



# Information for EURASIA students

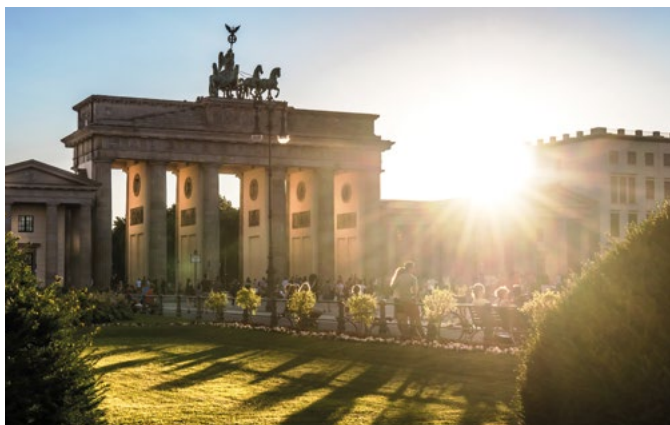


STUDY  WORK  
IN GERMANY

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# 1. GENERAL ADVICE AND INFORMATION



## Welcome to Berlin & to EURASIA Institute!

The EURASIA Institute is located in one of Europe's most exciting cities, at the crossroads between East and West. Berlin looks back on an eventful history, which left its imprints on the multi-faceted city which Berlin is today.

Berlin is a political, scientific and cultural center. Since 1999 it has been the seat of the German government and thereby also the place where politics and culture come together. The newly built Reichstag (parliament building) and the adjacent government district have given the city's image a new face. The reunified Berlin with its plethora of museums and numerous theatres, concert halls and opera houses, its churches, synagogues and mosques, the café and restaurant culture and the many renovated historic districts all contribute to the city's growing cosmopolitan feel.

Whenever you want to relax and get away from city life, the parks can provide a perfect setting for this, as well as a change of scenery. Woodlands, lakes and river and landscapes surround Berlin and offer wonderful opportunities all year round for excursions and recreation. The palaces and gardens of Sanssouci in Potsdam are particularly worth a visit.

## Cultural idiosyncrasies of the people of Berlin

Berliners are known in Germany for their somewhat direct manner: it is not uncommon, for example, to go into a shop and to not be greeted by the shop assistants but to instead be scrutinized disapprovingly by them. If you speak to someone on the street to ask them the way for example, it is possible that you will get only a very cursory reply.

That does not mean that Berliners are generally unfriendly – they just like to let others know when they are having a bad day! When Berliners are in a good mood though, and that happens often too, they are only too pleased to help, and are very friendly.

## The weather

As is the case all over Germany, the weather in Berlin is very changeable, according to the season. There are four seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter), all with their own characteristics. Whilst temperatures in summer reach between 18-25°C, in winter it is generally between 0 and -5°C and rains or snows quite often: it is a good idea to come prepared for winter – e.g. with warm, solid shoes and a thick coat or jacket.



## The money

You can change money and travelers' cheques at any bank, as well as in a Bureau de Change, which can generally be found in larger railway stations and at the airport. If you wish to withdraw money from a cash machine using a foreign bank card, you should first check to see whether the machine accepts the relevant internationally recognized cards (such as VISA), which most of them do. The fees vary from one cash machine to another, depending on which bank they belong to. It is often helpful to enquire in the bank beforehand. In many shops it is also possible to pay with an internationally recognized credit or debit card.

It is very important that you have sufficient cash with you when you arrive in Germany so that you can cover your initial expenses. We recommend that you bring with you at least €1000 in cash or travelers' cheques for the first weeks, or that you have an internationally recognized credit card (e.g. American Express, VISA or MasterCard). Please ensure that some of the cheques from your home bank are valid for cashing in for up to two months. For a longer-term stay in Germany you should reckon on needing at least € 856,- per month for living expenses (excluding major leisure activities).

## Communications

**Mail** Stamps are available from post offices as well as many shops. The price of a stamp for a letter or packet depends on the size and weight, as well as on the distance it is to be sent. Post office staff can help you with information on the exact costs.

**Telephone** EURASIA will provide you with a SIM card from LYCAMobile. This can be activated in any shop that has the LYCAMobile sign on the their window. You can buy credit for this card and use the credit to book any calling package that suits you. For details on these you can check the website from LYCAMobile.

**Internet** EUSASIA provides free WiFi in school. Please note that Germany has a very strict copyrighg infringement law and any kind of illegal download or file sharing will be persceuted. For legal streaming you can use Aplle music, Spotify or Deezer for music and Netflix, Amazon Prime or Maxdome for video. Youtube is legal.



