

Consortium For Advanced Studies Abroad (CASA)



Pre-Departure Booklet

Santiago, Chile

Monday, February 24 – Mid July, 2020

CASA

Santiago de Chile, Spring 2020

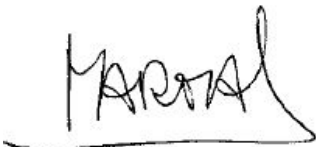
Noviembre de 2020

Estimadx Participante de Study Abroad,

¡Bienvenidx al programa de otoño 2019 en Santiago! Estamos muy contentos de que hayas decidido participar en este programa donde vivirás, estudiarás, y te insertarás en la cultura chilena. Todos los que trabajamos en la oficina de Santiago queremos apoyarte y ayudarte a que la experiencia que estás por comenzar sea inolvidable y que tus metas personales, profesionales, y académicas se cumplan.

Si tienes alguna pregunta o duda, no dudes en contactar a cualquier miembro del equipo de nuestra oficina. Cuenta con nosotros para lo que necesites, estamos aquí para ayudarte y para hacer que esta experiencia sea una de las más significativas de tu vida.

Atentamente,



Pilo Mella
Resident Director
CASA - Chile

CASA Chile



Pilo Mella

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Primera Semana de Orientación

lunes 24 febrero	martes 25 febrero	miércoles 26 febrero	jueves 27 febrero	viernes 28 febrero	sábado 29 febrero
<p>10:00 Orientación: Bienvenida - Transporte público - Seguridad - Salud - Comidas - Cultura. Lugar: DRCLAS, Dag Hammarskjold 3269, Vitacura, 3er piso</p>	<p>10:00 Orientación: Pro-Seminar, Proyecto de Investigación</p>	<p>10:00 Presentación acerca de la vida LGBTQ y seguridad en Santiago</p>	<p>9:00am</p> <p>Tour: La bicicleta Verde: Vida local y los mercados</p>	<p>Libre para explorar la ciudad</p>	<p>10:30 – 13:30</p> <p>Visita Centro Cultural Mapuche en La Pintana</p> <p>Nos juntamos en la casa de Pilo, en el lobby:</p> <p>María Teresa 6286, Las Condes</p>
<p>11:15 Coffee break</p>			<p>1:00 Almuerzo en Mercado Central</p>		
<p>11:30 Chilenismos</p>	<p>12:30 Almuerzo en el Restaurant, La Peluquería Francesa</p>	<p>12:30 Almuerzo en Espacio Gárgola</p>	<p>14:30 – 17:00</p> <p>Visita a Cerro San Cristobal</p>		
<p>13:00 Almuerzo en DRCLAS</p>	<p>14:30 – 16:00 Visita guiada al Museo de la Memoria y DDHH</p>	<p>14:30 Tur guiado del barrio Yungay, Brazil, y Concha y Toro</p>			
<p>14:30 - 17:00 Visita guiada al centro de Santiago: La Moneda, Plaza de Armas y Catedral</p>					

Segunda Semana de Orientación

Lunes 2 de marzo	Martes 3 de marzo	Viernes 2 de marzo	Sábado 3 de marzo
<p>15:30: Orientación Universidad Diego Portales (UDP)</p>	<p>9:30 Orientación Universidad de Chile</p>	<p>9:30 :</p> <p>Orientación Pontificia Universidad Católica (PUC). Salón Fresno, Centro de Extensión, Alameda 390</p> <p>13:00 Almuerzo en Casa Lastarria</p>	<p>Hora TBD:</p> <p>Registro de Visa en Policía de Investigaciones (PDI) y Solicitar carnet chileno Registro Civil (con estudiantes U. Católica)</p>

Calendario de Viajes CASA Chile Spring 2020

26 – 29 marzo	23 – 26 abril	07 – 10 mayo	junio
Aysén, Patagonia	CASA Chile visita Buenos Aires, Argentina	Visita de estudiantes CASA Argentina a Chile (Viaje a Valparaíso)	Isla Negra

Emergency Numbers	
Ambulancia: 131	Carabineros (policía): 133
Bomberos (Fire Dept): 132	Embajada de los EEUU: +56(2) 2330 3000
Oficina de DRCLAS: +56(2) 2290 0300	Celular de Pilo: +56(9) 9799 8718
Clínica Alemana (Emergencia): +56(2) 2210 1334	Información Toxicológica P.U.C: +56(2) 2635 3800
International SOS for medical and security assistance: +1 – 617 – 998 - 0000	

Recibirán una tarjeta con todos los números que puedan necesitar en caso de emergencia durante la semana de orientación.

