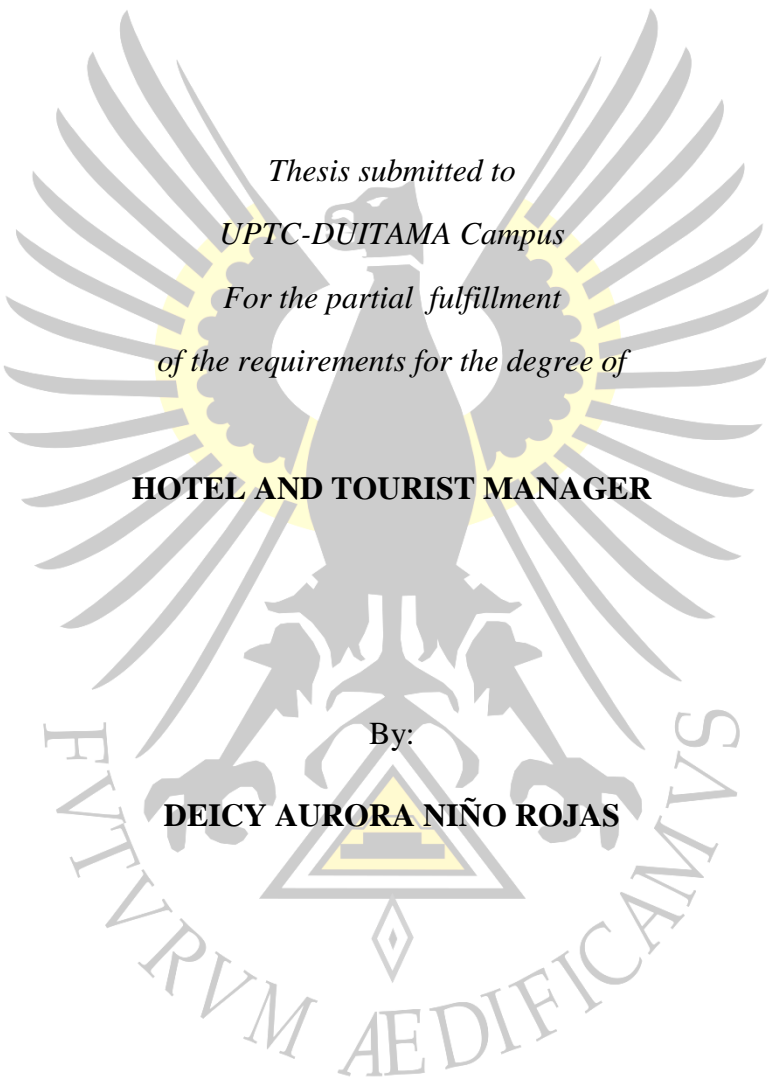


**INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. ONE EXPERIENCE OF LIFE FOR
LEARNING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE THROUGH IMMERSION
IN THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA**



*Thesis submitted to
UPTC-DUITAMA Campus
For the partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of*
HOTEL AND TOURIST MANAGER

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TECHNOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBIA

DUITAMA CAMPUS

OCTOBER 2016

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to God, my creator, my strong force, my source of inspiration and my guide who gives me the chance to learn, and live beautiful experiences. I also dedicate this work to my parents; who have encouraged me all the way, and whose encouragement have made sure I finish which I have started.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thanks the teacher Guillermo Capera, for his patient, guidance and support through this process. Thanks is also due to Antonella Flechas her friendship and selfless contribution to my professional development have been invaluable and will forever be appreciated. I would like also to extend my gratitude to the American families that receive me in the United States and helped me to make this dream a project come true.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The primary purpose of this document is to show workers and students in any field that learning a new language has become essential during the last decade. Learning a second language has permitted them to obtain a better position and / or better job in the professional world.

The English language has gotten an important place in the business area that has become a basic requirement for new employees in companies. This movement has caused people to start trying to learn this language with the purpose of being part of a political, social or economic development of work.

It is for this reason that students should start to be motivated about this important topic because it is one of the steps that will let them get a better future. Interchange programs have become an important way for students to achieve this goal, and it is a job from school and companies to make sure that they are able to be part of these programs.

Also, Interchange programs gives to the student a different point of view about the world and how everything works. This develops in them the desire of making each day better because this experience makes of them more mature persons and according to this they start planning new goals.

In this project, I will explain to you in the first chapter the importance of making good decisions and how these ones help the students and the professionals to guide

themselves in a way that can change their future. In this part, I will explain how the student mobility starts and its effect in Colombia.

The second part will explain to you the importance of interchange programs as a significant help to students that want to live each day as best as they can, using this program as a tool to achieve their goals.

Finally, to close the project I will present to you the investigation about the city of Tucson. Its general characteristics, its tourism, and events developed in this city as the strategy to improve the tourism activity in this region.

CHAPTER ONE

1. GOALS

1.1 GENERAL GOAL

To learn English as a second language with the purpose to improve my professional and personal future, and at the same time to improve the necessary abilities to help me to have a successful development and efficient performance in my work,

1.2 SPECIFIC GOALS

1. To interact with the American community through the immersion in one of the cities in the United States of America.
2. To study and develop the management of the English grammatical structure
3. To know the different cultures and traditions that the American culture has.
4. To see and search the different tourist activities in the city of Tucson with the purpose of demonstrating my improvement in the English language.

2. JUSTIFICATION

Human decisions are part of the procedure to get better and have unforgettable experiences. Human existence has always been connected to the elective process, it had taken to develop and improve obtained knowledge, the methods, and the lifestyle that the people have. These kinds of decisions in one way or another have influence not just in the present but in the future of each human being and in society too

A decision is taken daily with a purpose: satisfy the own needs at the same time that they satisfy the environment's needs. This can consciously or unconsciously be a tag in a process that can require time and studies. Pilar Martines (2015), said "To make an effective decision, requires six basic criteria:

1. Be focused on what really matters
2. Doing the process in a logical and coherent way.
3. Consider objectives- elements as subjective elements.
4. Collect information needed to choose.
5. Pick the information and opinions that were generated around the election.
6. Be honest and flexible before, during and after the process.

These six steps explain to you in a clear way the exact process in which the people in society do every day. Although in some cases the person has no idea about it, it

is part of their environment itself with the only goal to move forward, be better and get situated in the best way to face the daily changes.

These changes are boosting students and professionals to get the option to improve their resumes through knowledge of one or more languages. This caused organizations and companies to give the professionals different and easier options to get diversified knowledge.

A long time ago, learning a new language had been considered an ability of few people and those that had this privilege usually were part of the wealthy class of people who can achieve this skill, because since they were children, they were the most successful learning a new language.

Actually, learning another language has become something vital. Access to this has been, thankfully, a result of the globalization movement in which the knowledge goes everywhere and everybody can access it. The development accomplished by new generations is a product of the economic and cultural synthesis, that demand the control of different languages to give access to a better lifestyle. A better lifestyle can include the possibility to get a better job, try new ideas, get benefits of the world's cultural differences, get scholarships, work in an international company, and of course provide a capacity to talk understandably and give clear ideas in front of everybody. Raising, through this way, social relationships. (Universidad de Congreso, 2014)

Learning a new language was as important in the past as it is right now. The first knowledge about people that were able to talk different languages started with the use of Greek, in the Middle Ages Latin and in the XVII and XVIII century French. Now

because of globalization and the improvement in technology, the English language has got the position as the universal language. Maybe it will be the dominant language in the next millennium

Historically the power that the English language has acquired and the advantage that people who manage it receive, are strengthened. The movements in the late 80's and early 90's, when the falling of communism and the predominance of the capitalist system with the universalization of the economy put English as the universal language.

Besides, the remarkable influence of the United States of America, increased its influence since 1944 when the world accepted the dollar as a transaction coin. This was the main and fundamental cause that forced countries like Germany, Japan, Italy France and Canada to participate in the global market using English as a basic language in the business environment.

It is very noticeable that the main business associate of these nations and some Latin countries, is the United States of America, where thousands of companies have been forced to ask their workers that want a raise in the company, that they have to have or know a basic or conversational level of English and maybe in a better situation other languages.

Also, the English language has earned a high political position too. Now it is used as a basic language in diplomatic international relationships. For example, the European parliament where the primary language traditionally was French, It has been relegated by the English language

It is for those reasons that knowing English is one of the first steps to be successful in personal and the professional life, and for this reason, the Latin American people need to learn how to get the benefits of the world's advantages built by economics, cultural and social interests. At the same time technology discoveries and the informatics and TV programs environment can be more accessible to the public in the English language, showing in this way that their influence is and will be spread throughout the entire planet.

