



**Ionian University (G ATHINE42)**

**LLP/Erasmus - 2012-13**

**EUCX:31720-IC-1-2007-1-GR-ERASMUS-EUCX-1**

## **USEFUL INFORMATION FOR INCOMING ERASMUS STUDENTS**

***Welcome to the Ionian University!***

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

**International & Public Relations Department  
Erasmus Office**

**Head of the Dept.: Ms Dionysia Karvouni**

Postal address: Academias 1 & Kapodistriou str.  
GR -49100 CORFU

Office address: Academias 1 & Kapodistriou str., 3<sup>rd</sup> floor

Tel.+30 26610 87129

Fax:+30 26610 87184

**E-mail: [eras-inc@ionio.gr](mailto:eras-inc@ionio.gr)**

Opening hours for Erasmus students:

**Monday-Wednesday-Friday : 10 -12**

## **I. PROCEDURES PREPARING YOUR ERASMUS PERIOD AT THE IONIAN UNIVERSITY**

### **1.NOMINATION BY THE HOME INSTITUTION**

Before sending the application forms, we need the official nomination from your Institution including the following data:

- Erasmus university code (e.g. G ATHINE42)
- Family name
- First name
- Gender
- Valid e-mail address
- Erasmus subject area code
- Receiving Department at Ionian University
- Duration of stay

**Deadline of submission: 31.5.2012**

## 2. ADMISSION – APPLICATION DEADLINES

Once nominated, please send the **Preliminary Registration Form together with the Learning Agreement, the Transcript of Records** (including the courses - translated in Greek or English - which you have already passed at your home institution) and **1 passport-size photograph, by registered mail, to the International Relations Department of our University** before the following deadlines:

### **Deadlines:**

1st semester or the full academic year: **30/06/2012**  
2nd semester: **30/09/2012**

## 3. LINGUISTIC REQUIREMENTS

Erasmus students should have **sufficient knowledge of the Greek language** since most of the courses are taught in Greek. However, for Erasmus students, courses can also be offered on a tutorial basis in one of the main European languages and the examinations have the form of essay writing or written exams. There are also practical courses found in Departments such as the Music Dept, Audiovisual Dept., etc.

Language of instruction and examination: **Greek**

Also available : English, French, German, Italian according to the tutor.

The Ionian University offers **Greek Language Course** for Erasmus students during the academic year (October- June), free of charge, **accredited with six (6) ECTS per semester.**

## 4. ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2012 -2013

Each academic year comprises two semesters of 13 weeks each.  
An examination period of twenty days corresponds to each semester.  
There is a third examination period (repetitive for all courses) in September.

**Winter semester: 01 Oct.2012 – 18 Jan.2013**

Examination period: 21 Jan. – 08 Febr.2013

**Spring semester: 11 February – 31 May 2013**

Examination period: 3-21 June 2013

## 5. NATIONAL – LOCAL HOLIDAYS

**28<sup>th</sup> of October 2012**

**17<sup>th</sup> of November 2012**

**12<sup>th</sup> of December 2012**

National Holiday

Commemoration of the events at the NTUA (National Technical University of Athens) in 1973

St. Spiridon Day (Patron Saint of Corfu)

<b>24<sup>th</sup> of December '12– 6<sup>th</sup> of January '13</b>	Christmas Holidays
<b>30<sup>th</sup> of January 2013</b>	The Three Prelates Day
<b>18<sup>th</sup> of March 2013</b>	Shrove Monday
<b>25<sup>th</sup> of March 2013</b>	National Holiday
<b>29<sup>th</sup> April -12<sup>th</sup> of May 2013</b>	Easter Holidays
<b>21<sup>st</sup> of May 2013</b>	Local Celebration of the Unification of the Ionian Islands with Greece
<b>24<sup>th</sup> of June 2013</b>	Celebration of the Holy Spirit

## 6. INSTITUTIONAL GRADING SYSTEM / ECTS

### Description of the institutional grading system:

#### **GREEK GRADING SCALE:**

**Excellent : 9-10**

**Very good : 8-9**

**Good : 7-8**

**Satisfactory : 6-7**

**Pass : 5-6**

**Fail : 1-4**

#### **ECTS credits:**

1 full academic year= 60 credits

1 semester = 30 credits

1 term/trimester = 20 credits

1 ECTS credit = 25/30 working hours (depending on the Department)

## 7. COURSE CATALOGUES

You can find the **Course Catalogues** in English on our website or by contacting the Erasmus Departmental Coordinator of each Department:

#### **Dept. of History:**

[http://www.ionio.gr/history/english/index1\\_eng.html](http://www.ionio.gr/history/english/index1_eng.html)

Departmental Coordinator: Assist.Prof.Konstantinos Sbonias  
([sbonias@ionio.gr](mailto:sbonias@ionio.gr))

#### **Dept. of Foreign Languages, Translation & Interpreting:**

<http://www.dflti.ionio.gr/>

Departmental Coordinator: Mr. Sotiris Keramidas, Lecturer,  
[sotosker@yahoo.com](mailto:sotosker@yahoo.com)

#### **Dept. of Music Studies:**

<http://music.ionio.gr/en/studies/sub/schedules.php>

Departmental Coordinator: Ms Athina Fytika, Lecturer [athina\\_f@yahoo.com](mailto:athina_f@yahoo.com)

#### **Dept. of Archive & Library Science:**

<http://tab.ionio.gr/>

Departmental Coordinator: Assoc.Prof.Sarantos Kapidakis ([sarantos@ionio.gr](mailto:sarantos@ionio.gr))

**Dept. of Informatics:**

<http://di.ionio.gr/en/undergraduate-studies/programme-of-studies.html>

Departmental Coordinator: Assist.Prof. Mr. Panagiotis Vlamos,  
[vlamos@ionio.gr](mailto:vlamos@ionio.gr)

**Dept. of Audio and Visual Arts:**

<http://www.ionio.gr/depts/avarts/en/studies/curriculum/indicative-curriculum>

Departmental Coordinator: Assoc.Prof. Ioannis Zannos, [iani@ionio.gr](mailto:iani@ionio.gr)

## II. PROCEDURES UPON ARRIVAL AT CORFU

### ENROLLMENT AT THE IONIAN UNIVERSITY

1. **After your arrival** and once settled in, you can go directly to the Secretariat of your Department for your **formal enrollment**.

**You have to bring the following with you:**

- ❖ A valid passport
  - ❖ 4 passport-size photos
  - ❖ A Certificate from your Home University testifying you are ERASMUS student
2. Once settled in, students should provide the **International & Public Relations Dept.** with their **address and telephone numbers in Corfu**.

## III. AT THE END OF THE STUDY PERIOD

Before your departure please remember the following :

- Return **books** to the Library
- Ask for the **Transcript of Records** (marks, credits etc.) and the **Final Certificate of attendance** from the Secretariat of the Department you attended.

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## PRACTICAL INFORMATION

### RESIDENCE PERMIT

If you are citizen of a country of the European Union you need only a valid identity document.

If you are from another country and expect to stay longer than three months, you need to address yourself to the **Municipality of Corfu** in order to obtain a **Residence Permit**.

#### **Municipality of Corfu Aliens & Naturalization Department**

Solomou 11

49100 Corfu

Tel: +30 26613 61325

#### **For the issuing of the Residence Permit you need:**

- ❖ Valid passport
- ❖ Entry Visa issued for the particular study period
- ❖ 3 colored photos
- ❖ Certification of the Host Institution (Ionian University), testifying that you are Erasmus student
- ❖ Certificate of scholarship testifying that the student can cover all his expenses during his/her stay in Greece
- ❖ Health certificate from a State Hospital (\*)
- ❖ Health insurance
- ❖ A solemn statement for permanent residence

**NB. All the above documents must be original, in duplicate and translated in Greek or English.**

(\*) At the Hospital normally you pay a **fee of 10€** and then you are asked to undertake the following examinations:

- Mantoux test (Anti-Tuberculosis Unit)
- X-ray (lungs)
- Lung examination
- General practitioner examination

Then the Hospital will issue the Health Certificate the same day.

### HEALTH INSURANCE

Health insurance is compulsory. EU citizens should have with them the **E.H.I.C. card** valid for the previewed study period.

In case of a special health problem or if you don't have the EHIC card with you during your trip, it is strongly recommended to have a private insurance for the Erasmus period (both for health insurance and civil responsibility).

## ACCOMMODATION

The Ionian University doesn't provide any housing.

Renting in Corfu is not too expensive. One should estimate approximately 250€-400€ / per month (it depends on the type: flat-sharing – small apartment etc.). Rooms can be found through the following site <http://sites.ionio.gr/e-rent> or other sites in internet or by consulting the relevant notice boards located at the entrances of the University's building facilities.

It is the student's responsibility to find accommodation.

