



Erasmus+

Students Guide

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1. About Romania

"Considered by many the most beautiful country in Eastern Europe, Romania still claims regions that seem bastions of a medieval past long since lost elsewhere."

(Fodor's Eastern and Central Europe)

Short History of Romania

In the first century BC, Dacian and other Thracian tribes form in present-day Romania an independent state of Dacia. Dacia is conquered by the Roman Empire in 106 and it becomes the province of Dacia. The Dacians mingle with the Roman conquerors. After the collapse of the Roman power, this area gets under the control of different migratory (barbarian) tribes that have passed here in turns. After the 6th century, Slavonic tribes enter the area, followed of ninth century by Hungarians.

After the year 1000, three states appeared on the Romanian territory: Transylvania, which will be an autonomous principality in the Hungarian kingdom until the beginning of the 16th century; after 1550, it will alternate between the authority of the Ottoman Empire and of the Habsburg Empire until the end of the 17th century, when Austria integrates it as an autonomous principality; Moldova, and Walachia will end up under the ottoman suzerainty after 1550.

As a result of the Crimean war, the principalities Moldova and Walachia form in 1859 a personal union, the United Romanian Principalities, renamed Romania in 1866. This Romania does not yet include Transylvania – which is under the Austro-Hungarians – or Basarabia – under the Russians.

After the defeat of Austro-Hungary in World War I, the region of Transylvania is added to Romania, as is the Basarabia.

After the Second World War, as the result of the military occupation and the agreements of I. V. Stalin and W. Churchill in Moscow (in the autumn of 1944), Romania falls under the Soviet influence, with the communism becoming its governing system.

Due to the unpopular policy, the terror and the violation of human rights, that increased in the last years, under Nicolae Ceaușescu and encouraged by the fall of communism in the other Eastern European countries, the people rebelled. In December 1989, antigovernment violence break out in Timișoara and spreads to other cities. When army units join the uprising, Ceaușescu flees, but he is captured, deposed, and executed along with his wife, on the 25th of December 1989.

After the revolution, a democratic regime is installed, which re-establishes connections with the western world, starts the reform and begin the negotiations with the European Union for Romania's accession.

Facts and Figures

Location: South-eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea (SE), Bulgaria (S), Serbia (SW), Hungary (NW), Ukraine (N and E), Moldavia (E).

Territory: 237,500 Km²

Capital: Bucharest

Weather: temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Time zone: Eastern Europe Daylight Time, (GMT + 02:00)
Bucharest

National holidays:

- The 1st and 2nd of January – New Year
- Orthodox Easter Sunday and Monday
- Pentecost
- The 1st of May – Labour Day
- The 15th of August – St. Mary
- The 1st of December – National Day (anniversary of the 1918 Union of all Romanian regions into one)
- The 25th and 26th of December – Christmas Days

Form of government: Republic

The president is the head of state, but also has broader powers. The Prime Minister is the head of the government. The parliament has a Senate and an Assembly of Deputies. The voting age is 18.

Administrative divisions: Romania is split into 8 regions, each of them containing four to seven districts.

Landscape

Mountains: "Carpați" (the Carpathians), which cover 30% of Romania's territory. They are situated in the centre of the country. The highest top is "Moldoveanu", which measures 2,544 m. Here you can find beautiful sights, endangered species, rare plants, the destruction of which is prohibited by law.

Hills: There are sweet mineral waters (and sweet wines), muddy volcanoes, very old forests, health resorts, and monasteries.

Plains: They cover the other 30% of Romania's territory. They are the most populated parts of the country. The biggest cities are here. For a long period of time, Romania's plains were considered some of the most important cereal producers.

The Danube Delta: It is Romania's youngest area. It is only 2000 years old. It was born from the silts brought by the old Danube. Here there is a big number of species of plants and animals. That is why it became a National Natural Park.

Danube: It's Romania's most important river. It is located in the South, building a natural border with Bulgaria.

Seaside: The Romanian coast is 245 Km long. Many beautiful resorts are situated here and you can choose a romantic or a very populated and noisy one.

People

Foreign visitors consider Romanians among the friendliest and most hospitable people on earth. Romanians are by nature fun loving, warm, hospitable, and playful, with an innate sense of humour.