The investigation published by the EF suggested that countries with a very low level of English fought more to open ways to become a successful business nation.

Besides if they do not use this language, it will create walls that can put the country away from being part of important international agreements, because there could appear to be huge differences that can create problems and misunderstandings between the parts that could take more time and money to resolve it.

Although, Latin countries have changed, their region is one of the most economic successes in the last decade and it is time that they do the next step and take the EF's and EPI's statistics as a warning to improve the use of this language and in this way become competitive countries. (Universia, (2012))

However, to develop this language as a potential skill, the countries had been faced with the development of new methods that helps and gives motivation to their citizens to learn a new language. One of the strategies that has been applied and guided from the college education because it is where the future professionals are coming and it is there where the country wants to create in the students, the desire to know and learn a

new language. They offer them an uncountable and different amount of opportunities that give them the facility to travel and learn about cultural differences in another country.

These programs are known as “interchange programs” although it is not a new phenomenon. Facundo Solanas (2014) said: “these programs were developed from the second half of the XX century, but emphasized during the last thirty years. Boosted by the development of public politics and normative changes in college and educational regulations made by the international organizations, giving rise to the creation of different abroad categories, where they look to measure the quality and internationalization of the universities”.

It is for these reasons that in this project I present and explain to you a study about the importance of being part of an international program that has left the student with the possibility of learning a new language and at the same time improving their possibility of getting a better lifestyle and with the goal of being a better professional that can help their own country.

3. DEFINITION OF TERMS

AU Pair: it is a domestic assistant from a foreign country working for, and living as part of, a host family. Typically, au pairs take on a share of the family's responsibility for childcare and receive a monetary allowance for personal use. Au pair arrangements are subject to government restrictions. (By Wikipedia)

Interexchange program: it is an arrangement in which people from different countries visit each other's country, perhaps to strengthen links between them or to improve foreign language skills (by Colling dictionary)

Culture: the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time. (By Cambridge dictionary)

English language: it is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and is now a global *lingua franca*. English is either the official language or one of the official languages in almost 60 sovereign states. It is the most commonly spoken language in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, and New Zealand, and is widely spoken in some areas of the Caribbean, Africa, and South Asia. It is the third most common native language in the world, after Mandarin and Spanish. It is the most widely learned second language and an official language of the United Nations, of the European Union, and of many other regional international organizations. It is the most widely spoken Germanic language, accounting for at least 70% of speakers of this Indo-European branch. (By Wikipedia)

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The student mobility

The academy student mobility has been seen as a notable movement since the XX century according to Solanos (2014) “it is possible to see three kinds of possible international academic phases during this century. The first started with the transfer of teachers from Europe to the United States for reasons of extra academics but at the same time, they were motivated by the effects after the two world wars.

The second phase was generated by big student mobility from countries with a lower level of development to countries in development with the vision of learning, teaching and making investigations in advanced countries. This caused at the same time that the students received benefits from the high educational system quality, offered by these countries. The government was in charge of promoting this mobility and / or making of this a weaker phenomenon because they owned the masterpieces as the scholarships and remuneration system, negotiated between advanced countries.

The third phase was influenced by the knowledge of globalization where it created agreements between institutions as the answer to the internationalization of the school's offer, where the mobility is the more noticeable activity but at the same time, this created online education to be the stronger and accessible options. This had as a result in the universities the creation of new strategies of accessibility to knowledge.

These phases are a primordial base of educational competitiveness, that emerge with the new millennium in where colleges and educational institutions continuum creating new methods and tools with the purpose of improving the traditional way of teaching. Like the technology and communication season in where the impact of the IES had created a big challenge in universities who are looking to occupy high positions in the educative ranking.

4.2 Importance in Colombia about the learning of the English language

In Colombia, the English language has been an important subject in the school and university's programs with the purpose of helping teachers and students to improve the use of this language. In this country, according to the EPI (English Proficiency Index), one in ten Colombians speaks English. This means that just ten percent of the communities are able to be part of the benefits of Globalization. It is a sad situation that ninety percent of the Colombian people are at disadvantage to achieve their own development.

It is important to say that the touristic movement and the boom of agreements of free trades in the last years, has made the learning of a new language an essential requirement for the citizen in Colombia, because the country has been visited by Americans, French, Japanese, British, Portuguese and thousands of foreigners that come for business or just for entertainment in where the communication between the community and the tourism is vital.

CHAPTER 2

5. INTERCHANGE UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS OF STUDENTS ABROAD.

A lot of Colombian universities challenged themselves to be competitive because of the globalization. The purpose is to make their students quality professionals because the demands for job offers are more strict in these companies. This causes many universities to give interchange options in other countries with the idea of students acquiring job experiences in a different environment. Also it gives them, at the same time, scholarships and gives more facilities to motivate the students and push them to be participants in this kind of interchange to improve their competitive level.

The educational interchange is an opportunity for the college students in which they can compare their own opinions with students from different cultures, nationalities, and beliefs. Besides they can enrich the knowledge that they already have and it helps

them to resolve and act under different situations that make them see their profession from a different perspective.

The educational interchange requires time and discipline. Many universities have offices where the students can resolve their questions and they could get information about how the college manages these programs. According to the process and the necessary requirement, it is a good option to start the action approximately a year before the date planned for departure. Also to get the most amount of information about the universities and international programs that offer student interchanges is the main factor. It could happen that there are not agreements with universities where you can find the same career that you are in. So it is very important that you are prepared for any kind of possible situation that you can face.

The basic requirements to sign up for this kind of programs, change according to the type of interchange program that you want and its destiny.

To make an interchange probably requires that the student has at least half of their career concluded, but even if this can implicate a long process with a lot of steps in the middle, the final result of the interchange will be an amazing experience full of memories that will improve their future in a professional way and in their own lifestyle. The student interchange programs are necessary for the development of abilities and the learning of new knowledge. Each student that travels to a different country, comes back to their country with a new perspective, new ideas that were developed in the world.* (noticias universia, 2007)

6. AU PAIR INTERCHANGE PROGRAM.

The au pair program is a cultural interchange that can be realized in different countries especially in the United States of America. There, the person can be part of the American culture by being part of an American family. Through this program the student has the possibility to live through their daily routine, like go to the supermarket, pick up the children or driving them to their activities. It can be full of surprises and in this way creating new experiences. Also, the student has the opportunity to make new friends from different parts of the world who at the same time are living the same experience, sharing the same adventure soul.

The au pair programs are approved by the USA government, also it is an experience full of opportunities to learn about the cultural differences through the study and practice of English as a language with the purpose to improve the level of it. The person through work and the coexistence of taking care of the American family's children. The program includes:

- The registration
- Study program
- Flight tickets
- Accommodation and food
- Travel insurance
- Weekly payment
- Help to get the visa.

6.1 Length of the program

The program has a minimum length of one year. The participant has the opportunity to extend her time for six, nine or twelve extra months. The law says that any participant cannot be in the country over two consecutive years.

6.2 Design of the program:

1. Once signed into the program, one adviser of the company will guide you through the process to complete your professional profile. That profile will be shown to the American families In the Unites states of America.

2. When the interview process starts with the family, the applicant and the families will agree between themselves to share one year of the program.

3. Independently of the city or state in where the family lives, the participant leaves Colombia to New York City where she or he meets other au pairs from different countries with the purpose of receiving orientation and training about the childcare job. This takes approximately 4 to 5 days.

4. At the end of the orientation, the participant travels to where the American family lives and starts the au pair program in where she or he will share any kind of experiences with the children and their parents. Starting academy classes and knowing and making friends from any part of the planet

5. Finally, at the end of the program, the participant chooses if she or he wants to end the program or extend the time of it.

7. FROM MY OWN EXPERIENCE

7.1 The holidays

The holidays in the United States of America are specified by the government however, each state can choose their own modification in the holiday's date. Each state can change the date of the holidays according to their program; the state has the autonomy to make the changes that they consider necessary according to their annual program

a) Labor day

It is celebrated the first Monday in September. This day is in honor of the workers who have made the strength and prosperity of the country. Besides it is considered an unofficial end of summer. Usually, during this day schools and some businesses are closed and it is considered a day off for most Americans.



Picture 001 Labor Day, by michiganpeachfest.com

b) Columbus's day:

It is celebrated on October 12 because of Christopher Columbus arrival in and discovery of the American continent; however, there are some states that don't recognize this day. During this day the shops still open and schools keep classes as normal as always.



Picture 002 Columbus day, by Roberto Natalini

c) Halloween

This day is taken more as a festival. The children get dressed in a costume and go out and ask for candy. There is a phrase that children usually say, "trick or treat" and this means if the candy is not given to them, the adult will do a trick. Also, most of the families decorate their home with scary decorations to make this day a special day.