## ARRIVAL AT CORFU



Corfu is connected by sea on a daily basis with the ports of Igoumenitsa and Patra as well as with the ports of Bari, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice in Italy (not on a daily basis), while by air, the island is connected with the Athens airport and the airport of Thessalonica.

### Arrival by coach

There are scheduled journeys by coach, from Athens (duration of journey: 6 hours) and Thessalonica (duration: 4 hours) to Igoumenitsa.

Corfu coaches KTEL: 26610 – 28920 / 28924

Igoumenitsa coaches KTEL: 26650 - 22309

Athens coaches KTEL, tel: 210 – 5129443  
Thessalonica coaches KTEL, tel: 2310 – 595409, 595473.

### Arrival by ferryboat or ship

There are scheduled journeys by ferryboats from Igoumenitsa (almost every hour, duration: 2 hours approx.).

Harbour Office in Corfu, tel.: 26613 – 65200

Harbour Office in Igoumenitsa, tel.: 26650 – 27388, 93100, 22235.



### Arrival by plain

- **Olympic Air** (Corfu: 26610 38187, Athens: 210-3550500, 801 801 01 01) flies every day to and from Athens (duration of flight: 50 min.) and from Thessalonica.

- **Aegean Airlines** also flies twice per day to and from Athens (Tel.: Corfu 26610 –27100, Athens: 210-6261000, 801 1120 000).

The airport is just three (3) kilometers outside the town of Corfu.

Airport: 26610 – 89600



During the summer period (March – October), Corfu is also directly connected by air with other European cities.

Both in the port and the airport there are **taxi terminals** from where travelers can be served (**cost per drive to the town centre: 5 Euros approx.**).

## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CORFU



### BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ISLAND

The first literary reference to the island is in Homer's *Odyssey*, where on the island of the Phaeacians Odysseus, recently escaped from Calypso, encounters Nausica, daughter of the King. A number of archaeological finds leave no doubt the Corfu was inhabited as early as the Palaeolithic period. According to the mythological tradition the island acquired its current name Kerkyra from a nymph of that name, a

daughter of Asops. Zeus fell in love with her and brought her to the island. The island was a colony of the city of Corinth during classical times, and enjoyed great affluence and a flourishing cultural life. At the end of 4th century BC it passed into the hands of the Spartans, and was subsequently ruled by Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.

It later became part of the territory of the King of Epirus. A little later the island was occupied by the Romans. During Byzantine period the island enjoyed great prosperity, although it was often subjected to the hostile raids and incursions. The island's vital strategic importance constantly attracted new conquerors. As the Byzantine Empire entered upon its decline, Corfu was occupied for a short period by the Venetians rule, and there began a period of great importance in the island's history. The Venetians administered the island for 400 years, stamping their mark indelibly on the island's culture. Under the Venetians Corfu enjoyed a period of great distinction in the arts and literature.

On the fall of the Venetian republic, the islands were surrendered to France, whose rule was quickly ended by the Russo-Turkish occupation, followed by a short interval of independence with the creation of the Septinsular Republic. The 18th century was a period of intense artistic and cultural activity for the island. It had no fewer than fifteen philharmonic orchestras, and a host of painters, writers, musicians and other artists. Following Napoleon's agreement with the Russians, the island was conceded to the French, and almost immediately afterwards occupied by the British. Along with the other Ionian Islands, Corfu was relinquished by the British and became part of the modern Greek state in 1864.

## CLIMATE

The almost heavenly look of the Corfiot nature is due to the mild climate and the high percentage of humidity for the Greek standards (frequent rains from November until March).

The summer heat is moderated by the humidity (highest temperature in July 39°C). The summer afternoons a north-western wind called "maistros" blows, which rarely exceeds the 4 Beaufort scale.

The winters are usually mild. During the winter-time southern winds prevail and their intensity is higher than 8 Beaufort scale.

## LOCAL GASTRONOMY

For 411 years Corfu was a Venetian harbour, "key" of the Adriatic was proudly named and it was only natural the passing ships to "leave to the Corfiots many and teach them even more". During the century of Renaissance Venice was the European centre of the trading of spices and sugar and distributed luxury and wealth all around Europe. As a consequence of the Venetian domination was the imposition of the Venetian cuisine and the Venetian way of cooking to the Corfiots. The Venetians brought new products and taught the Corfiots how to eat them. Corn, tomatoes, beans, pepper, but also coffee, chocolate and many other products were brought to Corfu by the Venetians. In a very short time, however, these new products were appreciated by the Corfiots and were thus incorporated in their daily diet, reaching our days almost inalterably. The present-day Corfiot cuisine has the typical Mediterranean characteristics (the common base is the olive oil, the vegetables, the pastas and many herbs and spices) exhibiting the different influences that the island was under. The cuisine of the city is clearly Venetian. The cuisine of the countryside is based on the agricultural products that were cultivated simultaneously with the cultivation of the olives, which was imposed by the Venetians. Common characteristic of all Corfiot dishes is the tastefulness. The food and particularly the bread, was always and still is well salted, and the salt was never absent from each household.

