

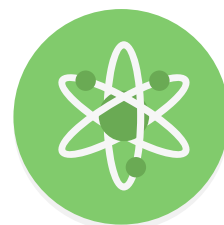
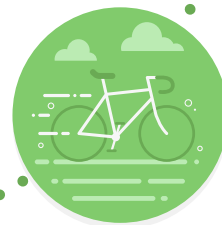
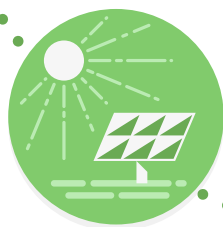


Feel the energy
Life is ON !

3rd to 12th
September



SURVIVAL GUIDE



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1. THE COUNTRY: SPAIN

Most foreigners think about Spain as Sun, good weather all year around and beaches. However, Spain is much more than Costa del Sol. It's drenched in the historical pageantry of empires and conquerors, the artistic legacy of Goya, Velázquez, Picasso and Dalí, and the romance of Don Quixote.

According to most guides about Spain, the best seasons to visit us are spring or autumn because in summer it's too warm and in winter it's a bit cold. However, you will enjoy your visit all year around. In every season there is always something exciting to do or some cultural event to discover somewhere =)

Carnival takes place throughout the country in late February; the wildest is said to be in Sitges. In March, Valencia has a week-long party known as **Las Fallas**, which is marked by all-night dancing, first-class fireworks and colourful processions. **Semana Santa (Holy Week)** is the week leading up to Easter Sunday with parades of holy images through the streets; Cuenca, Seville, Valladolid, Zamora and Cáceres are the places to be if you can get accommodation. In late April, the **Feria de Abril** in Seville is a week-long party counterbalancing the religious fervour of Semana Santa.

The last Wednesday in August, the Valencian town of Buñol goes crazy with **La Tomatina**, in which the surplus from its tomato harvest is splashed around in a friendly riot. The **Sanfermines**, better known as Running of the Bulls, in Pamplona in July is Spain's most famous festival. Along the north coast, scattered through the first half of August, is **Semana Grande**, another week of heavy drinking and hangovers :P



Some figures about Spain:

- **Country Name:** Kingdom of Spain.
- **Government Type:** Parliamentary monarchy.
- **Land Area:** 504,645 sq km.
- **Population:** 47,190,493.
- **Time zone:** GMT +1 (April – October: GMT +2).
- **Capital City:** Madrid. Population: 5,285,242 (metro area).
- **Religion:** Roman Catholic 75%, other 25%.
- **Life expectancy:** 81.5 years.
- **Currency:** Euro (EUR).
- **Electricity:** 230 Volt/50 Hz.





2. THE CITY: VALLADOLID

Valladolid, nicknamed Pucela, with 313,437 inhabitants, is one of the biggest cities in Spain. It has the BEST things of the big cities, but also the advantages of the small ones. It's located in the north-central zone of Spain, upon the **Pisuerga River** and within the Ribera del Duero wine-making region. It's the capital of the province of Valladolid and of the autonomous community of Castile and Leon.



Valladolid began to become important in the 11th Century, when Count Ansúrez came to govern the city. It reached its peak during the reign of the Catholic Kings (15th C), when the university became one of the most important in the country (today it still is one of the most prestigious universities in Spain! :D). And, as well as playing a leading role in key episodes in Spanish history, Valladolid has been the **capital of Spain** twice, firstly with Carlos I (16thC) and later when Felipe III came to the throne (17thC).

The capital of Castile and Leon enjoys an intense cultural life due to its situation as a university city as well as events like **Easter**, declared of International Tourist Interest, and the **Seminci**, the International Film Week, an event not to be missed!!!

Valladolid preserves an important heritage of monuments in its old quarter, especially aristocratic houses and religious buildings. Outstanding among them is the unfinished **Cathedral**, the church of **Santa María la Antigua**, the 16th-Century **Plaza Mayor**, the **Palace of Los Pimentel**, **San Pablo** church and important theatres and museums, like the **National Sculpture Museum** and the **Museum of Contemporary Spanish Art**. The city also preserves houses where great historical characters once lived, like **Cervantes House**, where the author of Quixote lived with his family, and **Christopher Columbus House-Museum**. And well... if you want to know more about our culture, you know... come to VALLADOLID!!



Valladolid province is revealed through tours like those along the Red Wine Route and the Knight's Route. Everybody knows that BEST Spanish wines are located in our province, where you can find the Denominations of Origin Ribera del Duero, Cigales, Rueda and Toro.



Valladolid offers a wide range of leisure and cultural opportunities, maybe that's the reason why so many students from all over Europe decide to come to Valladolid. All of them confirm that **Valladolid rocks!!!** Valladolid is simply the BEST!!! Here you can find all kind of leisure events... Different kind of PARTIES, in the streets, in the great pubs and clubs and lots of things more... Because young people like you and us know who to enjoy our lives with, **do you want to experience this???**



2.1. How to get to Valladolid

2.1.1. By plane

Valladolid Airport: this airport is called **Villanubla**. There are some cheap flights with Ryanair (www.ryanair.com). Ryanair flies to Barcelona El Prat, Málaga and Lanzarote. There are other companies flying from this airport like Iberia, Air Nostrum and Air Europa, Vueling, Hop or Volotea.

