



# GUIDELINES FOR VISITORS

UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

USP

*São Paulo*



## About Brazil

Official name:

**República Federativa do Brasil**

Language: **Portuguese (official)**

Currency: Real (R\$), **1 real = 100 centavos**

Its total population is: **208,688,691**

Source: IBGE. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

## BRAZIL AND SÃO PAULO

The Portuguese village of São Paulo de Piratininga was founded on January 25, 1554, by twelve priests who set the Jesuit college, with a small structure built of rammed earth by the indigenous workers. The college was placed on top of a steep hill between the rivers Anhangabaú and Tamanduatéi. In the next two centuries, São Paulo developed as a poor and isolated village that largely survived through the mostly native population's cultivation of subsistence crops. For a long time in the colonial period, São Paulo was one of the poorest regions of the Portuguese colony and the only village in Brazil's countryside, as travel was too difficult to reach the area. In 1681 the Marquis de Cascais, donee of the Captainty of São Vicente, moved the capital to the village of São Paulo, designating it the "head of the captainty".

However, it was only at the end of the 17th century - with the discovery of gold in the region of Minas Gerais - that São Paulo gained importance, and brought attention to new settlers. The town became a center for the "bandeirantes" or "flag-bearers" (intrepid explorers who marched into unknown lands in

search for gold, diamonds, precious stones and natives to make slaves of). The flag-bearers organized excursions into the land with the primary purpose of profit and the expansion of territory for the Portuguese crown. The "bandeirantes" eventually became politically powerful as a group, and were considered responsible for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the city of São Paulo in 1640, after a series of conflicts with them over the trade of natives slaves. When the gold ran out in the late 18th century, São Paulo shifted to growing sugar cane, which spread through the countryside of the Captainty. In 1827 (five years after Brazil became independent from Portugal), a law school was founded at the Convent of São Francisco, and is now part of the University of São Paulo; the influx of students and teachers gave a new impetus to the city's growth. The expansion of coffee production was a major factor in the growth of São Paulo, as it became the region's chief export crop and yielded good revenue. Nowadays, São Paulo has become one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the world.

# TRANSPORT



## Taxis

In São Paulo cabs can be a good option when facing heavy traffic, since they are allowed to ride on buses' exclusive lanes. The initial fare is R\$ 4.10. Depending on the time of the day, the ridden kilometer either costs R\$ 2.50 ("flag 1", Monday to Saturday, 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM) or R\$ 3.25 ("flag 2", Monday to Saturday, 8:00 PM to 6:00 AM, Sundays and holidays).

## Intermunicipal and Interstate Bus Terminals

In São Paulo there are three bus terminals that provide destinations across the country and even abroad (some South American countries). The main one is Tietê Bus Station. To the west, northwest and southwest of São Paulo state, North of Paraná, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rondônia, Acre and Bolívia, Barra Funda Station is the right place. Jabaquara Bus Station takes passengers to the coastal cities of Bertioga, Guarujá, Santos, Praia Grande, Cubatão, São Vicente, Mongaguá, Itanhaém and Peruíbe. For further information about these bus stations, please call 3866 1100, from 6:00 AM to 10:30 PM.

## Buses

Almost 10,000 buses are used to transport people in São Paulo. A Single Ticket (Bilhete Único) can be purchased at lottery shops or at SPTrans desks. This ticket is a magnetic card to be char-

ged with credits. By using it, passengers may travel in four different means of transportation for three hours and pay a single fare. If you do not have a Single Ticket, pay the fare to the collector. Passengers use the front door to enter and back door to leave the bus. On bus lanes, embarking and disembarking is on the driver's side.

Since 2020, bus fare is R\$4.40 in São Paulo. Access [sptrans.com.br](http://sptrans.com.br) or disk 156 (toll free) for further information.

Information on special bus service to Guarulhos Airport: Airport Bus Service.

**Phone 0800-2853047**

## Subway

The subway system ("Metrô") operates daily from 4:40 am and has different closing times, depending on the station. The time limit to transfer between lines is midnight.

On Saturdays, the subway extends its hours until 1 am on Sunday, and ensures transfer between lines 1-Blue, 2-Green, 3-Red and 4-Yellow to all who board until that time. Line 5-Lilac runs Sunday through Saturday from 4:40 am to 12 am.

The Blue Line covers the North-South route, connecting Tucuruvi to Jabaquara and has connections with Green, Red and Yellow lines; the Green Line crosses the Paulista Avenue linking station Vila Madalena to Vila Prudente; the Red Line covers the East-West route linking

Corinthians / Itaquera to Barra Funda; the Yellow Line, which connects to Blue, Green and Red lines, goes from Luz to Butantã; and the Lilac Line goes from Capão Redondo to Largo Treze. Single Trip is R\$ 4.40 valid for a trip.

