

Knowing PUCV



PONTIFICIA
UNIVERSIDAD
CATÓLICA DE
VALPARAÍSO

WELCOME GREETING



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PROFILE OF PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE VALPARAÍSO

The Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso (PUCV) is one of the institutions with the longer tradition and prestige in Chile, attributes that are backed by its 95 years history and that stand out of its high level of professional formation.

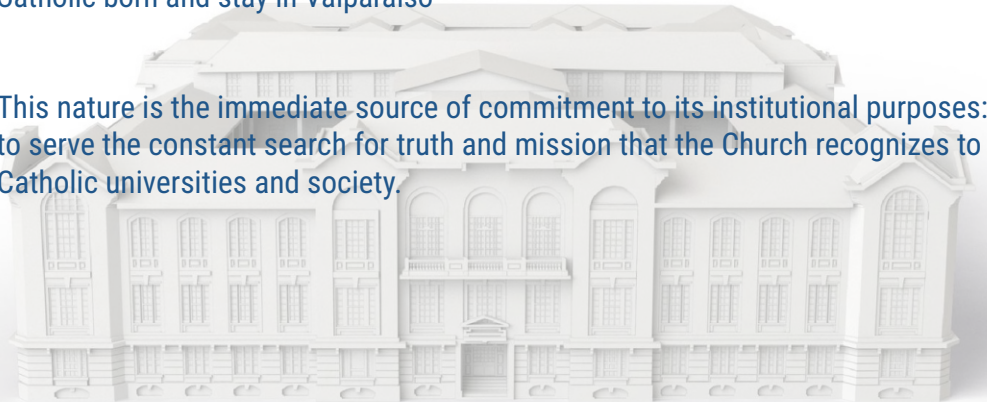
The institution it is a legal person in the catholic church and it is a legal person under public law in accordance with Chilean law. In terms of financing, it is autonomous from the state and possess a particular process with an indirect contribution from state. That is why it must respond to a different regulations and controls internally to the education's Minister.

During its history, in accordance of country's requirements, it has created study programs aimed to satisfying the needs national and regional growth and development.

Its condition as a Catholic University commits to the exercise of Christian values and principles, which gives its value seal. In this way, it aspires to train integral professionals, who stand out for their performance in the most diverse fields and, at the same time, contribute to the common good and the progress of the country.

The identity of the PUCV It is determined by a triple condition: be a University be Catholic born and stay in Valparaiso

This nature is the immediate source of commitment to its institutional purposes: to serve the constant search for truth and mission that the Church recognizes to Catholic universities and society.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso is the 4th oldest university in the country and one of the 13 Catholic Universities in Chile.

It was created by His Excellency the Bishop of Valparaíso **Mr. Eduardo Gimpert Paut** and its Director the Priest **Mr. Rubén Castro Rojas** and owes its origins to the generosity of Mrs. Isabel Caces de Brown, its foundress, who bequeathed in will, to her daughters **Isabel Brown de Brunet** and **Teresa Brown de Ariztía**, funds for them to carry out a work of good.

Both sisters solved to establish an industrial school named after their mother. While the plans were being made, they decided to provide Valparaíso with a workforce-oriented University with competencies for the Commercial and Industrial development of Valparaíso.

This is how founded under the motto "Fides et Labor" which means "Faith and Work", the PUCV opens its doors to the first students in March 1928, in the same institutional building that identifies it today, its Central House located on Av. Brasil.

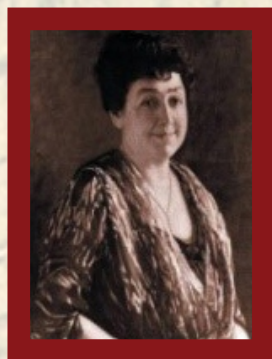
In its beginnings, the University was organized in two faculties "Applied Sciences and Mathematics" and "Commerce and Economic Sciences" with 80 students in daytime and reaching 600 students in the night shift, in which young people from 15 years old to adults of all ages between workers and employees were incorporated.

On its 75th Anniversary, in 2003, the University received the important recognition of Pontifical University, which is based on its contribution to university work and the inclusion of lines of value formation in its curriculum. This is a remarkable fact internationally, since it is a distinction that only 18 universities in the world have.

The University became involved for the fourth time in an institutional accreditation process, of which at the end of 2022 the National Accreditation Commission (CNA) granted accreditation in the areas of Institutional Management, Undergraduate Teaching, Postgraduate Teaching and Research, for a period of 7 years out of a total of 7.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

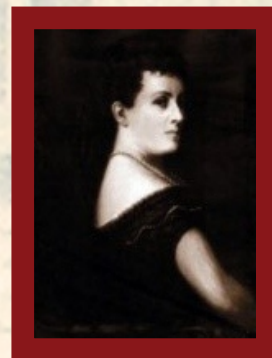
In this way,
the University remains within a select group of Chilean universities that boast a level of excellence and quality in all areas of their work.
Today the University has nine faculties, offering 75 undergraduate programs, 40 Master's degrees, 19 PhDs, and more than 14,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students.



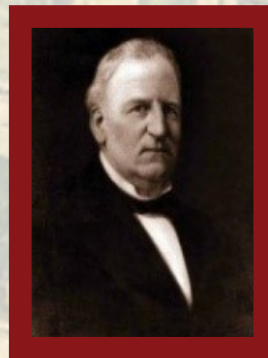
Isabel Brown Caces.



María Teresa Brown Caces y Rafael Ariztía Lyon.



Isabel Caces de Brown.



Ivan Brown D.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW



Valparaiso, 1895
Óleo sobre tela
75 x 110 cm

Pintura de Alfredo Valenzuela Llanos

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2029

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2029

The Strategic Development Plan is a management tool that describes the strategies, activities and objectives that will be carried out in the Institution, in the short and medium term, to favor the achievement of its vision.

The update of its Strategic Vision was recently approved, establishing a clear roadmap for the future, framed in its process of elaboration of the Institutional Strategic Development Plan 2023-2029.

MISSION

The mission of the University is, in the light of faith, to cultivate science, art, and skill through the creation and communication of knowledge, through the formation of graduates and professionals with a vocation for serving society, and through the hallmark values of the Teachings of the Church.

In exercising its Mission, the University guarantees to its members academic freedom and fully supports equal opportunity for students to access its classrooms.