There are buses from Villanubla Airport to Valladolid. This is covered by a bus company called **Autocares Linecar** that you can contact calling to +34 983 230033. The price is **3 €**.



- VALLADOLID – VILLANUBLA AIRPORT:

From Monday to Saturday (from 6:00 till 19:30, every 90 minutes).
Sunday (from 9:00 till 19:30, every 90 minutes).

- VILLANUBLA AIRPORT – VALLADOLID:

From Monday to Friday (from 8:30 till 20:45 every 90 minutes).
Saturday (from 9:45 till 19:15 18:30, every 90 minutes).
Sunday (from 11:15 till 20:45, every 90 minutes)

<http://www.linecar.es/pdf/Horarios%20Aeropuerto%20Villanubla.pdf>

However, we will do our BEST to try to pick you up from the airport :)

Madrid Airport: Here you can find the cheapest fares from all over Europe flights. In case you don't find a direct and cheap plane to Valladolid, this is our recommendation. Once in Madrid Airport (Adolfo Suarez-Barajas), you can take the Underground (Metro) or the Local trains to the bus or train station. For further information, check the "2.2. Coming to Valladolid from Madrid" section.



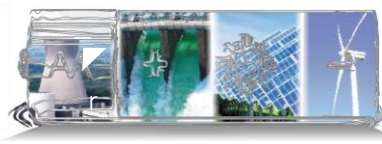
The map included in the following page shows the different **underground lines**. Watch out because sometimes some lines are temporarily closed www.metromadrid.es/en/index.html Metro is quite fast and comfortable. Tickets from Madrid Airport to the city cost **5 €** (regular ticket + airport supplement). There are not day tickets or special fare for students. Though you have to take

several lines, you don't have to pay more.

- To go from the Airport to the **Train Station (Chamartín)** you must take line 8 until *Nuevos Ministerios* (last station) and then take line 10 direction *Hospital Infanta Sofia* until *Chamartin* (fourth stop). It will take around 40 minutes.

- To go from the Airport to the **South Bus Station (Méndez Álvaro)** you must take line 8 until *Nuevos Ministerios* (last station) and then take line 6 Eastbound until *Méndez Álvaro* (ninth station). It will take around 50 minutes/1hour.

- To go to from the Airpot to the **West Bus Station (Moncloa)** you must take line 8 until *Nuevos Ministerios* (last station) and then take line 6 Westbound until *Moncloa* (Fourth station). It will take around 40 minutes. If you want to visit Madrid before you take the bus, this is the BEST station for you.



Líneas

- 1 PINAR DE CHAMARTÍN / VALDECARROS
- 2 LAS ROSAS / CUATRO CAMINOS
- 3 VILLAVEDE ALTO / MONCLOA
- 4 ARGÜELLES / PINAR DE CHAMARTÍN
- 5 ALAMEDA DE OSUNA / CASA DE CAMPO
- 6 CIRCULAR
- 7 HOSPITAL DEL HENARES / PITIS
- 8 NUEVOS MINISTERIOS / AEROPUERTO
- 9 MIRASIERRA / ARGANDA DEL REY
- 10 HOSPITAL INFANTA SOFÍA / PUERTA DEL SUR
- 11 PLAZA ELÍPTICA / LA FORTUNA
- 12 METROSUR
- R ÓPERA / PRÍNCIPE PÍO

