Consortium For Advanced Studies Abroad (CASA)
Santiago, Chile

July 25 – December 20, 2016
Estimado Participante de Study Abroad,

¡Bienvenido al programa de otoño 2016 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
Marcela Rentería
Executive Director for the Regional Office
Phone: 011-562-2290-0301
E-mail: renteria@fas.harvard.edu

Marcela Rentería is the Executive Director for the Harvard University’s David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Regional Office (RO). Along Steve Reifenberg, Marcela is one of the co-founders of the Regional Office, Harvard’s first-ever, university-wide overseas office, and a model for Harvard international initiatives in other parts of Latin America and in Asia. She is also one of the co-founders and leaders of Harvard’s Recupera Chile initiative, an ongoing multidisciplinary, disaster-recovery project working in communities devastated by the earthquake and tsunami of February 2010.

Currently, Marcela also serves in the Board of America Solidaria in Chile. Previously, and since the Regional Office's founding, she worked as Program Officer, managing the budgets and financial administration for all RO represented countries, strategic development, and faculty-led projects. Previously, she was part of the Center’s staff in Cambridge, working as Conference and Public Events Coordinator, with a particular focus on marketing efforts. A native of Colombia and with a background in advertising, Marcela worked in Bogotá for five years as a creative copywriter in international advertising agencies such as Leo Burnett and Saatchi & Saatchi. Marcela holds a Master's degree in Intercultural Relations from Lesley University and a B.S. in Mass Communications, with an emphasis in Organizational Communication, from the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogotá.

Pilo Mella
Resident Director CASA Program and Student Program Manager, DRCLAS Regional Office
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Pilo is the Student Programs Manager at the DRCLAS Regional Office in Santiago, Chile. For four years, she worked in Boston as a Spanish language instructor at Harvard University, Tufts University, the University of Massachusetts and Boston University. Pilo spent nine years in Israel, where she took courses in Hebrew and taught Spanish in a public school in Tel Aviv. In Chile, she worked as an English grammar teacher at the Universidad del Bio-Bio and at the Universidad San Sebastian in Concepcion. A native of Chile, she holds a B.A. in Education from the Universidad de Chile.
Marco Perez-Moreno
Communications and Project Manager, DRCLAS Regional Office
Phone: 011-562-2290-0304
E-mail: mfperez@fas.harvard.edu

Marco Perez-Moreno serves as Communications and Project Manager at the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. He is the lynchpin of the Center’s communications and outreach team to develop, execute, and support strategies to inform stakeholders, partners and the general public about DRCLAS initiatives, programs and events in and related to Latin America and the Caribbean. As part of his role, he also leads special projects in the Andes and Southern Cone region.

Prior to this position, Marco worked as Communications and Student Program Coordinator for the DRCLAS Regional Office, leading outreach efforts and supporting academic and internship programs in the region, serving over 150 Harvard graduate and undergraduate students per year. Marco graduated from Harvard College with a degree in Sociology. As an undergraduate, he conducted research in Mexico and New York for his senior thesis “Fostering Educational Aspirations—Vehicles for Mexican Migrants to Attain Socioeconomic Mobility”, for which he won the Joan Morthland Hutchins Thesis Prize for best undergraduate thesis concerning Latinos in the United States. Before joining DRCLAS, Marco worked as Communications Coordinator for Harvard Public Affairs and Communications, promoting the University’s education initiatives and programming in the Allston/Brighton neighborhoods.

Marcela V. Ramos
ARTS@DRCLAS Program Manager, Cambridge and Regional Office
Phone: 011-562-2290-0306
E-mail: mvramos@fas.harvard.edu

Marcela is the Program Manager for the ARTS@DRCLAS initiative at the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies. She was in charge of launching ARTS@DRCLAS in Cambridge and its subsequent expansion to Latin America. In collaboration with Harvard faculty, students and colleagues, she designs, executes and develops art initiatives to foster the scope of Latin American visual and performing arts at Harvard University and facilitates Harvard’s presence in the arts overseas.