VISION

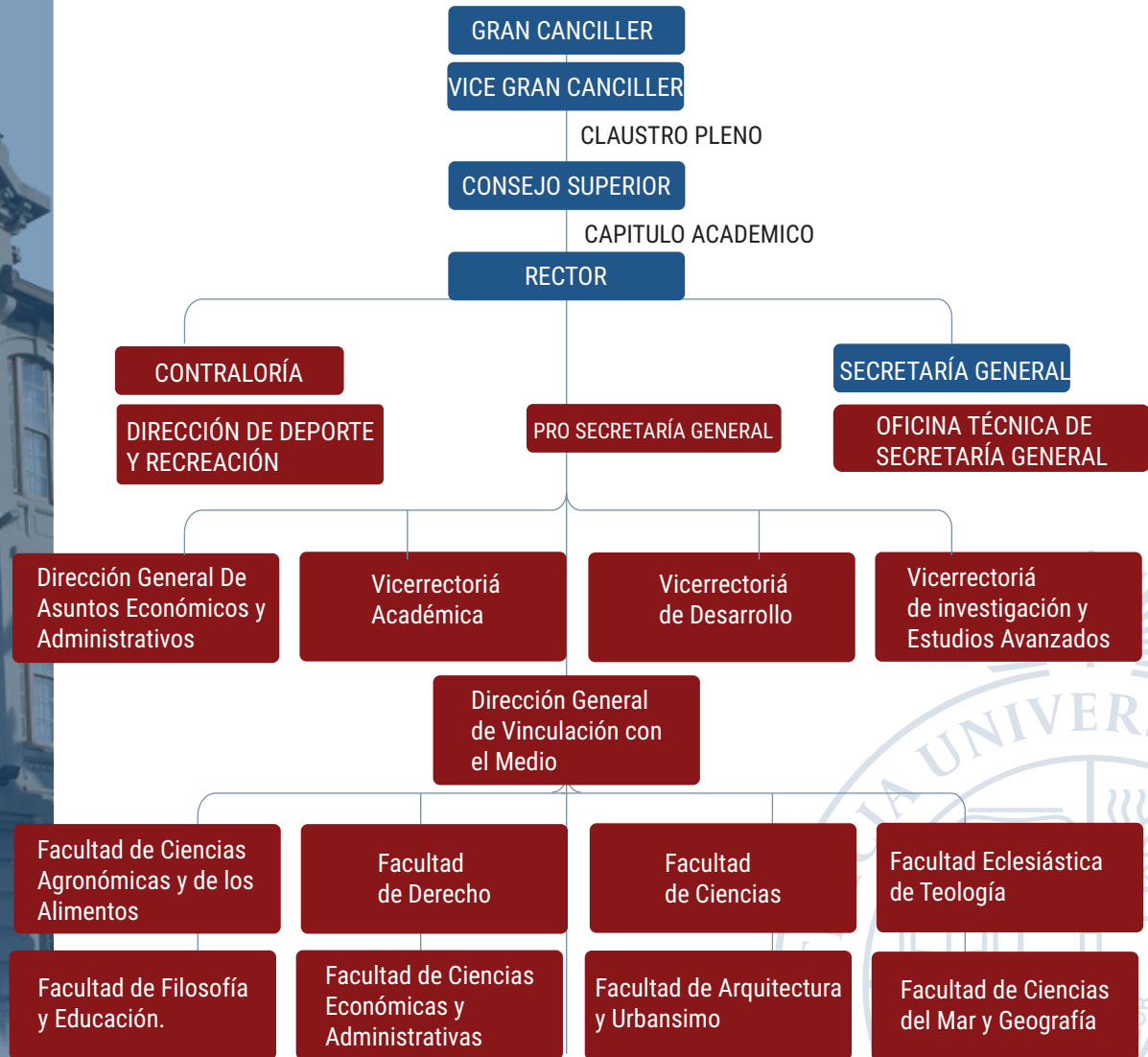
A Catholic University, nationally and internationally recognized for its academic quality, that projects itself into the world, while respecting its identity rooted in Valparaíso; continuously grows; and that demonstrates excellence through the results of its educational processes.

The University manifests its attitude of social responsibility through rigorous and innovative actions, as well as through its versatile relationships in regional, national, and international contexts.

Graduates from the PUCV possess its institutional hallmark values, which include recognized competence in professional performance, constant attention towards maintaining their education at the leading edge, and their ability to take on tasks in different areas and cultures.

INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

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INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

CENTERS

Centro de Estudios y
Asistencia Legislativa

Centro de Minería

Centro Nucleo
Biotecnología Curauma

Centro
Interdisciplinario
de Ingeniería

Centro de Estudios
Patrimoniales,
Urbanísticos y
Museográficos

Centro de Tecnologías
de la Información y
Comunicación con
Propósitos Educativos

Centro de Investigación
en Didáctica y Educación

Centro de Líderes
Educativos



SINGLE PERSONAL AUTHORITIES

SINGLE PERSONAL AUTHORITIES





GRAND CHANCELLOR

He is the maximum authority of the University and the exercise of him corresponds to the Bishop of the Diocese of Valparaíso.

His attributions are intended to ensure consistency between the general course of the University and the mission that the Holy See recognizes for Catholic universities.

MONSIGNOR JORGE VEGA VELASCO, BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE OF VALPARAÍSO





VICE GRAND CHANCELLOR

It is an authority appointed by the Grand Chancellor, whom he represents in the exercise of the powers delegated to him.

CRISTIÁN EICHIN MOLINA





RECTOR

It is the authority that heads the superior government and administration of the University. It corresponds to direct, promote and coordinate the activities of the University, as well as its representation.

NELSON VÁSQUEZ LARA



SINGLE PERSONAL AUTHORITIES

VICE CHANCELLORS

They are collaborators of the Rector in the government and administration of the University. They are also responsible at a higher level for the institutional management areas that correspond to their Vice-Rectorcy.

GENERAL SECRETARY

He is the Minister of Faith of the University and the secretary of the Superior Council. It is up to him to keep the updated register of general and particular regulations, of the records referring to the academic career and of the title and degree records.

PRO GENERAL SECRETARY

The Pro Secretary General advises the University on legal matters and assumes its defense in judicial matters, personally or through third parties.

COMPTRROLLER

He is in charge of ensuring compliance with the legal, statutory and regulatory provisions that govern the activities of the University and also has the express responsibility of ensuring the use of its resources.

DEANS

It is the highest unipersonal authority of each Faculty. It corresponds to represent the Faculty, its government and superior administration.

DIRECTORS OF ACADEMIC UNITS

It is the highest unipersonal authority of each Academic Unit. It corresponds to the representation of the Academic Unit, its government and superior administration.

CENTER DIRECTORS

Their appointment and attributions depend on the specific statute of the respective Center.



ASSOCIATED AUTHORITIES

FULL CLOISTER

Instance that embodies the value that the Institution attributes to participation and reflection on the mission of the University.

It is made up of all the hierarchical professors, the representatives of the instructors and the students in the Faculty Councils, the representatives of the students in the Superior Council and the president of the Student Federation.

BETTER ADVICE

It is the highest permanent collegiate authority of government and administration of the University, capacity in which it is responsible for deciding on the general development policy of the latter and on the instruments, also of a general nature, that make compliance possible.

It is made up of the Rector, who presides over it, and three advisers appointed by the Grand Chancellor; the Deans; the Dean Director of the Institute of Religious Sciences; one counselor for each Faculty made up of four or more active ACADEMIC Units, and two representatives of the students to whom the right to speak in Council sessions corresponds.

ACADEMIC CHAPTER

It is a collegiate body in charge of ensuring the care of the academic dimension in the adoption of different institutional decisions.

It is made up of a tenured professor from each of the faculties, elected by the respective Faculty Council.

FACULTY COUNCILS

The faculties are organisms integrated by Academic Units, Centers and other entities of an academic nature, whose concerns and studies refer to the same set of sciences, arts and techniques.



ASSOCIATED AUTHORITIES

Each Faculty has a Council as its highest collegiate authority, chaired by its dean. The Council is made up of all the hierarchical, emeritus, honoris causa, extraordinary and visiting professors of the faculty; two or four¹ representatives of the instructors and two or four² representatives of the students, also chosen by themselves.