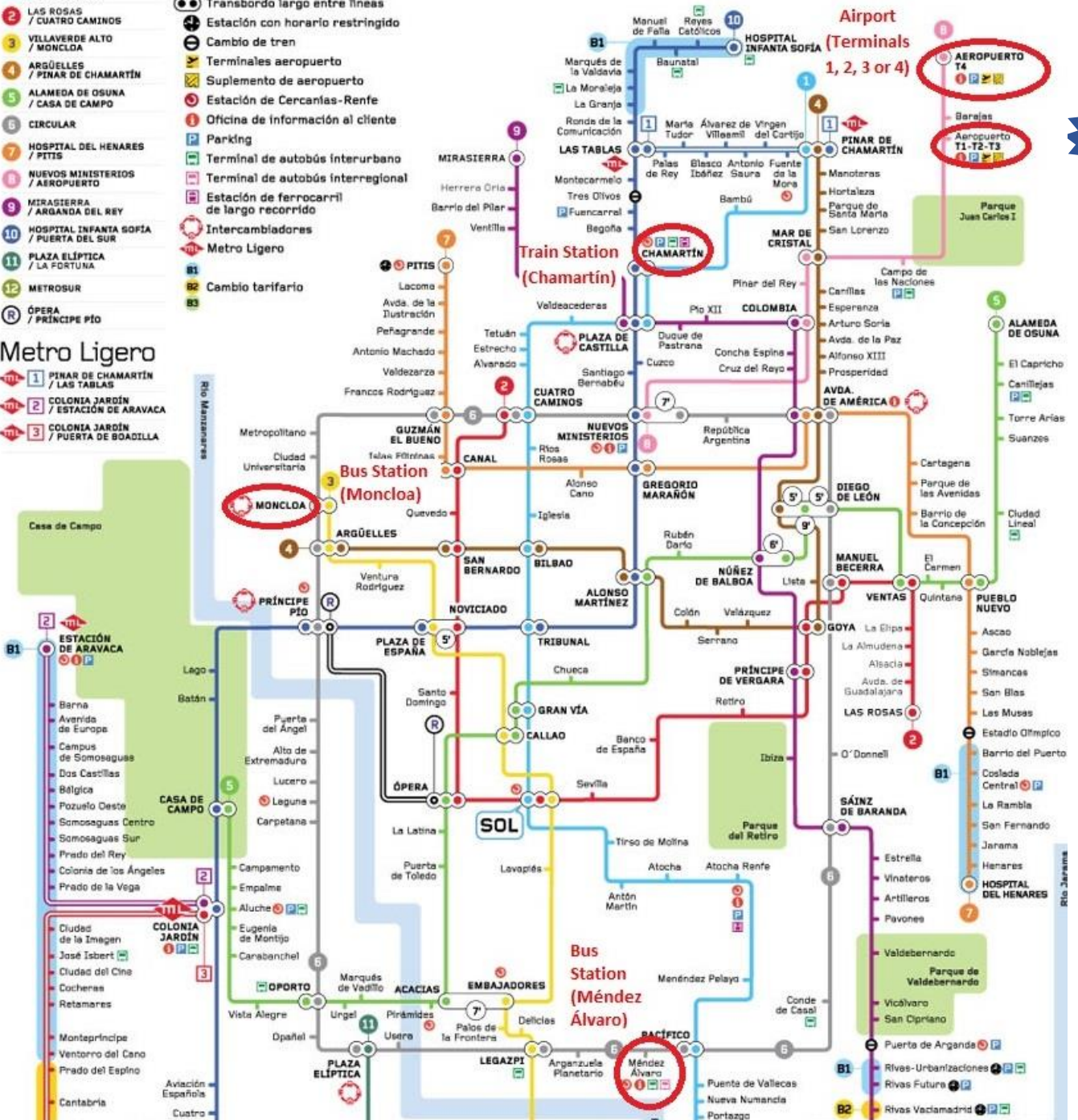
Metro Ligero

- 1 PINAR DE CHAMARTÍN / LAS TABLAS
- 2 COLONIA JARDÍN / ESTACIÓN DE ARAVACA
- 3 COLONIA JARDÍN / PUERTA DE BOADILLA

Simbología

- Transbordo corto entre líneas
- Transbordo largo entre líneas
- Estación con horario restringido
- Cambio de tren
- Terminales aeropuerto
- Suplemento de aeropuerto
- Estación de Cercanías-Renfe
- Oficina de información al cliente
- Parking
- Terminal de autobús interurbano
- Terminal de autobús interregional
- Estación de ferrocarril de largo recorrido
- Intercambiadores
- Metro Ligero
- Cambio tarifario

Plano esquemático de la red





Local train

The map included in the following page shows the different **underground lines**. Watch out because sometimes some lines are temporarily closed

http://www.aena.es/csee/Satellite/Aeropuerto-Madrid-Barajas/en/InfoPractica_FP/1237554327779/1237554326802/

Local trains are also quite fast and comfortable. Tickets from Madrid Airport to the city cost **2.4 €** (single ticket, valid for one journey). There are not day tickets or special fare for students.

- To go from the Airport to the **Train Station (Chamartín)** you must take line C1 of Renfe Cercanías until Chamartín (second station). It will take around 30 minutes.

- To go from the Airport to the **South Bus Station (Méndez Álvaro)** you must take line C1 of Renfe Cercanías until *Mendez Álvaro* (sixth station). It will take around 40 minutes.

- To go from the Airport to the **West Bus Station (Moncloa)** you must take C1 of Renfe Cercanías until *Nuevos Ministerios* (last station) and then take the metro line 6 Westbound until *Moncloa* (Fourth station). It will take around 50 minutes. If you want to visit Madrid before you take the bus, this is the BEST station for you.

You can also take a taxi to the bus or train station, but it will probably cost more than 20 euros. So, in case it isn't necessary, we wouldn't recommend it :)





2.1.2. By bus



There are direct buses to Valladolid from a lot of cities all over Europe. There are also buses to nearby cities like Burgos or Salamanca. Normally prices from central Europe (Germany, France...) can be similar to the most reduced fares of flights, so it's not worth choosing them, unless you want to have a loooooong and boring trip. For Eastern European countries (Slovakia, Romania...) buses can be cheaper. Check the website www.eurolines.com for further info.