**[www.metro.sp.gov.br](http://www.metro.sp.gov.br)**

## Train

CPTM (São Paulo Metropolitan Transport Company) covers both peripheral regions of the city and Marginal Pinheiros. At Luz station terminal, subway and train integration is free. Subway and train system also connects at the following stations: Barra Funda, Brás, Tamanduateí and Santo Amaro. For further information, phone: 0800-055-0121 and [www.cptm.sp.gov.br](http://www.cptm.sp.gov.br)

## How reach the hotel from the airport?

The International Airport of Guarulhos - Governador André Franco Montoro / Guarulhos is the largest airport handling from South America and it is 25 miles from São Paulo downtown. To get to the hotel from the airport or to the airport from the hotel, there are two special lines, the Airport Bus Service, and Airport Service.

Address: Rod End Helio Smidt, nn - Guarulhos - São Paulo

**Phone: (11) 2445-2945.**

Congonhas Airport is only 8 km from São Paulo downtown and it is possible to get to (and from) the airport by bus and

subway.

Address: Av. Washington Luís, s/n - Vila Congonhas - São Paulo, 04626-911

**Phone (11) 5090-9000.**

**[www.airportbusservice.com.br](http://www.airportbusservice.com.br)**

Subway	(11) 3282 5228
City buses	156
Airport Bus Service	0800 190088
Tietê, Barra Funda and Jabaquara Coach Stations	(11) 3235 0322
Airport Guarulhos (SP)	(11)6445-2945
Campo de Marte (SP)	(11)2221-2699