Marcela has worked at DRCLAS since 2007, starting at the Cambridge office as the Coordinator and Registrar of the Collection for the Art Forum program. After relocating in 2011, Marcela is now working out of the Center’s Regional Office in Santiago, Chile. Previously, she worked as Family Program Assistant and Tour Guide at the Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA) in Boston, where she also completed a one-year internship in the registrar’s office. While originally from Chile, she worked as an architect for 5 years in a design firm that she co-founded, and taught design studios in several universities.
María Angélica Wiedmaier
Financial Officer, DRCLAS Regional Office
Phone: 011-562-2290-0302
E-mail: wiedm@fas.harvard.edu

María Angélica Wiedmaier is the DRCLAS Regional Office Financial Officer. María Angélica joined the DRCLAS Regional Office in 2006 as Administrative Assistant. Currently, she handles the Regional Office finances, working closely with the Center’s financial team in Cambridge. Prior to joining the DRCLAS Regional Office, María Angélica worked as Administrative Assistant for Mr. Patricio Meller at CIEPLAN, a well respected think tank on social and economic research corporation in Santiago, Chile. She graduated from Instituto Chileno Norteamericano de Cultura in Santiago as a bilingual secretary.

Carmina Sánchez
Administrative Assistant, DRCLAS Regional Office
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E-mail: carmina.sapienza@gmail.com

As Administrative Assistant, Carmina Sánchez provides day-to-day staff support and database administration services, maintains all administrative correspondence, makes travel, meeting and event arrangements, translates documents, and creates spreadsheets and presentations, among other duties. Prior to joining DRCLAS Regional Office, Carmina worked at Un Mundo Sin Mordaza in Caracas, Venezuela as Office Manager, Human Resources, Social Media Manager and Digital Marketing Production. Also, she was the producer of The Right Cut - International Film Contest & Film Screenings held on April, 2016. Carmina holds a degree in International Studies from Universidad Santa María, Caracas Venezuela.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>lunes 25 julio</th>
<th>martes 26 julio</th>
<th>miércoles 27 julio</th>
<th>jueves 28 julio</th>
<th>viernes 29 julio</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Orientación: Bienvenida - Transporte público - Seguridad - Salud - Comidas - Cultura. Lugar: DRCLAS, 1er piso</td>
<td>10:00 - 11:30 Presentación Historia Política de Chile Prof. Claudio Fuentes, Cientista Político, UDP</td>
<td>10:00 Presentación sobre la desigualdad en Chile - Periodista Paula Molina, Harvard Nieman Fellow 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>11:00 Coffee break</td>
<td>9:30 Orientacion Universidad Catolica (PUC) . <strong>Alameda 340</strong>, Aula Magna “Manuel José Irarrázabal”</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11:15 Presentación Educación en Chile - Andrea Rolla, Ed.D., Harvard Graduate School of Education</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Chilenismos</td>
<td>11:30 Coffee break y lunch box</td>
<td>11:30 Presentación Educación en Chile - Andrea Rolla, Ed.D., Harvard Graduate School of Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td>11:00 Coffee break</td>
<td>11:00 Almuerzo en DRCLAS</td>
<td>13:00 Almuerzo en DRCLAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Chilenismos</td>
<td>12:30 Traslado a Museo de La Memoria 11:30 Coffee break y lunch box</td>
<td>14:30 Salida al Cerro San Cristóbal y Barrio Bellavista 13:00 Almuerzo en DRCLAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Almuerzo en DRCLAS</td>
<td>12:30 Traslado a Museo de La Memoria</td>
<td>14:00 Película chilena &quot;Machuca&quot; que trata el tema de las diferencias sociales en Chile y el clima político y social el año 1973 (golpe de estado).</td>
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**CASA Orientation Week**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambulancia</strong>: 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carabineros (policía)</strong>: 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bomberos (Fire Dept)</strong>: 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Embajada de los EEUU</strong>: 2330 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oficina de DRCLAS</strong>: 2290 0300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oficina de Pilo Mella</strong>: 2290 0305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Celular de Marco Perez- Moreno</strong>: 5215 3613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Celular de Pilo</strong>: 9799 8718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>International SOS</strong>: +1 215 942 8478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Harvard membership number is 11BSGC000038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue Cross Blue Shield of MA Worldwide Service Center</strong>: 1-800-810-2583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collect</strong>: 1-804-673-1177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clínica Alemana</strong>: 2210 1111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Información Toxicológica P.U.C</strong>: 635 3800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recibirán una tarjeta con todos los números que puedan necesitar en caso de emergencia. Por favor, coloquen esa tarjeta en sus billeteras para que la tengan en todos momentos.