2.1.3. By train

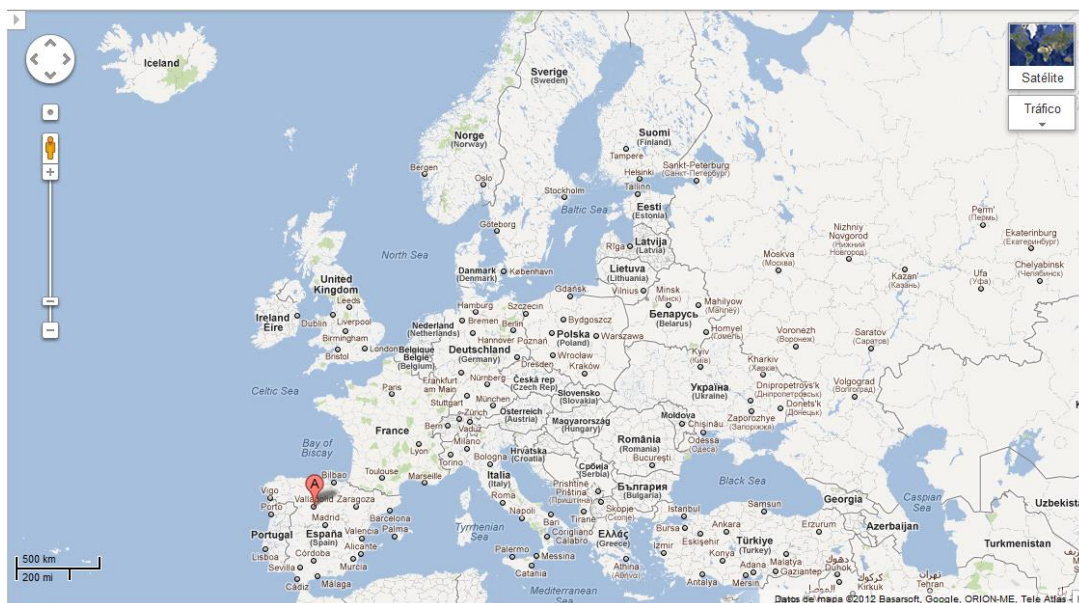
There are many trains coming to Valladolid from other Spanish and European cities, but they are not always cheap. If you are interested in taking an InterRail, Spain is in zone F (with Portugal and Morocco). For further information check: www.interrailnet.com



2.1.4. By car



If you plan to come by car, we will help you (but maybe Google Maps can do it better) :)





2.2. Coming to Valladolid from Madrid

Madrid is quite close to Valladolid (about 200 km) and it's easy coming from there. The two main options are bus and train.



2.2.1. Buses

There is a bus from Madrid to Valladolid **almost every hour** all day long. They leave from **Estación Sur (South Station)**, also known as **Méndez Álvaro**. You can also take some of them from Madrid Airport (Barajas Terminal 4).

The company that covers the connection Valladolid - Madrid is **ALSA** (**Alianza**). You can see the timetable, and book your ticket on the website: www.alsa.es/en

A one-way ticket costs **17,90 €** (from Madrid Airport) or **15,32€** (from Mendez Álvaro) . At some hours there are not regular buses, but you will find SUPRA class (21,63'79 €). This is first class.

Some tips and things:

- If you buy a return ticket, it will be a little bit cheaper (**36,21 €** instead of 38'10 € from Airport Madrid or **29,11€** instead of 30,64€). If you book it as "open return", remember to confirm the day and hour of the return trip before coming back (a few days or even hours before will be enough). Sometimes, especially from 19:30, or sometimes 18:30, there are not enough places and you will have to wait for the next one. So, if possible, take the ticket in advance.

- Sometimes, the website doesn't work properly with foreign credit cards. If that happens to you, don't panic! Just tell us and we will help you with your bus tickets :)

2.2.2. Trains

In Madrid there are two train stations. You can find trains coming to Valladolid from **Chamartín Station**. You have four options:

- Media Distancia (MD), it costs **24,10 €** and it takes almost three hours to get from Madrid to Valladolid.

- ALVIA, it costs 37,00 € in tourist class (but there is a very important discount if you buy your ticket a lot of time in advance) and it takes a bit more than **one hour** to get from Madrid to Valladolid.

- AVE, it costs 32,90 € (but also, there is an important discount if you buy your ticket a lot of time in advance) and it takes a bit less than **one hour** to get from Madrid to Valladolid.

- AVANT, it costs 29'10 €, and it takes a bit more than **one hour** to get from Madrid to Valladolid.