Para llamar a un celular desde teléfono fijo: marca 9 + número de 8 dígitos

Para llamar a un teléfono fijo desde un celular: marca 2 + número de 8 dígitos

Para poner '@' en el computador: Alt Gr + tecla Q

Regional Office Social Media

To keep updated on the Regional Office's happenings, connect with us through our various social media outlets. We'll be posting photos of our activities there! #DRCLASChile #CASA_Chile

Like us on Facebook



<https://www.facebook.com/DRCLAS.Regional.Office>

Follow us on Instagram



@HarvardDRCLAS

Follow us on Twitter



@DRCLAS_RO

<http://ro.drclas.harvard.edu>

Check out our website



<http://ro.drclas.harvard.edu>

Pre-departure Timeline

4 weeks before departure

- ✓ Check with your health insurance carrier to make sure you are covered abroad and obtain travel medical insurance if necessary.
- ✓ Visit your physician and ensure that all immunizations are up to date. Refill any necessary medications and carry copies of your prescriptions in your hand luggage.
- ✓ Make travel arrangements.
 - Orbitz, Expedia, and Travelocity are other good sources for reasonably priced tickets, and some programs arrange group flights.
- ✓ Plan your budget and strategies for handling money.
 - Check with your bank on fees for international ATM withdrawals and notify your credit card companies of your travel dates. NOTE: ATM fees tend to be expensive in Chile: find which one works best with your bank and plan accordingly.
- ✓ Read about Chile – you can read Chilean newspapers online: El Mercurio: diario.elmercurio.com y La Segunda <http://www.lasegunda.com/>

1-2 weeks before departure

- ✓ Make photocopies of your passport, visa, and health records. Carry one copy with you, in a location that is separate from the originals, and give one copy to your family at home.
- ✓ Make a plan for communicating with family when you arrive and during your stay (e.g. Skype)
- ✓ Exchange currency so that you have Chilean pesos on hand when you arrive. You can obtain Chilean pesos (CLP) at any currency exchange location, but note that most locations do not keep CLP on hand and will have to order it for you, so allow a week or two for this.
- ✓ Find some pictures of friends and family to bring with you, and consider buying a few, low cost souvenirs for your host family and new friends.

2-3 days before departure

- ✓ Confirm your flight, check in online.
- ✓ Look up the baggage requirements and limitations for your airline.
- ✓ Label all bags with your name and the address of your host family.
- ✓ Put all important contact information and medication in your carry-on luggage.

Travel Recommendations

Packing and Luggage

- Label all of your bags with your name and the address of your host family.
- Check with your airline for new limitations on baggage weight and size.
- Carry all important documents, CASA contact numbers, the phone number for your host family with you.
- Remember that it will be **summer** in Chile when you arrive. Pack as you would for a hot summer day in Cambridge, MA. Temperatures fluctuate in the morning and midday, so packing layers is highly recommended. By the end of the semester, the temperatures will have decreased. Remember, central heating is not normal in Chilean homes, and it will get cold at night!
- People that you meet will probably be interested in learning about your home country. You might want to bring some items that represent your culture. Some students have recommended bringing low-cost souvenirs to give as gifts to your host family and new friends. Keep in mind that you cannot bring produce or plants through customs.
- Laptops: bring a laptop if you will need it (most homework will require a laptop).
 - If you bring your laptop:
 - All new laptops have internal power converters, but you may need an adaptor and certainly will need a surge protector.
 - Take the manual, warranty, and service information for your laptop with you and know how to get service abroad.
 - Keep your laptop in sight at all times in an airport. Do not put your laptop on the conveyor belt at security until you are sure that you will be the next person through security.
 - Never leave your laptop unattended at any time in Santiago (especially in cafés like Starbucks), and take care when transporting your laptop so that it is not overly obvious.

