

# Student's Guide

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# Mexico

## Geography

Mexico is a country with a great variety among its different regions: the extraordinary tourist complexes contrast with the romantic and old cities as well as the modern metropolis; in the Mexican Republic one finds from snow covered volcanoes to forests, deserts and tropical beaches. The geography of Mexico is varied because two great mountain ranges cross the country, the Sierra Madre Oriental and the Sierra Madre Occidental. There are mountains, valleys, and a high plateau, as a consequence, the variety in climate and vegetation is huge: suffocating tropic, temperate plateaus, huge deserts and a great number of beaches.

Mexico owes its name to the Mexica tribe, former inhabitants of the region and founders of the city of Tenochtitlan, currently Mexico City. The country is conformed by 32 states and a Federal District. Inside that district Mexico City is located.

Here are some important facts about Mexico:

**Area:** total: 1,959,248 sq km

**Location:** Middle America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, between

Belize and the US and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and the US.

**Main Cities:** Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla, Toluca, Morelia, Oaxaca, Jalapa, Merida, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Hermosillo, Cuernavaca.

**Population:** Aprox. 100 million people.

Because of its geographical shape and its richness in natural resources, Mexico is known as the "Horn of Abundance".

## Climate

The climate in Mexico varies according to its topography. It is warm and humid along the coast in both sides of the country but inland, in cities with a higher altitude, such as Guadalajara or Mexico City, the weather is more moderate. To the north-east the climate is dry and to the south-east it is very humid.

The warmest months of the year are from May to October, from June to September is the wettest period and hot in most of the country. The rains usually come more frequently in the coasts than inland. The coldest period occurs during December – February. The non-coastal higher zones such as Monterrey are places where the cold is moderate.

## Economy

Currency: Mexican peso (a Mexican peso equals 100 cents)

1 Peso = 0.08366 Euro

1 Euro (EUR) = 11.95298 Mx Pesos (MXN)

1 Dollar = 0.87108 Euro

1 Euro (EUR) = 1.14800 US Dollar (USD)

Main Industries: Sugar, beer, cigarettes, cotton textiles, Sodium Hydroxide, petroleum, lubricant oil, tires, cement, steel bars, molten steel, polythene, cars, refrigerators washing machines, TV sets.

Exports: petrochemical products, liquefied gas, natural gas, agricultural products, forestry products, Bee products and cattle products, as well as manufactures.

Imports : Hydrocarburates, cars and manufactures.

## People and Culture

Mexico has approximately 100 millions inhabitants, which makes it the second most populated country in Latin-America.

Without any doubt, in the interior shaping of Mexico, the climate, the vegetation, and the height have played an important role as well as the cultural and ethnographic culture. The environment as well as the people are a clear reflex ion of a extraordinary history. The Mexican culture is a rich and complex mixture of indigenous and Spanish traditions, apart of having some traits of the modern North-American and European cultures. In spite of a colonial legacy and the constant modernization, there are still about 50 indigenous groups distributed all over the country, each one with its own language, which maintains the traces of their traditional lifestyles.

Many of the rural areas, specifically in the south of the country, are still inhabited by pure race natives descendant from the Mayas, Aztecs and Toltecs, and for farmers and workers descendant from Spaniards and mixed races; each one of these legacies has enriched the regional culture. The European influence, specially Spanish and French, as well as the modern North American influence can be clearly observed in the cities.

The celebrations in Mexico are an important part of the great heap of traditions. These celebrations usually involve all the community and the nearby region: a genuine form of linking cultural, historical and social ties.

