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Dear participant...

From LBG Madrid Carlos III, we all want to welcome and congratulate you for being accepted in our Summer Course 15:

MADRIX: Big Data Revolution

We are proud to say you will enjoy 10 wonderful days surrounded of our best Spanish spirit, our hospitality full of affection and of kind orgaNICEers.

1.General Information

1.1 When

From 4th to 13th of July*

*Check the Schedule for more information

1.2 Where

You will be hosted at... the center of Madrid!!!;) The hostel is placed in Chueca.

Adress: C/Barbieri 15 piso 2 (28004) Madrid

Further information will be provided about the meeting point during the arrival day.

The lessons will be at Carlos III University, in Leganés.



Leganés is a city 10 km away from Madrid's city center, in the Southwest, with a population of 187.125 habitants. It is connected to Madrid by train, underground or a wide net of buses.

Leganés has a great amount and diversity of artistic pieces and monuments, religious and civil buildings, paintings, sculpture, etc. Its most important buildings are dated from centuries XVII and XVIII.

From churches to emblematic squares, an important University and beautiful parks, rounds, and gardens.









2. Forecast

Check the weather before packing!

During our summer months the temperature here in Madrid can easily reach 30°C , but this is made slightly bearable by the low humidity levels. Madrid can enjoy one of the healthiest weathers in Europe because of our position between three important mountains ranges (Somosierra at the north, Guadarrama at the northwest, and Toledo at the southeast). This is our secret for being such a healthy and nice people!

Don't be scared of temperatures, we will provide you the ways and instructions to take off all your clothes in just a second, also we can provide some cold ice in those parts more burnt by the hotness air...we will allow you to walk in your underwear... What else can you expect?

Ok, but what kind of underwear or whatever should I bring?

Ok, ok my friend, bring your luggage plenty of t-shirts and shorts, skirts are also nice;)

We recommend you to check this link few days before your arrival, to make sure about the real weather we will be living here in Madrid.

http://www.aemet.es/en/eltiempo/prediccion/provincias?p=28&w=1

3. Don't forget to bring with you ...

- Student card (European or university one, necessary for entrance to museums and other places...)
- Passport and/or I.D.
- Medical card and general travel insurance
- Food and DRINKS typical from your country for the International Evening: D
- Some "smart" clothes (we will have an official catering in University, try to bring sth "special" for it, please... we want the important people of university to be astonished with you!!! ;-)
- For 2 nights we will not have sheets in the bed... bring some sheets, or a sleeping bag if u don't want to sleep over the mattress...
- Flip flops and your swimming-suit... maybe we go someday to have a bath or a sunbath...
- Some comfortable shoes for walking :D
- I really recommend you all to bring protection for the sun as well if you don't want to get RED :P
- Towels

And of course... ALL YOUR ENERGY AND PARTY SPIRIT!!! :D



4. How to reach the Meeting point (Hostel)

Further information will be provided.

5. How to reach the University

Where the hell is Leganés?

5.1 General information: train and underground

Here you can check current prices and timetables for underground and train.

Train

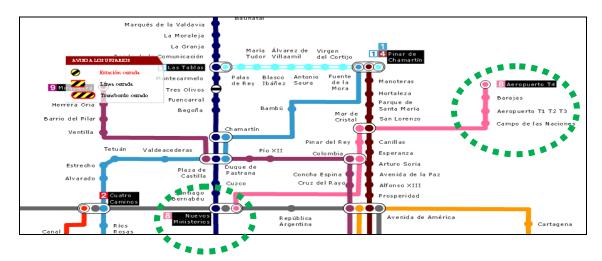
http://www.renfe.es/cercanias/madrid/index.html

Underground

http://www.metromadrid.es/

5.2 Going directly to Leganés (Carlos III University)

- **By plane:** Barajas Airport is located in North-East Madrid, a few kilometres away from the city centre. The airport terminals are called T1, T2, T3 and T4.
 - In all of them you have metro Station, it is line 8, from there you have to reach the last station called Nuevos Ministerios.



o In Nuevos Ministerios you have to take any train (Renfe/Cercanías) to Atocha-Renfe train Station. From Nuevos Ministerios there are four possible trains which stop at Atocha.