Total population: 19 042 936

Distribution: 55,20% urban population, 44,80% rural population

Ethnic groups: Romanian 89.5%, Hungarian 6.6%, Gypsy (Roma people) 2.5%, Ukrainian 0.3%, German 0.3%, Russian 0.2%, Turkish 0.2%, other 0.4% (2002)

Religion: Orthodox (86.8%), Roman Catholic including Greek rite (6%), Protestant (6%), other (1.2%)

EU-Romania Relations

Romania was the first country in Central and Eastern Europe to have official relations with the European Community. In 1974, an agreement included Romania in the

Community's Generalized System of Preferences and an Agreement on Industrial Products was signed in 1980.

Romania's diplomatic relations with the European Union date from 1990, and a Trade and Co-operation Agreement was signed in 1991.

Romania submitted its application for EU membership on June 22, 1995.

Following the Helsinki European Council's decision in December 1999, accession negotiations started with Romania on February 15, 2000.

Romania became an EU Member State in 2007.

Romanian Traditions

Romanian holidays tend to be very traditional, especially in the villages. The area of Romania called Maramureș is known for being the most traditional. Among all of the religious holidays, Christmas and Easter are the most beloved.

The **Christmas** celebration starts with a six-week fast prior to the holiday. The orthodox fasting pattern excludes from the diet any animal product such as meat, eggs, fish, milk or cheese. It is traditional to buy a pig (or pigs), in the summer or fall, and raise it until around Christmas time, and then kill it and make traditional food from it.

An important date is December 6, when St. Nicholas brings small gifts to the young children who have polished their shoes and placed them in front of a window in their home.

Christmas carols, traditional food and decorated trees are part of the Christmas traditions. Traditionally, during the first hours after dark on Christmas' Eve is the time for children to go carolling and the adults stay home to greet them. As they go carolling from house to house, the children receive treats like candy, fruit, baked treats and sometimes

even money in appreciation of their performance and as a sign of holiday good will.

Sometimes children take a star with them and therefore it is called "to go with a star" or "a merge cu steaua". Children make a star using coloured paper and then they put in its middle an icon of Jesus

You can also carol in other traditional fashions dressed up as a bear with your very own tambourine man. This is called, "a merge cu ursul".

The other version you may see is someone dressed as a goat, 'a merge cu capra'. This person wears a colourful outfit, with a beak made out of wood.



There are also Christmas trees here. People usually decorate the Christmas tree on the 23rd or 24th of December, and throw it away after the 6th of January.

Among the traditional Christmas meals are: fresh pork sausages, either grilled or fried, garnished with "murături" (cucumber pickles), as well as hot peppers and green tomato pickles; "tobă" – pork stomach stuffed with meat jelly, liver and rind; "caltaboş" – a kind of liver sausage; Beef salad - steamed or boiled vegetables: carrots, celery, potatoes, peas and pickled vegetables (cucumbers, tomato peppers and green tomatoes), all finely chopped and combined with olives and strips of cooked beef and bound with mayonnaise; "ciorbă de perişoare" - a slightly sour vegetable soup made with fermented bran and pork meatballs; "sarmale" (stuffed cabbage) - Romanians' best-loved traditional dish.

Christmas Day is celebrated among friends and family. Also, the celebration of the Christening of Jesus occurs on January 6 – a date commonly considered to be the coldest day of the year.

Traditions on **New Year's Eve**



One of the New Year's traditions is the "Plugușor". In Romanian folklore, it is a traditional procession with a decorated plough, on New Year's Eve. This is a well wishing custom for the field fruitfulness into the New Year. This custom arises from "Carmen arvale", a Roman wish for bountiful crops.

"Sorcova" is a special bouquet used for New Year's wishes early New Year's morning. Children wish people a "Happy New Year!" while touching them lightly with this bouquet.



Easter is the most important event in the Orthodox Christian calendar and it is also preceded by a six-week fast. The Friday before Easter, everyone fasts and goes to church. In the countryside, women paint eggs after emptying them.

At the Easter Resurrection Mass (*Slujba de Înviere*) just before midnight, the priest comes out to give a blessing and provide the flame from which everyone will light their candles. Suddenly the darkness is lit up and thousands of candles take to the streets.

Everyone tries to keep the flame alive until they arrive home. There, around the table, the family comes together for a special Easter meal. Roast lamb and home-made

cozonac (sponge cake with nuts and poppy seeds) are the traditional dishes.