As usual, there is a discount for a return ticket. You can also pay a special student fare showing euro<26 card. In Valladolid you should stop in the main station (**Valladolid Campo Grande**). You can check the timetables and prices, and book your tickets in the website: <http://www.renfe.com/EN/viajeros/index.html>



2.3. Once in Valladolid

2.3.1. Town buses in Valladolid

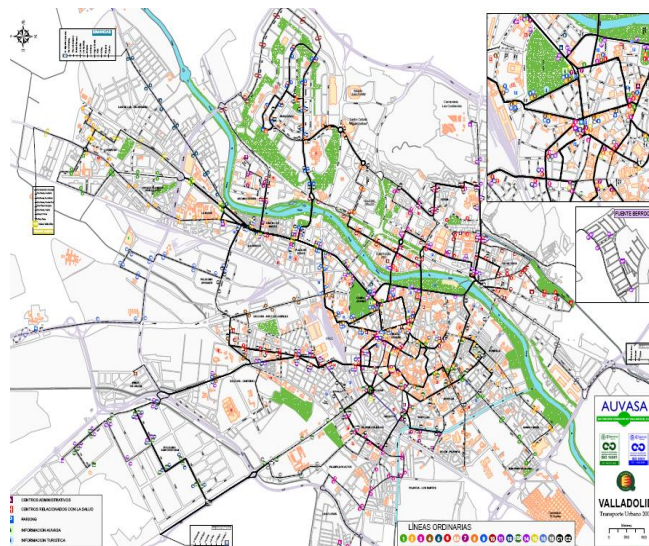
They are blue and white. Most of lines are in service from 7:00 in the morning till 22.30, with special services until 3:00 am on Fridays and Saturdays. Check the website <http://www.auvasa.es/> for a detailed map of the different lines. A ticket costs **1'40 €**.

The line that connects our hostel with the city centre is **line 16**. Be careful you don't lose it! This bus runs every hour.



10

Valladolid lines (bus):



(You can see the map right here: <http://www.auvasa.es/info/Plano Lineas Marzo 2016 Web.pdf>)

We also have a yellow tourist bus in our city:





2.3.2. Taxis

They are white with a purple stripe and a green light on top. Here you have some telephone numbers.

- Taxi Valladolid Libre: +34 900 813 333
- RadioTaxi: +34 983 291 411
- Agrupación de Taxistas de Valladolid: +34 983 207 755

2.3.3. What to do?

You can walk through the parks of the city, go shopping, visit museums or just have a walk along the historical city centre, apart from having some *tapas* in the numerous bars of the town.

The biggest parks of Valladolid are **Campo Grande**, near Zorrilla square, with a great variety of trees and animals, including peacocks, and **La Rosaleda**, that goes along the river in the central part of the city. There you can also see the **beach of river Pisuerga**.



Some of the many museums you can find in Valladolid are:

- **Museo Nacional de Escultura**: National Museum of Sculpture, with pieces from the Middle Ages to the 19th Century. It has one of the most beautiful collections of sculpture on wood of the world. You can check <http://museoescultura.mcu.es> for more information.
- **Museo Patio Herreriano**: Contemporary Spanish art museum. You can check the website for more information: www.museopatioherreriano.org
- **Museo Oriental**: It has a rich collection of art from China, Japan and the Philippines. You can find more information in the website www.museo-oriental.es/ukindex.asp
- **Casa Cervantes**: House where the author of Don Quixote's lived. Furniture and objects of a typical gentleman's house in the XVII Century. You can check the website for more information: <http://www.mecd.gob.es/museocasacervantes/portada.html;jsessionid=94D6F8BF7ECDF28FCD8962EAFEAAF2A3>
- **Casa Museo Zorrilla**: Personal objects belonging to the poet, José Zorrilla, author of Don Juan Tenorio.
- **Museo de Colón**: Objects from South American natives (Maya, Aztec, Inca, etc). Items and objects from the colonial era, related to the journeys of Christopher Columbus (who died in Valladolid).
- **Museo del Dulce Confiterías Cubero**: Museum of sweets. Reproductions of the monuments of Valladolid made of sugar.
- **Museo de la Ciencia**: Museum of science. You can see the current exhibition, and permanent exhibitions on the human body and space. It also has a planetarium. <http://www.museocienciavalladolid.es/opencms/mcva/>



2.3.4. Shopping

Most shops in Valladolid open from 9:00 or 10:00 in the morning till 14:00, and in the evening from 17:00 to 20:00 or 20:30. On weekends you will find many open on Saturday morning, and some of them even in the evening. There are lots of shops in the city centre and there are many shopping centres in and near the town.



Stamps and envelopes can be bought at tobacconists (*estanco* in Spanish).

2.3.5. Sample prices

- Bus ticket: 1'40 €.
- Taxi: 3 - 12 €
- Meal (student): 5 €
- Meal (regular bar, two dishes, water, bread and dessert): Around 9 €
- Newspaper: 1 €
- Stamps (for Europe): 65 cents.
- Postcards: 40 cents.
- Cinema: 7 € (6 € reduced fare)
- Beer (depending on the brand/place/ time and day): 1'30 - 3'50 €
- Cocktail (depending on the place/time and day): 3,5 - 7 €
- Shots: 1 - 2 €

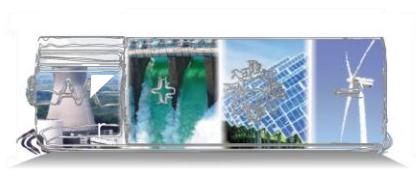


3. REACHING THE HOSTEL

3.1. Arrivals by train

If you come to Valladolid by train, you will arrive to the **Train Station Valladolid Campo Grande** (see *picture 1*). You have to go out of the Train Station and go to the nearest bus stop (see *picture 2*), just crossing the parking, a little garden and the street (follow the map in *picture 3*). Once you are in the bus stop (in Recondo Street), get on the **town bus number 16**. The ticket costs **1'40 €** and there is a bus each hour from 7:34 till 22:34, so you will have a bus every **xx:34** hours. If you arrive after 22:34 to the Train Station, tell us as soon as possible!