## 2. VISA FORMALITIES: HOW TO APPLY FOR A STUDENT VISA

As a general rule, all foreigners staying in Germany for more than 90 days for the purposes of work or study need a visa before entering the country.

Nationals of Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and the United States may apply for the necessary permit after arrival in Germany. EU-citizens as well as citizens of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland are entitled to live and work in Germany without a special permit. After arrival, they simply need to register their residence in Germany with the appropriate office of the town hall (Bürgeramt).

Please always check with the German Embassy in your home country home country before coming to Germany!

For updated information on visa regulations please check:

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/einreiseundaufenthalt/visabestimmungen-node>

### **You are usually asked to provide the following documents at the consular service of the German embassy:**

- A valid passport (with four consecutive empty pages: two for the visa, two for the residence permit)
- Completed visa application forms
- Three to four recent photographs
- Official letter of admission or any other official confirmation of place of study at the EURASIA Institute Berlin
- Proof of financial standing
- Documents about your academic and professional education/experience.
- We must explicitly warn you against entering Germany as a tourist. A tourist visa cannot later be converted into a visa or a residence permit for educational purposes.

**Also, please note that dealing with the immigration authorities can take time.**

Should you require any advice or help please do not hesitate to contact us at the Admissions Office  
([admissions@eurasia-institute.com](mailto:admissions@eurasia-institute.com))

### **Below you will find a list of useful links:**

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/adressen.html>

[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aamt/buergerservice/faq/kat1/index\\_html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aamt/buergerservice/faq/kat1/index_html)

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/aamt/buergerservice/faq/kat0/F11>

[http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/willkommen/einreisebestimmungen/liste\\_html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/willkommen/einreisebestimmungen/liste_html)

## 3. FIRST STEPS IN BERLIN - A MINI GUIDE

### 3.1 Arriving in Berlin

You have arrived in Berlin. But how do you get from the airport to the EURASIA Institute or your flat? The cheapest way to get around in the city is by U-Bahn/S-Bahn (Underground/Metro). There are also trams and buses. A one-way ticket for zones A/B will cost you €2.80 – It is possible to buy tickets at the airport. For more information about transportation in Berlin please see the chapter entitled “Getting Around in Berlin”.

If you wish, we will be happy to arrange a pick-up service and meet you at the airport and bring you to your new home by car or taxi. If you are interested in this service, please inform us at least seven days before your arrival.

#### Insurance

In Germany it is obligatory to have a health insurance which covers your entire stay in the country. A travel insurance will NOT be sufficient for your visa extension. EURASIA offers insurance that qualifies for the visa extension. In addition, all students who are living in one of our host families are required to have third-party liability insurance, which you get automatically from the EURASIA Institute when staying with a family.

For students staying longer than one month, EURASIA Institute offers a free introductory seminar on German formalities, Friday every week. During the seminar the EURASIA student services team will give you valuable information about the processes you have to go through after your arrival in Germany like police registration, opening a bank account, health insurance and visa extension.

#### Registration at the Meldeamt (registration office) and visa extension

To register you will need to fill in a registration form called „Polizeiliche Anmeldung“, which you can obtain from the EURASIA student service team. Our team will also take your passport to the authorities on your arrival to register you. This process will take ca. two weeks. Once you are registered, please keep your „Meldebestätigung“ in a safe place. Please also bear in mind that you have to register again whenever you change from one city to another. If you move within the same city you have to register your change of address.

#### **The nearest registration office is:**

Berzirksamt Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf  
Otto-Suhr-Allee 100  
10585 Berlin

#### **Opening times and more information can be found on:**

<https://www.berlin.de/ba-charlottenburg-wilmersdorf/>

#### Opening a bank account

You will probably want to open an ordinary giro/current account (Girokonto) for receiving money, taking transactions and for the visa extension as well. Student accounts may be free of charge as soon as you have extended your visa to a residence permit. In order to do this you need your registration letter which you received from the Meldeamt and your passport. With these documents you can go to any bank and ask to open an account. We recommend Postbank or Commerzbank since they are available nation wide. You can look on their websites for the nearest branch.

## 3.2 Visa extension

Please note that you need to apply for residence permit (visa extension) approximately 4 to 6 weeks before your visa expires.

EURASIA holds a monthly visa seminar where we inform you about all details.

