast Guatemala (959.1 Km.), Belize (259.2 Km.) and the Caribbean Sea; to the west with the Pacific Ocean and with the Gulf of Mexico to the east.
• **Capital:** Federal District (also known as D.F. or Mexico City)
• **Main Cities:** Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla, Toluca, Tlaxcala, Querétaro, Oaxaca, y Mérida.
• **Climate:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temp. Average °C</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Official Language:** Spanish
• **Indigenous Languages:** Náhuatl, Maya, Mixteco, Zapoteco, Tzotzil, Tzeltal, Totonaca, Mazahua, etc. (there are more than 60 indigenous groups, each one with its own language).
• **Ethnic Groups:** Mixed race (native ñ Spanish) 60%, native 30%, white 9% and other 1%
• **Religion:** Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%, others 5%
• **GDP per capita:** USD 15,100 (Sep. 2011)
• **Currency:** Mexican Peso
• **Exchange rate:** (approximate/ subject to change)
  16.61 Mexican pesos = 1 euro (Sep. 2012)
(The Bank of Mexico is the central bank of the Mexican state www.banxico.org.mx)
• **Type of Government:** Representative Republic, Democratic and Federal with president as head of state.
• **Political Division:** 31 states and 1 Federal District
• **President:** Felipe Calderón Hinojosa (Dec. 2006-Dec. 2012)
• **Timezone:** -6 GMT
  (Summer hours: From the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October)
• **Country Dialling Code:** National 52 (+10 digits)
• **Electrical Current:** 110 V ñ 60 Hz

Sources:  
www.inegi.gob.mx  
www.conapo.gob.mx
**Mexican Education System:** in Mexico, education is divided into basic education, upper-intermediate education and higher education. Before being able to enter higher education, which corresponds to university studies, it is necessary to complete the cycle of basic and upper-intermediate education which comprises of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>3 – 6 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>6 – 12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>12 – 15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>15 – 18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>15 years</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ministry of Public Education: [http://www.sep.gob.mx](http://www.sep.gob.mx)

**Bank Holidays and Celebrations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Celebration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st of January</td>
<td>New Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Monday in</td>
<td>Constitution Day (5th of February, 1917)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>International Film Festival *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Monday in</td>
<td>Birth date of Benito Juárez (21st of March, 1806)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March-April</td>
<td>Holy Week and Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>May Cultural Festival *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st of May</td>
<td>Labour Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th of May</td>
<td>Mothers’ Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th of May</td>
<td>Teachers’ Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>International Mariachi Festival*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th of September</td>
<td>Días de Dolores (1810)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th of September</td>
<td>Mexican Independence Day (1821)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>October Festival *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th of October</td>
<td>Discovery of America Annversary of Founding of the University of Guadalajara (1791)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st of November</td>
<td>All Saints Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd of November</td>
<td>Day of the Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Monday in</td>
<td>Mexican Revolution (20th of November, 1910)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last week of</td>
<td>International Book Fair *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th of December</td>
<td>Virgin of Guadalupe Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th of December</td>
<td>Christmas Eve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th of December</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** In bold **non-working days.** *Festivals in Guadalajara*
1.2 JALISCO

Jalisco, whose name comes from the Náhuatl xalli, meaning sand and ixco, place or space, is one of the 31 states that, along with the Federal District, make up the Mexican Republic. It is located in the west of the country.

Jalisco, besides being the fourth most populated state in the country, is one of the most important, given its extensive economic, commercial, cultural and tourist activities. It is also the most representative state of Mexico, recognised internationally for its Mariachi, tequila and rodeo.
- **Population**: 7,350,682 inhabitants (National Population Census 2010)
- **Area**: 80,137 km$^2$ (4.1 % of the total area of Mexico, according to the Department of Tourism of the State of Jalisco)
- **Borders**: To the northwest with Nayarit, to the north with Durango, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes; to the northeast with San Luis Potosí, to the east with Guanajuato, to the south with Colima, to the southeast Michoacán and to the west with the Pacific Ocean.
- **Capital**: Guadalajara
- **Main cities**: Puerto Vallarta, Ciudad Guzmán, Lagos de Moreno, San Juan de los Lagos, Tepatitlán, Ameca, Autlán de Navarro, Ocotlán, Colotlán.
- **Climate**
  - Rainy season: from June to September
  - Incidence of hail: July and August
  - Highest Temperatures: April and May
  - Lowest Temperatures: December and January

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Coastal</th>
<th>North/Northeast</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature:</td>
<td>22° - 26°</td>
<td>10° - 18°</td>
<td>19°</td>
<td>16° - 18°</td>
<td>18° - 22°</td>
<td>16°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Indigenous Groups**: Wixarika (Huichol)
- **Political Division**: 125 municipalities
- **Governor**: Emilio González Márquez (March 2007 - February 2013)
- **Telephone Dialling Codes**:
  1. Guadalajara 33
  2. Ameca 375
  3. Autlán de Navarro 317
  4. Cd. Guzmán 341
  5. Colotlán 499
  6. Lagos de Moreno 474
  7. Ocotlán 392
  8. Puerto Vallarta 322
  9. Tepatitlán 378
  10. Zapotlán el Grande 341

*NOTE: Dial from Mexico 01+ 10 digits (CODE + 7 or 8 digits)*

1.3 Guadalajara

Guadalajara is the capital of the state of Jalisco and one of the three most important cities of the Mexican Republic. It takes its name from the Spanish city where the Spanish military leader, Nuño Beltrán de Guzmán, was born and it was he who first established Guadalajara. During the Colonial Period, the city was the capital of the Kingdom of New Galicia. Its name is of Arabic origin and is translated as 'river between rocks'.