Besides it is a normal activity that the family and friends get together to carve faces in pumpkins as an American tradition.



Picture 003 Halloween by the author

d) Veteran's day:

It is celebrated on November 11 as an honor to the military veterans who are people that served in the United States Armed Forces and this person receives special treatment on this day like a discount in restaurants or something for free because the people are trying to thank them and that they really appreciate their efforts for the country.



Picture 004 veteran's day, by kidsworld.com

e) Thanksgiving's day

It is the major and longest holiday. It is celebrated the fourth Thursday of November. This day the family gets together and cooks dinner in which the main dish consists of turkey, corn, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie.

Thanksgiving Day was proclaimed by George Washington during the American civil war and it is a moment to thank for all the blessings received during the year.



Picture 005 thanksgiving day by the author

f) Christmas

It is celebrated on the morning of 25th December, as a tradition in where you open the gifts that Santa Claus left you during the night. Usually, the children are the most excited and around the Christmas tree everyone starts ripping the gifts open and drinking a sweet hot chocolate.



Picture 006 Christmas, by the author

g) New year's day

Usually, people go to nightclubs or places where they can be participants of different events such as concerts and fireworks. In there the people usually bring in the New Year.

h) Martin Luther King's Day

It is celebrated the third Monday of January. King was the chief spokesman for nonviolent activism in the Civil Rights Movement, which successfully protested racial discrimination in federal and state law. The campaign for a federal holiday in King's honor began soon after his assassination in 1968. President Ronald Reagan signed the holiday into law in 1983, and it was first observed three years later.

i) Valentine's day

It is celebrated on February 14th. It is a festival of romantic love and many people give cards, letters, flowers or presents to their spouse or partner. They usually arrange a romantic dinner in a restaurant or night in a hotel. The common symbols of Valentine's Day are hearts and red roses.



Picture 007 valentine day, by the author

j) President's day

It is celebrated the third Monday of February in honor to the presidents of the United States of America, especially George Washington because he was the first president of the country.

k) Saint Patrick's day:

It is a cultural and religious celebration; it is observed on March 17th and has been influenced by the Irish culture. This celebration usually involves parades and festivals with Irish tradition music. During this day people wear green clothes or accessories. Also, the three leaf shamrock has been associated with the Irish culture.



Picture 008 Saint Patrick's day: by the author

l) April Fool's Day

It is not really a holiday but on this day people play tricks on each other. It is celebrated on April the 1st.

m) Easter Day

People celebrate Easter according to their beliefs. The most traditional activity is when the children wake up in the morning to find candy and eggs that the Easter bunny had left for them. Sometimes the children have to hunt for the eggs that are hidden all around the house.



Picture 009 Easter gift by the author



picture 010 Easter dinner, by the author

n) Memorial day

Memorial Day is celebrated on the last Monday of May. It was known as Decoration Day and commemorates all men and women who have died in military service for the United States of America. Many people visit cemeteries and memorials on Memorial Day and it is traditionally seen as the start of the summer season.



Picture 011 memorial day, by the author

o) Independence day

It is usually known as “the fourth of July” and it is celebrated on this day.

Its purpose is to remember the anniversary of the publication of the declaration of independence from Great Britain in 1776. Usually, the families celebrate this with picnics and barbecues. Also in different cities, you can observe a fireworks show. Most of the Americans display the American flag outside their homes as a symbol of freedom and respect.

7.2 The climate

The climate in the United States varies according to the geographical location. They usually have the four seasons winter, spring, summer and fall, but change a little bit from one region to another.

The southwest region has a hot desert climate usually they have an average of 100° F (38° c) and in winter the temperature could be around 60°F and at night drops to 40° or 30°F.



Picture 012 the climate, by the author

The subtropical Gulf and the South Atlantic States: This region has a subtropical climate with mostly mild winters and hot, humid summers. This area is very susceptible to be hit by tropical storms or hurricanes.



Picture 013 snowing in New Jersey, by the author

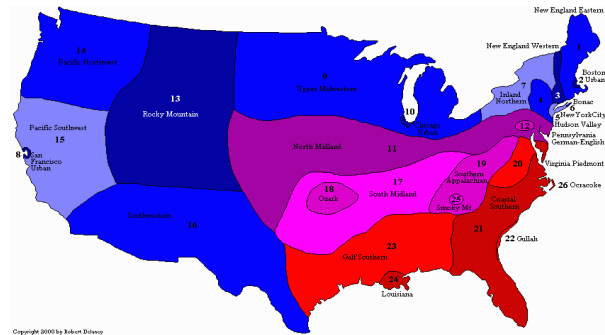
The Middle East coast region has seasonal hot summers and cold winters with snowfalls, here the temperatures can rise or drop rapidly, winds can be extreme, that occasionally cause violent thunderstorms.

The Pacific Northwest has an oceanic climate, its weather is wet and cold in winter and spring, but in summer is dry and chilly.

7.3 The dialect and accent

Because the United States has a big territory, it is normal that in different regions its people have different dialects, not all people who speak the same language speak it the same way. A language can be subdivided into any number of dialects which each one can vary in some way. The term, accent, is used to identify the differences to the way words are pronounced, while a dialect has its own grammar, vocabulary, and common

expressions as well as pronunciation rules that make it unique from other dialects of the same language.



Picture 014 the dialect and accent, by robertspage.com

7.4 CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

7.4.1 The lifestyle

Since the first day that someone steps on the America territory, he or she can already feel the cultural differences and besides the holidays, the Americans have a very different lifestyle. The families relationships are not as strong as it is in the Latin culture. The people respect the differences between them a lot because in the United States you can find people from every corner of the world. Also, people are more independent which causes the sons to leave the family at an early age.

Americans live by the fashion industry, because of the weather. It is usual to see people buying clothes every two months because of the seasons, they usually have the

latest phone on the market because the economics of the country help to give to their citizen a better lifestyle.

7.4.2 The food



Picture 015 the food, by the author

The food is one of the biggest differences in this country. People are used to eating cereal every morning and enjoy a delicious sandwich for lunch. At the end of the day, they get together to eat dinner that usually is a lot of food. The United States is known for junk food. You can find a MacDonald's or Dunkin donuts everywhere and this has become an easy way to eat because you can find food cheaper and quickly.

Now people are getting conscientious about junk food and it is usual to find organic or natural products or GMO-free food that is usually more expensive than the normal products that you can buy.

7.4.3The education System

In the United States the education is divided in the following way:

- Elementary school
- Middle school
- High school
- College or University is known as higher education

7.4.4 Academic year

The school calendar usually starts in August or September and continues through May or June. According to the region and their weather the classes could start early or later.

Additionally, many college's courses are designed for students to take the classes according to the season where they are in. Usually, they offer winter classes, spring classes, summer classes and fall classes.

CHAPTER 3

8. INVESTIGATION PROJECT

8.1 City of Tucson



Picture 016 Tucson city, by the author

Tucson is a city in Arizona, United States. It is home to the University of Arizona and it is the second-largest and populated city in Arizona behind Phoenix. The city is located 108 miles (174 km) southeast of Phoenix and 60 mi (97 km) north of the U.S.-Mexico border. Tucson is the 33rd largest city and the 59th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

The suburbs of Tucson include Oro Valley and Marana at the northwest of the city, Sahuarita south of the city, and South Tucson in an enclave south of downtown. Communities around Tucson include Casas Adobes, Catalina Foothills, Flowing Wells, Tanque Verde, Tortolita, and Vail. Towns outside the Tucson metro area include Benson to the southeast, Catalina and Oracle to the north, and Green Valley to the south .(Wikipedia 2015)

8.2 Nicknames

Tucson is commonly known as "The Old Pueblo". While the exact origin of this appellation is unknown, the first notes about it are discovered back to Mayor R. N. "Bob" Leatherwood. When rail service was established in the city on March 20, 1880, Leatherwood celebrated the fact by sending telegrams to various leaders, including the President of the United States and the Pope, announcing that the "ancient and honorable pueblo" of Tucson was now connected by rail to the outside world. Then the term became popular with newspaper writers who mention the city into the current form of "The Old Pueblo". (Wikipedia 2015)

8.3 History

Tucson was probably one of the first regions visited by Paleo-Indians, known to have been in southern Arizona about 12,000 years ago. Recent archaeological excavations near the Santa Cruz River have located a village site dating from 2100 BC.