The direction of the train is indicated by its name:

Line C1 (Direction "Alcala de Henares")

Line C2 (Direction "Guadalajara")

Line C7 (Direction "Alcala de Henares")

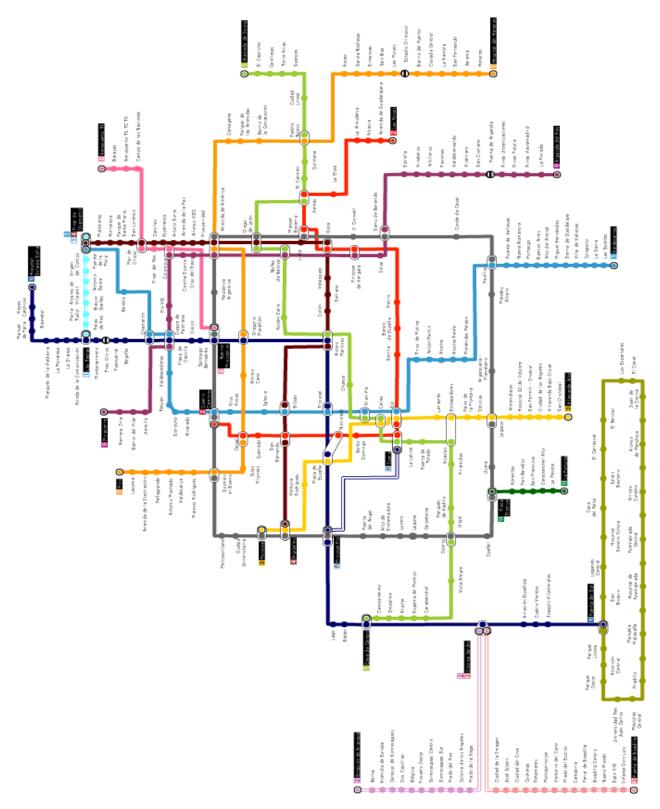
Line C10 (Direction "Villalba")



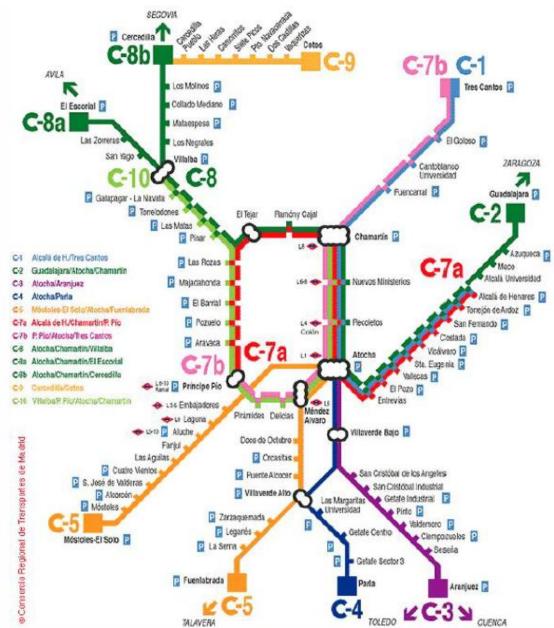
 Once you arrive at "Atocha" take the C5 Line (Direction: "Humanes" or "Fuenlabrada", usually leaving from platform 9) and your stop will be Leganés Station which is about 5 minutes by foot from Higher Polytechnic School

Tel/Fax: (+34) 91 624 9946









- **By Bus:** If you travel by bus you will surely arrive at one of this stations: Estación Sur de Autobuses Méndez Álvaro, Intercambiador Avenida de América
 - If you arrive at Estación Sur Méndez Álvaro: take the C-5 train destination "Fuenlabrada" or "Humanes"). Get off at Leganés Station.
 - o If you arrive at Intercambiador Avenida de América: take the line 6 (the grey one) until Méndez Álvaro. Take care, this is a circular line, so you can take both ways to reach Méndez Álvaro but one way is closer than the other. In the previous point is already explained how to reach Leganés from Méndez Álvaro.



- **By train:** the main train stations in Madrid are Atocha, Chamartín and Nuevos Ministerios. The first two ones are the ones with more connections with other cities and places all over Spain. So, if you arrive at Chamartín Station take a train to Atocha-Renfe Station. Once you are there take the C-5 train in platform 9 (usually but it is better to have a look before), from there remember the destinies are Fuenlabrada or Humanes, and that your Station is Leganés.
- **By Car:** If you are planning to drive to Spain take a look here to check the BEST way:

http://www.viamichelin.co.uk/viamichelin/gbr/tpl/hme/MaHomePage.htm

or this one in spanish:

http://www5.mappy.com/

BEST Madrid Carlos III Avda. Universidad, 30 Leganés (Madrid), Spain



5. Brief Spain history

Widely known because of Flamenco and Sevillanas music and dance, bull-fights, wonderful beaches and sunshine, Spain has even more to offer you...'Because Spain is different!', this is our favorite quote, but you may also wonder...different from what?