Currently, it is unknown the exact number of celebrations and popular festivities that take place in Mexico. The Direccion General de Culturas Populares has registered in its Calendar of Popular Festivities 5,083 celebrations that best have kept their festive-religious character. Among the most important are:

Los Reyes Magos	(The Wisemen)	January 6 <sup>th</sup>
La Candelaria		February 2 <sup>nd</sup>
Los Carnavales	(The Carnivals)	Variable
La Cuaresma	(Eastern)	Variable
El día de los Muertos	(The Dead's Day)	November 2 <sup>nd</sup>
La Virgen de Guadalupe	(The Virgin's Day)	December 12 <sup>th</sup>
Las Posadas	(The Inns)	December 16 <sup>th</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup>
La Navidad	(Christmas Day)	December 25 <sup>th</sup>

## **Pachuca's History**

This region was inhabited by several indigenous groups, specially by the Aztecs who ruled the area since 1483; in 1528 the Spanish conquerors invaded the town killing Ixcoatl. The word Pachuca comes from the Nahoas roots Pachoaca or Pachoacan that mean "place of govern" as well as from the word Patlachiuhacan which means "place of silver and gold".

Among the first Spaniards that came to the region were Francisco Tellez and Gonzalo Rodriguez who built the first houses under the Feudal system, they named the place "Real de Minas de Pachuca". Subsequently it was entrusted to the Sotomayor family and later to Don Antonio de la Cadena.

The unfolding of the mining industry began in 1555, when Bartolome de Medina invented the amalgamation system which consists in mixing mercury with common salt and then blending them with rocks and stones so that the silver was set free. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the foresight of the Count of Regla, Pedro Romero de Terreros, made the mines of Real del Monte revive when he found new rich seams that gave Pachuca an extraordinary peak.

Although the prosperity of Pachuca might make one believe that the city is full of colonial monuments as is the case in other mining centers such as Guanajuato and Taxco, it isn't the case. Due to its proximity with the capital of the nation, all the rich miners preferred to live in Mexico City, using Pachuca as a source of work and richness. After the war of independence began, the mines were abandoned when the city was taken over by the insurgents Miguel Serrano and Vicente Berinstain de Souza on April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1812. In the year 1869, the State of Hidalgo was created by Benito Juarez and the city of Pachuca was designated capital of the state.

During the revolutionary period the city was taken by Madero's followers on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1911. By 1923, Pachuca was one of the first cities in the state to be connected via air mail with the capital of the country. The official name of the city is Pachuca de Soto in honor of the representative Manuel Fernando Soto, whose biggest achievement was to arrange the creation and erection of the state.

## General Information

In the national geographical map, the State of Hidalgo is located between  $19^{\circ}36'$  and  $21^{\circ}24'$  north latitude and between  $97^{\circ}58'$  and  $99^{\circ}54'$  west longitude. It covers an area of about 20.905 square km. which represent the 1.1 % of the country's total area and it has about 2 500 000 inhabitants. Hidalgo's neighboring states are, to the north San Luis Potosi, the north-east Veracruz, to the south-east Puebla, to the south Tlaxcala and the State of Mexico , and to the west Queretaro.



At a national level, Hidalgo is in a strategic place due to its location at the center of the country.



## Geographical Boundaries of the State

### Economy

The State has some competitive, dynamic advantages to promote the industrial development, which include the abundant natural sources. Presently, Hidalgo contributes with the 1.6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country, which places it at number 21 at national level. Concerning the GDP per capita, Hidalgo is placed at number 24 in the Republic. Different branches of the economic activity contribute to the State's product, some of the most important are: textile production, dairy products, knitted fabric, car parts, cars bodywork and cement.

### Education

The students that have completed their secondary school satisfactorily go on to medium-high and high education levels. In the school year 1998-1999, the number of schools of medium-high education was 193, 74 of them corresponding to State's Government dependent services. The rate of students captured by the State's system is 75.29%, reaching a rate of

62.3% that actually finish their studies. The System of Institutions of Higher Learning in Hidalgo is made up of 22 institutions, leaving aside the 11 public and private institutions that form schoolteachers and are considered part of the basic education system, among those 22 institutions is the **Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Hidalgo (UAEH)**; two Federal Public Technologic Institutes, The Instituto Tecnologico de Pachuca (ITP) and the Instituto Tecnologico Agropecuario (ITA) Number 6 in Huejutla; 14 private institutions with varying degrees of official recognition, and 5 Technologic Universities; of these institutions, only five offer post graduate courses. The rate of students captured by the State's system at this level