The area of the Santa Cruz River was extensively farmed during the Early Agricultural period, close to 1200 BC to AD 150. These people constructed canals that allowed them to plant and grow corn, beans. (Wikipedia 2015)

Jesuit missionary Eusebio Francisco Kino visited the Santa Cruz River valley in 1692 and founded the Mission San Xavier del Bac in 1700 about 7 mi (11 km) up from the site of the settlement of Tucson. A separate Convent was founded down along the Santa Cruz River, near the base of what is now "A" mountain. (Wikipedia 2015)

Hugo O'Connor is the founding father of the city of Tucson. He allowed the construction of a military fort in that location, it was called "presidio San Agustín del Tucson". During the Spanish period of the presidio, attacks such as the Second Battle of Tucson where Spanish soldiers fought against the Apaches warrior. (Wikipedia 2015)

Eventually, the town came to be called "Tucson" and became a part of Mexico after it gained independence from Spain in 1821. Tucson was captured by the Mormon Battalion during the Mexican-American War but later returned to Mexican control.

Tucson was not included in the Mexican Cession and it was following for the Gadsden Purchase in 1853 where Tucson became a part of the United States of America, although the American military did not formally take over control until March 1856. In 1857 Tucson became a stage station on the San Antonio-San Diego Mail Line and in 1858 became 3rd division headquarters of the Butterfield Overland Mail until the line shut down in March 1861. (Wikipedia 2015)

From August 1861 to the middle 1862, Tucson was the western capital of the Confederate Arizona Territory. In 1862 the California Column was a force of volunteers

sent to Arizona and New Mexico during the American civil war when they drove the Confederate forces out of Arizona, Tucson and all of what is now Arizona was part of New Mexico Territory until 1863 when it became part of the new Arizona Territory. From 1867 to 1877, Tucson was the capital of the Arizona Territory.

In 1909 Tucson was Arizona's largest city and commercial center, while Phoenix was the seat of state government (in 1889) and agriculture. The building of Tucson Municipal Airport increased its prominence. Between 1910 and 1920, Phoenix surpassed Tucson in population and has continued to outpace Tucson in growth. In recent years, both Tucson and Phoenix have experienced some of the highest growth rates in the United States. (Wikipedia 2015)

8.4 Geography

Tucson has a land area of 226.71 square miles (587.2 km²). The city's elevation is 2,643 ft. (806 m) above sea level and it is situated in an alluvial area in the Sonoran desert, surrounded by five minor ranges of mountains: the Santa Catalina Mountains and the Tortolita Mountains to the north, the Santa Rita Mountains to the south, the Rincon Mountains to the east, and the Tucson Mountains to the west. The high point of the Santa Catalina Mountains is 9,157 ft. (2,791 m) Mount Lemmon, the southernmost ski destination in the continental U.S., while the Tucson Mountains include 4,687 ft. (1,429 m) Wasson Peak. The highest point in the area is Mount Wrightson, found in the Santa Rita Mountains at 9,453 ft. (2,881 m) above sea level. (Wikipedia, 2015)

8.5 Climate

Tucson has very hot summers and temperate winters. Tucson is almost always cooler and wetter than Phoenix because of its higher elevation. Tucson has a desert climate, with two more noticeable seasons, summer and winter; plus three seasons that are not strong: fall, spring, and the monsoon. Tucson averages 11.8 inches of precipitation per year, more than most other locations with desert climates.

The most evident difference of Tucson weather from other inhabited regions is the hot and sunny climate. This difference is a considerable contributing factor to a rate of skin cancer that is at least three times higher than in more northerly regions. Summer you can find during the day temperatures that exceed 100 °F (38 °C) and overnight temperatures between 66 and 85 °F (19 and 29 °C). Early summer is characterized by low humidity and clear skies; mid-summer and late summers are identified by higher humidity, cloudy skies, and frequent rain.(Wikipedia, 2015)



Picture 017 the climate, by the author

The monsoon season can begin anytime from the middle of June to late July. It typically continues through August and sometimes into September. During the monsoon

period are characterized by clouds that building up from the south in the early afternoon followed by intense thunderstorms and rainfall, which can cause flash flood, this rain could be so heavy that if you are driving you could not have any visibility so it recommends to pull over while the heavy rain is over. In the evening the sky is pierced with strong lightning strikes. Large areas of the city do not have storm sewers, so monsoon rains flood the main streets, usually for no longer than a few hours.

The weather in the fall is much like that during spring: dry, with cool nights and warm, hot days. Temperatures above 100 °F (38 °C) are possible into early October. Temperatures drop at the quickest rate in October and November and are normally the coolest in late December and early January. (Wikipedia, 2015)

Winters in Tucson are mild relative to other parts of the United States. Daytime highs in the winter range between 64 and 75 °F, with overnight lows between 30 and 44 °F. Although snowfall is not typically seen in Tucson, sometimes a light dusting that melts within a day is possible. The most recent snowfall was on February 20 of 2013 when 2.0 inches of snow blanketed the city, the largest snowfall since 1987.

Early spring is characterized by gradually rising temperatures and several weeks of vivid wildflower blooms beginning in late February and into March. During this time of year the diurnal temperature variation normally attains its maximum, often surpassing 30 °F.

8.6 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2010 American Census Office, the racial composition of Tucson was as follows:

- ❖ White: 69.7% (Non-Hispanic Whites: 47.2%)
- ❖ Black or African American: 5.0%
- ❖ Native American: 2.7%
- ❖ Asian: 2.9%
- ❖ Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- ❖ Some other race: 17.8%
- ❖ Two or more races: 3.4%
- ❖ Hispanic or Latino (of any race): 41.6%; Mexican Americans made up 36.1% of the city's population.

8.7 ECONOMY

Tucson's economic has been consolidated on the development of the University of Arizona, which is currently the second largest employer in the city. Davis-Monthan Air Force Base also gives many jobs for Tucson residents. Its presence and the presence of the US Army Intelligence Center has driven the development of a significant number of high-tech industries, including government contractors, in the area. The city of Tucson is

also a major center for the Union Pacific Railroad's Sunset Route that links the Los Angeles ports with the South/Southeast regions of the country. (Wikipedia, 2015)

The City of Tucson, Pima County, the State of Arizona, and the private sector have all made commitments to create a growing, healthy economy with advanced technology industry sectors as its foundation. Raytheon Missile Systems, Texas Instruments, IBM, Intuit Inc., Universal Avionics, Honeywell Aerospace, Sunquest Information Systems, Sanofi-Aventis, Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., and Bombardier Aerospace all have a significant presence in Tucson. Roughly 150 Tucson companies are involved in the design and manufacture of optics and optoelectronics systems, earning Tucson the nickname "Optics Valley".

9. TOURISM IN TUCSON



Picture 018 tourism in Tucson, by the author

Tourism is another major industry in Tucson, the tourism activity brings in around \$2 billion dollars per year and over 3.5 million visitors annually thanks to numerous resorts, hotels, and attractions that the city has.

In addition to visitors, a significant number of winter residents, or "snowbirds", are attracted by Tucson's mild winters and contribute to the local economy. Snowbirds often purchase second homes in Tucson and nearby areas, contributing significantly to the property tax base.

There is also an important number of middle class and upper class of Mexicans who travel from Mexico to Tucson to buy products that are not available in Mexico.

9.1 Downtown Tucson

- The Hotel Congress is a historic building localized in downtown Tucson. It was designed in 1919, as a part of an extension of the Congress Street. The hotel is known because it was the place in where the bank robber John Dillinger was captured.
- The Art Deco Fox Theater: it was designed in 1929 by Nicholas Diamonds, and it opened 11 April of 1930 as a performance space. It was known in the beginning as “the tower”. Now the building is listed on the national register of historic places.
- The Rialto Theatre: It opened in 1920, and it was one of the first movie theater in Tucson
- St. Augustine Cathedral: started as a small two room house, and it was donated to Fr Machebeuf by the local citizen. With time it took the shape of a church building, and it was completed in 1868.
- Old Pima County Courthouse: it’s the main county courthouse building in Tucson and it was designed by Roy Place in 1928. And it is listed on a national register of historic places.
- The Charro Café: it is one of the oldest restaurants in the city, and it is a passage to Tucson culinary history and it won the dining icon that is acclaimed for all over the world.



Pictures 019 attraction downtown, by the author

9.2 Central Tucson

It is one of the oldest parts of the city, its anchored by the Broadway Village shopping center designed by local architect Josias Joesler. The 4th Avenue Shopping District is located between downtown and the University, also this area has many unique and popular stores. Local businesses in Central Tucson are connected along Fourth Avenue and the Main Gate Square on University B

✚ Tucson Botanical Gardens: it is located in Central Tucson and it is committed to providing quality, lifelong learning opportunities for all ages. Also, the garden offered different kinds of tours throughout the year, depending on the season. Taking a tour is a great way to learn about the history and plant collection at the Gardens.