Why? Is it different from the rest of Europe? Is it from the rest of the world?







Situated as the 3rd biggest country of Europe and the 5th in population, Spain has five big mountain ranges crossing the

country. Landscapes differ highly one from each other offering our locals and foreign visitors from desert-like to green ones, from long and large coasts and beaches to high and rocky mountains. You can't miss a



thing from Mediterranean coasts to the Atlantic Ocean (although our west side of the country is mostly occupied by Portuguese Country) and Cantabrian Sea, from Pyrenees to Gibraltar.





5.1 About Madrid



Madrid is the capital of Spain, located in the heart of the Iberian peninsula and right in the center of the Castilla plain. Madrid has a population of around 3 million people.

The grand metropolis of Madrid can trace its origins to the times of Arab Emir Mohamed I (852-886), who ordered the construction of a fortress on the left bank of the Manzanares river. Later it become the subject of a dispute between the Christians and Arabs until it was finally conquered by Alonso VI in the 11th century.

At the end of the 17th century, a defensive wall was built for the protection of the new outlying areas, tracing the roads of Segovia, Toledo and Valencia. During the 18th century, under Carlos III reign, the great arteries of the city were designed, such as Paseo del Prado and Paseo las Acacias main streets.





At the beginning of the 19th century, Joseph Bonaparte undertook the reform of Puerta del Sol and neighbourhood. The commercial street known nowadays as Gran Vía was built as east-west avenue in the very beginning of that century. In the 1950's the north-south boulevard called Paseo de la Castellana was extended and modern buildings were erected all over the place, nowadays housing the major financial institutions. Remainings of the distant past are mainly the Baroque and neoclassical structures of the 17th and 18th centuries, such as the Plaza Mayor and the Royal Palace.

It is a Cosmopolitan City, business centre, home of Public Central Administration, of the Government of the country and the Spanish Parliament as well as the habitual residences of the Royal Family.

Is the most important city in the financial and industrial sectors; the latter concentrated in the southern outskirts, where one can find important textil, food and metallurgic industries, among others.

The Manzanares is the river that flows through the city, and affluent of the Jarama River. The city is cosmopolitan and well known because of its multi-ethnical mixture full of hostness.



Madrid is characterized by its intense cultural and artistic activity as well as a vibrant nightlife.



6. Typical Spanish

6.1 La siesta

As its definition says, Spanish delight siesta consists on a nap after lunch.

How to sleep a Siesta:

If you really want to enjoy this moment, it is very important to have a good lunch with friends or/and relatives.

- 1. The real siesta takes place in a sofa, but a comfortable bed with your pyjama is also ok.:P
- 2. It is very important that a siesta doesn't take more than 30 minutes.
- 3. Don't let neither anyone nor anything disturb you. The siesta is a very serious business. Some people can't enjoy it unless the TV or radio is on. Anything that help you to fall asleep, use it. Don't forget to disconnect your telephone!!
- 4. The best way to wake up from a siesta is to hear a delicate human voice. If you don't have a cute BESTie around, remember to use an alarm clock :).

Tips

Right after it, a glass of water and a piece of chocolate will make your life easier.

But remember... Siesta is not sex (but it can be :)).



6.2 Spanish drinks & food

Tapas crawling

Or as we call it: tapeo. Tapas cover all sorts of snacking, from olives or chips, slices of chorizo sausage, cheese or ham, to haute-cuisine minimeals. It is a longtime Spanish tradition to serve tapas with every drink you have in a pub, bar or restaurant.

This word means "lid", and it has its origin in a tradition of placing scraps of food on top of wine jugs in taverns. Patrons drank the wine and then downed the lid, too. Pretty soon, tavern owners started setting snack-filled saucers on top of drinks.

The tapeo has its own curious origin. After church, men would gather at the tavern while the women went home to prepare the Sunday meal. The men would stroll from tavern to tavern meeting up with friends and scarfing down finger foods and wine on their way home, making time until dinner.

Nowadays, we (men & women :)) usually go for tapas on weekends, instead of having dinner. It is also common to see people having tapas on Sundays before having lunch, or instead of having it.

A ración is a full serving plate to be shared with one or more friends. You may also ask for a half of it (media ración).

A tapa, strictly speaking, is either a tiny morsel served free along with your drink, or a slightly more substantial single serving, also called a pincho. Anyway you must take into account that most times tapa is supposed to be given as a gift, while ración is more quantity of food and you have to pay for it.

So what are you waiting for?? Take some friends with you and go from bar to bar trying the special spanish taste of tapas while having a fresh beer or good wine in the BEST company.