# Mapa do Transporte Metropolitano

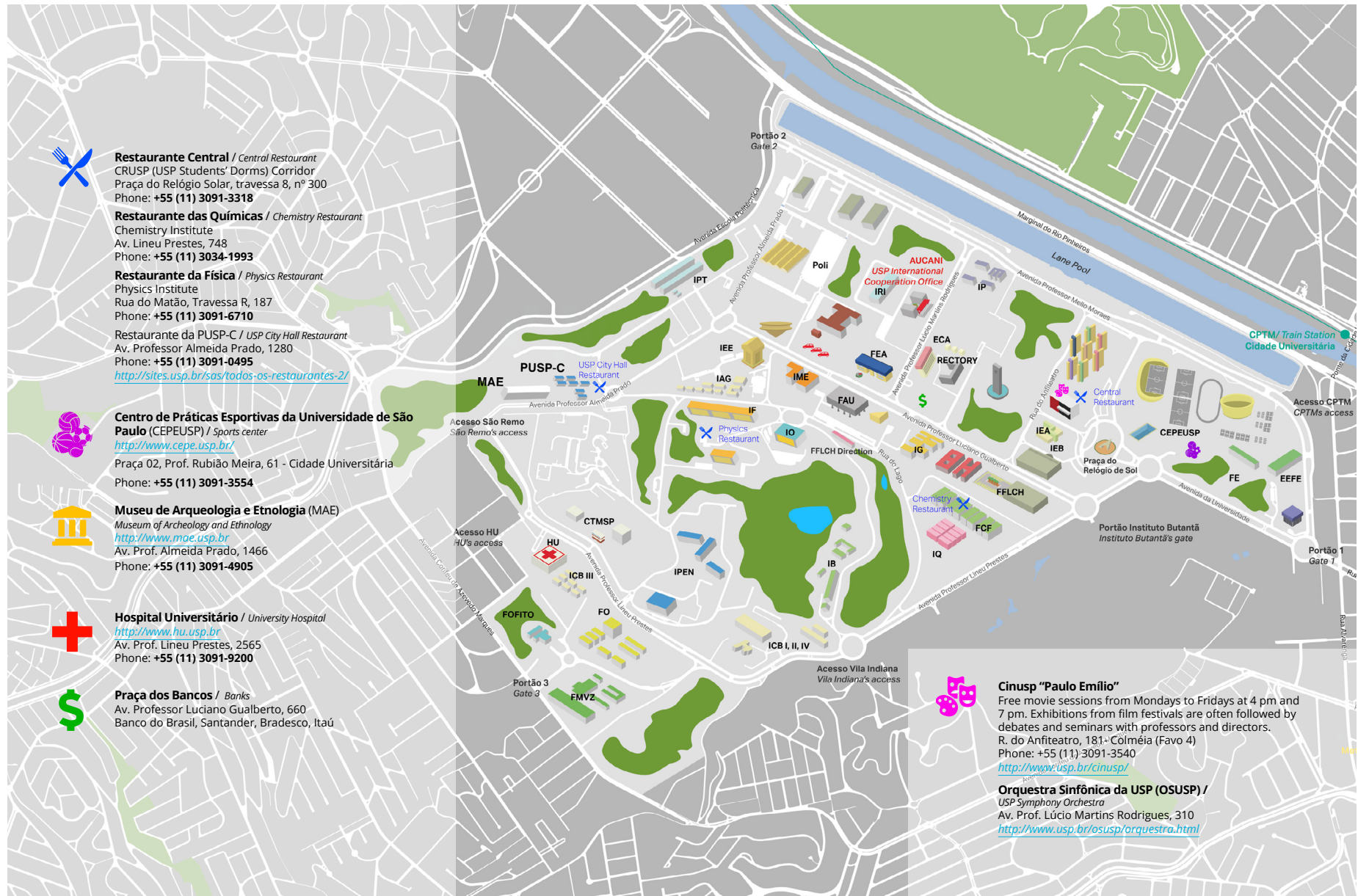
## Metropolitan Transport Network



Source: Metrô de São Paulo.



# BUTANTÃ CAMPUS MAP



# HOW TO REACH THE UNIVERSITY CITY CIDADE UNIVERSITÁRIA

From Guarulhos International Airport, take the Airport Service line to "Tietê". Get off at Tietê Bus Terminal and take a subway train bound for "Jabaquara" direction. At "Consolação" station, change to the Yellow Line (Line 4) and take another train bound for "Butantã" direction (subway transfers are free of charge). Get off at "Butantã" station and take a bus named "Circular - Metrô Butantã / Cidade Universitária" at Butantã Terminal.



Reitory - Rua da Reitoria, 374

Francisco Ernoldo



## Important!

After 2pm on Saturdays, buses do not enter the Cidade Universitária campus:

<https://puspc.usp.br/2017/04/05/transportes-3/>

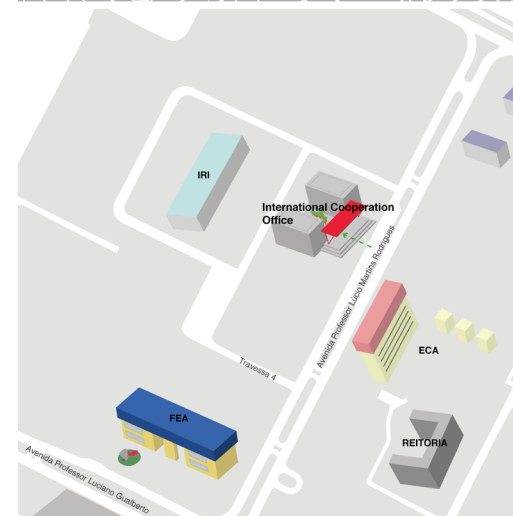
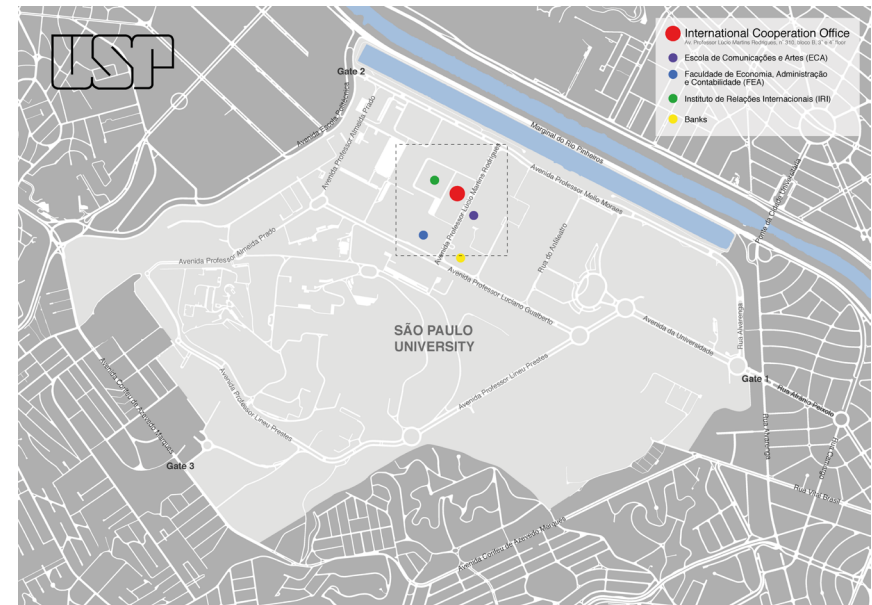
## BUSES

Code	Name
701U-10	BUTANTA - USP/METRÔ SANTANA*
177H-10	BUTANTA - USP/METRÔ SANTANA*
7725-10	RIO PEQUENO/TERM. LAPA
702U-10	BUTANTA-USP/TERM. PQ. D.PEDRO II
7181-10	CIDADE UNIVERSITÁRIA/ TERM. PRINC. ISABEL**
7411-10	CIDADE UNIVERSITÁRIA/PÇA. DA SÉ**

\* These lines crosses Cardeal Arcoverde street, near Clínicas subway station

\*\* These lines do not operate on Saturdays and Sundays.