Health: What to know before you go

- Schedule a travel consultation appointment with your primary care physician. It is wise to see a dentist well in advance of leaving in case you require additional dental work before you go. Women may want to schedule a gynecological appointment before departure.
 - If you are under a doctor's care for a specific condition, be sure to discuss what you should do to maintain your health while you are away. Consider factors

such as climate and air quality and access to medical facilities that might be necessary for your particular health concerns.

- If you will be using a prescription for the duration of your program, ask your physician to prescribe in advance (when clinically appropriate) a supply that will last the entire length of your stay. Minimize risks at international borders by taking copies of your prescription with you and keeping all medications in the bottles in which they are dispensed.

Medical Insurance

- Comprehensive medical insurance is essential during your program abroad. If your existing policy does not cover you outside the United States, you will need to purchase other insurance. Several insurance coverage options are described below. *CASA does not recommend a specific health insurance provider; it is up to you and your family to choose an option that will best meet your health needs.* Consider the following when making your decision, and choose insurance which best fits your needs:
 - Length of coverage (choose coverage for the **entire length of time abroad**, including orientation and leisure travel, and **plan for coverage for when you return**)
 - Basic medical expense coverage (for broken limbs, etc.)

Chilean Student Visa Application

The Student Visa Application process can take up to several months. Give yourself plenty of time and follow these steps and it should be a piece of cake! Good luck!

1. Passport: Make sure that you have a passport that is valid for the entirety of your stay and 6 months following your return date.
2. Gather necessary documents:
 - a. 2x2 passport color photograph
 - b. Letter of enrollment in a Chilean school or university. The CASA program should provide you with a PDF version of this document once the Chilean University has accepted you.
 - c. Document proving financial status. This can either be a letter from your education sponsor that outlines your financial aid package or proof of financial solvency in the form of your bank statement with sufficient funds.
 - d. Health certificate from your medical doctor. This can be a letter from your physician stating that you are in good health and have no contagious diseases.
 - e. Local police record.
 - f. Fees / cost of visa vary depending on your nationality
3. Online application: The online application can be found at this link: <https://tramites.minrel.gov.cl/>. Be sure to enter all necessary information and upload all of the above documents. After completing this application, you should receive a confirmation email explaining that your application is pending.
4. Picking up your visa/making an appointment: Once your visa is approved, you should be given an appointment to stamp it in your passport. You will have to appear in person at the consulate. However, each consulate seems to have a different process for scheduling a time to pick up and stamp your visa. Students with the Boston consulate for example can make an appointment by phone using the information on their website whereas the New York consulate will not address visa issues over the phone. Other consulates will email when the visa is ready. If you do not receive an email from the consulate within a week, reach out to the consulate given the contact information listed on their website. Consulate information may be found at this link: <https://chile.gob.cl/en/consulados/>.
5. Money order: When you go to pick up your visa, you must bring a money order of \$160.
6. Picking up your visa:
 - a. Depending on the consulate and the day, the consulate might be busy so be prepared to wait as you would at the DMV.
 - b. Make sure to bring your money order and passport with you.
 - c. When you receive your visa, **make sure that your name and information listed is EXACTLY the same as your passport.** If it is not, you will have trouble with the visa process once in Chile.
 - d. The attendant should give you two sheets of paper with copies of your visa in addition to the one in your passport. Guard these for safe keeping until your departure. Make sure that these two copies are easily accessible when you enter Chile because the customs officer will request them.