In the countryside, the Easter Resurrection Mass lasts until early morning. The custom among country folk is to take their painted eggs, *cozonaci* and specially prepared dishes into the church on Saturday night so they can be blessed by the priest.

The 1st of March is the coming of spring. This is a day where men give women traditional "mărțișor", gifts of small objects – plants, shells, flowers, animals, snowmen or tools with a red and white ribbon symbolizing life and purity. Women wear them for the entire month of March, but nowadays, only a few tend to do that. "Mărțișor" are also hung in the tree branches and is meant to bring good luck during the month of March and throughout the year ahead. Overall, Mărțișor signifies the end of winter and the arrival of spring.



The 8th of March – Women's Day: On this day, women enjoy small presents from men (friends, boyfriends, fathers, etc).

Traditional Food and Drink

A meal generally begins with a "gustare", or "starter". This normally consists of one or more types of cheeses, salami, fresh vegetables or olives. Romania has a great variety of very good cheeses indeed, ranging from sweet to salty, mild to strong. "Caș" and "Urdă" are especially recommended and do not be squeamish about trying them with green onions, as is the custom in Romania

In the countryside, it is common to drink a small glass of "pălincă", or "țuică" in othe regions, which is a traditional alcoholic beverage, usually made from fruit (mostly plums,

but also apples or cherry plums), or from the leftovers remaining from wine making, in which case it's called "țuică de borhot".

The first dish consists of soup, which is generally either called "ciorbă" or "supă". The difference is that "ciorbă" is a sour soup. Most Romanians eat bread along with the soup.

The first course is then followed by a traditional Romanian dish, like "sarmale" (sour cabbage leaves stuffed with ground pork) or roast (especially pork) or chicken, prepared in different ways.

Dessert usually consists of small cakes or cookies, ice cream or "clătite" (pancake) filled with jam, sweet cheese or chocolate.

Other traditional specialties you should not miss while in Romania include:

Mămăligă (Polenta)

Salată de Vinete (Eggplant salad spread)

Zacuscă (Veggie salad spread)

Ciorbă de Burtă (Tripe soup)

Drob de Miel (Lamb liver)

Pogaci (Snacking bread)

Homemade jam

Homemade pickles

Hungarian Dishes:

Gulaș (stew or thick soup with meat)

Chicken Paprikas (paprika chicken)

Homemade dumplings

Education, Grading System

Starting with the academic year 2005 – 2006, Romania has passed to the Bologna system, which seeks to articulate

the European higher education around two main cycles: "undergraduate" and "postgraduate".

The undergraduate level is spread on 3 – 4 years (depending on the field of studies), and the post-graduate one on 1 – 2 years.

The main objectives of the Bologna declaration are to increase the mobility and employability of European higher education graduates thus ensuring competitiveness of European higher education on the world scale.

In order to largely promote student mobility, the European Credit Transfer System has been adopted.

The study credits reflect the workload the student has to pass the exam for a certain subject matter. As a rule, the number of transferable credits per year of studies is 60, according to the ECTS.

Individual courses are graded on a scale between 1 and 10

Highest on scale: 10

Pass/fail level: 5/4

Lowest on scale: 1

Local grade	ECTS grade	Description
1-4	FX, F	Fail
5	E	Sufficient
6	D	Satisfactory
7-8	C	Good
9	B	Very good
10	A	Excellent

2. About Oradea

Short History

Situated at the foot of Apuseni Mountains, at a distance sensitively equal from Vienna, Prague and Bucharest, Oradea is a passing-point on the roads which connect Central and Northern Europe with the South-Eastern part of our continent. By its position in our country, Oradea is the main entering gate at the Western frontier.

The long lasting process of merging of the Dacian inhabitants with the Romans to settle into the Romanian people was often interrupted by migrants' invasions, such as the Huns, Gepids, Avars, and Slavs. Most of the above mentioned groups reached Oradea-Salca area, regarded as the core of the settlement that was to expand later into a medieval town with suburbs.

After 1000, Oradea extends its area and turns into the settlement that grants the development of the modern city in the 19th century, based on its commercial and trade activities that will lead to the strengthening of its position as an important business centre in Central and South-Eastern Europe.

The Hungarian Kingdom, the newly imposed political ruler, turned Oradea into an important Catholic centre between the 11th and the 13th centuries and into a religious administrative centre by founding the Roman-Catholic Bishopric during the reign of king Ladislau I (1077 1095). From now on, Varadinum (Oradea) first mentioned with this toponymy; in 1113, it acquires more prestige and gets to a higher development than other settlements in the region.