# USP INTERNACIONAL OFFICE COOPERATION - AUCANI

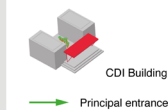


Avenida Professor Lúcio Martins Rodrigues, n° 310  
Bloco B, 3° e 4° floor

(Reference point: in front of ECA administrative building)  
Cidade Universitária  
São Paulo / SP - Brasil



Aucani's entrance:



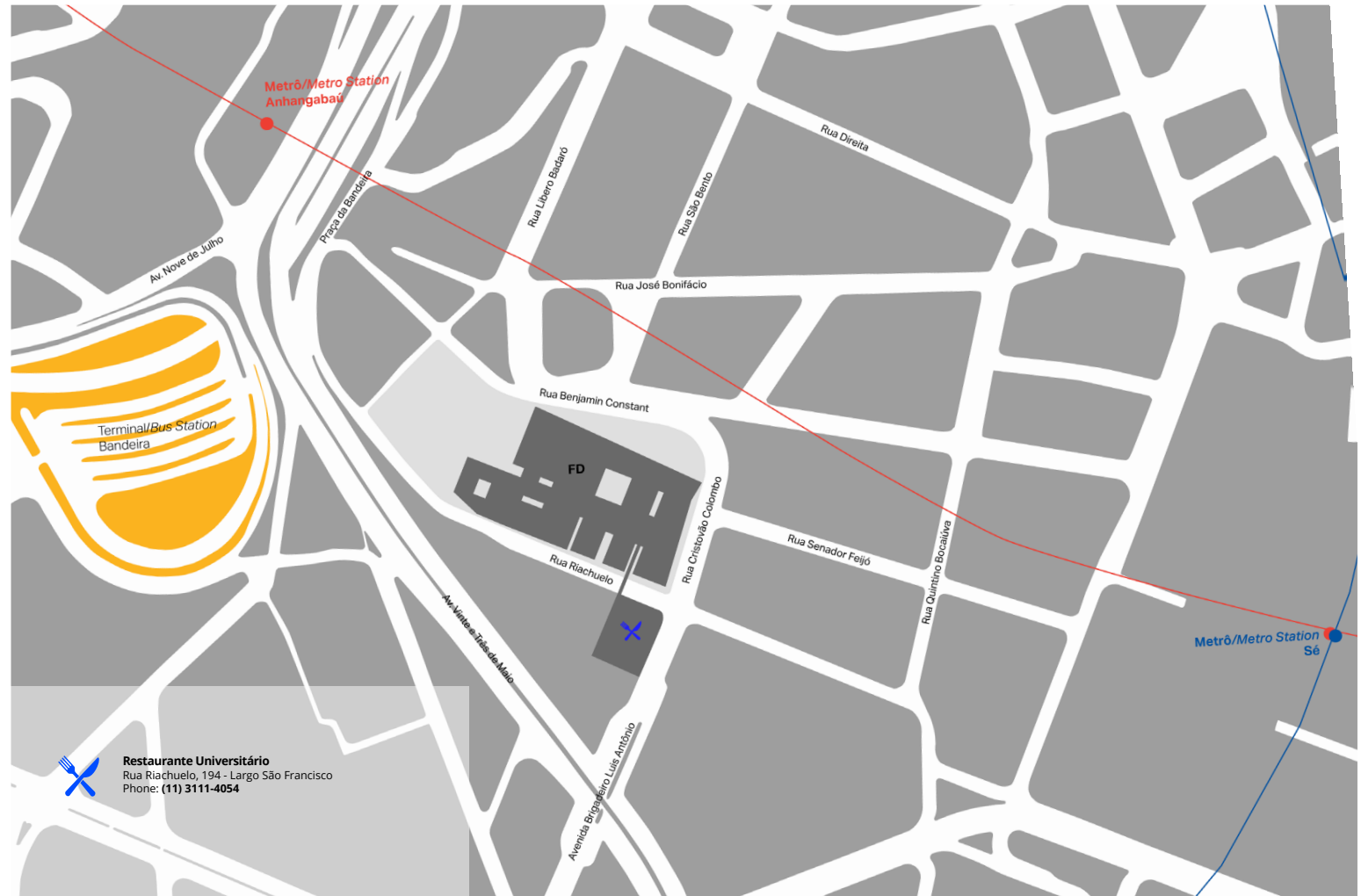
USP Internacional Cooperation Office- Aucani

## HOW TO REACH THE LAW SCHOOL

The central area of São Paulo is well served by public transportation. Near Largo São Francisco, there are two metro stations: Anhangabaú (Red line) and Sé (Blue and Red lines). See the metro map on: <http://www.metro.sp.gov.br/pdf/mapa-da-rede-metro.pdf>

Also, near the Largo, there is the Bandeira Terminal Bus Station, where a lot of buses start or finish their routes.