If you reside in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, you may apply for a student visa at our Honorary Consulate in Boston located at 1 Bernardo O'Higgins Circle, Brighton, MA 02135-7840, telephone number (617) 232-0416, and e-mail conchile.org@comcast.net

If you reside in Pennsylvania or Delaware, you may apply for a student visa at our Honorary Consulate in Philadelphia located at The Bourse Building at 111 South Independence Mall East, Suite 785, Philadelphia, PA 19106, telephone number (215) 829-9520, fax number (215) 829-0594 and e-mail chiladelphia@minrel.gov.cl

If you reside in Connecticut, New Jersey or New York or any of the states above mentioned, you may apply for a student visa at our Consulate General of Chile located at 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 601, New York, NY 10017, telephone number (212) 980-3706 or (212) 980-3366, fax number (212) 888-5588 or e-mail cgchileny.visas@minrel.gov.cl

If you reside in Washington D.C. area, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland or North Carolina, you may apply for a student visa at the consular section of the Chilean embassy in Washington D.C., located at 1736 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20036, telephone number (202) 530-4104, (202) 530-4106 or (202) 530-4107, fax number (202) 530-4145, email cwashington@minrel.gov.cl

National Holidays/Long Weekends

You may want to use the following long weekends to travel outside of Santiago or to explore Santiago on your own:

- Viernes, **10 de abril**: Viernes Santo
- Sábado, **11 de abril**: Sábado Santo
- Viernes, **01 de mayo**: Día Nacional del Trabajo
- Jueves, **21 de mayo**: Día de las Glorias Navales
- Domingo, **07 de julio**: Elecciones Primarias de Alcalde
- Lunes, **29 de junio**: San Pedro y San Pablo
- Jueves, **16 de julio**: Día de la Virgen del Carmen

Budget and Money

- You can obtain Chilean pesos (CLP) at any currency exchange location, but note that most locations do not keep CLP on hand and will have to order it for you, so allow a week or two for this.
- The exchange rate is approximately **\$800 Chilean pesos (CLP)= \$1 USD**, but this varies daily. You can check the exchange rate at <http://www.x-rates.com/d/CLP/table.html>
- Your (ATM) card from your home account may well allow you to withdraw money from your account in the local currency. Inquire about the amount of funds that may be drawn out per day and the charge for overseas withdrawals. The charge per withdrawal may be as high as \$6.00 at host ATMs abroad. Some home banks charge no fee for international ATM withdrawals. If you need additional funds while overseas, they may be deposited into your home account and you will be able to withdraw them.
- Notify your bank and credit card companies that you will be in Chile to avoid any issues with using your cards.
- Bring some personal funds to cover unexpected expenses, especially those incurred during the first month.



- If you are expecting to receive funds from home during the program, make proper arrangements for their timely disbursement. Keep in mind that fluctuations in the exchange rate may raise or lower the value of funds that you are expecting to receive.

Cell Phones

Cellphones are cheap and easy to obtain once you arrive in Santiago. The major carriers in Chile are ENTEL and Movistar. A phone runs around \$30,000 CLP (around 46 US Dollars). The phone comes with around \$5,000 - \$10,000 pesos worth of credit to talk and/or text. When you run out of credit you can purchase more credit at any pharmacy (i.e.: Cruz Verde), supermarket (i.e.: Unimarc) or minimarket (i.e.: Big John) and at any metro station.

If you have a smart phone that is unlocked you can bring it with you and purchase a SIM Card (CLP 1,000 – 2,000) and an internet plan (around 10,000 CLP/month).

Living in Chile

Host Families

Living with a host family will be a valuable part of your experience in Chile. Keep the following tips in mind to ensure that both you and your host family have a positive experience.

- In general, Chilean families are very close, and they will include you in the family. Host parents will most likely ask you where you are going and when you are going to be home, what you will be doing, etc. They do not do this to be nosy, but because they are concerned for your well-being and security and would like to be able to advise you accordingly. Remember that it is their country and they know it best.
- Host mothers may go through your belongings to organize them for you.
- It is not customary to talk about politics and is best to not bring it up.
- Chileans usually eat four meals per day:
 - Breakfast (light)
 - Lunch (heavier meal)
 - “Once” or “Té” (afternoon tea and light snack)
 - Dinner (lighter than lunch – usually around 8 pm)
- Try not to hurry off after finishing lunch as it is typical for a family to stay at the table and talk for an hour or so after the meal is through, and this time gives you an opportunity to get to know your family and practice your Spanish.
- Electricity, water, gas, and phone calls to cell phones are expensive. Be respectful.