COUNCILS OF ACADEMIC UNITS

The Academic Units are made up of Schools and Institutes where studies of different disciplines are based within common frameworks.

Each Academic Unit has a Council as its highest authority, chaired by its director. These Councils are made up of their hierarchical academics and their emeritus, honorary, extraordinary, visiting and seconded professors, all of whom have the right to vote in the session they attend.

THE ACADEMIC UNIT COUNCIL

With the right to speak, is also made up of representatives of the instructors and two representatives of the students, elected in accordance with internal regulations.



ACADEMIC ORGANIZATION

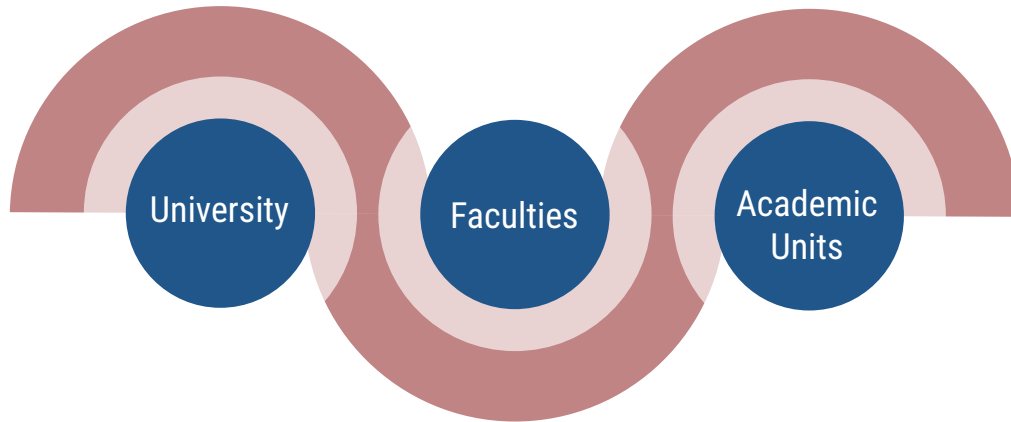
The University, for the realization of its purposes, is composed of Faculties.

The faculties are organisms integrated by Academic Units, Centers and other entities of an academic nature, whose concerns and studies refer to the same set of sciences, arts and techniques.

The Academic Units, in an isolated or coordinated manner and from the autonomy of their respective knowledge, meet in Faculties for their academic representation and government.

Exceptionally, the Centers and other entities may not be attached to a certain Faculty.

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FACULTIES

FACULTIES



FACULTIES

The faculty enjoys competence in the academic and administrative order according to the General Statutes of the University.

Each Faculty has a Council as its highest authority.

Each Faculty is directed and represented by a Dean, who presides over the Council.

ACADEMIC UNITS

The Academic Units, whether they are called Schools or Institutes, are the organisms in which the different disciplines are located, isolated or coordinated, within common frameworks of study.

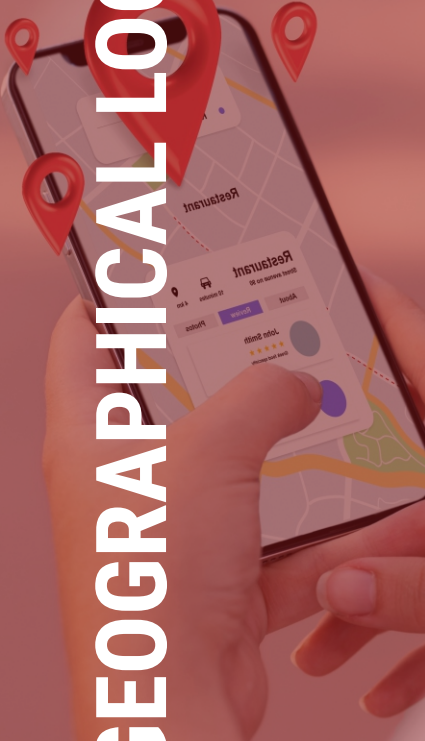
Through these Academic Units, the University develops its teaching, research and extension activities and brings together those who profess the corresponding disciplines.

Each Academic Unit has a Council as its highest authority.

Each Academic Unit is directed and represented by a Director, who presides over the Council.



PUCV GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION



PUCV GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

PUCV HEADQUARTERS – WITH FACULTIES AND CAREERS

Our university is located in the V Region of Valparaíso, and has 18 university campuses located in the cities of Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Quilpué and Quillota.

The main building of the University is its Central House, located since its inception at Av. Brasil 2950, Valparaíso.

On one side of Av. Argentina, the main access road to the city from the city of Santiago, it is located one block from the Barón Metro station.

It is surrounded by a supermarket, shops, restaurants, the main fruit and vegetable market in the city and the Barón dock, an important pedestrian promenade by the sea.