The period of the Turkish rule (1660 - 1692) was rather calm because the new rulers were interested in maintaining cordial relationships with the inhabitants of Oradea, with the obvious purpose of granting social daily peacefulness.

The annexation to the Habsburg Empire in 1692, after the victory against the Turks, is

a crucial moment in the process of promoting the characteristic principles of the modern age.

For more than 200 years, until 1918, the town had many territorial changes, different settlements that had been cooperating for centuries being unified eventually as Oradea Mare. The 19th century was a decisive one regarding the development of the settlement lying on the banks of the river Crișul Repede from the condition of a medieval town to that of a city, defined by its modern urban conception, public and institutional utilities.

In 1870 Oradea gains the status of municipality.

After 1918, with its new geo-political condition, the city gets integrated into the administrative structure of the unified country, România Mare, characteristic of the period between the two world wars, and becomes the district main city.



During World War II, by the Diktat of Vienna (August 30th, 1940), the North-Western part of Romania, together with Oradea, is annexed to Hungary and it will remain like this until October 25th, 1944, when this region is liberated by the Romanian and Soviet troops from under the Hungarian-German occupation. Oradea is set free on October 12th of the same year, and becomes again part of Romania, a communist state now, and is reconfirmed as a regional main city on March 9th, 1945; later, in 1964, it becomes the main city of Bihor district.

The Revolution in 1989 determines no changes in the administrative status of the city, but it brings about radical changes in the election-system of the city council. The mayors of the city are elected freely by the community, with no interference of any supreme power.

Major Events

In autumn, in Oradea several festivals take place: the wine festival, the beer festival. They all culminate with the City Day on October 12. These festivals last several (2-3) days each and they are very popular. During these days, there are concerts every evening in the city centre, in open air, and a lot of people gather here. You can sit at a table to drink beer and eat "mici" and sausages, or you can ride on the carrousel, which are placed there on the City Day, or you can just find yourself a place closer to the stage and listen to the concert. On the 12th of October, after the last concert, there is a big firework around midnight.

3. About the University

In the atmosphere of the Enlightenment at the end of the 18th century, in 1780, a "Higher Institution of Philosophical Education" was founded and transformed, in 1788, into a Faculty of Law, the oldest faculty not only in



nowadays Romania, but also in a vast region of Eastern Europe. In 1923, the foundation of two Theological Academies gave new dimensions to the academic life in Oradea.

But, in 1934, under inauspicious circumstances, the academic nucleus of Oradea, the Law Faculty, is transferred to Cluj. After a 30-year break in the activity of the Law Academy in Oradea, on October the 1st 1963, an order of the Ministry of Education established in Oradea a 3 year Pedagogic Institute meant to do away with the scarcity of teachers in the secondary education.



In 1983, due to a poor educational policy, the didactic and humanist specialisations diminished their activity and from a prosperous institution of higher education, there remained

only a sub-engineer college affiliated to the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca.

In May 1990, a decree of the Romanian Government established the Technical University of Oradea, later called the University of Oradea and based on impressive traditions of academic life in the town. It was an act of scientific and cultural restoration long expected in the life of the Romanian society.



Today, the University of Oradea, is an integrated institution of higher education of this kind, comprising 18 faculties, 4 colleges, 6 institutions of Higher Education outside

the country and 26,000 students.

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Academic Calendar

The academic year begins usually on the 1st of October with the opening ceremony.

- ▶ the first semester begins on the 3rd of October and consists of 14 effective weeks of studies
- ▶ The study period is interrupted by 2 weeks of holidays on Christmas.
- ▶ the winter session begins at the end of January and lasts 4 weeks.
- ▶ the second semester begins after one week of holidays, at the end of February, and lasts also 14 weeks. The second semester is interrupted by the Easter holidays that last one week
- ▶ the summer exams begin in June and last for 4 weeks
- ▶ the autumn session takes place in September

4. How to Get to Oradea

Oradea by train

Getting into Oradea is moderately easy, as from Romania as from Hungary. Getting to Oradea from other parts of Transylvania is a lot easier and quicker - there are now fast InterCity (IC) connections with brand-new trains from Germany to Cluj-Napoca, Arad and Timisoara. Besides these, there are fast trains that link Oradea at least once daily with nearly every major city in Romania. If Oradea is your entry point to Romania, and you are coming from Hungary or Central Europe, there are five trains per day from Budapest to Oradea (some of which continue onwards to Brasov and Cluj-Napoca).

www.elvira.hu

www.infofer.ro.