**Normally you should apply for two years. Remember to take the following documents with you:**

- Valid personal ID card/passport
- Filled out visa application form
- EURASIA Institute enrolment letter
- Recent transcripts
- Proof of financial status (e.g. sponsorship letter or bank account statement)
- Health insurance documents (copy)
- Two recent biometrical passport photographs
- €60-110 for a permit valid for more than one year (less than one year: €50)

The EURASIA Institute Student Services team periodically offers seminars which guide you expertly through the visa formalities. EURASIA offers the service to take your documents to the foreigners office and help you with the whole process.

You can also go yourself at the opening times (bring plenty of waiting time).

**Landesamt für Bürger- und  
Ordnungsangelegenheiten  
Ausländerbehörde**

Keplerstrasse 2  
10589 Berlin

**Nearest public  
transport stations:**

U7 Mierendorffplatz

**Opening times:**

Mon.: 07:00 - 14:00  
Tue.: 07:00 - 14:00  
Wed.: closed  
Thu: 10:00 - 18:00  
Fri: closed

### 3.3 Accommodation in Berlin



EURASIA offers all students enrolled on a German course with us the opportunity to stay with a German homestay, in a shared student apartment.

#### Living in a shared student apartment:

In a shared student apartment you will have your own room, while kitchen and bathrooms are usually to be shared with other students. The EURASIA Institute works with several shared student apartment providers where our students can stay. Please find an example below:

##### Studentendorf Schlachtensee:

Wasgenstrasse 75  
14129 Berlin

This dormitory has several buildings. It is about one hour by public transport from the EURASIA Institute.

#### How to obtain the room key:

In order to ensure that you receive your key we need to know when you are going to arrive. We cannot guarantee that your key will be available if you don't inform us of your arrival details in advance!

**The key can be picked up at the „Rathaus“ in Studentendorf during the opening hours. If you arrive on a weekend or at night the key will be stored in a „keySafe“ for you.**

#### Living in with a German homestay:

Staying with a family is certainly advantageous for your German studies, and it is also an interesting experience. Younger students, particularly, feel more at home in a family than in a hostel. The German families associated with EURASIA very much enjoy hosting foreign students. They do this not only to earn extra income but also because they genuinely take pleasure in having someone from another country in their home and allowing him or her to share their lives with them. A 'host family' does not necessarily consist of two parents with children: often it will be a couple whose children have left home or also lone parents. As a guest student you should make an effort to fit in with everyday family life: there may be minor difficulties or misunderstandings, but these can normally be resolved quickly with the help of a little humour and goodwill.

Should there be anything that you are unable to resolve with your host family, the EURASIA team will gladly help and mediate. All homestays who work with EURASIA have undertaken to follow our guidelines.



### These include above all:

- To treat the student not only as a paying guest but as one of the family.
- To provide a clean, comfortable and furnished room. Heating must of course also be part of the provision.
- To allow the student regular and adequate access to the bathroom, kitchen and kitchen equipment and washing machine.
- To maintain close contact with EURASIA so that any problems the student may have can be resolved together.
- To respect the cultural background of the student and to be sensitive to his or her needs.
- To respect the student's personal space.

### Your room in the homestay

You will probably be given a front door key but not necessarily a room key, as bedroom doors in private homes are not usually locked. Your room will also have a comfortable bed, a table/desk, chair, sufficient space for your clothes and suitable lighting. Please be aware that it is your own responsibility to clean your room. If you wish to move furniture around in your room or to hang pictures on the wall, you must first ask permission from your host family. If something breaks you must inform your homestay as soon as possible. If a broken item is small you should offer to pay for it. For larger damage please inform the EURASIA Institute so that we can contact the insurance company.

### Heating and lighting:

All student rooms in our homestays naturally have heating. However, your room may be cooler than what you are accustomed to. If this is the case, ask for additional bed covers or a heater. Please note that your host family is not obliged to pay for any excessive heating or electricity costs which you incur – you must cover these yourself. Please also ensure that you turn off the heating and lights when you are not in your room.

### The household:

You will be expected to make your own bed and to leave your room and other rooms in the house tidy. It would be appreciated if you helped with general tidying in the house (e.g. clearing the table after a meal). If you make a meal for yourself and use the family's crockery and utensils, it goes without saying that you have to leave the kitchen as you found it. Most homestays have only one bathroom, and so you should discuss with the family the most convenient time to have a bath or a shower. If you are unsure how to work the toilet or shower ask your host, who will gladly explain it to you. Please do not forget to always leave the bathroom clean and tidy. Your host family will also show you where you can do your laundry. They may also be happy to wash your clothes with theirs. If not, please ask when and how to use the washing machine and where to hang your clothes up to dry.