After so many centuries the names of the Corfiot traditional dishes remain almost unchanged. The emigrations of the Greeks from the mainland Greece, even after the Union, left almost no stamp in the local cuisine. The mass spreading of classic Greek cuisine (which contained many influences from the Turkish conquerors) took place after the Second World War.

### Special corfiot dishes:

#### Pastitsada (Venet. pastizzada)



It is the most popular Corfiot dish and is served at the formal dinners and celebrations. In the city it is made with beef meat (usually from the leg) stuffed with

chopped garlic, parsley, salt and pepper. For the tomato sauce is used olive oil, onion, cinnamon, cloves, salt, pepper, nutmeg, cumin and laurel leaves. The rural pastitsada is made with cock, it is said that it is well-made only when the sauce is so thick that it dyes the moustaches. There are seafood pastitsada variations like "lobster pastitsada".

#### Stifado (Venet. El stufadin)



Food cooked in a well-closed saucepan and left on the 'stua' (a special small stove at the side of the fireplace), which boiled for many hours or even for the whole night. It consists of pieces of beef that were all night marinated in wine, onion, finely chopped garlic, carrot, celery, rosemary, sage, thyme, marjoram, laurel leaves, salt and pepper. Sautéed with olive oil and minced pantseta (smoked ham) is then cooked on the 'stua' with all the marinade, adding some sugar. It is eaten with polenta.

#### Sofrito (Venet. Soffrito)



Sofrito consists of thin slices of fried beef, with white sauce from finely chopped garlic, parsley, white pepper, white wine, salt and vinegar. It is served with rice or potatoes

### Local drinks

#### "Tsitstibira" (Ginger-beer)



This refreshment is well-known all over the Ionian Islands since the time of the British rule. Today is made nowhere else than in Corfu. Made from lemon juice, natural lemon-essence, top quality ground ginger, white raisins, water and sugar, today is prepared by a small family-industry of the island, which 'kneads' in its caldrons the historical refreshment. Tasty and refreshing it is ready to be drunk after three weeks of fermentation and is served in the cafes from Easter until the autumn. Because of the great demand for the product in Corfu, it is always fresh and is best served ice cold.

## SIGHTS OF CORFU TOWN

If we had to present everything worth visiting and seeing within the town, we would certainly have to give you only the most important monuments and places to be, just a hint to further investigation and planning according to your own interests and mood. Let's start from the church of Agios Spyridon; the protector saint of Corfu town, the church is a one-aisle basilica with wooden roof, established in 1589. The relics of the saint are kept here within a gold-plated reliquary, decorated with precious stones. It is also worth seeing the icon screen of the church made of marble, the icons and a lot of religious souvenirs and votive offerings. Once visiting the church, the locals will ask you if you have seen the bell tower, of which they are very proud. And they are right, as it is really impressive, the

highest in town. Apart from this historic church it is also worth visiting the church of Panaghia Spiliotissa, a three-aisle basilica built in 1577 to replace an even older one; the church is the cathedral of the town since 1841 and it has an important collection of Byzantine icons, some of them made by the eminent hagiographers Damaskinos and Tzannes. The Catholic and Anglican churches add up to the cosmopolitan character of the city and you may also see the Jewish Synagogue, housed in a beautiful building of the 19th century



Numerous buildings and monuments from the period of the Venetian domination are preserved in the town. Certainly, the most important of them is the impressive Old Fortress, built at a natural stronghold site. It is a Venetian construction of the 15th century, built on the older Byzantine walls of the 13th and 14th centuries; the Venetians completed the fortification with a moat, which resulted to transform the place to a small, artificially made, islet. Several buildings are preserved within the castle, as the central gate (dated to 1550), the bastions of Martinengo, Savorgnian and Mandraki, some towers, the Anglican church of St. George (a basilica imitating an ancient Doric temple), built in 1840, the Catholic Chapel, known as "the Romanic Church", the buildings of the prisons, the British military quarters and the military hospital, the lighthouse and the clock tower. Most of the buildings house actual activities and services of the town, as the Central Municipal Library, the Historic Archives, the Byzantine Collection, a Conference Centre and the shop of official copies of the Archaeological Service.