More information about the buses lines on: <http://www.sptrans.com.br>





## HOW TO REACH THE HEALTH COMPLEX

The Health Complex is formed by the School of Nursing, the USP Medical School, the School of Public Health and the Tropical Medicine Institute. It's located in Pinheiros, on the west region of São Paulo.

### The Health

Complex is near the Hospital das Clínicas, one of the biggest hospitals of the city.

For more informations of each unit, visit: School of Nursing <<http://www.ee.usp.br/site/>>

USP Medical School <<http://www.fm.usp.br/fmusp/portal/>>

School of Public Health <<http://novahygeia.fsp.usp.br/site/>>

Tropical Medicine Institute <<http://www.imt.usp.br/imtsp/>>





# HOW TO REACH EAST CAMPUS

The place is easily accessible by public transport.

The EACH campus is served by USP East Station of Line 12 of the Metropolitan Trains System (CPTM) and about 30 lines of municipal buses circulate on nearby streets.

More information in:  
< <http://www5.each.usp.br/como-chegar/> >



# TOURISM



The past sets the tone to the downtown area. Buildings that mingle with the history of both the city and the country together with cultural centers are the main attractions. Close to the old center, the Liberdade neighborhood houses a Japanese community. Portals and oriental lanterns lend a special mood to the streets.

## Characteristics of the area

Historic attractions, good lunch options, museums and theaters, easy access.

## Close to

All regions of the city, marginal Tietê (an exit highway to the roads) and Paulista Avenue.

## Valuable tip

The Luz Station area is under revitalization. The station is an attraction, especially for its art déco glass windows. The Station also hosts the interactive Museum of the Portuguese Language showing the influence our language received from other people and cultures.

## Main attractions

Municipal Market, Pinacoteca, São Paulo Hall, Sé Cathedral, Pateo do Colégio, Solar da Marquesa de Santos, Luz Garden, Banco do Brasil Cultural Center, São Bento Monastery, Chá Viaduct, Museum of the Japanese Immigration, Galeria do Rock (Rock Gallery).

## Visits

You can see São Paulo from the top of Itália building terrace, where there is also a restaurant. One of the most famous buildings in São Paulo is right beside: Copan, by Oscar Niemeyer. Other famous buildings are the Stock Exchange and the Law School in Largo São Francisco, in the old downtown. Liberdade district, just after Sé region, has an exotic atmosphere with all red lanterns and Torii, a Shintoist gate.

## Food



If you go to Pinacoteca and Luz Station, you are just beside the Bom Retiro district, an area that immigrants from different nationalities and religions established in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. That is why Greek, Bulgarian and Korean restaurants are easily found. There are also small cafés and restaurants offering lunch per kilo, where you weight your dish and pay only what you are going to eat, to meet the high demand of people in the area. If you go to Liberdade district, excellent Oriental food is the best option.

## Shopping

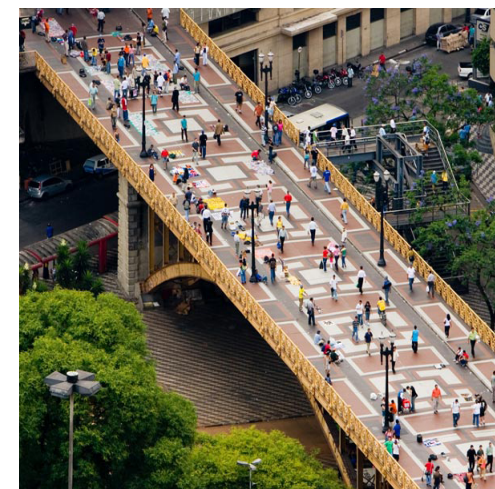


Downtown is famous for its popular shopping options. 25 de Março Street calls the attention of people from the whole country that look for raw material for clothing manufacture, handcraft and also Carnival costumes.

People looking for seasoning, fruits, food and beverages go straight to Municipal Market, just beside 25 de Março Street. Around José Paulino Street, women clothing rules.



Pateo do Colégio, Centro, São Paulo.