### Absence:

It is advisable, particularly if you have not been living with your host family for long yet, to let them know when you intend to spend a night elsewhere, or if you will be coming home later than usual. If you fail to do this, the host family may become concerned and alert the EURASIA Institute or the police.

### Visitors:

You must always ask for permission before inviting someone over to visit you. Ask your host family if you may entertain your guest and tell your host when you expect your visitor to arrive and leave. Please ensure that your friends do not make too much noise, particularly late at night. It is important for you to know that guests are not allowed to stay overnight with you in your homestay.

### Cooking:

You can use the kitchen in your homestay and use the utensils available. Please don't bring your own pots or pans. You are expected to always clean up after yourself and leave the kitchen in a tidy condition once you are finished. Even though you may still prepare cold food in the late evening, normal cooking will not be allowed after 8 P.M.

### 3.4 Berlin's districts



#### Mitte

This district is, as the name suggests, the centre of Berlin. Here you will find most of the famous historic monuments, buildings and sights in Berlin, as well as the German government buildings – primarily in the area close to the Brandenburg Gate. For those wishing to gain an overview of the historic centre of Berlin, a walk along the famous street named “Unter den Linden” is recommended. The best place to start is Alexanderplatz, walking in the direction of the Television Tower. Continuing down the street you will cross a bridge over the river Spree: there begins Unter den Linden. After a walk along the world famous boulevard you come to the Brandenburg Gate, the symbol of Berlin, and behind this the Straße des 17. Juni, which will take you to the Siegessäule (Victory Column). Directly behind the Brandenburg Gate on the right is the Reichstag.

#### Friedrichshain – Kreuzberg

This central district is mainly known for its cultural diversity and youth. There is always something going on here at night, particularly in the Friedrichshain area. In the Kreuzberg area too there are plenty of opportunities for getting out and about. This area is particularly known for its multi-ethnicity: people and cultures from all corners of the globe come together in Kreuzberg, where restaurants and cafés offer the widest array of specialities and where you can buy exotic goods in many of the shops. A number of street festivals and markets also display Kreuzberg's flair, e.g. Myfest on 1st May, or the Carnival of Culture: there is so much to discover and experience in this area.

#### Prenzlauer Berg /Pankow

This area has plenty to offer: most of the cafés and interesting shops are situated in the area around Helmholtzplatz (S-Bahn Prenzlauer Allee) and around Kollwitzplatz (U-Bahn Senefelder Platz), as well as on Kastanienallee. For events and parties it is worth looking in at the Kulturbrauerei (an old brewery, U-Bahn Eberswalder Str.): There are several clubs and concert halls here, as well as a cinema and a number of bars. Furthermore in the Planetarium (S-Bahn Prenzlauer Allee) you can gaze at stars and out into the universe – the building has an enormous dome, onto which the images are projected. Mauerpark (U-Bahn Eberswalder Str.) is also of interest: here still remains a small section of the Berlin wall which serves now as a wall for graffiti. The other area of Pankow is situated quite a distance from the city centre and is for the most part a purely residential area.



## Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

These two areas are situated west of the Mitte district, and used to be the centre of old West-Berlin: 20 years ago the area around the Zoologischer Garten (Zoo) railway station was the city centre of Berlin. Today there still are a large number of shops, mostly selling souvenirs to tourists, as well as cafés.

Close to the station Zoo is Breitscheidplatz with the Memorial Church (Gedächtniskirche) – a symbol of the city and a memorial of the Second World War. The Zoologischer Garten station gets its name from the zoo directly adjacent to it. One underground stop away from Zoo station (Ernst-Reuter-Platz) is the second largest university in Berlin – the Technical University (TU).

## Spandau

This district lies quite a distance to the west, and is, for the most part, a purely residential area, which is considerably quieter than the centre of Berlin. A large part of the district is also known as Siemensstadt, as this is where the company Siemens is based. Many young people from Berlin undertake apprenticeships or work experience here.

## Steglitz-Zehlendorf

This area borders Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf to the south. In Dahlem, an area within the district, is the Free University (FU) (S-Bhf Dahlem-Dorf), Berlin's largest university (with around 45,000 students), which covers a wide area with numerous smaller buildings. It is not uncommon to have to travel one or two stops on the Underground to go from one institute to another within the university.