The Venetian period is also represented by the New Fortress, upon the hill overlooking the old port, which actually houses the Museum of Pottery and an open theatre, you will also see the Municipal Hall, a very nice building of the late 17th century, known as the "Arcade of the Nobles" or "Loggia", the palace of the Latin Archbishop, actually housing the branch Agricultural Bank, the building of the Ionian Academy, built in early 17th century to house the Military Governor, up to 1824 when it was used to house the Ionian Academy. Also, don't miss to visit the Catholic Church of St. James (Domos), built in the 16th century and serving as the Cathedral of the Catholics since 1632. Finally, you will certainly see the most characteristic complex of multi-storey buildings with the series of arches at Spianada; it is the famous Liston, the meeting-place of the Corfiots, but also of the

tourists, as it is a place often used as a natural scenery for films and TV serials and it is full of life with its numerous trendy cafes and bars



Within the same central square you will also see the impressive Palace of St. Michael and St. George, built during the early years of the British domination and served as the seat of the British High Commissioner on the island, of the Ionian Senate and of the battalion of St. Michael and St. George. From 1864 up to the abolishment of monarchy in Greece, the building served as summer palace of the kings of Greece. Nowadays, it houses the Municipal Gallery and the Museum of Asian Art. In front of the building, you may see the statue of the British High Commissioner, Adam. Several other buildings, apart from the military ones within the fortresses, are: the old house of Kapodistrias, built in 1845; the building was the seat of the Prefecture until 1969, whereas today it houses the Ionian University. The building of the Ionian Parliament (where it has been declared the incorporation of the Ionian Islands to the Greek State), the park and the neoclassic building of Mon Repos, initially the residence of the British High Commissioner and later the summer residence of the kings of Greece, are some more buildings dated to the period of British domination. Several monuments of Classical and Roman period, as well as Byzantine buildings and churches are also worth seeing in the town. The most important of them are the monument of Menecrates (dated to 600 b.C.) situated at the ancient cemetery at Garitsa, the sanctuary of Apollo Corcyraios, close to Mon Repos, the archaeological site of Palaeopolis, the ancient city of Kerkyra, a part of the ancient wall (the "Nerantziha tower"), close to the airport and the ruins of the temple of Artemis (Diana), also close to the airport. In what concerns the Byzantine period, the most important monuments are the church of Aghios Iason and Sossipatros (dated to 1000 A.D.) and the ruins of the Early Christian (5th century A.D.) basilica within the archaeological site of Palaeopolis.



There are also several more recent monuments worth seeing as the monument in honour of the Unification of the Ionian Islands with Greece, at Spianada, beside the polygonal Venetian well, the Lecturers' Society of Corfu, established in 1836, the Library of Ioannis Kapodistrias, the Municipal Theatre and the theatre "Phoenix", the Cultural Centre, the very characteristic windmill upon the homonymous hill, the Monastery of Panaghia Vlaherna, accessed via a pedestrian bridge, the islet of Vido (or Ptyhia), with luxurious green and interesting fauna and flora, accessed via the excursion boats. Finally, you should not miss to visit the famous Pontikonissi, the "trade mark" of Corfu, with the small Byzantine church of Pantocrator. Excursion boats will get you to the island, either from Perama, or from the Vlaherna Monastery.



Corfu town is full of Museums. One of the most important among them is the Archaeological Museum, containing almost all finds of the excavations on the island. The Byzantine Collection, housed at the Church of Panagia Antivouniotissa is also very interesting: there are displayed several Byzantine and Post-Byzantine icons, along with other religious objects. The very interesting Museum of Asian Art, unique in Greece, is housed in the Palace of St. Michael and St. George. There is also the Solomos Museum, housed in the house where lived and died the National poet of Greece Dionyssios Solomos (1798-1857) (the poet of the Greek Anthem). It is in Corfu that the poet has written the most important of his works; the Museum contains several souvenirs of the poet and many old editions of his works, mainly of the "Hymn to Freedom", the Greek Anthem.

## MINI DICTIONARY

There are some words and phrases that will help in communicating while you are in Greece. The (') symbol comes before the syllable that is stressed.