PUCV CENTRAL HOUSE LOCATION MAP

PUCV CENTRAL HOUSE LOCATION MAP



Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaíso



Faculty science of agronomy and food

PUCV HEADQUARTERS – WITH FACULTIES AND CAREERS

ACADEMIC UNITS

School of Agronomy
Food School

CAREERS

Agronomy
Food Engineering



Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism

ACADEMIC UNITS

School of Architecture
and design

CAREERS

Architecture
Design



Science Faculty

ACADEMIC UNITS

School of Kinesiology

Bachelor of Science

Medical Technology Career

Institute of Biology

Statistical Institute

Institute of Physics

Institute of Mathematics

Institute of Chemistry

CAREERS

Kinesiology

Program Bachelor of Science

Medical technology

Pedagogy in Biology and Natural Sciences

Bachelor of Biology

Statistical

Degree in Physics

Degree in Physics mention astronomy

Pedagogy in Physics

Pedagogy in Mathematics

Bachelor of Mathematics

Biochemistry

Pedagogy in Chemistry and Natural Sciences

Industrial Chemistry



Faculty of Economic and Administrative

ACADEMIC UNITS

School of Business and
Economics

School of Social Work

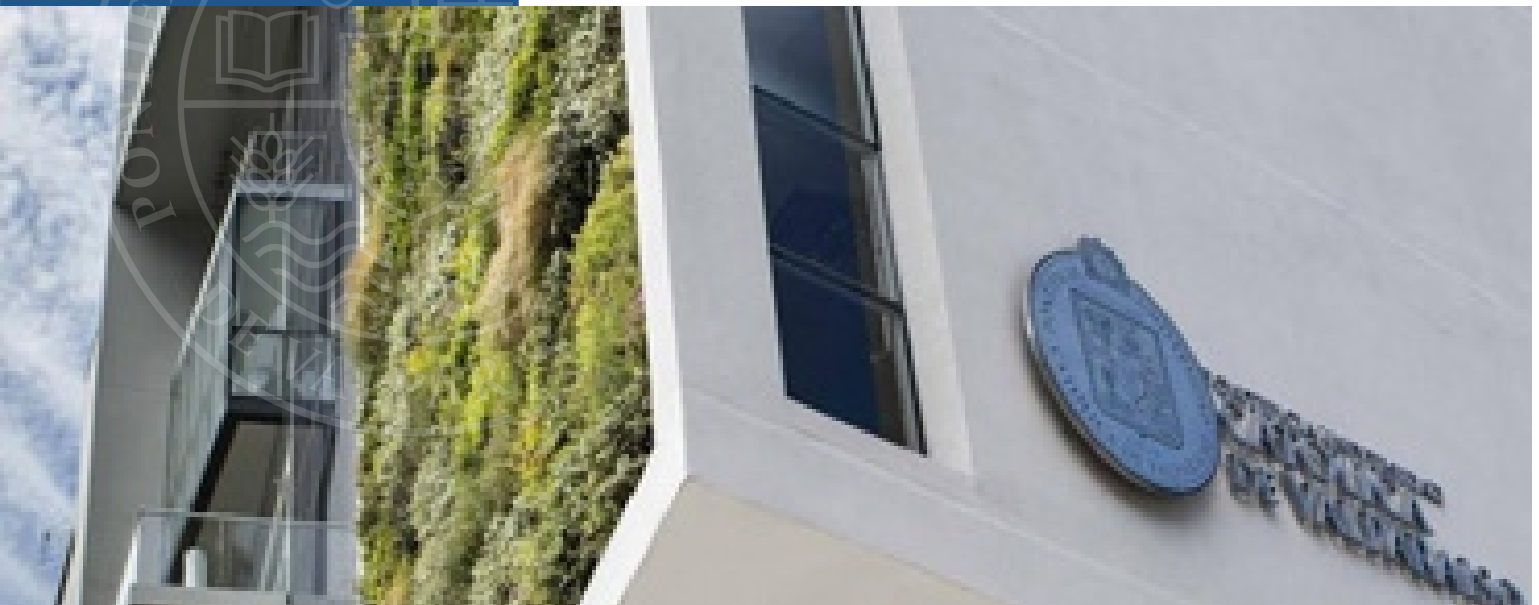
Journalism school

CAREERS

Commercial engineering
Business Administration Engineering

Social Work

Journalism



Faculty of Law

ACADEMIC UNITS

Law School

CAREERS

Law



Faculty of Philosophy and Education

ACADEMIC UNITS

School of Pedagogy

School of Physical

School of Psicology

Institute of Philosophy

Institute of History

Institute of Literature and
Language Sciences

CAREERS

Preschool Education

Basic education

Special education

EducationPhysical Education

Psicology

Pedagogy in Philosophy

Degree in pedagogy

Degree in History

Pedagogy in History

Geography and Social Sciences

Pedagogy in Spanish and Communication

Pedagogy in English

Interpretation English - Spanish

English to Spanish translation

Bachelor's Degree in Linguistics and Spanish-American
Literature

Bachelor's Degree in Linguistics and Literature with a
major in Applied Linguistics

Music Institute

Pedagogy in Music

Degree in Science and Musical arts

musical interpreter

Bachelor of Science and Musical Arts mention
composition



Faculty of Engineering

ACADEMIC UNITS

School of Civil Engineering

Biochemistry school

School of Electrical Engineering

School of Computer Engineering

School of Engineering in
Construction and Transportation
construction

School of Industrial Engineering

School of Mechanical Engineering

School of Chemical Engineering

CAREERS

Civil Engineering

Biochemical Civil Engineering
Bioprocess Engineering

Electrical Civil Engineering
Electronic Civil Engineering
Electric engineering
Electronic Engineering
Civil engineering in telecommunications

Informatic Civil Engineering
Computer engineering
Civil Engineering in Data Sciences

Civil Engineering in Construction
Construction Engineering
Civil Engineering in Transportation
Transportation Engineering

Industrial Civil Engineering

Mechanical Civil Engineering
Mechanical Engineering

Chemical Civil Engineering
Civil Engineering in Metallurgy
Mining Civil Engineering



Faculty of Marine Sciences and Geography

ACADEMIC UNITS

Institute of Geography
School of Marine Sciences

CAREERS

Geography
Aquaculture Engineering
Fisheries Engineering
Oceanograph



Ecclesiastical Faculty of Theology

ACADEMIC UNITS

Institute of Religious Sciences

Bachelor of Theology

CAREERS

Bachelor of Religious Sciences and
Pastoral Studies

Bachelor's Degree in Biblical Theological
Study and Ecumenical Dialogue



AN OVERVIEW OF CHILE



AN OVERVIEW OF CHILE



AN OVERVIEW OF CHILE



Chile is in the middle of two great forces of nature: to the west the Pacific Ocean and to the east the Andes Mountains with high peaks. Our country is located in the southwest of South America and is bordered by Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, and Argentina to the east.

On the map, Chile looks like a long, narrow strip of land, more than 4,300 km long and an average width of 180 km. Dividing into North, Center and South. About 3,700 km from our coast, is Easter Island, which is part of the Valparaíso Region.

In the north, the highlands and deserts predominate, among which the Atacama stands out, the most arid on the planet.

In the central zone, the two dominant mountain ranges in Chilean geography, the Coastal Range and the Andes Mountains, give rise to a series of valleys furrowed by torrential rivers and with a great preponderance of agricultural fields.

The southern zone of Chile is a territory with large lakes, evergreen forests and snow-capped volcanoes. Patagonia (below the 41st parallel south), meanwhile, has a territory that mixes hundreds of islands with a continental zone cut by fjords, canals and large glaciers. The region has important interoceanic passages such as the Magellan straits, the Beagle Canal and The Drake passage.

If you would like to know more about Chile visit www.sernatur.cl y www.chile.travel



AN OVERVIEW OF CHILE



¿HOW ARE THE CHILEAN PEOPLE?

General Description

The National Institute of Statistics (INE) reported the estimated population of the country in 2014, citing it at 17,819,054 inhabitants, distributed in a territory that celebrated 200 years of independence in September 2010.

Distributed mainly in the central zone of the country, the inhabitants of Chile work mainly in the production of raw materials in areas such as mining, agriculture, agribusiness and fishing. Chile has a GDP (gross domestic product) of US\$21,580.00 per capita.

Chile has a democratic government, with periodic elections that every 4 years elect a new President, who is the main figure of the Executive power, senators and representatives are members of the National Congress or Legislative power.

Chileans have an average schooling of 10 years and the illiteracy rate is one of the lowest on the continent.

In relation to the identity of the Chilean, it can be mentioned that there are clear differences between the always rushed inhabitants of the big cities and those of towns in the valleys, coast and mountains, where the rhythm of life calms down and time lengthens.

Additionally, the Chilean is characterized by his way of speaking Spanish quickly and pronouncing the final letters little or not at all, such as the "s", including a series of idioms and invented words that always renews and that include a strong dose of humor and mischief. Foreigners can get a bit lost with this way of speaking, but locals are happy to explain its meaning and usage.

Visually, the most distinctive physical features are dark or matte skin color, a medium height (1.60 m women-1.70 m men), black hair, and a medium to thick build.



AN OVERVIEW OF CHILE



LANGUAGE

The official language of Chile is Spanish. Nevertheless, there is an idiomatic variation that "Chileanizes" Spanish, giving it new words and meanings.

TRADITIONAL FOOD

It is normal to have a simple breakfast, larger lunch and then tea time called "once" between 5-6 in the afternoon, sometimes replaces the dinner but some people have dinner anyways.