is 39.9%, with 49.9% of them actually finishing their studies. Scientific, technological, social and humanistic research, the same as in the rest of the country, is done basically in the universities and centers of higher learning. Most of the researchers of agricultural subjects

concentrate in the Instituto Nacional de Investigacion Forestal Agricola y Pecuaria (INIFAP), in addition to the (UAEH) through the Instituto de Ciencias Agropecuarias, located in the municipality of Tulancingo and the Tecnologico Agropecuario in Huejutla. Concerning mining, the main impulse is provided by the Instituto Mexicano del Petroleo, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales and the UAEH through the Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Tierra and the Centro de Investigaciones Quimicas.

### Climate

The climate in Hidalgo is varied and with great contrasts. Pachuca, the state's capital, has a temperate dry climate with an annual average temperature of 15 degrees Celsius. The strong winds that blow from the north-east practically all year long and distinguish this city have earned it the title of the "Bella Airosa" (the Windy Beauty).

## Highways

Pachuca, the state's capital, is situated 94 Km. from Mexico City; They connect with each other through a modern and safe highway.

### **A Brief Look at the History of the UAEH**

Ever since the establishment of the State of Hidalgo, the need for a higher education institution was observed. With the support of the governor Juan C. Doria, on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1869, the Instituto Literario del Estado initiated its academic labor. With time, this school consolidated itself and its own development was similar to that of the diverse historical periods of the country; in 1948, it became the Instituto Literario Autonomo. Based on the demands from wide sectors of society and in order to guarantee the young people of the state the right to a higher education, during the government of the President of the Republic, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, the creation of the public university in Mexico received a boost. Hidalgo's people place in the university the whole system of higher education and on February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1961, the XLIII local Legislative Body issues the decree through which the current Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Hidalgo is created. The UAEH initiated its work on March 3<sup>rd</sup> that same year, granted with full powers and a legal personality; it was formed by the schools of Law, Medicine, Industrial Engineering, Nursing, Social Work, and the Preparatory School of Pachuca (formerly ICLA).



The old building that since 1875 was base for the Instituto Científico Literario and later on the Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Hidalgo, was built by the monks of the order of Saint John in 1725, next to the Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe chapel, which has been there since century XVI.

## **Academic Programs**

### **Institute for the Arts**

#### **Degrees**

- B. A. in Music
- B. A. in Dance
- B. A. in Visual Arts
- B. A. in Dramatic Art

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/oferta/artes/htm>

(Access to the study plans by career)

### **Institute of Farming Sciences (Tulancingo, Hgo.)**

#### **Degrees**

- B. A. in Agro industrial Engineering.
- B. A. in Handling of Forest Resources

#### **Specialties**

- Science and Technology of Grains and Seeds
- Science and Technology of Fruits and Produce
- Science and Technology of Milk and Dairy Products
- Science and Technology of Meat
- Science and Technology of fermentation

#### **Master's Degree**

In Food

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/oferta/agropecuarias/htm>

### **Institute of Basic Sciences and Engineering**

#### **Degrees**

- B. A. in Material Science
- B. A. in Electronics and Telecommunications
- B. A. in Industrial Engineering
- B. A. in Mining-Metallurgic Engineering
- B. A. in Biology
- B. A. in Chemistry
- B. A. in Food Chemistry
- B. A. in Computational Systems
- B. A. in Applied Mathematics

#### **Specialties**

- In Overall Quality
- In Planning Systems

In Production Systems  
In Teaching of Mathematics

### **Master's Degrees**

In Industrial Engineering  
In Manufacture Engineering  
In Computational Sciences  
In Chemical Sciences  
In Sciences Oriented to the Teaching of Mathematics

### **Doctorates**

In Computer Sciences  
In Chemical Sciences

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/oferta/ingenieria/htm>

## **Institute of Managerial Economics Studies**

### **Degrees**

B. A. in Administration  
B. A. in Foreign Trade  
B. A. in Accounting  
B. A. in Economics  
B. A. in Marketing  
B. A. in Tourism

### **Specialties**

In Administration of Personnel  
In Business Management  
In Taxes  
In Micro computing Applied to Management