Other typical Spanish food and drinks:

Spanish Omelette (Tortilla de patata):

There are hundreds of variations even in one specific region but the most common is the one made with eggs, potatoes and onion.



Gazpacho:

Is usually a tomato-based, vegetable soup, traditionally served cold, originating in the southern Spanish region of Andalucía. Gazpacho is widely consumed in Spanish cuisine. Gazpacho is mostly consumed during the summer months, due to its refreshing qualities and cold serving temperature.



Paella:

Paella consists of white rice, green vegetables, meat (rabbit, chicken, duck), land snails, beans and seasoning. Seafood paella replaces meat and snails with seafood and omits beans and green vegetables. Mixed paella is a free-style combination of meat, seafood, vegetables, and sometimes beans. But as they are comprised of different ingredients they are not officially boath paella.

Sangría:

The most typical drink in Spain. It consists of wine, chopped fruit, a sweetener, and a small amount of cinnamon and added brandy.



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7. Spanish lectures.

Exclamation	Pronunciation	Meaning	Explanation
Hombre!	"ohm-bray"	"Man!"	This is a quite common exclamation with a lot of applications and intonations. You will see men and women using it for example when meeting an old friend, or when they don't believe a word of what someone say.
Vale	"ball-ay"	"Okay, yeah, right, I'll do it, yep, okay, no problem, I said okay, all right?"	Spaniards are capable of uttering vale up to eight times in a single sentence.
El que la sigue la consigue	"Elkela-sigela- consige"	"If you fight for it, you will get it"	Do you like this beautiful girl or this hot hot guy? Don't forget every effort has its reward ;P
A vivir que son dos días	"Ah-bee-beer-keh- son-doss-dee-ass"	"Life is two days"	Don't think too much and enjoy this Summer Course. It will be one of the BEST experiences you will ever have.



English	Spanish	Spanish pronunciation
Thank you	Gracias	Grah-thee-yahs
Please		Por fah-bohr
Yes/No/and	Si/no/y	See/no/ee
Do you speak English?	¿Habla inglés?	ah-blah- een-glais
I don't understand	No comprendo	No cohm- <i>pren</i> -doh
I'm sorry	Lo siento	Lo see- <i>yen</i> -toh
Good manning/Good avering		Bway-nohs dee-ahs/
Good morning/Good evening	Buenos dias/Buenas tardes	Bway-nohs tar-days/
Excuse me	Perdóneme	Pair-dohn -eh-meh
How much is it?	¿Cuánto cuesta?	Kwan-toh kway-stah
Where is?	¿Donde está?	Dohn-day eh-stah
		El sair-bee-thee-yo/
the bathroom	El baño/ el servicio	el <i>bahn-</i> yoh
train station	La estación	Lah es- tah-thee-yon
To the right/ to the left	A la derecha/ a la izquierda	Ah lah deh-ray-chah/
To the right, to the left	A la del echa/ a la izquierda	Ah lah eeth- <i>kyair</i> -dah/
Ticket	Un billete	Oon bee- <i>yay</i> -tay
One way/ round trip	Ida/ida y vuelta	ee-dah/ee-dah ee bwehl-tah
1/2/3	Un,dos,tres	oo-noh/dohs/trays
I would like Quisiera		Kee-see- <i>yair</i> -ah
some of this/that	unos de éste/ese	oo-nos day eh-stay/eh-seh
a glass of	Un vaso de	Oon <i>bah</i> soh day
Red wine/white wine	Vino tinto/vino blanco	Bee-noh teen-toh/
ked wille/ willte wille	VIIIO UIILO/VIIIO DIAIICO	Bee-noh blahn-toh/
beer	Una cerveza	oo-nah thair-bay-thah

In case of emergency...

Where is the police station?	¿Dónde está la comisaría?
I'm not married	No estoy casado
Please, I would like to buy some condoms	Por favor, me gustaría comprar condones



8. Hitch-hiking.

Since all of us know that the golden years of hitch-hiking in Spain have gone for never coming back, we don't recommend you to take this option here in Spain. It's so difficult that someone picks you up, but you can try if you want. If you take this challenge, always keep in mind these words of the mystic beatnik Jack Kerouac, best hitch-hiker in history:

"One of the biggest troubles hitchhiking is having to talk to innumerable people, make them feel that they didn't make a mistake picking you up, even entertain them almost..."

Good luck, and if you find yourself in trouble, don't hesitate to call us. We will send Carlinho immediately to the rescue.

9. Contact us.

Main Organisers:

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We will try to make you feel like at home...we will do our BEST to make this event unforgettable for everyone!!!

BEST MADRID CARLOS III