Bread is a fundamental ingredient in the Chilean diet, the most popular being hallullas, dobladitas and marraqueta, also known in the V region as "pan batido". Chileans usually eat bread with smashed avocado, at breakfast or tea time.

In relation with meal preparations. Local food and the most famous ones are: la cazuela, It is a Beef or chicken poultry soup that includes pieces of pumpkin, potatoes, pieces of corn, green beans and some rice.

los porotos con riendas, Beans stew with "riendas" which are noodles.

las humitas, cooked and ground corn mixed with garnishes, onions and wrapped with corn leaves.

El pastel de choclo, ground beef mixed with seasonings and onions covered with a paste similar to "humitas", but the difference is, that is oven cooked in a fired clay bowls, a traditional craft from the central and southern areas of Chile.

las empanadas de pino, dough stuffed with a mix called "pino" which is ground beef, chopped onion, boiled egg, raisins and olives.

platos basados en pescados y mariscos frescos. Different dishes based in fish and fresh seafood, like ceviche, pescado frito, etc.

The most common and popular Chilean ingredients are meat, seafood, rice, potatoes, pumpkin, onions, garlic, tomatoes, green beans, lettuce, cilantro and parsley.

As for places to buy food in Chile, our country has easy access to supermarket chains, markets and fruit and vegetable fairs.



AN OVERVIEW OF CHILE



OUTFIT

In Chile, dress is mostly casual, except in formal social situations or business meetings.

Thick, warm, water-repellent clothing is recommended for the autumn and winter seasons, or when visiting the South zone of Chile; and lighter clothing during the spring and summer, or when the northern part of the country is seen.

WORKDAY

In Chile, the normal working day is 40 hours per week and can start between 8:00 and 9:00 am, ending between 17:00 and 18:00.

ECONOMY AND COST OF LIVING

Chile is considered by many economists as one of the best economies in Latin America and although, compared to other Latin American countries, it has a higher cost of living, all the main foods, services and public transport are much cheaper than in industrial countries.

Some reference values are as follows,







Item	Value in Pesos	Value in USD
Monthly rental apartment in Viña del Mar (2 rooms 1 bathroom)	\$ 400.000	USD 500
Subway ticket Viña del Mar-Valparaíso section	\$ 480	USD 0.60
Bus ticket Viña del Mar-Valparaíso	\$ 480	USD 0,60
Menu of the day in an average restaurant	\$ 6.000	USD 7.41
individual bottle of mineral water	\$ 700	USD 0.97
1 soda drink in vending machine	\$ 800	USD 1
1 liter of milk	\$700	USD 0.97
1 kilo of bread	\$1.200	USD 1.4
1 Soda drink in vending machine	\$ 800	USD 1
1 liter of milk	\$ 700	USD 0.97
1 kilo of bread	\$ 1.200	USD 1.4



TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES

COMMUNICATIONS

In Chile there are telecommunications companies that offer fixed line, cable, internet and cell phone services as a joint package or separately.

Companies	Services	Web site
	Satellite television fixed telephony mobile telephony Broadband internet	www.movistar.cl
	Cable TV fixed telephony mobile telephony Broadband internet	www.vtr.com
	Cable TV fixed telephony mobile telephony Broadband internet	www.clarochile.cl
	Mobile telephony Broadband internet	www.wom.cl
	Mobile telephony	www.virginmobile.cl
	Satellite television	www.directv.cl

How to dial from a landline?

To another landline (local call same city)

Telephone number (8 digits without area code)

To another landline (long distance – within Chile)

Carrier + Area Code + Number

To a mobile phone 8 or 9 + number (8 digits)

How to dial from a mobile phone?

To a landline 0 + Area code + number

To another mobile phone 56+ 9 or 8 + number (8 digits)



CURRENCY AND BANKING SERVICES

CURRENCY AND BANKING SERVICES

BILLS AND COINS

The Chilean currency is peso (\$). Los bills and coins that are available in Chile are:



\$20,000 bill
(twenty thousand pesos)
Approximate USD: 25



\$10.000 bill
(Ten thousand pesos)
Approximate USD: 13



\$5.000 bill
(Five thousands pesos)
Approximate USD: 6



\$2.000 bill
(two thousand pesos)
Approximate USD: 4



\$1.000 bill
(a thousand pesos)
Approximate USD: 2,5

COINS



500



100



50



10





CREDIT CARD

In Chile there is a wide variety of credit cards. In general, each store, supermarket or business has its own. In turn, VISA and MASTERCARD are commonly used.

ATM (Redbanc)

These ATMs operate 24 hours a day throughout the year. In general, they are located in pharmacies, supermarkets and banks. In general, the maximum amount that can be transferred is \$200,000 per day.

BANK INSTITUTIONS IN CHILE

In Chile there are banking institutions with personal banking service both Chilean and foreign, some of them are:

Name	Nationality	Web site
Banco de Chile	Chileno	www.bancochile.cl
Banco Santander	Español	www.santander.cl
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones	Chileno	www.bci.cl
Banco del Estado de Chile	Chileno	www.bancoestado.cl
Scotiabank Chile	Canadiense	www.scotiabank.cl
BBVA	Español	www.bbva.cl
Banco BICE	Chileno	www.bice.cl
Hsbc Bank (chile)	China	www.hsbc.cl
Banco Security	Chile	www.security.cl
Banco Falabella	Chile	www.bancofalabella.cl
_Itaú Corpbanca	Brasil	www.italu.cl
Banco Internacional	Chile	www.internacional.cl
Banco Ripley	Chile	www.bancoripley.cl
Banco Consorcio	Chile	www.bancoconsorcio.cl

The University maintains agreements with the banks Scotiabank and BBVA to open a checking account with zero cost.



HOLIDAYS IN CHILE

HOLIDAYS IN CHILE

January 1st
New Year
International
Holiday

First weekend of April †
Easter
Friday Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the children carry out the public burning of Judas in the hills of Valparaíso and in some communities the "Vía Crucis" is represented.

May 1st
Work day
International
Holiday

May 21st
Glorias Navales day
Naval battle of Iquique.
Official act in Plaza Sotomayor and annual account of the government (presidential speech).

June 29th †
San Pedro y San Pablo
Feast of San Pedro in the fishermen's coves of Valparaíso and Con-Con.

Julio 16th †
Virgen del Carmen

August 15th
Asunción de la Virgen †

September 18th
Fiestas Patrias
Independence Day. Celebrations are all over the country. Fisherman's bonfire in El Membrillo cove.

October 12th
Columbus or Hispanic Day
Arrival of Columbus to America.

November 1st
All Hallows day
International

December 8th
Inmaculada Concepción †

September 19th
Día de las Glorias del Ejército
Parade of the Armed Forces in Parque O'Higgins, Santiago.

Diciembre 25th
Christmas
Nativity of the lord †

INFORMATIONS AND EMERGENCY NUMBERS

FREE EMERGENCY NUMBERS IN CHILE

- 103 Informations
- 132 Firefighters
- 131 Ambulance
- 133 Police (Carabineros de Chile)
- 134 Police of Investigations (PDI)



103



132



133



131



134

PROCEDURE IN CASE OF LOSS OF PASSPORT

Immediately notify the police (Carabineros de Chile) at the nearest police station to the place of loss.

Give notice to the Department of Aliens and Immigration, Regional Government of Valparaíso, Calle Melgarejo N° 669, 15th floor.