### **Master's Degrees**

In Administration Management  
In Administration

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/oferta/administrativa/htm>

## **Institute of Health Sciences**

### **Degrees**

B. A. in Dental Surgeon  
B. A. in Nursing  
B. A. in Pharmacy  
B. A. in Nutrition  
B. A. in Psychology  
B. A. in Medical Surgeon

### **Specialties**

Hospital General "A" S:S:A:

- f Specialty in General Surgery
- f Specialty in Internal Medicine
- f Specialty in Gynecology and Obstetrics
- f Specialty in Anesthesiology
- f Specialty in Medical Pediatric
- f Specialty in Orthopedics

At the Children's Hospital DIF

- f Specialty in Medical Pediatric
- f Subspecialty in Neonatology
- f Subspecialty in Pediatric Infectology

At the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

- f Specialty in Family Medicine

### **Master's Degrees**

At the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social

- f In Orthodontics
- f In Odontopediatrics
- f In Oral Prosthesis
- f In Periodontics
- f In Endodontics
- f In Health Sciences focused on Health and Research

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/oferta/salud/htm>

## **Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities**

### **Degrees**

- B. A. in Political Sciences and Public Administration
- B. A. in Communication Sciences
- B. A. in Education Sciences
- B. A. in Law
- B. A. in the Teaching of the English Language
- B. A. in Social Work

### **Specialties**

- In Criminal Law
- In Teaching

### **Master's Degrees**

- In Public Administration

In Law  
In Teaching  
In Social Studies

**Doctorates**

In Education Sciences

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/oferta/sociales/htm>

**Services**

The Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Hidalgo offers different services to which you will have access, some in a direct manner, some in a indirect form.

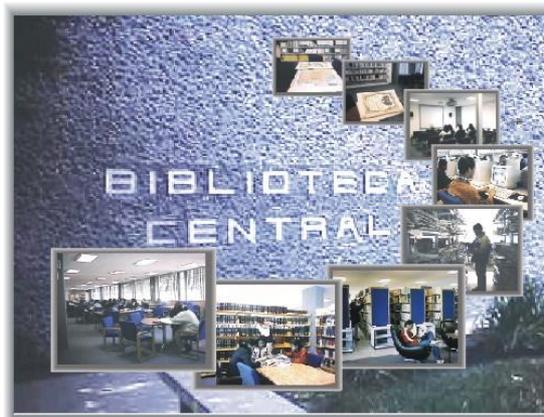
**Self Access Center**

In the Self Access Center you will have the unique opportunity to explore the latest materials and equipment, as well as the best activities and alternatives for the self-study of foreign languages.



<http://www.reduaeh.mx/servicios/Autoacceso>

**University Library System**



## **CENTRO DE VINCULACION INTERNACIONAL Y DESARROLLO EDUCATIVO**

It offers to the university community and to the society in general the means to complement the quality of their operations via the use of the latest technology and infrastructure, linking the UAEH with its social setting.



<http://www.reduaeh.mx/servicios/cevide>

### **Continuing Studies**



<http://www.reduaeh.mx/servicios/educontinua>

### **Telecommunications**

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/servicios/telecom>

### **Videoconferences**

One of the most attractive telematic services that the new technologies offer since it allows the transmission and reception of images and sound in real time.

<http://www.reduaeh.mx/servicios/videoconferencia>

## Selecting your Subject Matters

One of the requirements you should take into account and with which you must be very careful is the selection of your academic subject load you will taking at the UAEH, therefore we recommend:

To search in the Internet site for the UAEH, looking at the study plans of the different careers that the university offers.

It is extremely important that you make the selection of your academic load together with the Academic Coordinator of the university, who will decide if the subjects you have chosen are feasible for accreditation, for this you will have to fill out the application format named Subject Approval Application (Attachment 3).

It is also important to mention that any student that attends this university will be able to choose his academic load at any institute or campus as long as the university of origin authorizes it.