✚ Mission San Xavier del Bac: It was founded as a catholic mission in 1692 and its construction began in 1732. Has been restored twice. The first was because an earthquake hit the city and damaged the church and the second was because a lightning hit the church making serious damages in it.

- ✚ The Tucson Museum of Art: In 1954 it was named the Tucson Art center. Promoting numerous local artist's exhibition. In 1975 the name was changed to Tucson Museum of art to reflect their collection activities. Actually the Tucson Museum of Art and History present exhibitions about art in Latin America, the art of the American west, modern and contemporary art and Asian art. The museum offer tours, education programs, and art classes as well.
- ✚ The University Of Arizona Art Museum: Its first exhibition was in 1924 and in 1981 the museum received an award for his excellence. It has works by Franz Kline, Jackson Pollock, and Mark Rothko as part of the Edward J. Gallagher Memorial Collection, a tribute to a young man who was killed in a boating accident. The museum also has the Samuel H. Kress Collection of European works from the 14th to 19th centuries and the C. Leonard Pfeiffer Collection of American paintings.
- ✚ International Wildlife Museum: It is located 5 miles (8.0 km) west of Interstate 10. It was founded in 1988 and maintains an exhibition of over four-hundred different species like birds mammals and insects from around the globe. Its purpose is to increase the knowledge and love towards the wildlife explaining its role and how to conserve it.
- ✚ Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum: It was founded in 1952 and it is regularly listed as one of the top ten zoological parks in the world. It is a combined zoo, museum, and botanical garden, devoted to indigenous animals and plants of the Sonoran Desert with 4.892 specimens of 242 species, 56.442 kinds of plants, 16.853 fossil collection specimens and others.

- ✚ Titan Missile Museum: It is located about 25 miles south of the city. It is the only museum remaining Titan II side open to the public. Showing you the memories when the threat of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union happened.
- ✚ The titan II missile was capable of launching from its underground silo in 58 seconds and delivers a nine megaton thermonuclear warhead to the target from 6300 miles in less than thirty minutes
- ✚ Pima Air & Space Museum: It is one of the largest non-government funded aviation and space museums in the world. It was opened to the public in May of 1976, and today it has five indoors exhibit hangars, featuring over 300 historical aircraft.

9.3 Literary, arts and music.

The number of accomplished and awarded writers (poets, novelists, dramatists, nonfiction writers) in Tucson includes David Foster Wallace and Barbara Kingsolver. The city is particularly active in publishing and presenting contemporary innovative poetry in various ways. Examples are the Chax Press, a publisher of poetry books in trade and book arts editions, and the University Of Arizona Poetry Center, which has a sizable poetry library and presents readings, conferences, and workshops.



Picture 020 literary arts and music, by the author

Tucson is considered an influential center for Mariachi music and is home to a large number of Mariachi musicians and singers. The Tucson International Mariachi Conference, hosted annually since 1982, involves several hundred mariachi bands and folkloric dance troops during a three-day festival in April. The Norteño Festival and Street Fair in the enclave city of South Tucson has held annually at the end of summer.(Wikipedia 2015)

9.4 Annual cultural events and fairs

9.4.1 Tucson Gem and Mineral Show

It is one of the major annual attractions and its associated shows, all held generally the shows run from late-January to mid-February with the official Show lasting two weeks in February. These associated shows (such as gems, jewelry, beads, and fossils) are held throughout the city, with 43 different shows in 2010. This makes Tucson's the largest such exposition in the world.

The Tucson Gem & Mineral Show is one of the largest gem and mineral shows in the world and has been held for over 50 years. The Show is only one part of the gem, mineral, fossil, and bead gathering held all around Tucson in over 45 different sites.

9.4.2 Tucson Festival of Books

Since 2009, the Tucson Festival of Books has been held annually over a two-day period in March at the University of Arizona. By 2010 it had become the fourth largest book festival in the United States, with 450 authors and 80,000 attendees. In addition to readings and lectures, it features a science fair, varied entertainment, food, and exhibitors ranging from local retailers and publishers to regional and national nonprofit organizations. In 2011, the Festival began presenting a Founder's Award; recipients include Elmore Leonard and R.L. Stine.

9.4.3 Tucson Folk Festival

For the past 25 years, the Tucson Folk Festival has taken place the first Saturday and Sunday of May in downtown Tucson's El Presidio Park. In addition to nationally known musicians headline acts each evening, the Festival highlights over 100 local and regional musicians on five stages and is one of the largest free festivals in the country. All stages are within easy walking distance. Organized by the Tucson Kitchen Musicians Association, volunteers make this festival possible. KXCI 91.3-FM, Arizona's only community radio station, is a major partner, broadcasting from the Plaza Stage

throughout the weekend. In addition, there are numerous workshops, events for children, sing-alongs, and a popular singer/songwriter contest. Musicians typically play 30-minute sets, supported by professional audio staff volunteers. A variety of food and crafts are available at the festival, as well as local microbrews. All proceeds from sales go to fund future festivals. (Wikipedia 2015)



Picture 21 Tucson folk festival, by the author

9.4.5 Tucson Meet Yourself

Every October for the past 30 years, Tucson Meet Yourself has presented the faces of Tucson's many ethnic groups. For one weekend, dancing, singing, artwork, and food from more than 30 different ethnicities are featured in the downtown area. All performers are from Tucson and the surrounding area, in keeping with the idea of "meeting yourself."



Picture 022 Tucson Meet Yourself, by the author

9.4.6 All souls procession weekend

The All Souls Procession, held in early November, is one of the largest festivals in Tucson. Modeled on the Mexican holiday Dia de Los Muertos (Day of the Dead), it combines aspects of many different cultural traditions. The first All Souls Procession was organized by local artist Susan Kay Johnson in 1990 and involved 35 participants; by 2013, participation was estimated at 50,000

The Procession, held at sundown, consists of a non-motorized parade through downtown Tucson featuring many floats, sculptures, and memorials, in which the community is encouraged to participate. The parade is followed by performances on an outdoor stage, culminating in the burning of an urn in which written prayers have been collected from participants and spectators. The event is organized and funded by the non-profit arts organization Many Mouths One Stomach, with the assistance of many volunteers and donations from the public and local businesses.(Wikipedia 2015)

El Tiradito is a religious shrine in the downtown area. The Shrine dates back to the early days of Tucson. It is based on a love story of revenge and murder. People stop by the Shrine to light a candle for someone in need, a place for people to go give hope.

9.4.7 Sahuarita green valley second water festival

The second Sahuarita Green Valley Festival is an activity day designed to teach the kids about water management because, in the middle of the desert, it is never too early to start learning about water, where it comes from and where it goes. As part of the festival the children rotated through four stations that teach about water systems, watershed management, the water cycle and water conservation.



Picture 023 Sahuarita Second Water Festival, by the author

9.4.8 Rodeo day

Tucson rodeo is the celebration of the cowboys is considered the largest outdoor winter rodeo and one of the top 25 pro rodeos in North America. When this event begins

Tucson turns on all thing western for the 90th year of the Tucson rodeo, it's a huge spectator event for visitors and many local residents. Here is the lineup of some events:

- Orange day to support hunger awareness
- Pink day. Chicks n' chaps wear pink to support breast cancer initiatives
- Feature barrel racing. Steer wrestling, tie downs and team roping

This popular event is held in February, which is early spring in Tucson, while at its heart the Fiesta is a sporting event; it includes what is billed as "the world's largest non-mechanized parade". The Rodeo Parade is a popular event as most schools gives two rodeo days off instead of Presidents Day. The rodeo week marks the beginning of the rodeo season in the United States. (Sun, 2015)



Picture 024 rodeo day, by the author

9.4.9 July 4th

From Tubac to Tucson and locally in Green Valley and Sahuarita, a variety of venues offer patriotic ways for all ages to celebrate the nation's 239th birthday.

This festive day takes a moment of thanks for the freedom that the American people enjoy each day and be proud to be a part of this great nation. Also, they remember

the sacrifices made by who stood for their freedom. Despite its struggles, the nation stands tall on the back of its people, from the first settlers to the brave soldiers who go to distant lands to fight and the legion of Americans in between. In this great day, you can find music concerts, the float boat contest or free games for the kids. (Sun, 2015)

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Learning a new language is a very difficult challenge in the life of any student, but it is a necessary skill to develop, in order to get a successful future in work.
- ✓ The interexchange programs are the key to a future generation that wants to learn a new language because they are more accessible to students and allow them to know other cultures and be participants in a different environment that help the student to be more mature and responsible in the professional world.
- ✓ Students must start improving their languages skills because the changes in the world and the new requirements in companies pushes them to look for new options that put their resume in better way.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The students need to look and search for the different options of interchange programs that are on offer by the universities or companies and choosing the best option that allows them to achieve their goals.