Oradea by bus

Intercity bus and coach services running through Oradea are strongly on the increase, and most of the residents see them as a welcome departure from what they see are slow, uncomfortable trains. This is due to the fact that intercity coach travel is very much a novelty in a country where trains and aeroplanes have been the primary form of public transportation for decades. Even today, train is by far the recommended way, being much more comfortable and increasingly modern and luxurious. Bus services are private, and are either run by large cross-European companies such as Eurolines or small Romanian or Hungarian companies which operate coaches between, say, Oradea and Budapest.

www.eurolines.ro/

Oradea by plane

Oradea's closest large international airport is Budapest's Ferihegy or Debrecen Airport, which serves flights from all corners of Europe. See above for information on train connections to Oradea. Cluj-Napoca is another option for most flights from elsewhere in Europe. Oradea also has a fairly small but increasingly busy international airport. This airport has TAROM flights from Bucharest twice daily.

www.airportdebrecen.hu

www.aerotim.ro

www.airportcluj.ro

5. Public Transport in Oradea

Oradea Transport Local, or the OTL, is the municipal public transport operator in Oradea. The network is made up of tram and bus lines. The tram lines have been recently repaired and in 2004 the municipality bought new busses.

Buses and trams cover Oradea daily from 5 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Tickets are available at kiosks near most stops and in few stations there are ticket vending machines. Tickets should be punched immediately after you get on the vehicle.

Trams

There are three tram lines in Oradea, and these run together for most of their journey. The lines are 1, 2 and 3. Each of lines 1 and 3 split into two lines: 1N (black) and 1R (red), 3N and 3R. Both lines – black and red – have exactly the same trajectory, but in opposite directions:

Tram no. 1 runs from Sinteza Factory, which is located in the industrial western area of Oradea, to the city centre. **1N** reaches the centre (Unirii Square) passing by the central railway station, and returns to Sinteza through Decebal boulevard. **1R** goes through Decebal, crosses the centre and returns passing by the railway station.

Tram no. 2 runs from Ioşia area via Unirii Square to Cantemir street and then to Nufărul area.

Tram 3 is similar to Tram 1, as it completes the city loop circuit, but the other way around. It runs from Nufărul to Olosig. **3N** runs from Nufărul quarter via the Civic Centre, Unirii Square, Decebal, and turns at Olosig, returning at the railway station back to the Civic Centre and Nufărul. **3R** separates from 3N at the Civic Centre, goes by the railway

station and returns through Decebal, Unirii Square, the Civic Centre back to Nufărul.



Useful phone numbers

Emergency

☎ 112

Railway station

☎ 952

C.F.R Agency

☎ 0259/230 578

TAROM Agency

☎ 0259/231 918

Airport

☎ 0259/416 082

Bus terminal

☎ 0259/418998

Taxi

Start Taxi

☎ 0259/940

Hello Taxi

☎ 0259/941

Fulger Taxi

☎ 0259/944

City Taxi

☎ 0259/237.394

6. Before Leaving Your Own Country

Admission requirements

The following documents should be sent before arriving to Oradea:

- application form
- learning agreements
- accommodation form (upon request)
- copy of ID or Passport
- language certificate
- medical certificate (for non-students)

You can find them on our web page:

<https://www.uoradea.ro/Erasmus+Incoming+Students>

Orientation Program

This program lasts 1 week, during which the incoming students meet the Rector of the University of Oradea and the Head and staff of the Department for International Relations and European Integration who will make a presentation of the University of Oradea.

We will also provide accommodation assistance.

The programme is not compulsory, but we advice you to take it in order to get used to our university.

Health Insurance

Foreigners who do not require a visa to stay in Romania and have medical insurance in their country valid for Romania are exempt.

7. Arrival at Oradea

Main contact points for incoming students

Head of the International Relations Department

Name: Carmen Buran

Phone: +40-259-408.181

e-mail: cburan@uoradea.ro

- Erasmus students:
 - Head of International Programmes Office
Name: Cristina Scobiola
Phone: +40-259-408 183
Email: cscobiola@uoradea.ro
 - Person in charge with the incoming Erasmus students
Name: Julia Romocea
Phone: +40-259-408 183
Email: jromocea@uoradea.ro
llp@uoradea.ro
dri@uoradea.ro

Once you have arrived at Oradea, you have the obligation to contact the Office for Foreigners and Immigration Problems within 15 days after your arrival, in order to be registered and to acquire the sojourn permit.