Viaduto Santa Efigênia, Centro, São Paulo.



Sé Cathedral, Centro, São Paulo.

# Paulista - Jardins

Av. Paulista is the beloved landmark of the "paulistano". During the week, thousands of executives take over its blocks. On the weekends, the search is for entertainment and culture. On its length of more than 2,800 meters, you can find cultural centers, imposing buildings, parks and the most famous museum in the city, MASP.

## Characteristics of the area

Cultural centers, good cuisine options, museums and theaters, easy access.

## Close to

Southern and Western regions and also downtown.

## Valuable tip

There are several bookshops on Paulista Avenue. Some of them also sell CDs and DVDs. Book lovers also like second-hand bookshops.

## Main attractions

Masp, Centro Cultural São Paulo, Casa das Rosas, Itaú Cultural Institute, Centro Cultural Fiesp, Sesc Paulista, Museum of Image and Sound, Museum of the Brazilian Home, Brazilian Museum of Sculpture, Caixa Cultural Galeria Paulista, Galeria Ouro Fino, Shopping Frei Caneca, Shopping Paulista, Shopping Center 3, Shopping Pátio Higienópolis, Trianon Park, Orthodox Cathedral, Consolação Cemetery.

## Visits

Besides amazing cultural centers, this region is rich in museums; for example, Mube, which is located in a building designed by Paulo Mendes da Rocha, houses sculptures and also offers courses, such as drawing, painting and others. Museum of the Brazilian Home houses pieces of furniture and also a wonderful garden. Here you will find several theaters and cinemas. Walking on Paulista Avenue is easy. If you get easily tired, there are close subway stations. In Jardins district, although the streets are tilt, 'window shopping' makes you feel good.

## Food

In the neighborhoods of Rua Augusta, you will find many vegetarian restaurants. Cafés and ice cream shops spread on Jardins streets call people's attention during the weekend. High cuisine restaurants are also centered in Jardins. Remind your client that such restaurants must be booked in advance, especially the outstanding ones.

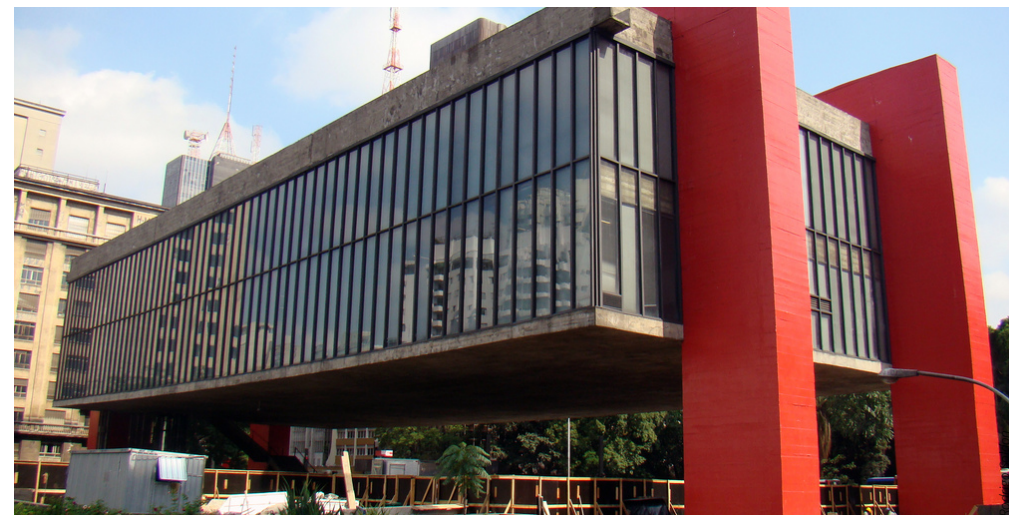
## Shopping

Famous international and Brazilian brands are centered on Oscar Freire Street, Alameda Lorena and Bela Cintra. Shopping offers are more diverse on Augusta Street. Galeria Ouro Fino (images below), at number 2.690, houses fashionable shops, second hand shops and alternative brand shops. There are also shopping malls in this

area. Shopping Paulista is located beside Paraíso subway station; Shopping Frei Caneca is located only some blocks from Consolação subway station. Shopping Pátio Higienópolis is outstanding for its charming shops. During the weekends, antique fairs at Masp and Shopping Center 3, on Paulista Avenue, are excellent shopping options.



Casa das Rosas - São Paulo



Museu de Arte de São Paulo (MASP) - São Paulo



# North Zone

The north region is in constant development, but in spite of this, it still has places that ooze charm and tranquility in the midst of the busy rhythm of the metropolis. Lively nights at samba school rehearsals and pleasant weekends in the main green areas of the city are some of its options.