**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

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**Social Media Regional Office**

Connect with us through our various social media outlets. We’ll be posting photos of all our activities there.

Like us on Facebook  
https://www.facebook.com/DRCLAS.Regional.Office

Follow us on Twitter  
@DRCLAS_RO

Follow us on Instagram  
@DRCLAS_RO
Travel Recommendations

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.
  o 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.
  o Check with your bank on fees for international ATM withdrawals and notify your credit card companies of your travel dates. NOTE: Bank of America has an agreement with Scotiabank in Chile which allows you to withdraw money from an ATM without paying a fee.

√ 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.

√ 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.

√ 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 in your carry-on luggage.
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 winter in Chile. Pack as you would for a winter in Cambridge, MA. Temperatures fluctuate dramatically in the morning and midday, so packing layers is highly recommended.
- 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 (some internships require a laptop).
  - If you bring your laptop:
    - All new laptops have internal power convertors, 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.)
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:

- Monday August 15, 2016 - Asunción de la Virgen
- Monday September 19, 2016 - Día de las Glorias del Ejército
- Monday October 10, 2016 - Encuentro de Dos Mundos
- Monday October 31, 2016 - Día de las Iglesias Evangélicas y Protestantes
- Tuesday November 1, 2016 – Día de todos los Santos
- Thursday December 8, 2016 – Inmaculada Concepción

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 **670 Chilean pesos= $1 US**, but this varies daily. You can check the exchange rate at [http://www.x-rates.com/d/CLP/table.html](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 ([Bank of America](https://www.bankofamerica.com) has an agreement with [Scotiabank](https://www.scotiabank.com) and charges no fee when withdrawing from a [Scotiabank ATM](https://www.scotiabank.com)). 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 careers 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 phone that is unlocked you can bring it with you and purchase a SIM Card.

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 (two 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 not as sensitive as Americans are. 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 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](http://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).

**Supermarket**

• The main supermarkets in Santiago are: Líder, Santa Isabel, Unimarc and Jumbo.

• It is customary to tip (approximately 100 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).