8. Where to stay and where to eat?

Where to Sleep

Foreign students who study in Romania can obtain accommodation and food in the campus facilities upon room availability.

You can also find accommodation in hotels, or to rent a flat.

Where to Eat


You can choose to eat at the University Canteen, at a restaurant, or you can cook your meal at home.

Here you can find a list of places where you can find accommodation, or where you can have a meal.

Hotels and Pensions


Avalon Rooms***

Str. Primăriei, nr.35

 0744/522 523


Recidency Pension***

Str. I.L. Caragiale, nr.15

 0359/192 181


Hotel Qiu-Hotel***

Strada Republicii 15

 0733666 555


Magic Pension***

Str. Grigore Ureche, nr.11

 0259/428 683

Pensiunea Lan **

Str. Buday Nagy Antal nr. 31

 0259/412 412

Restaurants



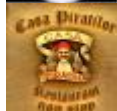
Beer House

Str. Transilvaniei 25
Phone: 0733107860



Bigy's Fast Food

Str. Republicii nr. 31
Phone: 0768597224



Casa Piratilor

Calea Aradului 22
Phone: 0359176383



Chicken House

Strada Iuliu Maniu 16
Phone: 0259411846



Crinul Alb

Parcul Traian 1
Phones: 0259417731,
0359461111



Cyrano Caffè, Bar & Grill

Str. Republicii 7
Phone: 0728284722



David`s Pizza & Coffee

Bulevardul Decebal 66
Phone: 0359-419.142



Hanul cu Noroc

Mihail Kogălniceanu 7
Phone: 0770.987.483



Queen`s Music Pub

Primarie 23
Phone: 0259434434



KFC Lotus Center

Nufarului 30
Phone: 0259414 996



Lactobar Retro Bistro

Republicii 11
Phones: 0259 455 154
07 46 055 004



Banana Joe

Mihai Eminescu nr. 29
Phone: 0758 607-269



Why Not Pizza

Bicazului 2/A
Telefon: 0744 136 66



Old Mill Restaurant

Kogalniceanu Mihail,26,
Phone>: 0740 155 055

9. Cost of living

(1 euro – 4.5 RON)

Accommodation: single room (one month)	100 euro (approx)
Bus fare	0,85 euro
1 coffee	0,4 – 2 euro
Cinema ticket	1,5 – 4 euro
Bread (1 kg)	0,85 euro
Milk (1 l)	0,6 – 1,5 euro
Butter (250 gr.)	0,8 euro
Cereals	1,5 – 4 euro
Natural fruit juice (1 l)	1,1 – 2 euro
Fizzy drinks(2 l)	1 – 1,15 euro
Pasta (500 gr.)	0,4 euro
Potatoes (1 kg)	0,6 euro
Pizza	3 – 5,5 euro
Beer	0,8 – 1,2 euro
Cigarettes	2 - 3 euro
Stamp	0,8 euro
Clubbing	From 5 euro
Internet (1 h)	0,5 euro
Public Phone Card	2,7 – 4 euro
Mobile phone card (5\$)	Approx. 5 euro

10. Entertainment

There are many forms of entertainment in Oradea, from theatres and cinemas to night clubs. There is also a very intense night life and if you want to go out on Friday or Saturday night, you should go early, or make a reservation first.

Theatres



National Theatre

Regele Ferdinand Square
Phone: 0259/236.592

The Philharmonic

Str. Moscovei nr. 5
Phone: 0259/457.528

Art Galleries



Eur Foto- Art

1 Decembrie Square
Phone: 0259/434 831



Galeria de Arte Vizuale

Calea Republicii, nr.8
Phone: 0259/436 438

Cinemas



Hollywood Multiplex

Str. Nufărului nr. 30
Phone: 0259/420.002



Cortina Cinema

Calea Aradului
Phone: 0359173044;
0359173033;