## Characteristics of the area

Large green areas, easy access by subway, shopping malls and shops.

## Close to

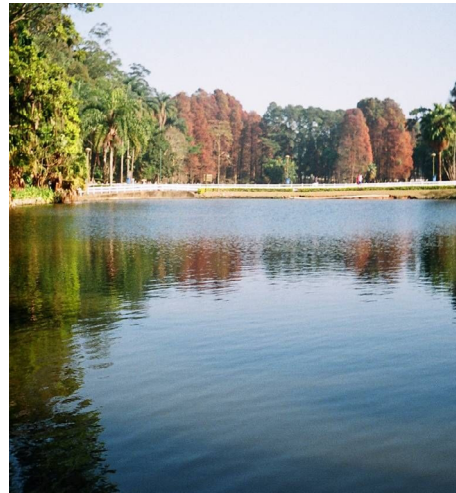
Serra da Cantareira mountain and the cities of Guarulhos and Mairiporã.

## Most famous districts

Casa Verde, Freguesia do Ó, Santana, Jaraguá, Pirituba, Limão, Tremembé, Vila Maria.

## Main Attractions

Arquivo do Estado, Horto Florestal, Anhembi Park, Serra da Cantareira Park, samba school courts, Shopping D, Shopping Center Norte, Shopping Lar Center.



Horto Florestal -São Paulo



Sambódromo Anhembi -São Paulo

# South Zone

The region has the most beloved park of the paulistanos, Ibirapuera, as well as various museums, shopping centers and many other recreational options. There is also plenty of sophistication and nighttime fun at shows, bars and restaurants that stay open until dawn.

## Characteristics Of The Area

Lively nightlife, wide range of shops, easy access by subway, concert halls.

## Close to

ABCD cities (Santo André, São Bernardo, São Caetano and Diadema) and Imigrantes highway - leading to the coast.

## Valuable tip

For cinema lovers, Lasar Segall Museum's library is fantastic, full of national and imported books. Workshops and courses in lithograph, xylograph and metal engraving are also available. Itinerant exhibitions also take place. Information on the website [www.museusegall.org.br](http://www.museusegall.org.br).

## Most famous districts

Moema, Itaim, Vila Mariana, Ipiranga, Morumbi, Vila Nova Conceição, Vila Olímpia.

## Main Attractions

Interlagos Race Circuit, Cinemateca, Morumbi Stadium, Biennial Founda-

tion, Maria Luisa & Oscar Americano Foundation, Jockey Club, Monument to the Flags, Museum of Modern Art, Afro-Brazilian Museum, Ipiranga Museum, Lasar Segall Museum, Oca, Aclimação Park, Burle Marx Park, Ibirapuera Park, APA Capivari-Monos, Zoo, Zoo Safari.



Museu do Ipiranga - São Paulo



Ibirapuera Park - São Paulo



# South Zone

## Sightseeing

Ibirapuera Park is the most outstanding attraction in the Southern area. This huge green area (1,6 million m<sup>2</sup>) houses a complex of important museums. The Museum of Modern Art houses more than 3,000 works, such as sculptures, paintings and photographs, emphasizing the Brazilian art after 1945. The Afro-Brazilian Museum shows the importance of the African people's contribution to the Brazilian culture. Biennial Foundation organizes huge events, like Biennial of Arts. Oca, another building designed by Oscar Niemeyer, exhibits arts and itinerant installations. São Paulo Museum (Museu Paulista) is located in Ipiranga district. Commonly known as Ipiranga Museum, it was created in 1890 to celebrate the independence of Brazil.

The museum has been built close to the location where D. Pedro I was supposed to have "shouted" for liberty to Brazil. With French-style gardens, Ipiranga Museum houses objects, documents and masterpieces from 16th to 20th century. During the day, another excellent option is visiting Maria Luisa and Oscar Americano Foundation, in Morumbi. Additionally to the art collection and its beautiful location, this foundation offers an afternoon tea service.

## Night

The area is excellent for night fun. Let's begin with concerts. Most concert halls are located in the Southern region, more precisely within the triangle Marginal Pinheiros, Moema and Vila Olímpia. But that is not all. A huge number of bars and restaurants are located in Moema, Vila Olímpia and Itaim. And it is not only for lunch and dinner: you can eat and drink starting in happy hour until late in the night. If you don't like to go to bed early or wish to explore the nightlife, you don't even need to leave this region. In Vila Olímpia district, a huge number of nightclubs stay open until late in the night playing from samba to rock, MPB and jazz performances and also DJs for electronic music. Nightlife in the Southern region has no time to finish.