Those wishing to see 'a bit of green' can take a walk in the Grunewald forest (S-Bhf Grunewald), or climb the nearby Teufelsberg (the highest 'hill' in Berlin, created from the rubble of houses destroyed in the Second World War), or go for a swim in Lake Wannsee (S-Bhf Wannsee).

## Tempelhof-Schöneberg

This district is where the historic airport Berlin-Tempelhof is located (U-Bhf Luftbrücke). It is now closed and its future use is still unclear. This was quite different 50 years ago: for a short time just after the Second World War, food supplies were brought into West Berlin solely by air. The airport terminal building is one of the largest buildings in the world. The area surrounding the Nollendorfplatz U-Bahn station (U2 & U1) is a popular gay residential area. Every year here, the Christopher Street Day (CSD) takes place – an event which is well known in other cities also.



## Neukölln

Neukölln is the eighth borough of Berlin, located in the southeastern part of the city and was part of the former American sector under the Four-Power occupation of the city. Neukölln offers big contrasts between the densely populated northern part and the more village looking southern parts. Southern neighborhoods Britz, Buckow and Rudow became part of Berlin in the 1930s and kept their structure. In the past few years, the northern part of Neukölln, nick-named Kreuzkölln, has seen a transformation as a large influx of students and artists move into the neighbourhood.

## Treptow-Köpenick

This part of the city is one of the quiet districts on the outskirts of Berlin. An excursion to Treptower Park (S-Bhf Treptower Park or Plänterwald) on the river Spree is a must for when the weather is fine. A number of boat tours on the river Spree begin here – a great opportunity to discover Berlin from another perspective. If you want to get into nature even further off the beaten track you can take the S-Bahn to Müggelsee lake (S-Bhf Friedrichshagen) and go walking or swimming.

## Marzahn-Hellersdorf and Lichtenberg

The historic village of Lichtenberg together with neighbouring Friedrichsfelde, Karlshorst, Marzahn, Biesdorf, Hellersdorf, Kaulsdorf and Mahlsdorf was incorporated as the 17th borough of Berlin by the 1920 Greater Berlin Act.

In the 1970s the East German government had large pre-fabricated high-rise housing estates (Plattenbau) in this area. Also worth a visit is the Tierpark Berlin in Friedrichsfelde, the larger of Berlin's two zoological gardens.

## Reinickendorf

This district is very likely to be the first you saw of Berlin, as this is where one of the two major airports in Berlin (Berlin-Tegel) is located! Those who enjoy walking and love nature might also like to take a trip to the Tegel Forest and Tegel Lake (U-Bhf Alt-Tegel).

**More information on the city districts can be found on:**

[www.in-berlin-brandenburg.com/Berliner\\_Bezirke](http://www.in-berlin-brandenburg.com/Berliner_Bezirke)



## 3.5 Getting around in Berlin

### By foot

The more central residential areas, parks and shopping streets are ideal for exploring on foot: you will discover a lot, such as interesting shops and cafés. A stroll through the streets, particularly in the central districts of Berlin (Kreuzberg, Mitte, Friedrichshain, Prenzlauer Berg), is well worth doing.

### By bicycle

An ideal way to get to know Berlin, especially in the summer, is by bicycle. It is often quicker to cycle than to use public transport, and you have the added benefit of becoming more easily acquainted with Berlin at the same time. You can also cycle to the outskirts of Berlin without any difficulty. As people in Berlin often travel by bicycle there are extra cycle lanes on many of the larger roads, and these are generally well designed. Nevertheless, you should always take great care when cycling, as drivers and pedestrians do not always look out for these lanes. In addition, the police are very strict about the safety of bicycles: the lights, bell and brakes must always be in good working order.

### Bicycle hire

There are numerous cycle hire shops in Berlin. Prices are normally in the range of €10 – €15 per day.

#### Below are two contacts:

Fahrradstation GmbH  
Bicycle hire, tours and rickshaws.  
Several branches in the city  
Tel. (030) 28 38 48 48

Fahrradladen Velomondo  
Motzstr.12  
10777 Berlin  
Underground: Nollendorfplatz  
Tel. (030) 21 75 30 46

### Buying a bicycle

There are bicycle shops in all parts of the city, with a wide range of offers. Prices start at €50 and increase with the quality and level of sophistication of the bicycle.

### Public transport (underground)

- **U-Bahn** (underground): What is normally called the Metro in other cities is called the U-Bahn in Berlin!
- **S-Bahn**: This is a metropolitan railway, which also runs to the outskirts of Berlin.
- **Tram**: This is similar to a bus, but runs on tracks, primarily in the eastern part of the city.
- **Bus**: Berlin is known for its double-decker buses. These also run at night.