Coffe shops



Lion Café 8⁰⁰-23⁰⁰

Str. Independenței nr. 3



Marco Polo 8⁰⁰- 23⁰⁰

Str. Republicii nr. 5
Phone: 0259/135.341



Patiseria Venezia, 7⁰⁰-19⁰⁰

Str. Republicii nr.17
Phone: 0259/414.189



Ra Café 7⁰⁰-23⁰⁰

Str. Republicii
Phone: 0745/535.560



Chanson 8⁰⁰-23⁰⁰

Parcul Traian

Phone: 0788/258.831



Columbus Café

Pasajul Vulturul Negru



Juice Caffee

Vasile Alecsandri 13

Phone: 0359176455



Clubs

Lord's Club 8⁰⁰- 4⁰⁰

Pasajul Vulturul Negru

Phone: 0788/394.330



Downtown 10⁰⁰-4⁰⁰

Pasajul Vulturul Negru



Green Club 10⁰⁰-4⁰⁰

Pasajul Vulturul Negru



Black Eagle

Pasajul Vulturul Negru



Club Bali

Piața 1 Decembrie nr. 10

Spas and Pools



Aqua Park

Băile Felix resort



Waves Pool, Băile 1 Mai

1 Mai resort



Wellness & Spa Hotel Nevis

Oradea⁰

Malls and supermarkets



Lotus Market

Str. Nufărului, nr.30
Phone: 0259/436 022



Oradea Shopping City

Calea Aradului



Era Shopping Park

Calea Aradului



Supermarket "Crișul"

Str. Republicii, nr.30
Phone: 0259/427 022



Supermarket „Auchan”

Calea Aradului



Supermarket „Carrefour”

Calea Aradului,
Corneliu Coposu 10



Cash & Carry „Selgros”

Str. Ogorului, nr. 65

Libraries

University Library

Monday-Friday – 8⁰⁰ - 20⁰⁰;
Saturday – 9⁰⁰ - 13⁰⁰
Phone: 0259/408 122

District Library

Piața 1 Decembrie nr.12
Monday-Friday 9⁰⁰-19⁰⁰



International / National transport companies

ROTEXIM / GRZ Trans

Airport transfers

Str Dunarea nr 27, Oradea 410546

Tel/fax +40-259418293

Mobile: +40-722349778

For **English:**

Tel: +40-726184578

Tel: +40-728932581

Hungary:

Tel: +36 202823415

SC OPTIMUSTRANS SRL

Street: G-ral Eremia Grigorescu
12

Localitatea: Cluj-Napoca

Email: office@optimustrans.ro

Phone: +40-264-420809;
Mobil: +40-744-688601

11. Other useful information

Travel Agencies

Rom Tur International

Str. Republicii nr. 23

☎ 0259/413.893;
0728/019.717; 0728/019.716.

Agenția de Turism Oradea - Transilvania

Str. Republicii, nr. 32

☎ 0259/447 071

Alegros Tour

Str. Vasile Alecsandri, nr 2

0259/467 881

Giulexi

B-dul Decebal, nr.1

☎ 0259/499 526

Blu Travel

Piata Unirii, nr. 12

☎ 0728-29.74.43, 0259-
44.34.43; 0259-220.200

Banks

Banca Română pentru Dezvoltare

BRD

P-ța Ferdinand, nr.4

☎ 0259/231 502

Banca Națională

Parcul Traian, nr. 8

☎ 0259/412 019

Banc Post

Str. T. Vladimirescu, nr.1

☎ 0259/411 521

Banca Comercială Română

BCR

Str. D. Cantemir, nr. 2B

☎ 0259/436 003

Banca Transilvania

B-dul Dacia, nr. 232

☎ 0259/464 522

Non- Stop Pharmacies

Nr. 58

Str. Republicii

☎ 0259/412 622

Nr. 68

Str. Progresului

☎ 0259/242 712

Fontana

Str. Transilvaniei

☎ 0259/243 779

Procardia

Str. Libertății, nr.4

☎ 0259/418 242

Post Offices

Main Post Office

Str. Roman Ciorogariu nr.12

Rogierius Post Office

Str. Dacia nr.110

Ioșia Post Office

Str. Cazaban nr.34/A,

Bl.X212,ap.6

Nufărul Post Office

Str. D. Cantemir nr. 85

Borș Custom Post Office

12. Speaking Romanian

Pronunciation

Written Romanian is more or less phonetically consistent. At the beginning of a word, 'e' and 'i' are pronounced 'ye' and 'yi', while at the end of a word an 'i' is almost silent. At the end of a word 'ii' is pronounced 'ee'.