The city was founded temporarily in three different sites before its definitive founding in the Valley of Atemajac on 14th of February, 1542; the present-day Historic Centre of the city. It received the title of City and the coat-of-arms which represents it today from the Emperor Charles V of Germany and I of Spain.

The central area of the city has four squares in the form of a Latin cross with the cathedral at their centre: Plaza Guadalajara, Plaza de la Liberación, Rotonda de los Jaliscienses Ilustres and Plaza de Armas.

- **Population**: 1,469,140 inhabitants (INEGI, 2010)
- **Climate**: average temperature of 27° C (80° F).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Know as the City of the Roses, Guadalajara is the second most important city in Mexico in terms of population and commerce.
The Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara (ZMG) is the urban region that resulted from the merger of the Municipality of Guadalajara with seven other municipalities which make up a conurbation named the City of Guadalajara, located in the State of Jalisco, Mexico. This metropolitan area is the second most populated in Mexico, after the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Mexico, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) in 2010.

### Breakdown of figures of ZMG (according to INEGI, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>km²</th>
<th>Density by inhab/km²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guadalajara</td>
<td>1.469,140</td>
<td>187,91</td>
<td>7.818,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapopan</td>
<td>1.225,003</td>
<td>893,15</td>
<td>1.371,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlaquepaque</td>
<td>602.729</td>
<td>270,88</td>
<td>2.225,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonalá</td>
<td>471.117</td>
<td>119.58</td>
<td>3.939,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlajomulco de Z.</td>
<td>404.197</td>
<td>636.93</td>
<td>634,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salto</td>
<td>137.629</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>3.316,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixtlahuacán de los M.</td>
<td>41.039</td>
<td>184.25</td>
<td>222,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juanacatlán</td>
<td>13.215</td>
<td>89,08</td>
<td>14,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total ZMG</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.364,069</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.734,0</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.596,2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. IMMIGRATION PROCEDURE

Immigration procedures (which include visas) in Mexico are the responsibility of the National Institute of Immigration (el Instituto Nacional de Migración, www.inm.gob.mx) and are obligatory for all foreigners who wish to enter our country. The INM is run by the Ministry of the Interior in Mexico and is represented abroad by the Ministry of Foreign Relations through its embassies and consulates.

2.1 TYPE OF VISA FOR STUDYING

In a foreign country, visas must be processed in an Embassy (Consular Section) or Mexican Consulate. (http://www.sre.gob.mx/representaciones.htm)

Requirements and fees can vary depending on country. Consult the webpage: http://www.sre.gob.mx/servicios/visas/extran.htm#2

There are two possible visas for exchange students:

a) WHEN THE STAY AT UDEG IS FOR ONE SEMESTER OF FOR A YEAR:

1. Go to the Embassy or Mexican Consulate in your country of origin with the acceptance letter from UdeG and ask for the student visa, also known as an FM3. Upon arrival in Mexico, page 3 will, by law, be registered and stamped by the immigration officer.

2. Obtain a tourist visa, also known as an FMM, upon arrival in Mexico and effect the change to obtain a student visa during the first few days of your stay in the country. NOTE: this option implies additional applications and costs for you.

b) WHEN THE STAY IS FOR LESS THAN 3 MONTHS:

For students who carry out studies or work experience during the summer, that's to say, a stay of less than 60 days, a Tourist Visa (FMM) is sufficient.
2.2 HOW TO CHANGE THE TOURIST VISA TO A STUDENT VISA.

When entering the country with a tourist visa and undertaking a stay of more than 90 days, the student must go to the Immigration Services of the Office of the Attorney General (Área de Servicios Migratorios de la Oficina del Abogado General) of the University of Guadalajara which is situated in:

Edificio Cultural y Administrativo
Universidad de Guadalajara
Avenida Juárez 976, third floor
Corner of Avenida Enrique Díaz de León
Office hours for public: 9:00 to 15:00 hrs.
Attention by telephone: 31 34 46 61
31 34 46 62
31 34 46 63

El Área de Servicios Migratorios of the University of Guadalajara offers assistance free of charge to all exchange students for processing their applications.

2.3 INSCRIPTION INTO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF FOREIGNERS

It is obligatory for foreign students to register their details at the National Register of Foreigners (el Registro Nacional de Extranjeros) within 30 days after their arrival date in the country. You will be liable to pay a fine if this is done after the 30-day period.

Once this has been done, the National Institute of Immigration must be notified of any changes to your address, marital status or of activities undertaken within thirty days after the change. The procedure can be undertaken through the Área de Servicios Migratorios of the University.
2.4 WORKING DURING A STAY AS STUDENT

The law **PROHIBITS** foreign students working while undertaking studies.

2.5 important NOTES:

- The payments, which must be made in a bank or in the Embassy or Consulate, are due to the taxes that the federal government levies and are obligatory.

- The advice and assistance with applications which are given in the Área de Servicios Migratorios de la Oficina del Abogado General of UDG are free of charge.

- Go to the Área de Servicios Migratorios of the University of Guadalajara in case of any doubts or questions.
3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA

3.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION

The University of Guadalajara is a public body, decentralised from the State Government of Jalisco. It is a legal entity with full autonomy and property rights.

*The aims of the University are:*

a) to train and update technicians, school leaver certificate holders (high school diploma), professional technicians, professionals, graduates and other human resources that require socio-economic development.
b) to organize, undertake, encourage and disseminate scientific, technological and humanistic research.
c) to uphold, conserve, foment and promote culture, science and technology.

3.2 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

**Colonial Era**

1767 - Brother Antonio Alcalde asks King Charles IV to support the creation of the University.

1792 - Inauguration under the name of the *Royal and Pontifical University of Guadalajara*, chronologically the second in México, the fourth in North America and the fourteenth in Latin America.