## Academic Calendar

### School Calendar (Attachment 1)

Beginning of Classes	July 26 <sup>th</sup> 2004
End of Classes	November 12 <sup>th</sup> 2004
Exams	From November 15 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> 2004

Application deadline

May 21 <sup>st</sup> 2004	Semester July – December 2004
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## Admission Requirements

- That the Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Hidalgo and the University of Origin, they have signed Agreement, Letter of Intention or Adhesion with Associations of National, International Universities or International Organisms.
- Admission Application F2 (Attachment 2)
- Subject Approval Application F2-A (Attachment 3)
- Transcript of marks (Cardex)
- Witness of authority of the Spanish Language
- A letter from the appropriate authority stating that you know Spanish, if it is not your native language.
- Passport (Visa)

## **Language**

With the exception of certain situations, courses are given in Spanish, that is why, you should be prepared to face oral presentations, readings, individual and group works, essays and writings with a fluent use of our language, not only in works carried out at home without a deadline, but in time-limited works and tests as well.

## **How to dress**

The students in the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo dress informally (wearing jeans and tennis) except when they present certain works and ordinary tests, situations in which they are required to dress up. In some restaurants and bars you are required to dress formally as well. So, as it is likely that you are invited to a party or a wedding reception, bring formal clothes such a suit with a tie, or a cocktail dress, an evening dress and do not forget

to include a pair of formal shoes.

Before leaving your country, you should be well-prepared. We suggest that before packing, make a list and check it. This will prevent you from many headaches when packing.

## **To travel**

When planning your trip, we recommend you to take into account the following points:

To start packing your bags, consider the time of the year in which you will travel so that you do not pack clothes you will not wear. Choose carefully the objects you want to bring and preferably do not pack valuable things or items that have a sentimental value for you.

- If you wear glasses, include an extra pair in your luggage.
- If you are taking medicines, try to pack the necessary amount so that you do not need to buy more in Mexico. Always try to bring your medicine with a medical prescription, since in Mexico, usually you cannot buy medicine without it. Even though all medicines are available at any Mexican drugstore, medicines are not cheap, so for precaution, bring an extra box.
- Put a padlock on your luggage.
- Remember that there is a weight limit you are allowed to take in an airplane. Carrying two or three suitcases in an airport may be tiring and the less suitcases you take, the less probabilities you have to lose them. Looking for your suitcase from one country to another might cause you a bad time. So, when you travel big distances, it is a good idea to include in your handbag a change of underwear and personal care products.
- In addition, when packing your handbag include a list with the information of the people you will have to contact with at the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, make sure to have your passport, students
- ' visa, tickets and identification, luggage keys close to you and your money in a safe place.
- In order to travel, wear comfortable and appropriate clothes. Try not to call people's attention.

- If you have to make a stop over and miss a flight or one of them is delayed, please contact the people of the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo who are waiting for you.
- If you have never traveled by plane or abroad before, ask for all the information you can from somebody you trust, so that he prepares you for that experience and explains to you the details of a trip of that kind.

### **Health Insurance**

All the students of the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo have a Health Insurance, so at the moment of being enrolled in this Institution you have the right to use that service. If you prefer to get a Health Insurance with a company of your country, be sure that it has agreements with some of the local hospitals and that you get a list of them so that they cover all your expenses and you do not have to pay money in advance for your medical expenses and wait until they give you your money back.

Also, ask your insurance company for a letter (preferably in Spanish and if not, in English) certifying that you have a contract with them and that if it is necessary, they will cover all your medical expenses. These insurance supporting document should include an identification and a detailed description about what the insurance includes. A really good idea is that before coming to Mexico, you get yourself examined in your country.

### **Credit Cards**

You can bring credit or debit cards from your country to use them in the same bank as long as the card is affiliated to any of the following nets: Visa Electronic, Plus, Cirrus, Red.

Besides, take into consideration that the cards American Express and Dinner's club are not always well-received and in many place they are not accepted.

On the other hand, if your bank only does business in your country, it will be harder to handle your money. The more internationally recognized your bank is, the easier paperwork and transactions will be.