You can see the itinerary of the bus in *picture 4*. You have to get off in the last stop called **Carretera Madrid - Colegio San Juan de Dios** (the trip by bus is around 30 minutes). **The meeting point will be this last bus stop (Carretera Madrid - Colegio San Juan de Dios)**, so once you are there, call us (the telephone numbers are at the end of this survival guide) and... congratulations! **This amazing AC starts to you! :)**



Picture 1: Train Station (Valladolid Campo Grande)



Picture 2: Your bus stop to take bus number 16. Recondo Street



Picture 3: Your way from the Train Station to the bus stop.



Picture 4: Itinerary of the bus number 16 (highlighted the Train Station bus stop and the Hostel bus stop)



Picture 5: Hotel's bus stop



3.2. Arrivals by bus

If you arrive by bus to Valladolid, your way to the bus stop is very short because it's in front of the Bus Station (see *picture 5*). So, once you arrive to **Valladolid Bus Station**, get off the bus, pick up your luggage and follow the people to the main building of the Bus Station. Once you are in the main building, turn right to leave the Bus Station from the correct exit (it's very easy and the station is very small, but it has 2 exits!! Choose the correct one!).

After leaving the station you'll be in front of the bus stop (in Puente Colgante Street). If you are not there, you did something wrong :P. Now you have to get on the **town bus number 16**. The ticket costs **1'40 €** and there is a bus each hour from 7:30 till 22:30, so you will have a bus every **xx:30** hours. If you arrive after 22:30 to the Bus Station, tell us as soon as possible! Also you can buy the ticket from the bus the bus driver.

You can see the itinerary of the bus in *picture 7*. You have to get off in the last stop called **Carretera Madrid –**

Colegio San Juan de Dios (the trip by bus is around 30 minutes). **The meeting point will be this last bus stop (Carretera Madrid - Colegio San Juan de Dios)**, so once you are there, call us (the telephone numbers are at the end of this survival guide) and... congratulations! **This amazing AC starts to you! :)**

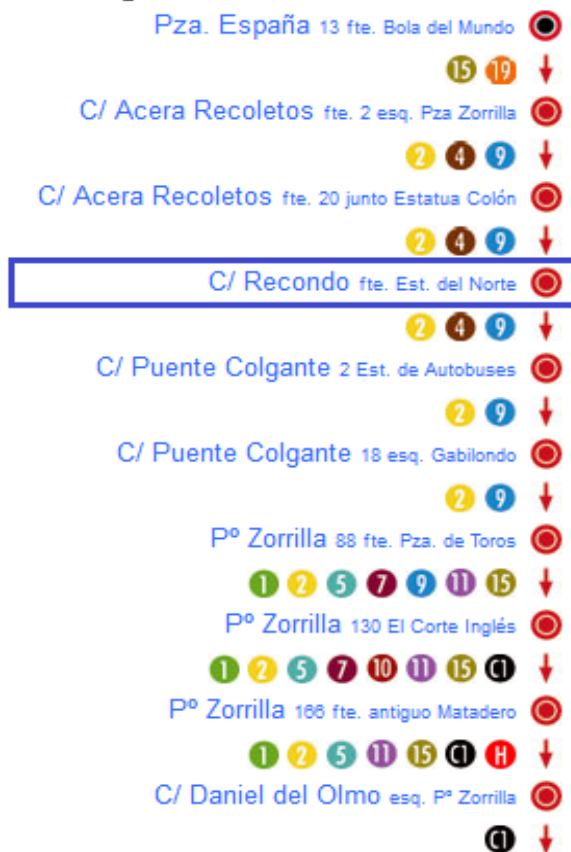


Picture 6: Bus Station and your bus stop to take bus number 16. Puente Colgante Street.



LÍNEA 16

**Pza. España - Estaciones - Polígono
Argales - Col. San Juan de Dios**



16

Picture 7: Itinerary of the bus number 16 (highlighted the Bus Station bus stop and the Hostel bus stop)

3.3. Arrivals by plane

Check the “2.1.1 By plane” section to know how to arrive to Valladolid Airport, and also how to arrive from the airport to the city.

Once in the city (if you took the Linecar bus) you will find yourself in the **Valladolid Bus Station** (the last stop). So, check the “3.2 Arrivals by bus” section to know how to arrive to the hostel :)





3.4. Arrivals by car

The Hostel is “Residencia Marista Champgnat”, Avenida Madrid 66, Valladolid. Using this address, google maps gives you a way which is sometimes blocked.

To obtain the right way follow these instructions:

Introduce these coordinates in google maps: [41.604953, -4.725031](#). They belong to the crossing indicated in both pictures.