**XIXth Century**

1821 - changes its name to the *Universidad Nacional*. It does away with the Spanish devices from its coat-of-arms and incorporates the Mexican national emblem.

1826-1860 - period characterised by closures and re-openings due to the clashes between liberals and conservatives.
XXth Century

1925- founding of the new University and the expedition of the first organic law.

1950-1960 the organic law of the University is reformed. It forms part of the first National Congress of National Association of Universities and Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES).

1980-1990 the University is conceived as a nationalistic, democratic and popular institution. The first academic changes are made and reform of the University undertaken.

1990-2000 academic and organizational reform; creation of the University Network; elaboration of the Development Institutional Plan.

XXIth Century

The University fully enters into the society of learning with six central themes: research, educational innovation, internationalisation, spread of knowledge, government and management.
3.3 STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY NETWORK

[Diagram showing the structure of the university network]

- General University Council
  - Comptroller’s Office
  - General Rector
    - Vice-Rector
      - General Coordination
        - Academic
        - Administrative
        - Cooperation and Internationalisation
          - Information Systems
          - Planning and Development
            - High School Education System
            - University Centres
            - Virtual University
        - Patrimony
        - Registry
        - Human Resources
        - General Attorney
        - University Services
        - Incorporated Studies
          - Archive and Transparency
          - Media
3.4 The General Coordination of Cooperation and Internationalisation, CGCI (International Affairs Office)

The CGCI is the department in charge of proposing, coordinating and evaluating the policies and strategies of academic cooperation and internationalisation of the University of Guadalajara Network.

The Institutional Development Plan Vision 2030 states as part of their institutional policies for internationalization: To promote internationalization in the various substantive and procedural functions of the institution.

The CGCI Strategic Projects include:

- Promotion of agreements
- Mobility of academics and students
- Internacionalisation of the curriculum
- Learning of a second language
- Participation in international associations of higher education

3.5 METROPOLITAN AND REGIONAL UNIVERSITY CENTRES

The Metropolitan University Centres concentrate their activities on study and fields of knowledge; there are six of these, located in the metropolitan area of the city of Guadalajara.

The Regional University Centres are located in the most dynamic cities of the state, constituting an important socio-economic factor and they offer higher education services in various fields of knowledge and at different levels of training.
3.5.1 METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY CENTRES:

Located in the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara.

CUAAD – University centre of art, architecture and design  
**Address:** Extremo Norte Calzada Independencia S/N  
**Colonia:** Huentitán el Bajo **C.P.** 41300  
**Telephone:** 3674-4502, 3674-7185, 3674-6166  
**Fax:** 3674-4755  
[www.cuaad.udg.mx](http://www.cuaad.udg.mx)
CUCBA - University centre of biological and agricultural sciences.
Address: Carretera Nogales, Km. 15.5 Las Agujas, Nextipac, Zapopan Jalisco  
Colonia: Nextipac  
C.P. 45110  
Telephone: 3777-1150 Fax: 3777-1159  
www.cucba.udg.mx

CUCEA – University centre of economic and administrative sciences.  
Address: Anillo Periférico Nte. No. 799, Zapopan Jalisco  
Colonia: Núcleo Los Belenes  
C.P. 45000  
Telephone: 3770-3300 Fax: 3770-3306  
www.cucea.udg.mx

CUCEI – University centre of exact and engineering sciences.  
Address: Blvd. Marcelino García Barragán y Calz. Olímpica 1421  
Colonia: Olímpica  
C.P. 44420  
Telephone: 3942-5969 Fax: 3619-6910  
www.cucei.udg.mx

CUCS – University centre of health sciences.  
Address: Sierra Mojada 950  
Colonia: Colonia Independencia  
C.P. 44340  
Telephone: 3617-9940  
www.cucs.udg.mx

CUTONALÁ – University centre Tonalá  
Sede provisional Casa de la Cultura  
Dirección: Morelos No. 180, Colonia: Zona Centro  
C.P. 45400  
Teléfonos Directos: 3540-3020 Ext. 64007  
www.cutonalá.udg.mx
3.5.2 REGIONAL UNIVERSITY CENTRES:

Located in the State of Jalisco.
CUALTOS – University centre of los Altos
Located in: Tepatitlán de Morelos
Address: Carretera a Yahualica Km. 7.5
Tepatitlán de Morelos, Jalisco C.P. 47600
Telephone: 01(378) 7828-033 al 37
Fax: 01 (378) 7828-033 al 37
www.cualtos.udg.mx

CUCOSTA – University centre of la Costa
Located in: Puerto Vallarta
Address: Av. Universidad de Guadalajara No. 203
Delegación Ixtapa
Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México C.P. 48280
Telephone: 01(322) 226-2201
Fax: 01(328) 105-22
www.cuc.udg.mx

CUCIÉNEGA - University centre of la Ciénega
Located in: Ocotlán
Address: Carretera Ocotlán - Tototlán Km. 3.3
Ocotlán Jalisco C.P. 47840
Telephone: 3134-2284
Fax: 01 (392) 925-4030
www.cuci.udg.mx

CUCSUR - University centre of la Costa Sur
Located in: Autlán de Navarro
Address: Av. Independencia Nacional No. 151
Autlán, Jalisco C.P. 48900
Telephone: 3134-2282
www.cucsur.udg.mx
CUNORTE – University centre del Norte
Located in: Colotlán
Address: Hidalgo No. 11 Colotlán Jalisco
Colotlán Jalisco C.P. 46200
Telephone: 01 (499) 992-0110 ó 3134-2283
Fax: 01(499) 992-1333
www.cunorte.udg.mx