### **Personal and Travelers' Cheques**

We recommend you not to bring cashier's cheques since they are generally not accepted neither in banks or in stores, a few places might accept them but they will charge you a high commission to do it. It is better to bring American Express cheques since they are the only ones accepted here. If you are considering to bring travelers' cheques from another company, or some other kind of cheques, make sure they are accepted in Mexico first.

### **Expenses in general**

These are possible expenses during your stay (estimates in Mexican pesos)

Food: \$1,500-\$2,000 per month

Transportation: \$300-\$500 per month

Work material: \$200 per month

Fun, Entertainment and Personal Expenses: \$500-\$1,000 per month

\$ If you have a students' visa, you will only pay the compulsory enrollment charge to the Registro Nacional de Extranjeros (\$500).

\$ If you have a tourists' visa, you will have to pay the change of visa, from tourist visa to student's visa plus the enrollment charge to the Registro Nacional de Extranjeros.

These payments are made just once, at the moment of changing the tourists' visa to a students' visa and enrolling to the Registro Nacional de Extranjeros.

### **Visa**

In some countries, besides your passport, it is necessary to present your visa.

The visa application is carried out in the appropriate consulate.

In the visa, the number of days of your stay in the country are stated.

To study in the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo and any other Mexican University, as a foreign student, you must have a students' visa. This requirement comes from the Ministerio del Interior and it is applied through the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores abroad and through the Subsecretaría de Población in the Mexican territory.

In the web page you can look for the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores representatives.

To get a visa, a tourist's visa (called FM-T or Forma Migratoria de Turista) for which you will not need any kind of official documents from our Institution, or a students' visa (called FM-3-non immigrant) for which you need mainly a letter of acceptance from this Institution, you should go to the Consulate Consular Section of the Mexican Embassy nearer the place you live and ask for the rest of the requirements. They should be filled out completely, do not fail to hand out any documents you are asked for. Try to fill out any documents with a typewriter, and always ask for a receipt whenever you make a payment specially when obtaining the visa. It is also a good idea to keep a copy of the documents you give out for any of these procedures.

It is important to point out that some countries have more requirements and in some case you even have to ask for an hearing with the consulate.

When you get your visa, but if possible before that, in the case of a student's visa (FM3), make sure it has the following specification in page number 4: that you are a non-migrant student and that you are complying with article 42, fragment VII, of the local legislation... Also make sure all your personal information is correct. If you are coming to study only, then it must show the word "Estudiante", if it say anything else, you will have to go through the process and pay again when you arrive in Mexico.

When you arrive in Mexico, make sure that a custom's agent stamps your passport, regardless of the status. The lack of the stamped seal can cost you fine of up to 50 US

dollars later on. Therefore, we recommend that you write this on the list of things to remember.

Another thing to remember is to register in the Registro Nacional de Extranjeros (RNE) from the Secretaria de Gobernacion. It is obligatory for any foreigner that stays in Mexico more than three months or longer than the time authorized in the tourist visa. The RNE has a fee that you must cover, and you must register within the first 30 days of your arrival. If you fail to do so within the time limit, the Immigration department will fine you.

In any case, keep all these documents, (copies of the granting of your visa, and try to keep any bus or airplane tickets, boarding passes, etc) at least until you register with the Secretaria de Gobernacion.

You should also be aware that as long as you do not have the students visa FM3, and have complied with the RNE, to leave the country you must pay for a permit to go back and forth to the immigration authorities, this permit takes a few days to be authorized so take this into account.

### **Things You Should Know**

There are some things that you probably would like to bring with you, such as a radio, hairdryer, maybe an iron for your clothes. Remember that the wall plugs in Mexico are of the

type used in the USA (two flat blades), so if you bring an electric appliance with a different plug you will have to find an adaptor or better yet, bring one from home.

Also, the electric system here are usually 110 volts – 60 Htz (alternating current) so you may need to have a converter if in your country it is different.

If you like to bring your laptop computer, this can be done without much trouble, but remember the UAEH has several facilities with computer and in Pachuca there are many "cyber cafes).