Apply for a new passport at the Embassy or Consulate of the country of origin.





LIVING IN VALPARAÍSO – VIÑA DEL MAR

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN VALPARAÍSO AND VIÑA DEL MAR VALPARAÍSO CITY

CURAUMA

15 minutes from Valparaíso and Viña del Mar by car, Curauma is located around Route 68. It is a town planned from its origin to offer the family a quiet and safe life, in a natural environment. Surrounded by forests and with a lagoon, it has a wide range of services and a modern urbanization.

For more information visit: www.curauma.cl

Campuses PUCV nearby: Campus Curauma, Casa Central, Edificio Monseñor Gimpert, Centro Universitario Malaquías Morales Muñoz, Centro Universitario Rafael Ariztía, Edificio Isabel Brown Caces.

CERRO LOS PLACERES

Located to the northwest and penultimate before reaching Viña del Mar, Los Placeres hill is one of the most traditional in Valparaíso. It has wide, well-paved streets and is a relatively flat hill. Currently, it has various buildings that exceed 15 floors and transportation to the Valparaíso and Viña del Mar plan is carried out by buses.

Campuses PUCV nearby: Casa Central, Edificio Monseñor Gimpert, Centro Universitario Malaquías Morales Muñoz, Centro Universitario Rafael Ariztía, Edificio Isabel Brown Caces, Instituto de Música, Escuela de Arquitectura.

VIÑA DEL MAR CITY

RECREO

Hill that borders Valparaíso, is one of the most populated sectors of the city. It is considered a dormitory and residential neighborhood for the upper middle class. It has small shops, tall residential buildings and schools. Transportation to the Valparaíso and Viña del Mar plan is carried out mainly with buses.

Campuses PUCV Nearby: Escuela de Arquitectura, Instituto de Historia, Casa Central, Edificio Monseñor Gimpert, Centro Universitario Malaquías Morales Muñoz.





LIVING IN VALPARAÍSO – VIÑA DEL MAR

AGUA SANTA

Located above Recreo, on the plateau that borders Valparaíso. It is one of the main accesses to Viña del Mar. It corresponds to a residential and industrial neighborhood, middle and upper-middle class.

Campuses PUCV Nearby: Escuela de Arquitectura, Instituto de Historia, Casa Central, Edificio Monseñor Gimpert, Centro Universitario Malaquías Morales Muñoz.

CENTER OF THE PLAN

Located between the Estero Marga-Marga and the Par Vial Viana-Alvares, it is the oldest neighborhood in the city. It has health services, large stores and a commercial street (Av. Valparaíso). In this sector are the main metro stations of Viña del Mar and a large part of the buses and buses pass through it. Currently, in Viana-Alvares streets there are a large number of modern buildings with apartments available for sale or rent.

Campuses PUCV Nearby: Escuela de Arquitectura, Instituto de Historia, Casa Central, Edificio Monseñor Gimpert, Centro Universitario Malaquías Morales Muñoz.

CHORRILLOS BAJO

It corresponds to a residential neighborhood, upper-middle class in its lower part, where old and beautiful mansions still remain, reflecting the luxurious and wealthy past of this sector. It has been significantly modernized with the construction of the Valparaíso Metro and the new Viana-Álvarez road pair. This modernization has led to the construction of important residential real estate projects

Campuses PUCV Nearby: Instituto de Arte, Centro Universitario María Teresa Brown de Ariztía (Sausalito), Escuela de Arquitectura, Instituto de Historia, Centro Universitario República de Suiza.

POBLACIÓN VERGARA

Located between Avenida 15 Norte and Estero Marga-Marga, it corresponds to a residential and commercial sector. It has high-rise residential buildings inhabited by upper-middle class and upper-class populations; in addition to various shops, shopping centers, beaches, casino, hotels and clinics, among others.

Campuses PUCV Nearby: Instituto de Arte, Centro Universitario María Teresa Brown de Ariztía (Sausalito), Centro Universitario República de Suiza.





JARDÍN DEL MAR - REÑACA

Reñaca is a tourist-residential sector that is located in the north of the Viña del Mar commune. Its Jardín del Mar neighborhood, in the south of the Reñaca estuary, is characterized by being purely residential with very quiet streets and little vehicular movement and pedestrian, except for the main avenue. Mostly inhabited by upper-middle-class families, this neighborhood lacks public transportation at night.

Campuses PUCV Nearby: Instituto de Arte, Centro Universitario María Teresa Brown de Ariztía (Sausalito).

OTHER COMMUNES AROUND THE GREATER VALPARAÍSO

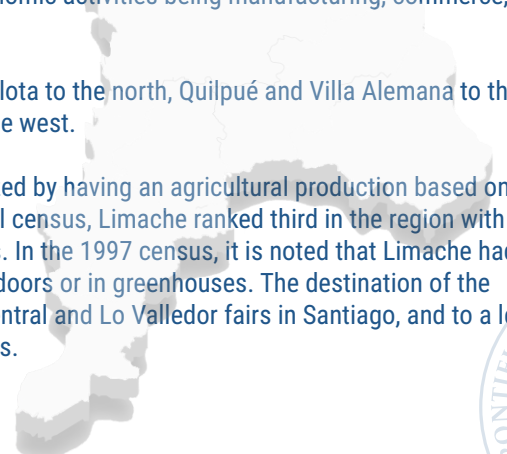
CONCÓN is a coastal city in central Chile. Its beaches include La Boca, a surf break near the mouth of the Aconcagua River. Nearby there is a boat port. Along the coast are the calmer waters of Playa Amarilla and Playa Negra, known for its dark sand. La Roca Oceánica is a rocky promontory that is home to birds and is located just outside the city, along with the extensive dunes of Punta Concón.

QUILPUÉ belonging to the Valparaíso Region, it is the capital of the Marga Marga Province, and together with the communes of Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Concón and Villa Alemana, it integrates the fifth region as known as Greater Valparaíso.

It receives the nickname of "City of the Sun", "because of its benign and prodigious climate". Geographically it is located on the basis of the Quilpué, Marga Marga and Puangue estuaries, and sub-territories such as El Belloto, in the urban area, or Colliguay, in the rural area, belong to it. Quilpué is the third most populated municipality in the region, behind the communes of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar, its main economic activities being manufacturing, commerce, real estate, and education.

LIMACHE limits with the commune of Quillota to the north, Quilpué and Villa Alemana to the south, Olmué to the east and Concón to the west.

Historically, Limache has been characterized by having an agricultural production based on tomato cultivation. In the 1965 agricultural census, Limache ranked third in the region with area planted to vegetables, with 1,023 hectares. In the 1997 census, it is noted that Limache had 1,143.6 hectares of vegetables grown outdoors or in greenhouses. The destination of the Limache tomatoes are mainly the Vega Central and Lo Valledor fairs in Santiago, and to a lesser extent at the La Calera and Valparaíso fairs.





VILLA ALEMANA It is a commune in the central zone of Chile located in the province of Marga Marga, Region of Valparaíso (Chile). Together with the Communes of Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Quilpué and Concón, it integrates the urban area known as Greater Valparaíso.