CUSUR - University centre of del Sur
Located in: Ciudad guzmán
Address: Prolongación Colón S/N Km. 1 Carretera Libre a Ciudad Guzmán
Ciudad Guzmán Jalisco C.P. 49000
Telephone: 01(341) 575-2222 ó 3134-2281
Fax: 01 (341) 575-2222
www.cusur.udg.mx

CUVALLES – University centre of los Valles
Located in: Ameca
Address: Carretera Guadalajara-Ameca Km. 45.5.
Ameca, Jalisco. C.P. 46600
Telephone: 01(375) 758-0148 ó 3134-2286
Fax: 01 (375) 758-0500
www.cuvalles.udg.mx

CULAGOS - University centre of los Lagos
Located in: Lagos de Moreno
Address: Enrique Díaz de León S/N. Paseos de la Montaña
Lagos de Moreno, Jalisco C.P. 47460
Telephone: 01(474) 742-4314
Fax: 01(474) 742-3678
www.lagos.udg.mx
3.5 TO BE A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUADALAJARA

Integration into the university

Contact at the University: Coordinación General de Cooperación e Internacionalización: CGCI

The offices of CGCI are located to the west of the downtown area of the city of Guadalajara.

The address is: López Cotilla 1043 between Argentina and Prado streets. Some avenues close to CGCI are: Ave. Juárez and Ave. Enrique Díaz de León.

We recommend that you buy a map of the city in order to easily find the points of interest.

Contact in your University Centre: Unidad de Becas e Intercambio Académico (Unit of Scholarships and Academic Exchange)

- It is your first port of call in the University Centre.
- It will help you with your academic course registration.
- It will provide you with information about location of classrooms and services that the University Centre offers.
- It is there to help you with anything you require.

Rights and obligations: an exchange student has the same rights and obligations as any student of the University of Guadalajara, according to the Organic Law (http://www.secgral.udg.mx/normatividad/ngeneral/Leyorganica.pdf) and must adhere, as with all other students, to the General Statute of the University of Guadalajara (http://www.secgral.udg.mx/normatividad/ngeneral/EstatutoGen.pdf)
Student ID

- It is important to obtain the student ID in your University Centre. It will serve as a proof of identification during your stay in Mexico and you will be able to obtain benefits, such as discounts on tickets for museums and some cinemas, as well as on local public transport; furthermore, during the holiday periods, you can receive discounts on the nationwide transport system.

- Subjects/courses
  - Amount of subjects/courses: each course or subject has a value of between 9 and 11 credits and it is recommended that, as with the local students, you take courses sufficient to gain between 30 and 90 credits per semester.

- Class attendance:
  - In order to obtain an assessment in the ordinary period of the semester, it is necessary:
    - To be registered in the study plan and corresponding course, and
    - To have a minimum attendance of **80%** of classes and activities registered during the course (Chapter IV Article 20, section II General Ruling on Assessment and Promotion of Students

- Extraordinary Assessment
  - Assessment in the extraordinary period of the semester is to provide students with the opportunity to accredit a subject that, for any reason, has not been registered as an approved grade during the period of continual assessment. (Chapter IV Article 23 General Ruling of Assessment and Promotion of Students
    http://www.secgral.udg.mx/normatividad/ngeneral/ReglamentoGralEPAEAlumnos.pdf)

  Excluded, in this case, are the subjects of a practical nature which require repeating the course. Assessment in the extraordinary period is not applicable for post-graduate subjects.
For the study plans that are taught in an unconventional way, assessment in the extraordinary period will be applied according to what has already been established in the corresponding study plan.

☑ Scale of grades
The final results of the assessments will be expressed according to the grading scale from 0 to 100, in whole numbers, with 60 as the minimum approved pass mark. Subjects that are not assessed numerically will be certified as (A) accredited (NA) not accredited (Chapter I, Article 5 General Ruling of Assessment and Promotion of Students http://www.secgral.udg.mx/normatividad/ngeneral/ReglamentoGralEPAlumnos.pdf)

TABLE OF GRADES
Around the world, there are various ways of assessing the academic performance of a student through the grades given for exams and coursework.

Below is a list of the grades awarded at UdeG, together with their percentage equivalents and level of performance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade UdeG</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-99</td>
<td>90%-99%</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>80%-89%</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>70%-79%</td>
<td>Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>60%-69%</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 59</td>
<td>0%-59%</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory/Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Not accredited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Not Assessed (Sin Derecho)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Each home University determines the equivalent grade, according to its own criteria.
4. Accommodation

**Location:** when choosing the location of the accommodation where you will stay for the semester or year at the University of Guadalajara, consider the distance to the University Centre where you will take classes and access to public transport.

4.1 Living with Mexican families

This option consists of living as guests of Mexican families in their homes; the families have been carefully selected under established accommodation rules. This system affords the opportunity of getting to know Mexican culture, living alongside family members, familiarising yourself with their customs, way of life and food.

**CONTACT:** the person responsible for assisting you with your application to the University of Guadalajara.

$ **APPROXIMATE COST:**

- Single room $5,000.00 Mexican pesos per person per month
- Shared room $4,000.00 Mexican pesos per person per month

4.2 Guest houses

Houses in which one or several rooms are rented to students and which are normally attended by the owners.

The cost normally includes use of the basic amenities of the house and Access to communal areas; there is the option to rent a room at a price that includes meals or just the room. Students will be given their own key.

$ **APPROXIMATE COSTS:**

- Single room without meals $3,000 Mexican pesos per person per month
- Shared room without meals $2,000 Mexican pesos per person per month
Where to look? The best option is to look in the Aviso de Ocasiónde Ocasión (Classified Ads) sections of the city’s newspapers.

- Público- milenio  [www.jalisco.milenio.com](http://www.jalisco.milenio.com)
- Mural  [www.mural.com](http://www.mural.com)

4.3 Apartments

Where to look? The best option is to look in the Aviso de Ocasiónde Ocasiónsections listed in 4.2.