### **Using the telephone**

For local call or long distance calls you can use any public telephone. We recommend that you buy prepaid card (LADATEL) since most phones in Mexico use this system.

To make a long distance call you must do the following:

- Calls to the US or Canada  
Dial 001+ area code+ number
- Call anywhere else  
Dial 00+ country's code + city's code+ number
- Calls within Mexico  
Dial 01+ area code + number

To make this calls you can do any of the following:

- Use prepaid telephone cards Ladatel. this is probably the most economical to make your calls. Instead of using coins, you just have to buy a card in the stores and coffe shops around Campus and use the public phones inside the university as well.  
The telephone service in Mexico is relatively expensive. If you bring phone cards from your place of origen, make sure it is compatible so you don't waste your money.
- Collect calls: these are significantly more expensive than direct calls. You get the operator by dialing "0" and give her the number you want to contact. The best option for US numbers is to dial AT & T.

#### Electronic Mails

Every student enrolled in the UAEH has the right to an E-mail account, but you must go to the Telecommunicatons building and make a request for it. As w mentioned before, there many places inside Campus where you canget in touch with your place of origin.

#### **Some other things you might bring**

You have the opportunity to share some aspects of your culture with Mexicans, so we suggest that you bring some representative articles of your country or region, such as flags traditional clothing, music, candies and souvenirs. In addition, you make want to share some photos of your family and friends back home.

The ISIC card is an international student's card that can get you some discounts in museums, hotels, restaurants and shops.

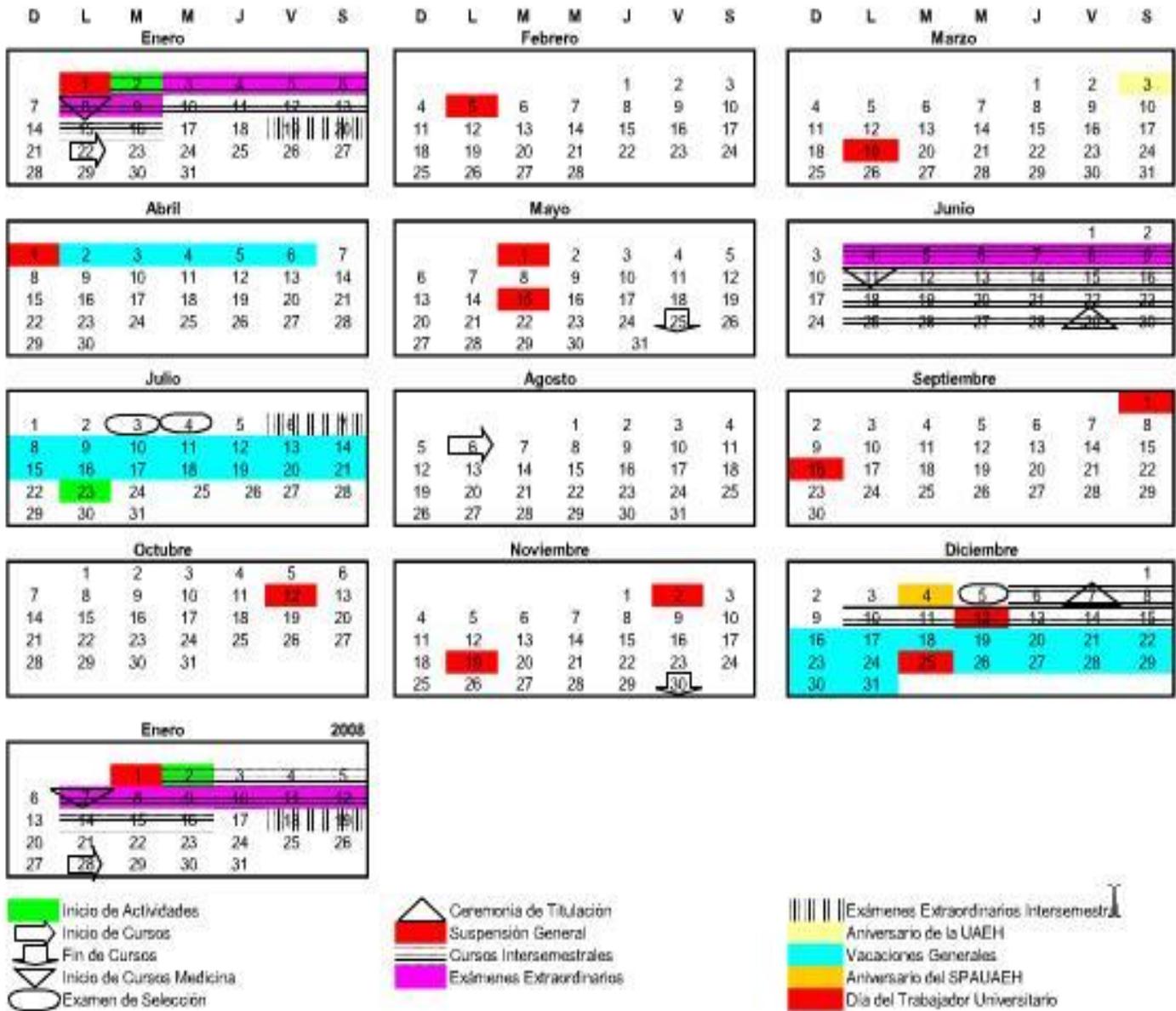
Remember to bring a backpack for your books and other school items.