Customs

- In general, Chileans greet one another with a kiss on the right cheek (men greet with a handshake), especially if they have met more than once. If an older person is present, it is polite to greet him/her first.
- To show respect, use titles where appropriate when in conversation (i.e. use “Doctor,” “Profesor,” etc.).
- Nicknames are common (i.e. “flaco” or “gordo” may be used inoffensively).
- Chileans are sometimes not as sensitive when addressing others as Americans are tend to be. If a Chilean tells you that you have gained weight, it is not meant as an insult.
- Chileans have a more relaxed attitude toward time. Don’t be late for meetings or any official engagements, but don’t be surprised if they do not necessarily end at the time you expect.

Personal Security

- Crime rates are low to moderate throughout Chile and are moderate in Santiago, Valparaiso, and other major cities. American citizens visiting Chile should be as careful in cities as they would be in any city in the United States.
- Americans are at a heightened risk for pick-pocketing, purse or camera snatching, and theft from backpacks and rental cars. Such crimes have been reported in all areas of Chile frequented by tourists.
- You should also be especially alert while using public transportation, such as the metro and public buses and while in the vicinity of Metro stations and bus terminals.
 - Do not carry important documents or large amounts of money inside pockets, purses, wallets or backpacks.
 - When carrying your camera with you, try to keep it inside of your purse or backpack.
- When walking, note that it is NOT assumed that pedestrians have the right of way, so be careful when crossing the street.
- Late at night, you should take taxis or ubers instead of public transportation, especially in isolated areas.

Transportation

- Public transportation in Santiago is called Transantiago. When you arrive, we will explain how to use the system, but if you would like more information now, you can find it at www.transantiago.cl/
- It is not customary to tip taxi drivers unless they provide an extra service like helping with your bags.

- Public transportation tends to be very crowded at rush hour (between 8-9 AM and between 6-7:30 PM) so, if possible, try to avoid taking it at these times.

Food

- Except for some initial problems the first couple of weeks, most foreigners experience few problems with water or food in Chile.
- You can drink the tap water in Santiago, but may want to drink bottled water when traveling outside of Santiago.
- Be on guard for food sold on the street, or anywhere else, without refrigeration.
- Try to experience Chilean food (there is great Peruvian food too in Santiago).

Supermarkets

- The main supermarkets in Santiago are: Líder, Santa Isabel, Unimarc and Jumbo.
- It is customary to tip (approximately 200 pesos) those who bag your groceries at the supermarket as they are not paid.
- Milk is highly pasteurized for longer shelf life. It is sold in boxes and does not need to be refrigerated until opened.
- When you check out at the supermarket, the cashier will oftentimes ask if you'd like to donate some of your change (usually just a few pesos – the equivalent of a few cents) to a Chilean NGO (usually Hogar de Cristo or Un Techo para Chile).
- Fruits, vegetables, and bread are weighted in their respective section of the supermarket, not at the cash register!

Eating Out

- Leave a 10% tip when eating out. There is no additional tax – it is included in the total price.
- Your waiter will not bring the check until you ask for it.

Going Out

- Chileans go out late – around midnight or 1 am; and dress is usually not as formal (among youth) as in the U.S.
- If you go out with other Chilean university students, expect to chip in for food and drink. It is common for everyone to get together, pool money and then go to the store and buy things, as it is cheaper.

Literature

If you would like to read works by Chilean authors, you might consider the following writers:

- Pablo Neruda (Nobel Prize 1971)
- Gabriela Mistral (Nobel Prize 1945)
- Nicanor Parra
- Isabel Allende
- Roberto Bolaño
- Alberto Fuguet
- Ariel Dorfman

Culture Shock and Life Abroad

“I think I have grown a lot personally and learned a lot regarding myself. This program has given me greater understanding of the world in which I live, greater understanding of a foreign culture, and given me greater confidence having worked and lived in a foreign country and being more or less integrated into a foreign society.”