- Renting an apartment
  - Check the condition and functioning of the bathrooms, electrical and gas installations, doors and windows.
  - Make sure you understand all the rental contract clauses before signing.
  - Landlords normally ask for one or two months’ rent in advance as a deposit of guarantee. This money is not returned in the case of damage to the property or outstanding service bills not paid at the time of leaving the apartment. If all is left in order and good condition, the deposit should be returned; ask when this will happen.

4.4 Temporary accommodation in hostels

Hostels are a relatively new aspect to life in Guadalajara. The first was opened in 2001. Since then, several more have sprung up in different areas of the city and those that are listed here comply with international guidelines.

-  [www.hospedartehostel.com](http://www.hospedartehostel.com)
-  [www.hihostels.com](http://www.hihostels.com)
4.5 staying in HOTELS

Below are listed a few websites through which you can find information about hotels in the city.

Hotels:

- [http://visita.jalisco.gob.mx/](http://visita.jalisco.gob.mx/)
- [www.viveguadalajara.gob.mx](http://www.viveguadalajara.gob.mx)
5. TRANSPORT

5.1 ARRIVAL IN MEXICO

Mexico has more than 1,800 airports located in the main cities. [Link](http://www.aeropuertosmexico.com/)

However, the majority of international flights arrive at the "Benito Juárez" International Airport in Mexico City. [Link](http://www.aicm.com.mx)

The Benito Juárez International Airport, Mexico City, offers banking services, foreign currency exchange, postal services, restaurants and shops. In case of delays to your flight at this airport, we recommend that you keep your luggage in view at all times and try to stay in the airport to avoid problems with your connecting flight.

If, on your arrival in Mexico City, you need to take overland transport to arrive in Guadalajara, we suggest that you take into account the options on offer in the Mexico City Airport for your comfort and security:

- Buses
- Colectivo (minibuses)
- Metro
- Auto Rental
- Taxis


5.2 ARRIVAL IN GUADALAJARA

By plane: the most convenient way of arriving in Guadalajara is by plane. Serving the city is the Miguel Hidalgo International Airport, located 17 km. to the south of Guadalajara and some 30 minutes from the Metropolitan Area.

In the airport you can find the same services as those of Mexico City, as well as local transport such as taxis and buses.
The average cost of a taxi ride from the airport to the city is between $270 and $370 Mexican pesos. You must pay for the taxi before leaving the airport; look for the booths located at each end of the airport. There is also a bus service that leaves every hour to the centre of the city and a ticket costs $100 pesos. It takes 45 minutes to arrive at the terminal in the city, which is found on Av. Enrique Díaz de León 954, Col. Moderna. Tel. +52 (33)3812-4278 ó 3812-4308. At the airport, you get on the bus by the national flights exit.

**By bus:** if you travel to Guadalajara by bus, you will arrive at the Main Bus Station (Central de Autobuses de Guadalajara), which is situated in the outskirts of Tlaquepaque, one of the municipalities of the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara, some 10 km from the centre of the city.

The Bus Station has taxi and local bus services; the taxi fare varies according to the final destination, but to give an example, the journey to the centre of the city costs approximately $120 Mexican pesos.

All taxi services are coordinated by booths called *sitio de taxis* which have various types of vehicles at their disposal. You can find the *sitos* when you exit from the arrival bay at the terminal of the Bus Station.
5.3 Public transport in Guadalajara

Public transport in the Metropolitan Zone of Guadalajara (ZMG) is being offered mainly by buses and on the surface. While visiting this link you will be able to find all the different routes and services: trolleybuses (electric), buses, minibuses, macrobus, and tram.

www.rutasjalisco.gob.mx

The means of public transport currently available are the following at a cost of $7 pesos per journey:

- **Parvial o trolebús**- transport in electric trolleybuses: route 400, route 500 and route 600

- **Bus and/or minibus**- there are 199 routes in the metropolitan area. There is a guide to all the bus routes that you can buy from newsstands in the downtown area; it costs about $60

- **Macrobús**- Its first phase has been completed: Norte-Sur: Calzada Independencia-Dr. R. Michel. It is the most recent addition to the public transport system. It was inaugurated on March 10, 2009. For map and stations, visit www.macrobus.com

- **Buses of lines with special characteristics**. A journey costs $12 pesos. In the same link above you will be able to find its peculiarities: mainly more comfortable seat, tv set, air-conditioned.

- **Tren ligero**- Metro system that has two lines:
  - Line 1- runs from periférico norte to periférico sur with 19 stations that cross in the central area at Estación Juárez located on Av. Juárez and the crossroads of Av. Federalismo.
  - Line 2- runs from west to east with 10 stations, intersecting with Line 1 at Estación Juárez
Note: Prepaid ticket
Ticket that functions as an electronic ‘wallet’in which you can have up to $20 pesos of credit to pay for the service; you can acquire and put credit into it at Estación Juárez of the Tren Ligero.

Transvale – There are discount coupons for students called ‘Transvales’; they are obtained in the University Centres and in public offices called RECAUDADORAS (http://www.rutasjalisco.com/transvale.htm). With these coupons students pay half fare on public transport.

Students have to present the transvale together with a valid ID, which corresponds to the journey on public transport.

NOTE: Some special characteristic lines do not take Transvales. These lines have their own coupons that benefit those using their buses: the TUR Line which operates with transfers, and the Lines Platino, Cardenal and Turquesa with staff members.

Taxi- In Guadalajara it is safe to hail a taxi in the street. It is important:

- To ensure that the meter is used or failing that,
- To agree the fare before getting in the taxi.