**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.

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 an–ai verb ending for an–as verb. 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?”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chileno</th>
<th>Inglés</th>
<th>Ejemplos/Uso</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agarrar</td>
<td>To make out (kiss)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al tiro</td>
<td>Right away</td>
<td>Voy al tiro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atinar/atinado</td>
<td>To react in the correct manner to a situation/suitable, appropriate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barsa</td>
<td>A guy who tries to take advantage of situations</td>
<td>Ese barsa me ocupó mi computador sin pedirlo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabro/a</td>
<td>Kid/child</td>
<td>Tengo dos cabros chicos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cachar (cachai?)</td>
<td>to understand (you get it?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleta</td>
<td>A lot</td>
<td>A synonym for this is “ene”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carabineros</td>
<td>police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pre)Carrete/carretear</td>
<td>(pre)party/to party</td>
<td>If you are invited to a “pre” they are referring to a “precarrete”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chancho</td>
<td>Pig/pork</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chato/a</td>
<td>Fed up</td>
<td>Él me tiene chato.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Choro</td>
<td>Cool</td>
<td>A synonym is bacán</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cochino/a</td>
<td>Filthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copete</td>
<td>Alcohol (usually piscola or beer)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuico/a</td>
<td>Rich/can be snobby</td>
<td>Usually has a negative connotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De repente</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>In Chile, this is used like “de vez en quando”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embarrarla</td>
<td>Screw it up</td>
<td>Synonym: cagarla (vulgar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guagua</td>
<td>Baby</td>
<td>Pronounced like “wawa”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filo</td>
<td>Nevermind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaite</td>
<td>Refers to people of lower classes, sometimes derogatory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fome</td>
<td>Boring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harto</td>
<td>A lot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Huevón/Huevana</strong></td>
<td>Familiar term among friends (very informal/vulgar); can also be used with a negative connotation (sort of like “idiot”)</td>
<td>Variations on this Word include “huevá” (refers to a thing); and “agüevonao” (adjective form). It is used frequently.</td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jote/Jotear</strong></td>
<td>Guy constantly trying to hit on girls/to hit on a girl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lata/Dar lata</strong></td>
<td>Not wanting to do something</td>
<td>¡Qué latal/Me da lata hacer la tarea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luca</strong></td>
<td>One thousand pesos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manjar</strong></td>
<td>Dulce de leche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Me carga</strong></td>
<td>To hate something</td>
<td>Me carga ir al médico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Me/te tinca</strong></td>
<td>I want to/I feel like</td>
<td>¿Te tinca ir al cine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Micro</strong></td>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>Refers to bus that operates within Santiago and is feminine (i.e. la micro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Once</strong></td>
<td>Late afternoon tea</td>
<td>Vamos a tomar once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onda</strong></td>
<td>“Deal”, “story”</td>
<td>Most often used as “¿Qué onda?” to mean “What’s up?” or “What’s the deal?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paco</strong></td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Slang: Equivalent of “cops” in English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Pata/Ir a pata**   | Foot/to walk                                                                                    | ¿Cómo vas a llegar?  
A pata.                                                                                   |
<p>| <strong>Palta</strong>            | Avocado                                                                                         | Used instead of “aguacate”                                                                         |
| <strong>Pavo/a</strong>           | Hair-brained; Scatter-brained                                                                    |                                                                                                   |
| <strong>Pega</strong>             | Work                                                                                            | Used just like “trabajo” or as we use “work” in English.                                          |
| <strong>Peludo</strong>           | Difficult                                                                                       |                                                                                                   |
| <strong>Penca</strong>            | Sucky                                                                                           |                                                                                                   |
| <strong>Pendejo</strong>          | Child                                                                                           | Note that this word is used to refer to children in Chile.                                       |
| <strong>Piola</strong>            | Calm, laid-back                                                                                 | Can refer to a person or a place.                                                                 |
| <strong>Po’</strong>              | From “pues”                                                                                     | Chileans tack this on to the end of almost every sentence. Sometimes it’s reduced to just ‘p’ so si,po can be “sip.” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pololo/a</td>
<td>Boyfriend/girlfriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pololear</td>
<td>to be someone's boyfriend/girlfriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porsiaca</td>
<td>Por si acaso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelar</td>
<td>to gossip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pescar</td>
<td>To pay attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seco</td>
<td>Skilled, capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trago</td>
<td>Drink (alcoholic)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further Reading and References

Preparing to Travel
http://www.hio.harvard.edu/preparing-travel

Study Abroad Guide Introduction
(http://www.studyabroad.com/student-guide/introduction.aspx)

Students Abroad Introduction

Chile es tuyo (Spanish): Very useful page with a variety of information about Chile and its attractions
http://www.chileestuyo.cl/


For country profiles with information on the geography, history, economics, government, communication, transportation, military, transnational information, maps and other details, see www.countryreports.org.