–Haiwen Chen, Chile

Living and studying overseas successfully usually means that you are able to adjust to a different lifestyle, schedule, environment, food, climate, time zone, social habits and a new language. The same things that make the experience exciting can cause psychological and social disorientation, frustration, confusion and other stressful responses. The phenomenon called “culture shock” is actually a natural wave of reactions to the array of differences one encounters

in a new place while one is adapting to the new environment. Culture shock can include mood swings alternating between heady exhilaration and mild depression. Phases of adjustment to a new culture usually include:

1. Initial euphoria
2. Irritability
3. Gradual adjustment
4. Adaptation and biculturalism
5. Re-entry

In the early weeks of your new life in Chile, you may feel excited about your experiences and environment, and for many people, that feeling may last for a long time. For others, the

exhilaration will give way to frustration with how so many things are different from home. Symptoms of culture shock can include sleeping difficulties, as well as the urge to sleep a lot due to the fatigue associated with stress, homesickness, trouble concentrating, an urge to isolate yourself, irritation with your host culture, feeling overwhelmed, and depression. Even if you are accustomed to being away from your family and friends for long periods of time, you may still have problems because you are away from everything that is familiar. There are many ways to cope with your feelings of disorientation until they pass, as they usually do:

- Learn as much as possible from local residents about their culture. Ask questions.
- Observe how others are acting
- Keep in touch with other students with whom you can discuss your feelings, but avoid gripe sessions that may not be helpful.
- Identify similarities and differences.
- Do things you enjoy. Go out and explore. Learn Spanish skills.
- Keep in touch with family and friends to avoid feeling isolated.
- Keep your long-range goals in mind.
- Keep your sense of humor!

If you accept that culture shock is part of the pattern of adjustment, you will be able to move through it effectively. If you are aware of the process that alone may be enough to help you get through it. For most students, the symptoms of culture shock wave after the first few weeks as they begin to understand the host culture better. If your own symptoms do not seem to be passing, the best advice is to seek help by reaching out to a program provider or health care provider. For further reading on the stages of culture shock, refer to the book, *Survival Kit for Overseas Living*, by Robert L. Kohls. The fourth edition of this book was published in June 2001 by Intercultural Press, and it is available through bookstores.

Academics

After the orientation, the CASA Resident Director based in Santiago assists each student to enroll at top local universities for transfer credit towards their degrees. Students attend classes with Chilean university students, and can choose from a wide variety of classes offered at the [Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile](#) (PUC), [Universidad Diego Portales](#) and [Universidad de Chile](#) (UCH). Students are required to take **at least three courses** at the local universities, in addition to the Pro Seminar organized by CASA.

The **Pro Seminar** consists of weekly or biweekly lectures given by local scholars and Harvard faculty traveling to Chile on a variety of contemporary topics about Chile. The coursework for the Pro Seminar includes a semester-long journal with biweekly student entries and a final research project and presentation on topic of student choice.

While the CASA Resident Director provides individual advising to students in their course selection, students may also want to explore the course catalogue for each university and a list of courses previously taken by CASA Chile students. Each can be found in the website below:

- <https://ro.drclas.harvard.edu/pages/sample-courses>

Additionally, students can explore a variety of social, cultural, political, and professional opportunities beyond the classroom. Students can also participate in non-credit internship opportunities, linked to the students' area of academic studies, such as in community and grassroots organizations, cultural, health, and environmental institutions, and international agencies. *See more about these opportunities in the link above.*

Moreover, the exchange offices at local universities ensure students are included in all their orientations, dinners, sports teams, and other organized social and cultural events. Students also have the opportunity to meet Chilean host students, who can introduce them to *Santiaguino* life and broader Chilean culture, and with whom they can have a language exchanges .

Language

The official language is Spanish, although the State also recognizes all other native languages and dialects. English is generally spoken by people who work in the tourism industry.