For your convenience, these are some of the ‘sitio de taxis’ at:
① Airport 3688-6602
② Central de Autobuses (Bus Station) 3657-5244
③ Minerva (Sitio 22) 3630-0050
④ Hotel Hilton (Sitio 30) 3614-7026
⑤ Juárez Centro (Sitio 30) 3613-9133
⑥ Zapopan (Sitio 83) 3633-1722
5.4 How to get to the metropolitan University centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIVERSITY CENTRE</th>
<th>ROUTE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CUAAD</td>
<td>Macrobús</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCBA</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University Transport-Glorieta (Roundabout) Minerva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCEA</td>
<td>380 641 19(^a) 275E 636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University Transport to the Tren Ligero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCEI</td>
<td>622 275 368 231 360 55 TUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCS</td>
<td>603 B 45 258A/B 52C 60-1/2 144A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Get on the macrobús in the Calzada Independencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCSH</td>
<td>25 320 30 110 54A 368 Turquesa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. DISTANCES IN MEXICO

6.1 Map OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CITIES IN MExico.
6.2 TABLE OF DISTANCES from Mexico City, DF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGIN</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>DISTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEXICO, FEDERAL DISTRICT (DF)</td>
<td>Acapulco, Guerrero</td>
<td>410 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cancún, Quintana Roo</td>
<td>1850 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cuernavaca, Morelos</td>
<td>76 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Guadalajara, Jalisco</strong></td>
<td><strong>573 Km.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guanajuato, Guanajuato</td>
<td>370 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mérida, Yucatán</td>
<td>1555 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monterrey, Nuevo León</td>
<td>952 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morelia, Michoacán</td>
<td>308 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oaxaca, Oaxaca</td>
<td>480 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puebla</td>
<td>130 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco</td>
<td>869 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Querétaro</td>
<td>215 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas</td>
<td>1104 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taxco, Guerrero</td>
<td>175 Km.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teotihuacan, Estado de México</td>
<td>80 Km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 6.3 TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM Guadalajara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORIGIN</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>DISTANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acapulco</td>
<td>Guerrero</td>
<td>984 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aguaascalientes</td>
<td>Aguaascalientes</td>
<td>251 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameica</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>83 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancún</td>
<td>Quintana Roo</td>
<td>2,360 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapala</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>49 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciudad de México</td>
<td>Distrito Federal</td>
<td>580 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciudad Guzmán</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>135 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuernavaca</td>
<td>Morelos</td>
<td>665 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanajuato</td>
<td>Guanajuato</td>
<td>302 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Paz</td>
<td>Baja California Sur</td>
<td>3,721 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagos de Moreno</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>179 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzanillo</td>
<td>Colima</td>
<td>313 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazamitla</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>134 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazatlán</td>
<td>Sinaloa</td>
<td>505 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>Yucatán</td>
<td>1,982 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterrey</td>
<td>Nuevo León</td>
<td>777 Km.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oaxaca</td>
<td>Oaxaca</td>
<td>1,068 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocotlán</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>81 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Vallarta</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>339 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepatitlán</td>
<td>Jalisco</td>
<td>77 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepic</td>
<td>Nayarit</td>
<td>227 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tijuana</td>
<td>Baja California Norte</td>
<td>2,298 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluca</td>
<td>Estado de México</td>
<td>522 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuxtla Gutiérrez</td>
<td>Chiapas</td>
<td>1,608 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veracruz</td>
<td>Veracruz</td>
<td>841 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacatecas</td>
<td>Zacatecas</td>
<td>319 Km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. USEFUL INFORMATION

7.1 IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>TELEPHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S O S / National Emergencies</td>
<td>065 / 066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air and Normal Ambulances</td>
<td>36 16 96 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Ambulances</td>
<td>38 18 06 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Brigade</td>
<td>36 19 52 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Red Cross</td>
<td>065 / 36 13 15 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Cross</td>
<td>36 14 52 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit/Vehicle Department</td>
<td>38 19 24 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locatel (24 hrs.) Reporting missing persons</td>
<td>080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Police Guadalajara</td>
<td>36 68 08 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Police of Tlaquepaque</td>
<td>36 35 20 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Police of Zapopan</td>
<td>36 36 36 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Police of Tonalá</td>
<td>36 83 00 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of gas leaks</td>
<td>38 12 57 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist safety and security</td>
<td>01-800-363-2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water and Drainage System Service</td>
<td>36 68 24 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Unit of Civil Protection</td>
<td>3675-3060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONSULATES IN GUADALAJARA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3613-9623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3630-0456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>3612-2828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3818-3020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3268-2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>3587-9836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>3641-2559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillipines</td>
<td>3630-0312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>3666-0130</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>3616-3623</td>
</tr>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3826-6444</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Czech Rep.</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3630-0148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>3838-4122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equador</td>
<td>3613-1666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3826-4045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>3827-1538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>3616-4262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3616-9560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Airlines

“Miguel Hidalgo” international airport

3688-5894

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airlines</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeromexico</td>
<td>01-800-021-4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLM</td>
<td>01-800-900-0800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air France</td>
<td>01-800-006-7700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta Airlines</td>
<td>01-800-902-2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Airlines</td>
<td>01-800-904-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volaris</td>
<td>01-800-7865-2747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Airlines</td>
<td>01-800-003-0700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interjet</td>
<td>01-800-011-2345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foreign currency exchange

Consultoría Internacional

3817.5454

Monex

3616.1007

Auto rental

Budget 01800-7001-700

Hertz 01800-6543-030

Nacional 01800-7166-625

Thrifty 01800-0212-277
7.2 **Recreational activities**

**Excursions and tourist tours**

- Recorrido Turístico (tourist tour):
  Saturdays and Sundays 10:00 hrs.
  Salida Plaza de Guadalajara

- Tapatio Tour:
  [www.tapatiotour.com](http://www.tapatiotour.com)

- Excursion to the archeological area
  Guachimontones
  01-800-363-2200

- Tequila Express

- Mundo Cuervo (cave world)

**Ecotourism**

- Ecoaventura Extremo
  [www.ecoaventuramexico.com](http://www.ecoaventuramexico.com)

- MÉxico Verde

**Parks and zoos**

- Agua Azul park
  Calzada Independencia Sur 973

- Los Colomos park
  El Chaco 3200/ Providencia

- Montenegro park
  Highway to Chapala 7021

- Metropolitano park
  Beethoven 5800/ La Estancia

- Guadalajara zoo
  3674-4488
wrestling

Arena Coliseo
3617-3401
Tuesday is the most popular day among university people.