In this crossing you have to turn right. It is indicated with a sign which says “HH. MARISTAS”. Go slowly in order to don’t miss the turn and because is a 180° curve.



Follow the road that leads to the main building and surround it by the right. Park in one on the parking areas shown in the picture and continue by foot until the hostel.





4. MEALS

In Spain, meals are so important that we don't divide the day according to the time... we do it depending on the meals! There are three main meals: breakfast, lunch and dinner. So, our morning goes from the breakfast till the lunch, the afternoon is the time between lunch and dinner, and the night starts after the dinner. And yes, we don't have evening :D

The most popular **breakfast** consists of milk, coffee, orange juice, some cookies or a toast, and sometimes a piece of fruit. It's a light meal, not as abundant as in other countries. As there is a lot of time between breakfast and lunch, we usually have some snack at noon.

Lunch is the most important meal of the day and it's usually eaten from 13:00 to 15:00 (the Spanish "midday"). It consists of two dishes and a dessert. The first dish can be soup, vegetables, rice, pasta... The second dish, normally, has meat or fish in it. After that, and before dinner, sometimes there is another snack, at the end of the afternoon.

Dinner is usually eaten around 22:00. You can get just one dish, but it's not unusual to have two courses. In any case it's lighter than lunch.



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5. WEATHER

Valladolid has a continental weather, with important **changes** in the different seasons. In **winter** the temperature during the day can be just a few Celsius degrees, colder early in the morning, when sub-zero temperatures (-5/-2° C) are usual. The coldest months are December, January and February. During these months it may rain from time to time. Snow can fall once or twice, but never lasts long in the city :(



As in the rest of the year (except from summer), fog is often seen (especially in the morning). It gets warmer as the year goes by. The cold slowly disappears during March, April (the most rainy month), and May. It's in **spring** when the weather is the more changeable. In the morning temperatures are similar to those of winter, but at noon you can easily have 20° C, and then again have a drop at night, so be careful with the clothes you take with you!

In June it's pleasantly warm all day long, with some fresh nights. July and August are the hottest months. Once the sun is a bit high, the temperature won't fall below 25° C, with 30, 35 or even 40° C at some times (usually about 3:00 or 4:00 pm). In **summer** the weather is dry, with some occasional short summer storms.

As days get shorter the weather cools down during **September**, a very unpredictable month. It still has some warm days (20 or 25° C), but rain becomes more frequent and cold comes back during the nights. After September, the **autumn** almost disappears in the city, because October and November are the transition months to winter, with colder days and fog everywhere.



6. DOCUMENTATION

UE citizens can visit Spain just bringing their national ID cards. People from other countries should bring their passport and might need a visa. If this is your situation and you need some certificate to justify your assistance to the course, please let us know as soon as possible! Sometimes there are problems with mail and a fax is not enough.

Insurance & Medical treatment



Before your arrival, people from the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland should get the European Health Insurance Card (the blue one). This will grant medical coverage in case of emergency. People coming from non-EU countries should ask before leaving at their local insurance company or social security of their countries to see if there is any kind of arrangement with Spain. If you are travelling with a travel agency

check if there is any insurance included (some companies do).

If you need to buy any medicine you will be able to find it in a pharmacy (*farmacia* in Spanish), that can be identified by a green cross.



7. WHAT TO BRING

- **Passport** (and visa if required).
- **Travel & health insurance** (see “6. Documentation” section).
- In compliance with BEST regulations, LBG Valladolid will cover your basic living expenses (food, housing, transport), and all group activities. However, it’s advisable to bring **some money** in case you might want to make some extra expenses like souvenirs, presents, **extra-beers** (you’re going to need it), etc.
- **Medicine** (something specific that you have to take and you are not sure you will find here). Spanish pharmacies are well provided with condoms of many kinds. Anyway, if you plan to use them, bring them in advance... if you are not sure, bring them too!! You never know... :P
- The temperature in Valladolid in September is very unpredictable, but usually cool, so besides bringing some **short clothes**, it’s advisable to bring also **long trousers**, at least one or two **long pullovers** and a **coat**. Also notice that some clubs we will be entering at night might have some kind of dressing code (i.e. no shorts, no trainers...) so try to bring some **smart clothes**. They will be also useful for the official opening.
- We may also have a sunny week during the course, so if you are fair-skinned person you should bring **suntan cream**.
- **Sleeping bag**.
- Don’t forget your **towels**, **Swimsuit**, **flip flops** and your **bath stuff**.
- As in any BEST event, an **International Evening** will be held where each participant will show **typical food and drinks from her/his country**, so bring a reasonable amount of those. You can also bring a flag, a typical custome... whatever you want!
- A **printout of this Survival Guide**. It could be useful not to get lost!
- Good mood and a lot of energy!! And of course... **BEST spirit!!** :D





8. LANGUAGE

Spanish is one in the official languages of Spain (and the only one spoken in Valladolid). It's said that Valladolid is the place where the BEST Spanish is spoken all over the world. English is generally spoken among younger people, and some older people will be able to speak French (the language students used to learn at school years ago), but normally you will have to speak Spanish. Here you have some basic tips:

8.1. Pronunciation

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Reading Spanish is quite easy. Mostly you pronounce words as they are written. There are some exceptions, and differences with other languages:



- **b** and **v** are pronounced in the same way (like English *b*).
- **c** sound like *k* before *a*, *o* and *u* (ca /ka/, co /ko/, cu /ku/), and like *z* before *e* and *i* (ce /zeh/, ci /zee/).
- **j** sounds similar to *h* in *hello* but much stronger.
- **g** sounds like *j* in *ge* and *gi*. It sounds like the word *go* in *ga*, *go*, *gu* and *gue/gui* (the *u* is silent here, it just shows the softness of the *g*).
- **ll** sounds more or less like *y* in *yellow*.
- **ñ**, our special letter, sounds like *ni* in *onion*.
- **h** is always silent.
- **r**'s are trilled. There is a softer sound in the middle of a word and a stronger one at the beginning or when you find a double *r* (**rr**).
- **Stress**: Most of Spanish words have the stress on the second-to-last syllable. When you find an accent on a vowel (´, like in **á, é, í, ó, ú**) it means that the stress goes on that syllable.

8.2. Numbers

1 Uno - /OO-no/: One.	11 Once - /ON-zeh/: Eleven.
2 Dos - /DOS/: Two.	12 Doce - /DO-zeh/: Twelve.
3 Tres - /TRES/: Three.	13 Trece - /TRE-zeh/: Thirteen.
4 Cuatro - /COOA-tro/: Four.	14 Catorce - /ca-TOR-zeh/: Fourteen.
5 Cinco - /THIN-co/: Five.	15 Quince - /KEEN-zeh/: Fifteen.
6 Seis - /SEYS/: Six.	16 Dieciséis - /die-zee-SEYS/: Sixteen.
7 Siete - /SYE-te/: Seven.	17 Diecisiete - /die-zee-SYE-teh/: Seventeen.
8 Ocho - /O-cho/: Eight.	18 Dieciocho - /die-zee-OH-choh/: Eighteen.
9 Nueve - /NOOE-be/: Nine.	19 Diecinueve - /die-zee-NOOE-be/: Nineteen.
10 Diez - /DYEZ/: Ten.	20 Veinte - /BEYN-teh/: Twenty.



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8.3. Some sentences

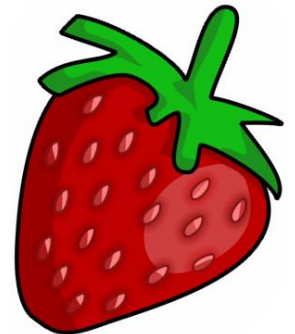
To pronounce this phrases you have to read, by English standards, the words between the slashes “//”. The stressed syllable is in capital letters.

- Buenos días - /BOOEH-nos DEE-as/: Good morning.
- Buenas tardes - /BOOEH-nas TAR-des/: Good afternoon.
- Buenas noches - /BOOEH-nas NOH-ches/: Good evening/Good night.
- Hola - /OH-la/: Hello.
- Adiós - /a-DEEOS/: Goodbye.
- Por favor - /POR fa-BOHR/: Please.
- Gracias - /GRA-thias/: Thank you.
- De nada - /DEH NA-da/: You are welcome.
- Perdón - /Per-DON/: Sorry.
- ¿Cuánto cuesta? - /KOOAN-toh KUES-ta/: How much is it?
- Un billete de ida y vuelta a Valladolid, por favor - /OON bee-JE-teh DE EE-da Y BOOEL-ta A ba-ja-do-LID POR fa-BOHR/: A return ticket to Valladolid, please.
- ¿Qué hace (una chica/un chico) como tú en un sitio como éste? - /KEH A-zeh (OO-na CHEE-ka/OON CHEE- koh) KOH-moh TOO EN OON SEE-teeoh KO-mo ES-teh/: What's a (girl/boy) like you doing in a place like this?

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8.4. More useful sentences

- ¡¡Soy una fresita, cómemel!: I'm a strawberry, eat me!!
- ¡Te amo!: I love you!
- ¡Que no me entere yo que ese culito pasa hambre!: I like your ass!
- ¿Crees en el amor a primera vista o tengo que pasar dos veces?: Do you believe in first look love or I have to walk in front of you twice?
- ¿Trabajas para SEUR? Es que me ha parecido que me mirabas el paquete: Do you work for MGW? I thought you were looking at my packet.
- El vino Ribera es el mejor del mundo: Ribera's wine is the BEST wine of the world.
- Pillarse el pedo de Alfredo: To get really drunk.
- Te metía de todo menos miedo: You're so beautiful...
- Méteme tu espada de luz por mi lado más oscuro: You're so handsome...
- Te montaba más que a mi tractor de pueblo: I will ride you.
- Tienes unos ojos que te comía todas las tetas: You have eyes seems pearls.





9. USEFUL NUMBERS, ADDRESSES & CONTACTS



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