## Shopping

One of the largest shopping malls in São Paulo, Ibirapuera, and several clothing and footwear outlet shops are located in Moema district, which is close to Congonhas Airport. Other shopping paradises are Morumbi and Market Place malls, the last one famous for its excellent cinemas. On Marginal Pinheiros, D&D Shopping is specialized in furniture and home décor.

# East Zone

The Eastern area contains important features of São Paulo's history. The Saint Michael's Church, in the district of São Miguel Paulista, is the oldest church in the city, built in 1622, replacing a small 1560 chapel built by José de Anchieta. This chapel was rebuilt in 1940 and became a cathedral, but today it is still possible to see the mud walls built in the 17th century. Another important history treasure of the city is also located in the Eastern area, the Immigrant Memorial, in the district of Brás. Built in 1887 to receive people who had newly come from several countries, this place still keeps objects, pictures and documents of the time it was used as a shelter for immigrants that later went to the coffee plantation farms in the countryside of São Paulo. You can find information about people who passed there in digital files. An old train offers short rides. Parks in the area are also excellent leisure options, such as Tietê Ecologic Park and Carmo Park.

## Characteristics of the area

Wide range of shops and shopping malls, easy access by subway, parks and historical sites.

## Close to

Guarulhos, Mauá, Suzano, Mogi das Cruzes, Itaquaquecetuba and Arujá.

## Most famous districts

Brás, Belém, Tatuapé, Mooca, Jardim Anália Franco, Penha, Vila Matilde, Vila Prudente.

## Main Attractions

Saint Michael's Church, Immigrant Memorial, Carmo Park, and Tietê Ecologic Park, Sesc Itaquera, Shopping Anália Franco and Shopping Tatuapé.



The Immigrant Memorial - São Paulo



The Immigrant Memorial - São Paulo

# INFORMATION



## Electricity

Depending on the area, the exact voltage might be 115 V, 127 V, or 220 V. Dual-voltage wiring is rather common for high-powered appliances, such as clothes dryers and electric showers which tend to be 220 V even in 127 V areas. In older buildings, the types A, B, C, I can still be found, but are no longer manufactured or sold in Brazil.



The drawing above represents Brazil's official standard power outlet, the NBR 14136.

The standard was created to secure the user, avoiding the possibility of electric shock and fire. Adapters can be found in household and hardware stores.

## Weather

São Paulo is no longer “the misty city.” According to the study “Meteorology and Atmospheric Pollution in São Paulo,” by the University of São Paulo, increases in average temperature over the last 40 years have led to a reduction in the mists and fogs that once characterized the city.

São Paulo enjoys a high-altitude tropical climate, with summer rains and an average temperature of from 19° to 27 °C. It is possible to experience all four seasons in just one day. In the morning, the weather can be sunny and cloudless yet the day may end with a storm. This is why Paulistanos often carry jackets and umbrellas, even in hot days.

In the summer, it usually rains at the end of the afternoon, cooling things off. In the fall, the temperature is pleasant at an average of around 23°C. Winter days are sunny and dry with temperatures that rarely dip below 15°C. In the spring, it is usually warm and dry.

## Drinking water

It's recommended to drink filtered water whenever it is possible although the water of the State of São Paulo is potable. São Paulo offers a wide network of hospitals, public and private clinics. Emergency services in all hospitals and clinics are open 24 hours a day. If you have medical insurance, please verify if your card or papers are recognized in all hospitals in this country.

## Smoking

It is forbidden to smoke cigarettes, cigarillo, cigars, pipes or any other smoking product, made of tobacco or not, in closed private and public environments, except in those reserved for such purpose, properly isolated and with convenient air circulation. Public departments, hospitals and health centers, classrooms, libraries, working areas, theaters and cinemas are non-smoking areas.

In São Paulo, a fixed fine ranging from 50 to 100 times the daily minimum wage, that is, from U\$400.00 (50 DIs) to U\$780.00 (100 DIs), can be applied for related offenses.

## Time zone and schedules

São Paulo state is inside UTC-03:00. Daylight saving time (DST) adds one hour during the period beginning in October and ending in March. In São Paulo street banking hours are from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Commerce is generally open from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM, though malls have a different working time: from 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM (Mondays to Saturdays) and from 2:00 PM to 8:00 PM (Sundays and holidays)

## Currency and Exchange

For currency and money exchange in Brazil, presenting ID and CPF (for Brazilians) and passport (for foreigners) is required.

### Currency conversion

Banco Central do Brasil (Central Bank of Brazil)

<https://www.bcb.gov.br/conversao>

The official currency is the Real. Bill denominations use 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200. Coins come in 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and 1 real. It is suggested to change money at the airport or in one of the many Money Exchange locations in the city.