Shopping centres

La Gran Plaza
Vallarta Nº 3959
www.granplazaguadalajara.com/home.asp

Centro Magno
Vallarta Nº 2425
www.centro-magno.com/

Galerías Guadalajara
Rafael Sanzio y Vallarta
www.galeriasguadalajara.com/

Plaza andares
Bvd. Puerta de Hierro y Avenida Patria

Plaza del Sol
López Mateos Nº 2375

Plaza México
Av. México 3300

Plaza Tapatía
Hidalgo, Zona Centro

Pabellón
Av. Acueducto Nº 2380

Plaza patria
Av. Patria Nº 45160
Theatres

Teatro Diana
Av. 16 de Septiembre Nº 710,
Telephone: (33) 3614 - 7072
www.teatrodiana.com

Teatro Degollado
Belén #s/n entre Av. Hidalgo y Morelos
Telephone: (33) 3613-1115 / 3614-4773

Teatro Galerias
Lapislázuli Nº3445 entre Mariano Otero y López Mateos
Tel/Fax: (33) 3631-1550 / 3631-0708

Ex convento del Carmen
Av. Juárez Nº638 entre Pavo y 8 de julio
E-mail: exconvdelcarmen@terra.com.mx

Art and cultura forum (Foro de arte y cultura)
Prolongación Alcalde Nº 1451 entre Nuevo León y Tamaulipas
Telephone: (33) 3819 - 2397 Ext. 7851 y 7854

Teatro de la Ciudad
Herrera y Cairo Nº 978 esquina con Cruz Verde
Telephone: (33) 3825-3233

Cultural centre Jaime Torres Bodet
Av. Chapultepec Sur y España sin número, entre Chapultepec Sur y España
Telephone: (33) 3615-1209

7.3 WEBSITES OF INTEREST

- www.viveguadalajara.com
- www.tapatios.com
- http://www.viarecreativa.org/
- www.descubretlaquepaque.com
- www.cultura.udg.mx
### 7.4 Budget

To give you an idea of the cost of living Jalisco, here is a table of approximate costs (in Mexican pesos) of various articles of everyday use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 loaf of bread</td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coffee americano (to go)</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dozen eggs</td>
<td>$34.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 litre of ice cream</td>
<td>$23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bar of bath soap</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kg. of beef</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 litre of gasolina</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 litre of milk</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 packet of pasta 200 gr</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tube of toothpaste 124 gr.</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shaving razor</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shampoo (1 lt)</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: 19 liter container</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema: one ticket</td>
<td>$56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies (each)</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-sized notebook</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity: average monthly consumption</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas: average monthly consumption per person</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair of jeans</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda/soft drink 225 ml</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rent for an apartment of 2 bedrooms with   | $4,000.00-
| bathroom (unfurnished)                     | $5,000.00| |
| Minimum salary in Jalisco (per day)        | $62.33 |
| Taxi                                       | $8.50 to start
|                                            | +$6.00/ km. |
| Public transport (bus)                      | $7.00  |

**NOTE:** These prices are approximate and can vary according to consumption, area and place of purchase; their inclusion in this guide is purely for information purposes.
### Estimated cost of living for one semester in Guadalajara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>$24,000.00 to $30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals</td>
<td>$18,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local transport</td>
<td>$5,040.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toiletries</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and school supplies</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration fees</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpected expenditures</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical insurance</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAN TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$56,740.00 to $62,740.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7.5 MEXICAN PESO COINS AND NOTES
The official currency of the country is the Mexican peso. Here is a description of the different denominations of coins and notes in circulation:

**DESCRIPTION OF COINS:**
- The coins have the national coat-of-arms on the reverse side: an eagle perched on cactus plant, devouring a serpent, and come in denominations of 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 pesos.

**DESCRIPTION OF BANKNOTES:**
- Mexican banknotes are made from paper except those of 20 and 50 pesos, which are made from waterproof polymer; each note carries the image of a historical personage and the place associated with them. Banknotes are of the following denominations: 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 pesos.
- They have a security thread and magnetic tape.
- When held to the light one can make out a smaller image of the historical personage (except $20 and $50).
7.6 CHECK LIST
ARTICLES AND THINGS TO DO THAT YOU MUST NOT FORGET

A) BEFORE DEPARTURE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obtain visa and passport valid for the whole length of stay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take copies of your important documents and leave a set at home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make sure you have your medical insurance arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check with your airline the amount of bags you can carry with you and their weight limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pack adaptors for your electrical appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) TO TAKE ON THE PLANE IN YOUR HAND LUGGAGE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance letter from UdeG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of medical insurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address and telephone number of place where you will stay and of CGCI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit card and cash (preferably pesos, US dollars or euros)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal medicines and their prescriptions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Exchange Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A change of clothes in your hand luggage in case of unforeseen delay, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.7 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WHILE IN MEXICO...