You will quickly learn that Chileans, especially Chilean youth, often drop the endings of words and use slang in their daily speech. Below are some of the most common words you can learn prior to departure to ensure that you understand as much as possible upon arrival.

Please note that in informal speech Chileans sometimes substitute the –as verb ending in –ar ending verbs for an –ai ending. For example, “¿Cómo estai?” instead of “¿Cómo estás?” and “¿A dónde vai?” instead of “¿A dónde vas?” This also happens with -ir/-er endings, where “¿Qué quieres?” becomes “¿Qué querí?” and “¿Tienes un lápiz?” becomes “¿Tení un lápiz?”

Diccionario de “Chilenismos”

Chileno	Inglés	Ejemplos/Uso
Agarrar	To make out (kiss)	
Al tiro / Al toque	Right away	Voy al tiro. Voy al toque.
Asopao	Fool	¡El gallo (hombre) asopao!
Atinar/atinado	To react in the correct manner to a situation/suitable, appropriate	
Bacán	Cool	
Barsa	A guy who tries to take advantage of situations	Ese barsa me ocupó mi computador sin pedirlo.
Bueno	Literally, “good” but in Chile, it is used to mean “yes” or “ok”	-Quieres un vaso de agua? -Bueno.
Cabro/a	Kid/child	Tengo dos cabros chicos.
Cachar (cachai?)	To understand (you get it?)	Cachai dónde queda el parque?
Caleta	A lot	A synonym for this is “ene”
Cara de raja	Insolent, rude, shameless	A synonym is “sinvergüenza”
Carabineros	Police	
(Pre)Carrete/carretear	(Pre) party/to party	If you are invited to a “pre” they are referring to a “precarrete”
Chancho	Literally pig/pork. Used figuratively in different senses: 1, to someone, dirty; 2. “Pasarlo Chncho”, have a great time; 3. “Irse al chancho”, overdo something.	¡Te fuiste al chancho! (Hiciste algo hasta el extremo)
Chato/a	Fed up	Él me tiene chato.
Choro	Cool (used by older generation)	A synonym is bacán
Cochino/a	Filthy	

Copete	Alcohol (usually pisco or beer)	¡Toma un copete más!
Cuico/a	Rich/can be snobby	Usually has a negative connotation
De repente	Sometimes	In Chile, this is used like “de vez en cuando”
Embarrarla	Screw it up	Synonym: cagarla (vulgar)
Ene	Used to mean “a lot”	Me dio ene lata ir hasta alla
Filo	Never mind	Filo, no me importa
Flaite	Refers to people of lower classes, derogatory.	
Filete	Cool	
Fome	Boring	Eres fome, no te gusta ninguna cosa.
Fresco/a	Fresh, also “sin verguenza”	
Gallo/a	Man/Woman	Este gallo/a es muy agradable.
Guagua	Baby	Pronounced like “wawa”
Harto	A lot	Tenemos hartos que hacer.
Huevón/Huevona	Familiar term among friends (very informal/vulgar); can also be used with a negative connotation (sort of like “idiot”)	Variations on this Word include “huevá” (refers to a thing); and “agüevonao” (adjective form). It is used frequently. Chileans might spell it “weon”
Lata/Dar lata	Not wanting to do something	¡Qué lata!/Me da lata hacer la tarea.
Luca	One thousand pesos	Tenis luca que me prestes?
Manjar	Dulce de leche	
Me carga	To hate something	Me carga ir al médico. (No me gusta ir al médico)
Me/te tinca	I want to/I feel like	Me tinca ir al cine. ¿Te tinca ir?