The Limache-Puerto Train is a means of mass transportation that was inaugurated on November 23, 2005. It has 1 line that goes from the Buenos Aires Capital plan, passing through Viña del Mar and continuing through the communes of Quilpué, Villa Alemana until ending in Limache. The line has 20 stations, the most important of which are Puerto, Viña del Mar, Quilpué, Villa Alemana and Limache.

The commune of Villa Alemana has 5 Metro stations; from west to east: Las Américas, La Concepción, Villa Alemana, Sargento Aldea and Peñablanca.

TIPS FOR SEARCHING FOR PROPERTIES

In Chile there are websites specialized in the search for properties for rent and purchase, some of them are:

PORTAL INMOBILIARIO
www.portalinmobiliario.cl

EMOL PROPIEDADES
www.propiedades.emol.com

ZOOM INMOBILIARIO
www.zoominmobiliario.com

It is also possible to use the service of real estate brokers, some of them in the V region are:

FUENZALIDA PROPIEDADES
Phone number (56 32) 2255 6500
address: 8 Norte 488, Viña del Mar
Web site: www.fuenzalida.cl

GROSSMAN PROPIEDADES
Phone number (56 32) 268 9339
address: 5 1/2 Poniente 37 (Entre 1 y 2 Norte),
Web site: www.grossman.cl

HOTZ PROPIEDADES
Phone number (56 32) 317 6606
Web site: www.hotzpropiedades.cl





In Chile there is a Learning Results Measurement System, SIMCE, which allows for an objective comparison of the different educational establishments. To find out more information about all the schools present in the region and their results, you can enter www.simce.cl

SCHOOLS LOCATED IN VALPARAÍSO AND VIÑA DEL MAR

School	Administrative dependency	City	Type
Seminario San Rafael	Private	Valparaíso	www.ssr.cl
Colegio Salesiano de Valparaíso	Private subsidized	Valparaíso	www.salesianovalparaiso.cl
Scuola Italiana Arturo Dell'Oro	Private	Valparaíso	www.scuolaitalianavalpo.cl
Liceo Juana Ross de Edwards	Private subsidized	Valparaíso	www.liceojuanaross.cl
Colegio San Pedro Nolasco	Private	Valparaíso	www.cspnolasco.cl
Colegio Rubén Castro	Private subsidized	Viña del Mar	www.colegiorubencastro.cl
Colegio Albamar	Private	Viña del Mar	www.albamar.cl
Colegio Compañía de María	Private	Viña del Mar	www.ciamariavina.cl
Colegio de los Sagrados Corazones	Private	Viña del Mar	www.colegiosccc.cl
Colegio Sagrada Familia	Private	Viña del Mar	www.colegiosagradafamilia.cl
Colegio Saint Dominic	Private	Viña del Mar	www.colegiosaintdominic.cl
Colegio San Ignacio	Private subsidized	Viña del Mar	www.sanignaciovina.cl
Hebreo Dr. JaimWeitzman	Private	Viña del Mar	www.colegiohebreo.cl
Saint Paul's School	Private	Viña del Mar	www.stpaul.cl
Saint Peter's School	Private	Viña del Mar	www.stpeters.cl
The Mackay School	Private	Viña del Mar	www.mackay.cl





PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN THE LA V REGION

There is different way of public transportation, the most important in the big Valparaíso are buses called “micros”, subway called “metro” and collective taxis called “colectivos” which works like a taxi but you share with other people, they are usually black with a sign to where it goes.

BUSES

The also known as “micros”, It corresponds mainly to small and functional buses going up and down between the plan and the hills.

The average value of a ticket from the plan to the hill is \$480 - US\$ 0.97 - while a local journey - within the plan or in peripheral areas - ranges between \$250 - US\$ 0.5 -.

SUBWAY

They are called Metro and it corresponds to the most modern transportation service in the region. The metro cars are very spacious and comfortable, they go from Valparaiso to Limache city in about an hour, which is very comfortable for a lot of people who live in Quilpué, Limache, Villa Alemana and work in Valparaíso.

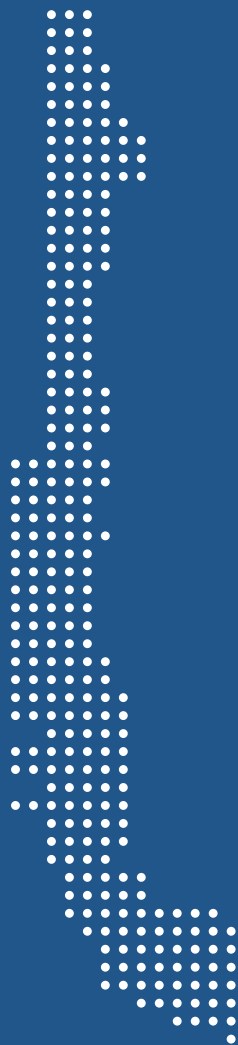
It is paid by means of a rechargeable card that can be purchased at the stations. Each section has differentiated values according to two types of schedules, peak and off-peak (or low fare).

COLLECTIVE TAXIS

They are black cars that carry several passengers on fixed route lines and that have the identification number or name on the roof sign of the vehicle.

Their rates vary according to the sections they cover, with a general price of \$250 - US\$0.5 - within the Valparaíso or Viña del Mar plan.





WEATHER

Valparaíso and Viña del Mar have a temperate climate of the coastal Mediterranean type, which occurs along the entire coast of the V region and its influence reaches the interior through the valleys. Temperature variations are less due to the influence of the ocean, being more even during the year with an annual average of 14°. The relative humidity is high with 75% and rainfall reaches about 450 mm.

The dates of the seasons are approximate and are determined by the solstices and equinoxes:

Summer: from diciembre 21st (solstices) to march 21st (equinoxes).

Autumm: from marzo 21st (equinoxes) to june 21st (solstices)

Winter: from june 21st (solstices) to September 21st (equinoxes).

Spring: from September 21st (equinoxes) to December 21st (solstices)

MEDICAL CARE CENTERS IN VALPARAÍSO AND VIÑA DEL MAR

IST – Valparaíso

CENTRO DE ATENCIÓN IST INTEGRAL

Dirección: Errázuriz N° 1914, esquina Las Heras, Valparaíso

Teléfonos:(32) 221 0311 - (32) 274 5086 - (32) 222 4782

Web: www.ist.cl

Urgencias: 800 20 4000 – 222 0891

CLÍNICA VALPARAÍSO

Dirección: Av. Brasil 2350, Valparaíso.