A - as the 'u' in 'cut'

E - as in 'tell'

I - as in 'be'

Â - a neutral vowel, as the 'e' in 'herd'

Â/î - has no phonetic equivalent in English

U - as a double 'oo'

C - as in 'cat' before a, o, and u; as the 'ch' in 'church' before e and i

Ch - as the 'k' in 'kit' before e and I

G - as in 'good' before a, o, and u; as in 'gentle' before e and I

Gh - as the 'g' in 'get' before e and I

Ş - as the 'sh' in 'ship'

ţ - as the 'ts' in 'cats'

Words and Phrases

Yes/No	Da/Nu
Please	Vă rog
Thank you	Mulțumesc/Mersi
Hi/Hello	Salut/Bună ziua
See you/Good bye	La revedere/Pa
Excuse me	Scuzați-mă
I don't know	Nu știu

What's your name?	Cum vă numiți?
My name is...	Numele meu este...
Where are you from?	De unde sunteți?
I'm from...	Sunt din...
Where is?	Unde este?
How much does this cost?	Cât costă?
When/where/how	Când/unde/cum
Good morning	Bună dimineața
Good evening	Bună seara
Today	Astăzi/Azi
Tomorrow	Mâine
Now/later	Acum/ Mai târziu
I am hungry/thirsty	Mi-e foame/sete
Ten/twenty/fifty	Zece/douăzeci/cincizeci
One hundred	O sută
Two thousand	Două mii
Fifty thousand	Cincizeci de mii
One million	Un million
Ten billions	Zece miliarde
I'm tired	Sunt obosit/ă
What's the time?	Cât e ceasul?
I live on ... street	Locuiesc pe strada...
I need (something)	Am nevoie de ...
Maybe	Poate
Sure	Sigur

13. Things to See in Oradea



The centre of the city is full of historical and beautiful sights. First, you can venture to Piața Unirii and Piața Republicii. There you can find the Orthodox Moon Church that has a tower with a lunar mechanism that shows the position of the moon daily. There you can also visit Mihai Viteazu's statue, Vulturul Negru hotel and shopping centre with its magnificent stain glass covered passages.

Make your way near the centre and see the State Theatre, the pedestrian walking street, and Endre Ady's museum. You can also visit the largest Catholic Cathedral in Romania, and the Museum of the Criș Country (Episcopal palace). It requires some hours to tour around the vast building, which has 365 windows. Do not miss the Canon's Corridor, with archways that date back to the 18th century. The citadel is under construction, but it should not be missed. It was built in the 13th century, and houses the art college and other governmental offices.

The Moon Church



The Faculty of Medicine



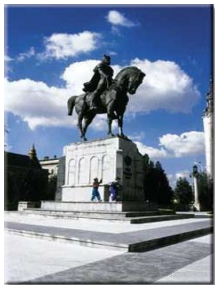
Baroque Palace



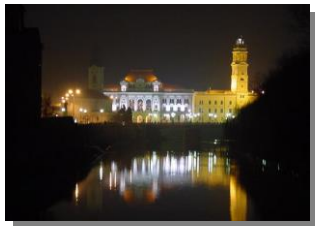
The Catholic Cathedral



**Unirii Square
(Mihai Viteazu's Statue)**



City Hall



14. Things to see in Bihor



Near the city is Băile Felix, a known spa resort for its thermal waters and water lilies. It also has many pools where tourists all over the country can enjoy wonderful weekend vacations laying in the sun, swimming, or visiting the water lily natural reservation.

Also nearby is Stâna de Vale, a small resort nearby Beiuș, only an hour or two away from Oradea. It is perfect year-round for skiing in the winter, or hiking in the other seasons.

Four of the major caves in Romania are luckily nearby: The Meziad Cave, The Bears' Cave, Scărișoara Ice Cave, and Ungurului



Cave. The Bears' Cave has impressive amounts of stalagmites and stalactites and it is very often visited by tourists, while the Scărișoara Ice Cave is known throughout Europe for its 7500 cubic meters of ice. The caves are usually harder to get to and some require certified tour guides. There are actually many more caves, and you can take tours from local

caving groups.

If you want to hike on the narrow paths of the Bihorulul Mountains, the best place to start from in the Padiş plateau, whence start the most numerous marked tourist tracks. For further details, access the web site: www.padis.ro