<b>English Phrase</b>	<b>Pronunciation in Greek</b>	<b>Greek</b>
Hello / Goodbye	Y i` a sou (singular) / Y i` a sas (plural)	Γεια σου / Γεια σας
Good morning	Kali` mera	Καλημέρα
Good night	Kali` nicta	Καληνύχτα
Thank you	Efchari` sto	Ευχαριστώ
Please / You're welcome / Excuse me?	Paraka` lo	Παρακαλώ
What is this?	Tee` eenay af` toe	Τι είναι αυτό;
I want this	`Thelo af`toe	Θέλω αυτό
I want to ...	`Thelo na	Θέλω να ...
How much is this?	`Poso` kanee af` toe	Πόσο κάνει αυτό;
I want to go ...	`Thelo na paow	Θέλω να πάω...
How can I get to ...	Pos na paow	Πώς να πάω...
Where is ...	Pu` eenay...	Πού είναι...
How are you?	Ti` kahnees	Τι κάνεις;
I don't know	Then` xero	Δεν ξέρω
Slower, please	Pyo si` gah, paraka` lo	Πιο σιγά, παρακαλώ
What time is it?	Tee` ora` eenay	Τι ώρα είναι;
Excuse me, do you speak English?	Paraka` lo, meela` tay angli` ka	Παρακαλώ, μιλάτε αγγλικά;
What is your name?	Pos se` lene	Πώς σε λένε;
My name is ...	Me` lene	Με λένε
I don't speak Greek	Then mi` laow elleeni` kah	Δε μιλάω ελληνικά
I don't understand	Then kahtalah` vaeno	Δεν καταλαβαίνω
Do you have...	`Echees ... (singular) / `Echetay ... (plural)	`Εχεις... / `Εχετε...
Where can I find good food?	Pu` echee ka` low fagee` toe	Που έχει καλό φαγητό;
The cheque, please	To logaria` smow, paraka` low	Το λογαριασμό παρακαλώ
May I have a menu?	Bo` row na` echow to me` nu	Μπορώ να έχω το μενού;
What do you suggest?	Tee mu pro` teenetay	Τι μου προτείνετε;
What are your specialties?	Peeah` eenay ta specialee` tay sas	Ποιά είναι τα σπεσιαλιτέ σας;
I'm a vegetarian	`Eemay chorto` fagos	Είμαι χορτοφάγος
Yes	Nay	Ναι
No	`Ochi	Όχι
OK	En` tahxi	Εντάξει
Today	`Seemera	Σήμερα
Tomorrow	`Avrio	Αύριο
Yesterday	Hthes	Χθες
Morning	Prow` ee	Πρωί
Midday	Mesee` mary	Μεσημέρι
Afternoon	`Apogevma	Απόγευμα
Evening	`Vradee	Βράδυ
Night	`Nicta	Νύχτα

Midnight	Me `sahnichta	Μεσάνυχτα
Airport	Aero `dromeew	Αεροδρόμιο
Port	Lee `mahnee	Λιμάνι
Train Station	Stahth `mos `Traynou	Σταθμός Τραίνου
Bus Station	Stahth `mos Layowfo `reeon	Σταθμός Λεωφορείων
Bus Stop	`Stasee Layowfo `reeon	Στάση Λεωφορείων
Ship	`Pleeoh	Πλοίο
Airplane	Aero `plahnw	Αεροπλάνο
Train	`Traynow	Τρένο
Bus	Layowfo `reeo	Λεωφορείο
Taxi Station	Pee `ahtsa Ta `xi	Πιάτσα Ταξί
Ticket	Eesee `teereew	Εισιτήριο
Bus Ticket	Eesee `teereew Layowfo `reeon	Εισιτήριο Λεωφορείων
Hotel	Ksenowdow `cheew	Ξενοδοχείο
Room	Dow `mahteeow	Δωμάτιο
Bank	`Trah pe zah	Τράπεζα
Hospital	Nowsowko `meeow	Νοσοκομείο
Pharmacy	Pharma `keeow	Φαρμακείο
Post Office	Tacheedrow `meeow	Ταχυδρομείο
Doctor	Yia `tros	Γιατρός
First Aid	`Prowtes Vo `eethies	Πρώτες Βοήθειες
Help	Vo `eetheeah	Βοήθεια
Toilet	Tooah `letah	Τουαλέτα
Restaurant	Essteeah `toreew	Εστιατόριο
Tavern	Ta `vernah	Ταβέρνα
Museum	Moo `seeow	Μουσείο
Beach	Para `leeah	Παραλία
Sea	`Thahlahsah	Θάλασσα
Island	Nee `see	Νησί
Sites & Attractions	Axeeow `theatah	Αξιοθέατα
Newspaper	Efeeme `reedah	Εφημερίδα
Magazine	Pereewdee `kow	Περιοδικό
Coffee	Ka `fes	Καφές
Coffee with milk	Ka `fes me `gala	Καφές με γάλα
Sweet	Glee `kows	Γλυκός
Medium Sweetness	`Mehtreeows	Μέτριος
No sugar	`Sketos	Σκέτος
Tea	Tsaey	Τσάι
Tea with milk	Tsaey me `gala	Τσάι με γάλα
Tea with lemon	Tsaey me le `moni	Τσάι με λεμόνι
Squeezed juice	Physee `kows Chee `mows	Φυσικός Χυμός
Wine	Krah `see	Κρασί
Water	Neh `row	Νερό
Beer	`Beerah	Μπίρα
Ouzo	`Oozow	Ούζο
Breakfast	Prowee `know	Πρωινό
Lunch	Meseemereea `know	Μεσημεριανό
Dinner	Vradee `know	Βραδινό
Food	Fahgee `tow	Φαγητό
Egg	Av `go	Αυγό
Omelet	Ome `letah	Ομελέτα
Meat	`Krayahs	Κρέας