University of Guadalajara
- Attend the Welcome Meeting of CGCI and of your University Centre.
- In the first instance, go to the Unidad de Becas e Intercambio of your University Centre to register as a student.
- Ask someone in the Unidad de Becas e Intercambio of your University Centre to accompany you to Control Escolar in order to register for courses.

Applications and Documents
- Register yourself in the National Institute of Immigration.
- Keep a copy of your documents and credit cards in a safe place.
- During your stay, avoid carrying your passport or visa; it’s preferable to carry a copy of these and your student ID.

Day to Day
- Buy a map of the city and locate the main streets.
- Always carry with you a public phone card.
- Use ATM machines located in shopping centers and well-lit places.
- Avoid eating at street stalls.
- Take care with Mexican food as it can be heavily spiced.
- Take taxis from booths (Sitios) that are located on the corners at the crossroads of certain avenues and streets.
- Ask the taxi driver to use the meter.
- Acquire a local cell (mobile) phone.
7.8 Mexicanisms

A

¡Aguas!: ¡Cuidado!
¡Ándale!: ¡Date Prisa! ¡Vamos! / ¡Exacto! / Insistencia por una respuesta postivia
¡¿A poco?!: Se refiere a sorpresa, admiración, incredulidad.
A todo dar: Muy bueno, muy simpático.
Abusado: Alerta.
Agarrado: Avaro.
Agarrar la onda: Entender.
Agarrarse del chongo: Pelear.
Ahorita: En este preciso momento.
Alivianar: Tranquilizar, ayudar, calmar.
Antro: Discoteca o bar
Aventado: Atrevido, osado
Aventón: Acción de un conductor de llevar gratis a una persona.

B

Barbero: Persona que elogia a otra exageradamente.
Bato: Hombre, muchacho.
Bote: Cárcel.
Bronca: Pelea; lío, problema.

C

Caer gordo: Ser antipático ante los demás.
Carrilla: Burla.
Codo: Avaro.
Compa: Amigo (Proviene del "compadre").
Cruda: Malestar después de tomar bebidas alcohólicas en exceso.
Cuante: Amigo, persona; gemelos no idénticos.

CH

Chafa: De poco valor, de mala calidad, no auténtico.
Chamaco: Niño.
Chamba: Trabajo
Chaparro: Persona de baja estatura.
Chapucero: Tramposo.
Chavo: Muchacho.
Chela/Cheve: Cerveza.
Chido: Muy bueno, sorprendente, extraordinario.
¡Chin!: Expresión de enojo, desilusión.
Chiqueado: Mimado, consentido.

D
Dar aire: Despedir a alguien de su trabajo.
Dar atole con el dedo: Mentir, enredar, engañar.
De hueso colorado: Fanático.
De la patada: Muy mal.
De pelos: Excelente, muy bien, muy bueno.
De volada: Rápido, inmediatamente.
Disparar: Invitar a alguien, pagar la cuenta.
Dos-tres: Más o menos, ni bien ni mal, ni mucho ni poco.

E
Echar el ojo: revisar o cuidar algo.
Echar los perros: Conquistar a alguien.
Echar porras: Aclamar, apoyar, dar ánimo.
Echar un fonazo: Hablarle por teléfono a alguien.

F
Feria: Efectivo, dinero, cambio, monedas.
Fúrico: Furioso.

G
Gacho: Mala onda.
Gandalla: Aprovechado.
Grueso: Impactante, tremendo, impresionante.
¡Guácala!: Término para expresar asco.
Güero: Rubio.

H
¡Híjole!: Expresión de impresión, pesar, tristeza o preocupación.
Hacerla de tos: crear problemas, excusas o trabas para evitar que se realice algo. Exagerar.
I
Igualado: Irreverente, irrespetuoso.

J
Jalar parejo: Hacer las cosas de manera equitativa.
Jarabe de pico: Mentiras y discurso largo de un hablador.

L
Lambiscón: Barbero, adulador.
Lonche: Sandwich.
La flaca: La muerte.
Lavar el coco: Convencer, inducir.

M
Mano: Proviene de “hermano” y significa amigo muy íntimo.
Marro: Tacaño, mezquino.
Menso: Tonto.
Metiche: Fisgón, indiscreto, entrometido.
Morro: Joven/ tipo.

N
Naco: Persona sin educación ni modales, ignorante.
Neta: Verdad.

O
Órale: ¡Sí! / De acuerdo / Expresión de asombro.

P
Pachanga: Fiesta.
Padre: Palabra utilizada para expresar algo bueno, ameno, bonito, divertido, satisfactorio.
Paro: Pretexo/ favor.
Papar moscas: Estar distraído.
Pelar gallo: Partir, huir, escapar.
Poner un cuatro: Poner una trampa.
¡Quihubo!/¡Quihubole!: Saludo/ ¡Hola! ¿Qué ha habido?

Relajo: Escándalo, alboroto.

Sacatón: Cobarde.
Sangrón: Persona desagradable.
Sacar de onda: Sacar de control, de concentración a alguien.
Sale y vale: Expresión para ‘de acuerdo, entendido’

Tiliche: Objeto viejo que ya no se utiliza.
Trucha: Astuto, inteligente, sagaz.

Vaciado: Gracioso.

Ya mero: Casi, por poco, cerca de.

Zafado: Demente, loco.
Zas: Sí.
Cut out the following box and bring it with you when you set out on your journey to Guadalajara

*Teléfono de Emergencia DF 060 / Guadalajara 080
*Datos de la Embajada y Consulado de tu país: www.sre.gob.mx/acreditadas
*Taxi aéreo en Guadalajara 3688.5890
*Universidad de Guadalajara
Coordinación General de Cooperación e Internacionalización
López Cotilla 1043
between Argentina and Prado streets.
Tel.: 3630.9890