#### Current prices as well as timetables can be found on:

[www.bvg.de](http://www.bvg.de)

## 3.6 Shopping in Berlin

On the whole, Berliners tend to buy their everyday food in large supermarkets. Generally you can find everything you need in these in the way of food and drink: fruit and vegetables, drinks, sausage, cheese, meat, bread, sweets and desserts etc.

Most supermarkets are open Monday to Saturday from 7am to 9pm. In addition there are also small food shops in many residential areas, which specialize in certain types of food. Common examples of these include bakers and greengrocers. These are somewhat more expensive than the supermarkets, but usually the products tastes much better.

There are also big differences in prices between different supermarkets so, to help you, we have provided a list below of the most common supermarkets in Berlin, sorted by price:

### Cheap supermarkets



### More expensive supermarkets (but with a greater range)



### Halal food

Halal food can be found in many supermarkets and is marked with a special Halal label. You will also find Halal products in one of the many turkish supermarkets in Berlin.

### Cafés and Restaurants

The choice of cafés and restaurants in Berlin is huge, especially in the more central areas of the city. Fast-food can also be found on nearly every street: here you can quickly buy something hot to eat or drink. One particular Berlin speciality is the Currywurst – a sausage with ketchup and curry sauce, usually with a slice of bread or a bread roll. The oldest Currywurst stand is located at the Eberswalder Strasse U-Bahn station, and is called Konnopke's Imbiss.

The Turkish snack stalls are generally known for their speciality, the 'doner kebab' – the most frequently eaten meal in Berlin. This consists of a piece of pita bread, filled with salad and grilled beef. The average price is around €3,00. Of course the large fast food chains such as McDonald's or Burger King are also present in Berlin – you will find them in most of the major streets and in shopping centres, but they are quite expensive in comparison to the smaller places and less interesting.

### Berlin nightlife

There are many different opportunities for a night out in Berlin. There is not one day in the week when there is not a concert or a party going on. Most clubs and bars are located in the Friedrichshain, Kreuzberg and Prenzlauer Berg areas.

There are two newspapers in Berlin with information on events, parties and concerts, called "Tip" and "Zitty". In these you will find a wealth of addresses of bars and clubs, dates of events, parties and concerts, as well as a cinema and theatre programme.

## 3.7 Health – medical treatment in Berlin

Berlin is blessed with an extremely well-planned infrastructure with a close network of hospitals, clinics, doctors' surgeries, emergency services and a number of specialist facilities. A wide range of medical services are also offered in languages other than German. The following table provides a brief overview of what is available:

If you are searching for a doctor you can check [www.jameda.de](http://www.jameda.de)  
Here you can find any kind of medical practitioner in your area.

District	Hospitals
Mitte	Charité Campus Virchow-Klinikum Augustenburger Platz 1 13353 Berlin - Mitte Tel. (030) 450566417 U9 - Amrumer Strasse station
	Charité Universitätsklinikum Schumannstraße 20-21 10117 Berlin - Mitte Tel. (030) 28 020 S-Bahn Friedrichstrasse station
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf	DRK Kliniken Westend-Wiegmann-Klinik Spandauer Damm 130 14050 Berlin - Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf Tel. (030) 3035 5760 Fax. (030) 30 35 26 04 S-Bahn Westend station
Friedrichshain - Kreuzberg	Krankenhaus am Urban, Dieffenbachstraße 1 10967 Berlin - Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg Tel. (030) 6 97-1 U7 - Bahn Südstern station
	Krankenhaus im Friedrichshain, Landsberger Allee 49 10249 Berlin - Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg Tel. (030) 21210 S-Bahn Landsberger Allee station
Tempelhof – Schöneberg	Elisabeth-Krankenhaus Lützowstraße 24 10785 Berlin - Tempelhof-Schöneberg Tel. (030) 25 06-1 U1 – Kurfürstenstrasse station
Pankow	Krankenhaus Prenzlauer Berg Fröbelstraße 15 10405 Berlin - Pankow Tel. (030) 42 42-0 Fax. (030) 42 42-12 94 S-Bahn Prenzlauer Allee station
Neukölln	Krankenhaus Neukölln Rudower Straße 48 12351 Berlin - Neukölln Tel. (030) 60 04-1 U7 – Britz-Süd station

## 4. YOUR GERMAN COURSE



### Placement Tests and Course Allocation

All language programmes at the EURASIA Institute are based on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). This makes sure that the courses are comparable with each other and compatible if the participants should wish to continue learning at a different school, in a different city or even in a different country.