- The time of the program must be extended because to learn English as a second language requires more than one year, I recommend that as a career the student looks ahead and thinks about spending two years for this purpose.

- Have enough knowledge about the country in where the student is going to stay, prepares them to face in a better way the cultural differences, this experience is one of the best learning experiences in life.

10. COMPUTER GRAPHICS

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- ❖ San Agustin Cathedral recovered from <http://cathedral-staugustine.org/history.html>
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- ❖ Wikipedia, Tucson, Arizona. Recovered from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tucson,_Arizona

ATTACHMENTS

1. AGREEMENT WITH EURAUPAIR

EURAUPAIR INTERCULTURAL CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

EurAupair International, Inc., its agents, principals, sponsors, affiliates, directors, officers, employees and attorneys (collectively "EurAupair"), and the undersigned Au Pair exchange visitor ("Au Pair"), understand and agree to the terms and conditions stated in this agreement ("Agreement") relating to the Au Pair's participation in EurAupair's Au Pair exchange program ("Program"). Adult(s) and their resident children who agree to host an Au Pair for the Program term are referred to as the Host Family ("Host Family").

A. Admission and Placement: EurAupair considers such criteria as Au Pair application packet materials, age, education level, English language fluency, child care experience, physical and mental health, references, essay and personal interviews in determining whether to admit the Au Pair into the Program. EurAupair has the sole discretion to determine whether the Au Pair will be admitted into the Program and such determination is final. All preferences and characteristics of the Au Pair may not be accommodated in the placement process. Further, EurAupair cannot control the timing or location of Au Pair placement.

B. Dissimilarities or Differences Abroad: In addition to learning the host country's language, the Au Pair is expected to adapt to the culture and lifestyle of the Host Family and host country. There may be significant cultural, economic and lifestyle differences between the Au Pair's home country and host country. The host country may have different health care services, living conditions, road and transportation systems, educational approaches and systems, criminal justice systems, civil liberty laws, customs and values. Some host country services, living conditions or systems may be relatively inadequate, unsafe or unreliable in comparison to the Au Pair's home country. Other host country services, conditions or systems may be superior to the standards in the Au Pair's home country. Living conditions vary from one Host Family to another even in the same community. The Program offers numerous opportunities for the Au Pair, however, Au Pairs must be aware and accept these differences and the risks associated with traveling and living in another country. The Au Pair's level of maturity must be adequate to recognize and cope with these differences and risks. Au Pairs must take responsibility to educate themselves and prepare for the risks associated with foreign travel and living abroad. Program Representatives are available by telephone to provide assistance on an ongoing basis during the Au Pair's participation in the Program. However, the Program cannot and does not provide constant direct oversight of the Au Pair. As a condition of acceptance into the Program, the Au Pair agrees to hold EurAupair harmless for all injuries and/or damages incurred during the Au Pair's participation in the Program resulting from any risks associated with international travel and living abroad, and any negligence and/or intentional acts caused by any third party, including but not limited to any member, guest, employee or agent of the Host Family or other persons in the host country. X DANE

C. Rules For Au Pairs: The Rules for EurAupair Au Pairs ("Rules") have been established by EurAupair as minimum standards of conduct, and any infraction may result in immediate repatriation (return) of Au Pair to his/her home country at their own expense. Each Au Pair must acknowledge that they understand and have agreed to adhere to the Rules prior to the Au Pair's final program acceptance. X DANE

D. Use Of Au Pair's Name and Likeness: The Au Pair consents to the use of the Au Pair's name, photograph, film or video likeness or any comments or statements of the Au Pair in materials or publications utilized to promote the Program.

E. Problem Notification and Resolution: As the Au Pair is living as a member of a Host Family and not under continual oversight or control of EurAupair staff, it is the responsibility of the Au Pair to advise EurAupair of any significant problems, including but not limited to the health, safety or welfare of the Au Pair, adjustment to family, school, culture, language, etc. In addition, the Au Pair must notify EurAupair of any misunderstandings or problems with the Host Family. EurAupair will intervene and attempt to resolve the problem. If necessary, EurAupair may in its sole and absolute discretion, seek a replacement Host Family, if possible within the same community. If the Au Pair does not make a good faith and substantial effort to resolve the problems or misunderstandings, EurAupair may return the Au Pair to his/her home country at the Au Pair's expense. If the Au Pair violates any terms of this Agreement, EurAupair may, in its sole and absolute discretion, terminate the Au Pair's participation in the Program and immediately repatriate the Au Pair to his/her home country, at Au Pair's expense. In the event the Au Pair does not successfully complete the program year, the Au Pair must purchase the return flight ticket. X DANE

1.1 Agreement, second part.

F. Agreement between Au Pairs and Originating Exchange Organization: Au Pairs understand that EurAupair is not a party to any agreement between Au Pairs and the originating exchange organization located in the Au Pair's home country ("Originating Exchange Organization"). Au Pairs acknowledge and agree that the laws of their home country shall exclusively govern any dispute or claim arising out of any agreement with the Originating Exchange Organization. Au Pairs acknowledge and agree that the Originating Exchange Organization is solely responsible to the Au Pairs for injury or damage from a violation of any such agreement. EurAupair assumes no duties or responsibilities for any acts or omissions of the Originating Exchange Organization.

G. General Release, Indemnification and Hold Harmless Provisions: As a condition of Au Pair's participation in the Program, Au Pairs agree to release and hold harmless EurAupair for injury, loss, delay, or any other damage and/or expense incurred by the Au Pair due to (i) any incident beyond EurAupair's reasonable control, including, without limitation, acts of God, acts of war, or government actions and restrictions, (ii) any events directly or indirectly caused by intentional or negligent acts or omissions by any third party, including but not limited to any member, guest, employee or agent of the Host Family or other persons in the host country, (iii) risks associated with foreign travel and living abroad, including but not limited to risks associated with health care services, living conditions, sanitation conditions, road and transportation systems, criminal justice systems, civil liberty laws, customs, and values, (iv) any differences in the living conditions and standards between Au Pairs' home and home country and the host home and host country, and, (v) any act or omission of the Originating Exchange Organization. As a further condition of Au Pair's participation in the Program, the Au Pair agrees to indemnify and hold harmless EurAupair from any liability or expense, including court costs and attorney fees, resulting from any injury, loss or any other damage or expense caused by the Au Pair during his/her participation in the Program.

H. Arbitration and Venue: This Agreement shall be deemed to have been made in the State of California, USA and its validity, construction, breach, performance and interpretation shall be governed by the laws of the State of California, USA. The parties to the Agreement acknowledge and agree that any dispute or claim arising out of this Agreement, any resulting or related transaction, or the relationship of the parties, shall be decided by neutral, exclusive and binding arbitration in Orange County, California, USA. The arbitration shall be conducted before JAMS/Endispute, Inc. Either party may appear telephonically at the arbitration hearing. The award of the arbitrator may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction located in the United States. In the event that the arbitration clause is deemed void or inapplicable, each party expressly consents to and submits to the personal jurisdiction of the federal or state court(s) of Orange County, California, USA. In any action, including arbitration, brought for breach of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs, including but not limited to the costs of arbitration. X D.A.E.N

I. EurAupair Program Agreement Controls: Where there are any differences between this Agreement and any other program materials, the Agreement shall control. EurAupair cannot be legally bound or committed by any person other than a duly authorized representative. Parties are required to follow this Agreement and cannot vary from its terms.

J. Severability: In the event any clause, sentence, term or provision of this Agreement shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining portions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

All terms and conditions of the EurAupair Au Pair Handbook ("Au Pair Handbook") are incorporated in this Agreement by reference. I have read and fully understand the EurAupair program materials and agree to adhere to the EurAupair Rules for Au Pairs and the EurAupair Program Agreement. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument. Facsimile and/or electronic signatures on this Agreement shall be deemed a valid and binding execution of this Agreement.

X D. Halomy
Authorized EurAupair Signature

D.A. 6/6/14
Title Date

X Deirdre Aurora Nino Rojas
Full Name of Au Pair (Please Print)

SNR 02/05/2014
Signature of Au Pair Date

2. CERTIFICATE AS A PARTICIPANT OF THE PROGRAM FROM EURAUPAIR



To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is to certify that the bearer, Dency Aurora Niño Rojas, is a full-time participant in a EurAupair International sponsored cultural exchange program.

EurAupair is an exchange visitor program, as defined in the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and has been designated by the United States Department of State as exchange visitor program number P-3-05356, with authorization to conduct an au pair exchange visitor program as described in United States Public Law 103-415.