A small suitcase for any tourist trips you may take. Our country offers you a world full of contrasts, big cities, jungles, volcanoes, wild life and impressive deserts among many other things; there is a lot to know and do, so be prepared to live an exciting and unforgettable experience!!!

# Attachments

# Attachment 1

## UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE HIDALGO CALENDARIO OFICIAL DE ACTIVIDADES AÑO 2007



## Attachment 2



# UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE HIDALGO

## DIVISION DE VINCULACIÓN DIRECCIÓN DE INTERCAMBIO ACADÉMICO



### PROGRAM OF MOVILITY

#### ADMISSION APPLICATION

(F2)

PERSONAL DETAILS							
NAME							
GENDER <small>(WRITE A "X")</small>	FEMALE	MARITAL STATUS <small>(WRITE A "X")</small>	MARRIED	DATE OF BIRTH			
	MALE		SEPARATED				
NATIONALITY			SINGLE	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	
ADDRESS							
	COUNTRY						
TELEPHONE							
EMAIL ADDRESS							
<small>IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (PERSON TO BE CONTACTED)</small>							
NAME					RELATIONSHIP		
ADDRESS							
	COUNTRY						
TELEPHONE							

ACADEMIC REFERENCES					
UNIVERSITY OF ORIGIN					
STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ORIGIN		SEMESTER		GENERAL AVERAGE	
LANGUAGES	LANGUAGE	PERCENTAGE	LANGUAGE PROOF DOCUMENT		
	GERMAN				
	SPANISH				
	FRENCH				
	ENGLISH				
	ITALIAN				

	OTHER		
OTHER COURSES OR STUDIES			

PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE MOVILITY PROGRAM			
NAME			
POSITION			
ADDRESS OF THE OFFICE THAT REPRESENTS			
	<small>COUNTRY</small>		
TELEPHONE		FAX	
EMAIL ADDRESS			

SIGNATURE	
STUDENT'S NAME AND SIGNATURE	

**Attachment 3**



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HIDALGO  
DIVISION DE VINCULACIÓN  
DIRECCIÓN DE INTERCAMBIO ACADÉMICO**



**PROGRAM OF MOVILITY**

SUBJECT APPROVAL APPLICATION

(F2-A)

ACADEMIC STUDIES STAY DETAILS			
NAME			
SUBJECTS OF INTEREST AT THE HOST UNIVERSITY:	PERIOD OF EXCHANGE		JANUARY-JUNE DE 200__
			JULY-DECEMBER DE 200__
	INSTITUTE	SUBJECT	SEMESTER

SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
PRINCIPAL'S OF STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ORIGIN NAME AND SIGNATURE	STUDENT'S NAME AND SIGNATURE