If a student is registered for a course higher than A1 then they are obliged to take part in the oral and written placement tests, which defines their proficiency according to the five CEFR levels (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1). This takes place on arrival and directly after the participation in the welcome seminar. It is not an exam but rather an established tool which gives us a reliable insight into the language skills of the student while increasing the effectiveness of our programmes. First and foremost the test looks at knowledge of grammar, reading comprehension, vocabulary as well as oral expression. This way the language learners can also find out what fundamentals they can build on and in which areas they can strengthen their skills.

After completion of this assessment, the students then begin learning at the level of their allotted course. The student also receives an email with all relevant course information.



### Your Course Structure and Teaching Methods

The learning process at the EURASIA Institute involves a variety of teaching styles. These differ <https://www.eurasia-institute.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Super-Intensive-German-1.pdf> instructional methods are a substantial component of the language training since they inspire individual types of learner while offering a broad range of learning stimuli. The language students are given individual and intensive support. Since each teaching style offers different approaches to encourage the students, one single teaching unit may use a combination of methods such as quiet time phases, specific individual work, frontal instruction, plenum discussions, pair work and group work. It has also been proven that hands-on learning strategies also have a positive effect on the development of an activity-oriented and pro-active style of German language teaching.

Another important part of the pedagogical concept is the utilisation of extracurricular activities.

Classes given outside of the classroom form a valuable complement to the language teaching in the classroom. Extracurricular activities enable encounters with and insights into places of historical, political, economic and/or cultural significance as well as with the professional and career world. They also offer opportunities to come into contact with real-life classroom subject-matter which might not otherwise be available at EURASIA or at least not in the same quality.

In addition the new media offer excellent possibilities for the configuration of student-based learning situations. Electronic media such as tablets, smartphones, multimedia projectors, interactive whiteboards and computers are utilised in the classes. These are especially important as auxiliary material when graphics, video recordings and internet research are the theme of the class. The use of our digitalised text-books, online-drills and interactive whiteboard notes make the classes more exciting and enhance the understanding of the teaching input.

Homework assignments, weekly assessments and tests are also important indicators of the language level of the individual learners and are carried out in parallel to the classroom activities for optimal progress development.