The above named au pair exchange visitor will enter the United States on a J-1 au pair visa, to participate in a 12-month homestay program conducted by EurAupair International, Inc. During this homestay program, the au pair exchange visitor will receive room and board, in addition to a \$195.75 weekly stipend, from the host family. At the successful conclusion of the program year, the au pair exchange visitor is granted a "13th" month (30 day grace period) intended for travel within the United States, after which the au pair must return to her home country.

Please extend every courtesy to the above mentioned exchange visitor. If you have any questions regarding the EurAupair program, this exchange visitor or her program participation, please do not hesitate to contact:


EurAupair International, Inc.
250 North Coast Highway
Laguna Beach, CA 92651 USA
Phone: 949/494-5500 (24 hours/7days/week)

Thank you for your assistance.

Susan Hayes
Executive Director

3. DOCUMENT I-94 US CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

cent I-94 Page 1 of 1

 **U.S. Customs and Border Protection**
Securing America's Borders

OMB No. 1651-0111
Expiration Date: 08/31/2015

Most Recent I-94

Admission (I-94) Record Number: 33023616130
Most Recent Date of Entry: 2014 July 14
Class of Admission: J1
Admit Until Date: D/S
Details provided on the I-94 Information form:

Last/Surname: NINO ROJAS
First (Given) Name: DEICY AURORA
Birth Date: 1991 February 13
Passport Number: [REDACTED]
Country of Issuance: Colombia

[Get Travel History](#)

► Effective April 26, 2013, DHS began automating the admission process. An alien lawfully admitted or paroled into the U.S. is no longer required to be in possession of a preprinted Form I-94. A record of admission printed from the CBP website constitutes a lawful record of admission. See 8 CFR § 1.4(d).

► If an employer, local, state or federal agency requests admission information, present your admission (I-94) number along with any additional required documents requested by that employer or agency.

► Note: For security reasons, we recommend that you close your browser after you have finished retrieving your I-94 number.

[For inquiries or questions regarding your I-94, please click here.](#)

[Accessibility](#) | [Privacy Policy](#)

<https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/I94/recent.html> 8/18/2

4. DOCUMENT SEVIS I-901 STUDENT AND EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM

06/06/2014 Department of Homeland Security – Form I-901 Application – Confirmation

Student and Exchange Visitor Program: SEVIS I-901 Payment Confirmation OMB 1653-0034 (Expires 1/31/2015)

Please print the Payment Confirmation for your records. Reference the confirmation number CCC1424993143 on all inquiries related to your I-901 status. You may be required to produce your payment confirmation for your visa issuance, admission to any United States port of entry, for any change of non-immigrant status, or other United States immigration benefits.

When you go to the Consulate for your visa, you should bring your payment confirmation to prove you have paid the SEVIS fee. If you paid by credit card, this transaction will appear on your credit card bill as "US STUDENT & EV I901 FEE 800-375-5283 VT"

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Notice of Action

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
CONFIRMATION NUMBER: CCC1424993143	CASE TYPE: I-901 Fee Remittance Form for F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3 and J-1 Non-Immigrants.
PAYMENT DATE: Jun 6, 2014	APPLICANT: DEICY AURORA NINO ROJAS
NAME AND ADDRESS: DEICY AURORA NINO ROJAS EURAUPAIR 250 N COAST HWY LAGUNA BEACH CA USA 92651	NOTICE TYPE: Receipt Notice

DEICY AURORA NINO ROJAS

Your Form I-901 Application and Fee have been received. Please notify us immediately if any of the above information is incorrect.


This fee payment is valid only for your particular course of study or program. If you fall out of status, apply for a new F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3 or J-1 Non-immigrant visa, or if you want to change your Non-immigrant category to an F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3 or J-1, you may be required to pay another fee.

APPLICANT STATUS: J-1
DATE OF BIRTH: Feb 13, 1991
PROGRAM NUMBER: P305356
EXCHANGE VISITOR CATEGORY: AU PAIR
AMOUNT RECEIVED: \$35.00
SEVIS IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: N0011590077

THIS ELECTRONIC RECEIPT SHALL BE USED AS EVIDENCE OF PAYMENT

01 Student/Exchange Visitor Processing Fee
P.O. Box 970020
St. Louis, MO 63197-0020
Customer Service Telephone 703-603-3400

5. CERTIFICATE OF EXCHANGE VISITOR (J - 1) STATUS

U.S. Department of State				OMB APPROVAL NO 1405-0119 07/31/2014 ESTIMATED BURDEN TIME: 45 min *See Page 2	
CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXCHANGE VISITOR (J-1) STATUS				N0011590077	
1. Family Name: Nino Rojas		First Name: Deicy	Middle Name: ALEXIA	Gender: FEMALE	J-1 
Date of Birth (mm-dd-yyyy): 02-13-1991		City of Birth: Santa Rosa De Viterb	Country of Birth: COLOMBIA	Citizenship Country Code: CO	
Legal Permanent Residence Country Code: CO		Legal Permanent Residence Country: COLOMBIA	Position Code: 219	Position: UNIVERSITY, OTHER	
Primary Site of Activity: Druke, Silvia and Druke, Michael Alegre					
2. Program Sponsor: EurAuPair Intercultural Child Care Programs Participating Program Official Description: AU PAIR Program Number: P-3-05356					
Purpose of this form: Begin new program; accompanied by number (0) of immediate family members.					
3. Form Covers Period: From (mm-dd-yyyy): 07-14-2014 To (mm-dd-yyyy): 07-14-2015		4. Exchange Visitor Category: AU PAIR Subject/Field Code: 19.0709 Subject/Field Code Remarks: None			
5. During the period covered by this form, the total estimated financial support (in U.S. \$) is to be provided to the exchange visitor by: host family : \$7,000.00 Total : \$7,000.00					
6. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE / DHS USE OR CERTIFICATION BY RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OR ALTERNATE RESPONSIBLE OFFICER THAT A NOTIFICATION COPY OF THIS FORM HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (INCLUDE DATE):			7. Dixie Gaboury Name of Official Preparing Form 250 North Coast Highway Laguna Beach, CA 92651 Address of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer <i>Dixie Gaboury</i> Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer		
			Alternate Responsible Officer Title 949-494-5500 ext. Telephone Number 06-06-2014 Date (mm-dd-yyyy)		
8. Statement of Responsible Officer for Releasing Sponsor (FOR TRANSFER OF PROGRAM) Effective date (mm-dd-yyyy): _____ Transfer of this exchange visitor from program number _____ sponsored by _____ to the program specified in item 2 is necessary or highly desirable and is in conformity with the objectives of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended. Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer _____ Date (mm-dd-yyyy) of Signature _____					
PRELIMINARY ENDORSEMENT OF CONSULAR OR IMMIGRATION OFFICER REGARDING SECTION 212(e) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT AND PL 94-484, AS AMENDED (see item 1(a) of page 2). The Exchange Visitor in the above program: 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not subject to the two-year residence requirement. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Subject to two-year residence requirement based on: A. <input type="checkbox"/> Government financing and/or B. <input type="checkbox"/> The Exchange Visitor Skills List and/or C. <input type="checkbox"/> PL 94-484 as amended <i>(ALL USAID PARTICIPANTS G-2-60263 AND ALL ALIEN PHYSICIANS SPONSORED BY P-3-04510 ARE SUBJECT TO THE TWO-YEAR HOME RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT)</i> <i>Jennifer Kelley</i> <i>Vice Consul</i> <i>U.S. Embassy Bogota</i> <i>4/1/14</i> Name _____ Title _____ Signature of Consular or Immigration Officer _____ Date (mm-dd-yyyy) _____ THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE FINAL DETERMINATION REGARDING 212(e).				TRAVEL VALIDATION BY RESPONSIBLE OFFICER (Maximum validation period is 1 year.) *EXCEPT: Maximum validation period is up to 6 months for Short Scholars and 4 months for Camp Counselors and Summer Work/T (1) Exchange Visitor is in good standing at the present time 07/17/2014 Date (mm-dd-yyyy) <i>Dixie Gaboury</i> Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer (2) Exchange Visitor is in good standing at the present time Date (mm-dd-yyyy) Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer _____	
EXCHANGE VISITOR CERTIFICATION: I have read and agree with the statement in item 2 on page 2 of this document. <i>[Signature]</i> Signature of Applicant _____ Place Bogota Date 17-06-2014 Date (mm-dd-yyyy)					