Teléfono: 600 411 2000

Web: www.clinicavalparaiso.cl

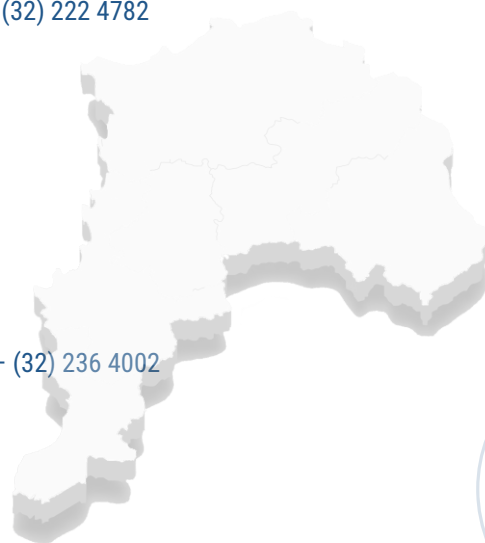
HOSPITAL CARLOS VAN BUREN

Dirección: San Ignacio 725, Valparaíso

Teléfono: (32) 236 4000 – (32) 236 4001 – (32) 236 4002

Web: www.hospitalcarlosvanburen.cl

Teléfono Urgencias SAMU: 131





VIÑA DEL MAR CITY

IST - Viña del Mar

HOSPITAL CLÍNICO IST VIÑA DEL MAR

Dirección: Álvarez 662, Viña del Mar

Teléfonos:(32) 226 2000 - (32) 226 2126 - (32) 226 2179 - (32) 226 2205

Web: www.ist.cl

Urgencias: 800 20 4000 – 2262133 – 2262179

CLÍNICA CIUDAD DEL MAR

Dirección: 13 Norte 635, Viña del Mar

Teléfono: (32) 245 1000

Web: www.ccdm.cl

HOSPITAL CLÍNICO VIÑA DEL MAR

Dirección: Calle Limache 1741, Viña del Mar

Teléfono: (32) 232 3800

Web: www.hospitalclinico.cl

Urgencias: (32) 263 3000

CLÍNICA REÑACA

Dirección: Anabaena 336, Reñaca

Teléfono: (32) 265 8000

Web: www.clinicarenaca.cl

HOSPITAL DR. GUSTAVO FRICKE

Dirección: Alvares 1532, Viña del Mar

Teléfono: (32) 257 7603 – (32) 2577602

Web: www.hospitalfricke.cl

Teléfono Urgencias SAMU: 131



CHILEAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE



CHILEAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

UNIVERSITY

CLAVE: refers to the class schedule at PUCV

MECHON(A): students of first year of university.

PROFE: profesor

RAMO: Class, courses or subject / TOMA DE RAMOS: courses inscription

TOPE/CHOQUE DE HORARIO: this refers when two courses are dictate at the same clave or time schedule.

Example: students should not take classes at same time, but sometime they have the excuses like, I can't assist one day of the classes because I have "tope", I have two classes at the same "clave".

DAILY LIFE / TRANSPORTATION

ANDAR A PATA: Walking around without a transport (walk on feet)

BENCINA: gasoline / BOMBA: gas station

BOLETO: ticket / PASAJE: fee or Price of the ticket; busses have different prices depending if is local (plan Valparaiso) or goes from city to city (Valparaiso-viña)

COLECTIVO / COLETO: Collective Taxi, it Works same way as a bus but less people, and the fee depends ,equal, if is local or goes further, when you tell the driver where you are.

MICRO: it is the chilean way to call the local busses.

TACO: traffic congestion

TROLE: trolebús; the trolebuses only can be use in Valparaiso Plan.

ENTERTAINMENT

ASADO: barbecue, Chilean people like to meet with Friends and family, just to get together, and the usual way of getting together is doing a barbecue all together.

CARRETEAR: partying, usually weekend are perfect to go out to party, to bars, pubs, disco, just to dance, chat, drink something, etc.

COPETE: a drink or coctel / CHELA: beer.

ECHAR LA TALLA/ LESEAR: make jokes, have fun.

ENGRUPIR: act in which someone tries to convince another about something, generally in the field of love, or using a little lie or something to distract.

HACER UNA VACA: Get money together with the people you are hanging out, to buy something.

TOMAR: consume any kind of drink.

PEÑA: University party.

PICHANGA: not professional soccer game meeting.

INFLAR/PESCAR (to someone): Give attention to someone, take into account, etc.

DEJAR PLANTADO/ DEJAR PAGANDO: have the plan to meet someone but not show, without and excuse, just not show.



CHILEAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE



DINERO

GAMBA: 100 pesos

QUINA: 500 pesos

LUCA: 1.000 pesos

GABRIELA: 5.000 pesos

PEOPLE

GALLO- GALLA / LOLO-LOLA / MINA-MINO / TIPO-TIPA: Men or women

CUICO-CUICA: a person of high society.

ROTO-ROTA: person of low social stratum, but it is a derogatory way of referring to a person.

VIEJO-VIEJA: An Elder person, usually people call “mi vieja” like a nice way of saying “my old lady or my old mom”

POLOLO-POLOLA: boyfriend or girlfriend.

GUAGUA: baby.

HUASO: typical Chilean who lives in the countryside

YUNTA: very Good friend or best friend.

BUENA ONDA: cool person.

MALA ONDA- PESADO(A): a not nice person.

BARSA / PATUDO / CARADURA / CARA DE PALO / FRESCO: person who makes inappropriate comments or acts with not a shame.

CHANTA: a liar or person who tries to be Smart with his/her actions.

CUÁTICO: someone or something very exaggerated

ENROLLADO: is a very sensitive or complicated person.

VOLADO: distracted, forgetful. It is also used when someone is under the influence of marihuana.

PATO MALO: A bad person or delinquent

APESTADO / ACHACADO: When a person is mad, not well, angry, disgusted, discouraged.

CHATO / FUNADO /CABREADO / RAJA: boring, tired, unmotivated.

INFORMAL WORDS

ALTIRO: right now, right away.

DÓNDE LA VISTE!: not, impossible, how can you think of it, not way!

DE MÁS PO' / YA PO' / IGUAL PO': take something for granted

NA' QUE VER: way of indicating that something does not correspond or that it is out of place

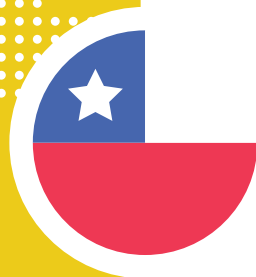
FILO / NI AHÍ: I don't care.

PA': for.

PORFA: please.

YA!: ok

CHILEAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE



ACTIONS

BANCAR: Deal with it.

CHATEAR: chat, talk to someone online.

MOCHILEAR: Backpacking. An economic way of travel.

PELAR/ CAHUINEAR: Gossip. casual or unconstrained conversation or reports about other people, typically involving details that are not confirmed as being true.

PONERLE COLOR: : to exaggerate, to do something with to much enthusiasm.

IRSE AL CHANCHO: to exceed.

HINCHAR: bother, insist.

ECHAR LA FOCA: Rebuke to someone, fight verbally.

SACAR LA CRESTA: hit someone very bad, beat someone up.

SACAR LA VUELTA: Do nothing in particular.

HACER LA PATA: take a submissive attitude with someone of higher rank or authority.

DECIR LA DURA: tell the truth.

APECHUGAR: assume difficult situations.

ARRUGAR: regret, give up on something.

QUEDARSE PA' ADETRON: be in shock for something that happens.

EMBARRARLA/ METER LA PATA: ruin something or a situation.

CONDORO: term used to indicate that someone made a mistake or did something that messed everything up.

ADJECTIVES

CALETA / ENE / HARTO: A lot, very much.

BACÁN / LA RAJA / MORTAL /TOP: spectacular, cool, incredible, etc.

FOME/ PENCA/ QUÉ LATA!: Boring / LATERO: a person who is very boring to talk with or to do things.

TOXICO: something (someone) unpleasant, lousy, toxic.

RASCA: something





PONTIFICIA
UNIVERSIDAD
CATÓLICA DE
VALPARAÍSO