## 5. THE EURASIA TEAM FOR YOUR SUPPORT



**Imran Khan**  
Director International Marketing & Business Development



**Stephen Bwete**  
Regional Manager Africa



**Ksenia Naberezhneva**  
Key Clients



**Ekaterina Faltin**  
Study Counsellor



**Linda Heyer**  
Regional Manager Far East



**Oliver Elsner**  
Head of Student Services



**Kalinka Flielingsdorf**  
Regional Manager Latin America



**Chakib Dhaouadi**  
Regional Manager MENA



**Alexander Heumann**  
Study Counsellor



Sahil Aliyev  
Marketing Assistant



Werner Barkowski  
Head of Teacher



Sebastian Härter  
Teacher



Safak Oktay  
Teacher



Wera Naghizadeh  
Teacher



Martin Wille  
Teacher



Dejan Dukic  
Teacher



Dr. Lorenz Graittl  
Teacher

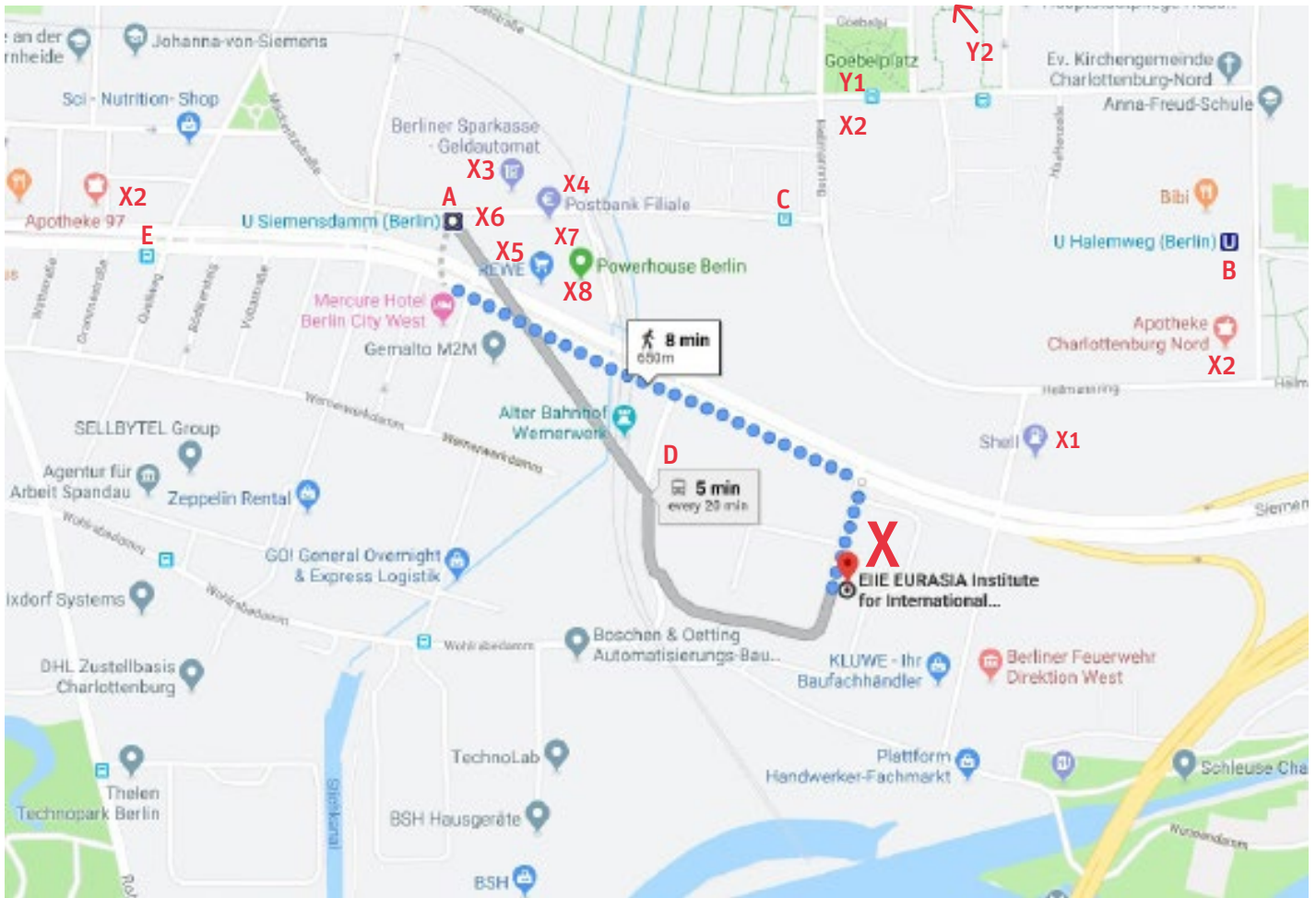


Magda Tantawy  
Teacher



Alla Lust  
Teacher

## 6. AROUND EURASIA MAP



### Public Transportation

- A** U7 Siemensdamm
- B** U7 Halemweg
- C** Bus 123, N7
- D** Bus 139
- E** Bus 123, 139, N7

### Parks

- Y1** Goebelplatz - Goebel quarter
- Y2** Volkspark Jungfernheide - Jungfernheide Park

- X** EIE EURASIA INSTITUTE
- X1** 24-hour gas station
- X2** Pharmacy
- X3** ATM
- X4** Post-Box
- X5** Supermarkets (food etc.)
- X6** Cafeteria
- X7** Simcards
- X8** Gym



[illegible]

### EXTRAS:

- Purse/ wallet
- Important documents (passport, visa, insurance, itinerary, plane tickets, university letters, Eurasia confirmation letter)
- Note with your address in Germany (hostfamily, hostel, student apartment)
- USB memory sticks
- Adapter
- Cell phone (you probably won't be able to use it in your host country, but it's invaluable if you're stuck in domestic airports and need to contact someone for delayed flights, etc.)
- Laptop, charger and headphones
- Keyring
- Camera
- Sheets/ bed linens
- Bath towels
- Big nylon bag for carting stuff to the halls' washing machine or the local launderette
- Alarm clock or clock radio
- Books
- Dictionary (better to buy in Germany)
- Pencils, eraser, highlighters and notebook

- Toothbrush/toothpaste, shampoo, soap, deodorant, feminine products, brush/comb, razors/ other shaving supplies
- Contact lenses and solution and your glasses
- Nail clippers
- Makeup
- Medications, if any needed

(Of course you will also find those products available at any German drugstore)

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