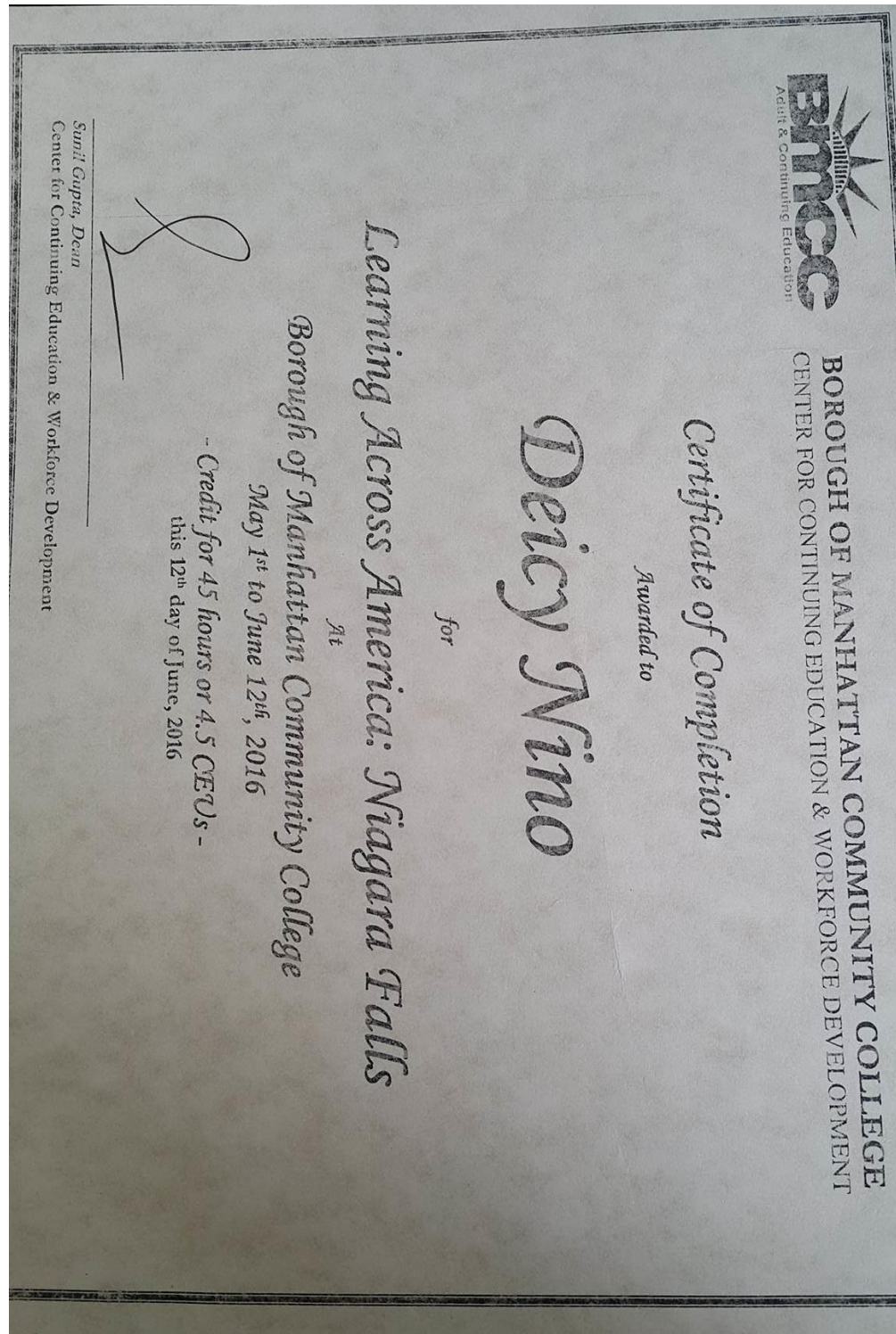
6. CERTIFICATE OF EXCHANGE VISITOR EXTENSION (J-1) STATUS

U.S. Department of State				OMB APPROVAL NO. 1405-0119 09/30/2017 ESTIMATED BURDEN TIME: 45 min *See Page 2	
CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXCHANGE VISITOR STATUS (J-NONIMMIGRANT)					
1. Surname/Primary Name: Nino Rojas		Given Name: Deicy Aurora		Gender: FEMALE	N0011590077
Date of Birth (mm-dd-yyyy): 02-13-1991	City of Birth: Santa Rosa De Viterb	Country of Birth: COLOMBIA	Citizenship Country Code: CO	Citizenship Country: COLOMBIA	
Legal Permanent Residence Country Code: CO	Legal Permanent Residence Country: COLOMBIA	Position Code: 219	Position: UNIVERSITY, OTHER		
Primary Site of Activity: Murphy, Lynn -1117					
2. Program Sponsor: EurAuPair Intercultural Child Care Programs				Program Number: P-3-05356	
Participating Program Official Description: AU PAIR					
Purpose of this form: Amend a previous form: Changed site of activity					
3. Form Covers Period:		4. Exchange Visitor Category:			
From (mm-dd-yyyy): 07-14-2014		AU PAIR			
To (mm-dd-yyyy): 07-13-2016		Subject/Field Code: 19.0709 Subject/Field Code Remarks: None			
5. During the period covered by this form, the total estimated financial support (in U.S. \$) is to be provided to the exchange visitor by: host family : \$7,000.00 Total : \$7,000.00					
6. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE / DHS USE OR CERTIFICATION BY RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OR ALTERNATE RESPONSIBLE OFFICER THAT A NOTIFICATION COPY OF THIS FORM HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE (INCLUDE DATE).		7. Dixie Gaboury Name of Official Preparing Form 250 North Coast Highway Laguna Beach, CA 92651 Address of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer <i>Dixie Gaboury</i> Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer		Alternate Responsible Officer Title 949-494-5500 ext. 201 Telephone Number 10-01-2015 Date (mm-dd-yyyy)	
8. Statement of Responsible Officer for Releasing Sponsor (FOR TRANSFER OF PROGRAM) Effective date (mm-dd-yyyy): _____ Transfer of this exchange visitor from program number _____ sponsored by _____ to the program specified in item 2 is necessary or highly desirable and is in conformity with the objectives of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended.					
Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer		Date (mm-dd-yyyy) of Signature			
PRELIMINARY ENDORSEMENT OF CONSULAR OR IMMIGRATION OFFICER REGARDING SECTION 212(e) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT AND PL 94-484, AS AMENDED (see item 1(a) of page 2).				TRAVEL VALIDATION BY RESPONSIBLE OFFICER (Maximum validation period is 1 year*)	
The Exchange Visitor in the above program: 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Not subject to the two-year residence requirement. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Subject to two-year residence requirement based on: A. <input type="checkbox"/> Government financing and/or B. <input type="checkbox"/> The Exchange Visitor Skills List and/or C. <input type="checkbox"/> PL 94-484 as amended Name _____ Title _____ Signature of Consular or Immigration Officer _____ Date (mm-dd-yyyy) _____				*EXCEPT: Maximum validation period is up to 6 months for Short-term Scholars and 4 months for Camp Counselors and Summer Work/Travel. (1) Exchange Visitor is in good standing at the present time Date (mm-dd-yyyy) _____ Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer _____ (2) Exchange Visitor is in good standing at the present time Date (mm-dd-yyyy) _____ Signature of Responsible Officer or Alternate Responsible Officer _____	
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE FINAL DETERMINATION REGARDING 212 (e).					
EXCHANGE VISITOR CERTIFICATION: I have read and agree with the statement in item 2 on page 2 of this document.					
Signature of Applicant		Place		Date (mm-dd-yyyy)	

7. CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVED THE PROGRAM BY EURAUPAIR



8. CERTIFICATE OF THE COURSE LEARNING ACROSS THE
AMERICA: NIAGARA FALLS



**9. CERTIFICATE OF THE COURSE CHILD DEVELOPMENT I:
PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE & PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.**



720 Northern Boulevard
Brookville, N.Y. 11548-1300

June 26, 2016

Deicy Aurora Nino Rojas
76 Scott Avenue
South Amboy, NJ 08879

Dear Deicy Aurora Nino Rojas,

This is to verify that Deicy Aurora Nino Rojas has successfully completed the Child Development I: Physical, Cognitive & Psychosocial Development course at LIU Post on June 24-26, 2016. We are pleased to inform you, that you have earned three credits for this course.

On behalf of the Cultural Education, Au Pair Program, Faculty and Staff at LIU Post we wish you every success. We hope you remember LIU Post with fondness.

We do hope you have achieved the purpose for which you took this course and we wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

Please feel free to call our office at (516) 299-2359 for further assistance.

Sincerely,

Anne Schubeck & Victoria Pizzatolla
Program Director & Associate Director

LIU Post CEP & Au Pair Program
720 Northern Boulevard
Greenvale, New York 11548