Micro	Bus	Refers to bus that operates within Santiago and is feminine (i.e. la micro)
Mino/a	Attractive	Ella es muy mina!
Once	Late afternoon tea	Vamos a tomar once.
Onda	“Deal”, “story”	Most often used as “¿Qué onda?” to mean “What’s up?” or “What’s the deal?”
Paco	Police	Slang: Equivalent of “cops” in English
Pata/Ir a pata	Foot/to walk	¿Cómo vas a llegar? A pata.
Palta	Avocado	Used instead of “aguacate”
Pavo/a	Hair-brained; Scatter-brained	
Pega	Work	Used just like “trabajo” or as we use “work” in English.
Peludo	Difficult	¡Está peluda la tarea!
Penca	Sucky	¡Es muy penca esta canción! (Es muy mala esta canción)
Pendejo	Child; or used to say that someone is immature	
Pesado	Literally heavy; implied meaning: bothersome, rude	El no me cae bien, es muy pesado.
Piola	Calm, laid-back	Can refer to a person or a place.
Pasar piola	To go unnoticed	-Todos miran mi cabello teñido? -No amiga, pasai piola.
Po’	From “pues”	Chileans tack this on to the end of almost every sentence. Sometimes it’s reduced to just ‘p’ so “sí, po” can be “sip.”
Pololo/a	Boyfriend/girlfriend	

Pololear	To be someone's boyfriend/girlfriend	
Porsiaca	Just in case	Comes from "por si acaso"
Pelar	To gossip	
Pescar	To pay attention	¡Oye, pesca po! (¡Hey, pon atención!)
Seco	Skilled, capable	Él es seco para las matemáticas. (Él es muy bueno para las matemáticas).

Further Reading and References

- **DRCLAS RO Website : CASA Chile**
<https://ro.drclas.harvard.edu/drclas-study-abroad-program-chile>
- **Preparing to Travel** <http://www.hio.harvard.edu/preparing-travel>
- **Chile es tuyo (Spanish):** Very useful page with a variety of information about Chile and its attractions <http://www.chileestuyo.cl/>
- **Study Abroad Guide Introduction**
(<http://www.studyabroad.com/student-guide/introduction.aspx>)
- **Students Abroad Introduction**
<http://www.studentsabroad.com/handbook/introduction.php?country=General>
- Chilean History (Spanish): <http://www.icarito.cl/2009/12/406-5249-9-la-independencia-chilena.shtml/>
- US Department of State: Information about travel and living abroad:
<http://www.state.gov/travel/>
- Embassy of Chile USA: Information about consular affairs, political, economic, cultural, press, agricultural, tourism: http://chile.usembassy.gov/tourist_cards.html
- Chile abroad (Spanish): Chilean Government information about all the Chilean consulates in Canada, Mexico and the US: <http://chileabroad.gov.cl/>
- Sernatur (Spanish): National Tourism Service, Chile: <http://www.sernatur.cl/>
- Chilean Government (Spanish): Information about the Chilean Government:
<http://www.gob.cl/>
- Chile es tuyo (Spanish): Very useful page with a variety of information about Chile and its attractions: <http://www.chileestuyo.cl/>
- Chile Lindo: Chilean recipes, music, news, internet radio: <http://www.chilelindo.com/>
- Guía Digital Chile (Spanish): A comprehensive directory with Chilean websites classified by subject: <http://www.guiadigital.gob.cl/>
- Universia (Spanish): Information about Chilean Universities, student life, chat, groups, events, research, etc.: <http://www.universia.cl/>
- Santiago Adventures: Day tours from Santiago Chile to the mountains, coast and vineyards of the central region: <http://www.santiagoadventures.com/>
- Chilean cultural heritage site (Spanish): <http://www.nuestro.cl/eng/who/index.htm>
- The leading Chilean newspaper, El Mercurio (Spanish): www.elmercurio.cl
- Fisher, Glen. (1997). *Mindsets: The role of culture and perceptions in international relations*. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press.
- Kohls, L. Robert and Knight, John M. (1994). *Developing intercultural awareness: A cross-cultural training handbook*. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press.
- Kohls, Robert L. (2001). *Survival kit for overseas living: For Americans planning to live and work abroad*. Fourth Edition. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press.

Podcasts:

- Para conocer arte y cultura de Santiago :<https://soundcloud.com/centrogam>
- Un buen programa para conocer lugares en Chile y Latino America:
[Valle de la luna](#)
[Torres del Paine](#)
[Valdivia](#)
[Machu Picchu](#)
- En la radio, hay programas y música:
[Radio Universidad de Chile](#)

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