Fish	` Psahree	Ψάρι
Chicken	Kow `towpulow	Κοτόπουλο
Salad	Sah `lahatah	Σαλάτα
Greek Salad	Choree `ahteekee Sah `lahtah	Χωριάτικη Σαλάτα
Monday	Def `tera	Δευτέρα
Tuesday	`Treetee	Τρίτη
Wednesday	Te `tartee	Τετάρτη
Thursday	`Pembtee	Πέμπτη
Friday	Paraske `vee	Παρασκευή
Saturday	`Savatow	Σάββατο
Sunday	Keyreeah `kee	Κυριακή
One	`Ena	Ένα
Two	`Theeow	Δύο
Three	`Treeah	Τρία
Four	`Tesseract	Τέσσερα
Five	`Pende	Πέντε
Six	`Exhee	Έξι
Seven	Ep `tah	Επτά
Eight	Och `toe	Οχτώ
Nine	E `neah	Εννέα
Ten	`Deka	Δέκα
Eleven	`Endeka	Έντεκα
Twelve	`Dodeka	Δώδεκα
Thirteen	Deka `treeah	Δεκατρία
Fourteen	Deka `tesseract	Δεκατέσσερα
Fifteen	Deka `pende	Δεκαπέντε
Sixteen	Deka `exhee	Δεκαέξι
Seventeen	Dekaep `tah	Δεκαεπτά
Eighteen	Dekaoch `toe	Δεκαοχτώ
Nineteen	Dekae `neah	Δεκαεννέα
Twenty	`Eekosee	Είκοσι
Thirty	Tri `ahndah	Τριάντα
Forty	Sa `rahndah	Σαράντα
Fifty	Pe `neendah	Πενήντα
Sixty	Ex `eendah	Εξήντα
Seventy	Evdo `meendah	Εβδομήντα
Eighty	Og `thondah	Ογδόντα
Ninety	Ene `neendah	Εενήντα
One Hundred	Eka `ton	Εκατόν
Twenty One *	`Eekosee `Ena *	Εικοσιένα *
Thirty Two *	Tri `ahndah `Theeow *	Τριάντα δύο *
Forty Three *	Sa `rahndah `Treeah *	Σαράντα τρία *
Fifty Four *	Pe `neendah `Tesseract *	Πενήντα Τέσσερα *
Sixty Five *	Ex `eendah `Pende *	Εξήντα Πέντε *
Seventy Six *	Evdo `meendah `Exhee *	Εβδομήντα Έξι *
Eighty Seven *	Og `thondah Ep `tah *	Ογδόντα Επτά *
Ninety Eight *	Enne `neendah Och `toe *	Εενήντα Οχτώ *
One Hundred Nine *	Eka `ton E `neah *	Εκατόν Εννέα *
Two Hundred	Dia `kossiah	Διακόσια
Three Hundred	Triah `kossia	Τριακόσια
Four Hundred	Tetrah `kossia	Τετρακόσια
Five Hundred	Pendah `kossia	Πεντακόσια
Six Hundred	Exah `kossia	Εξακόσια

Seven Hundred	Eptah `kossia	Επτακόσια
Eight Hundred	Ochtah `kossia	Οχτακόσια
Nine Hundred	Enneah `kossia	Εννιακόσια
One Thousand	`Cheeleeah	Χίλια
Two Thousand	`Theeow Chili `ahdes	Δύο Χιλιάδες
One Million	`Enah Ekato `meereew	Ένα Εκατομμύριο
Two Million	`Theeow Ekato `meereeah	Δύο Εκατομμύρια
One Billion	`Enah	Ένα Δισεκατομμύριο
Two Billion	Theesekato `meereew	Δύο Δισεκατομμύρια

(\* ) For numbers from twenty one and up, use the first nine numbers in Greek after the main number (twenty one = `Eekosee `Ena, twenty two = `Eekosee `Dyo, and so on)

## COST OF LIVING

The average cost for living (except accommodation) in Corfu amounts to 400€ approx. per month.

As an ERASMUS student you have the possibility to get **two full meals** per day in the restaurant contracted with the Ionian University by **paying** the reduced price of **1,50 € approximately per meal** directly to the Restaurant.

***ERASMUS students can get further information on the contracted restaurant from the Accommodation Office.***

### Cost of some basic goods (approximately)

1 Kg of bread	1,00 €
1 lt of milk	1,50 €
1 yogurt	1,45 €
Coca-Cola (1 tin)	1,50 €
6 big bottles of water	2,50 €
1 sandwich	2,50 €
1 roasted chicken	10,00 €(TAKE AWAY)
1 souvlaki	2,00 €(TAKE AWAY)
1 pita	2,50 €(TAKE AWAY)

Cinema 8,00 €

### Bank opening hours:

Monday – Thursday: 08:00 – 14:30  
 Friday : 08:00 - 14:00.

## TRANSPORTATION MEANS

### Buses

There are **9 lines** of buses, which serve the town and the outskirts. Most of the terminals are located at the Sanrocco Square.

Tel.: 26610 32158 (**blue buses**)  
26610 28927 (**green buses**)

**Bus tickets:** 0,90 – 1,40 € (town –outskirts, **blue buses**)  
1,40 – 4,00 € (villages, **green buses**)

There are also **coaches** which connect the island with the **continental Greece (via Igoumenitsa)**. The terminal is located at the I.Theotoki Street, near the harbour.

**Coaches**, tel.: 26610 28928

### Taxi:

There are taxi terminals on the Sanrocco Square, at Esplanade Square, at Spilia (old harbour) as well as at the airport and the port.

**Radio-taxi's** are also available (tel.: +30 26610 33811 /12)

## CONSULATES

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>TELEPHONE (26610) +</b>	<b>FAX (26610)+</b>
GREAT BRITAIN	Mantzarou 18	30055	37995
AUSTRIA	Zambelli 12 <b>or</b> Moustoxidou 8	43573 /42440	23170
BELGIUM	Nik.Theotoki 36	43580	28047
FRANCE	Moustoxidou 15	42980	
FINLAND	Hotel Annaliza, Pyrgi	93438	
GERMANY	Kapodistriou 22	36816	36816
HOLLAND	Aristotelous 4	39900	39900
ITALY	Vraila 17	37351	42433
NORWAY	Donzelot 7	32423/39667	46445
PORTUGAL	St. Padova 28-30	56933	
SPAIN	Ilia Politi 2	36241/41888	30390
SWEDEN	Platia Skaramanga 7	36241/41888	43003

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

First – Aid (Ambulance):	<b>166</b>
Police:	26610 39509, 29150 / <b>100</b>
Traffic Police:	26610 29160
Municipal Police:	26610 27778
Tourist Police:	26610 29168 / <b>171</b>
Fire station:	2661025369 / <b>199</b>
Hospital:	26613 60400
OTE:	26610 39199
Post Office:	26610 25544 26610 39604
National Tourism Organization (EOT):	26610 37638, -9, -0
Harbour Office:	26613 65200
Archaeological Museum: Vraila 3	26610 30680
Kapodistria Museum: Koukouritsa	26610 32440
Asiatic Museum (China-Japan): Palea Anaktora	26610-30443
Museum of Solomos: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Par.Arseniou	26610 30674
Museum of Antivouniotissa:	26610 38313
Achillion:	26610 56210
Museum of Folklore Art in Sinarades:	26610 54962, 35673
Reading Society:	26610 39528
National Art Gallery (Kato Korakiana):	26610 93333
Municipal Art Gallery:	26610 48690
Mon Repos Estate:	26610 41369

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