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Reading Part

OA9: Comprenden ideas generales e información específica en textos simples

Activity 1: Read the texts and answer the questions.

Festivities and Traditions in Chile

1. Winter Carnivals



The winter cold of the far south is brightened by the warmth of its festivals and carnivals. In July, the Fiesta de la Nieve or Snow Festival is held in Puerto Williams, the southernmost city in the world.

Locals and tourists all take part. In the same month, in Punta Arenas, is the Winter Carnival, the region's most important festival. Parades and street bands circulate in the center of the city. For this festival, local girls compete to win the scepter of the Carnival Queen, and fireworks light up the night sky along the Strait of Magellan, being the highlight of the night.

2. Indigenous New Year



The indigenous peoples of Chile – the Aymara, Quechua, Rapa Nui and Mapuche– follow their own ancestral calendar. For them, the New Year begins around June 21st and June 24th, with the winter solstice.

The harvest has ended, and the earth must rest and renew her fertility. It is a new cycle of life, and the indigenous cultures express their gratitude to Nature.

The New Year festival of the Mapuche is the best known of all. It is called We Tripantu, meaning “the sun’s new turn” or “the return of the sun.” It is celebrated in some regions of southern Chile, such as Temuco, and in Santiago, on Cerro Santa Lucía.

3. Tapati Festival



During February, the Tapati festival is celebrated in Rapa Nui. This celebration began as a way of maintaining and promoting the Rapa Nui culture amongst the islanders, and in particular for generating interest and a sense of identity amongst the children.

During this celebration, they choose the Queen of Tapati, and the candidates need to compete for their honor in swimming and canoeing competitions using small boats and rafts made of totora reeds.

Body painting, called Takona, is one of the festival's main characteristics, where the islanders paint their bodies with symbols of their mythic origins using natural pigments and sand.

Physical skill is also put to the test in the Haka Pei competition, in which the most daring young men hurl themselves at great speed down a mountain, tobogganing over banana tree trunks.

Questions:

I. **Winter Carnival**

1. Which city hosts the Snow Festival in July?
 - a. Punta Arenas
 - b. Valparaíso
 - c. Puerto Williams
2. When is the Winter Carnival celebrated?
 - a. June
 - b. July
 - c. August
3. What is the Winter Carnival in Punta Arenas known for?
 - a. Celebrating the arrival of spring
 - b. Focusing on traditional Chilean folk music
 - c. Its parades and street bands

4. What is the highlight of the Winter Carnival in Punta Arenas?

- a. The display of local artwork
- b. Fireworks show along the Strait of Magellan
- c. A fishing competition

II. Indigenous New Year

1. What calendar do the indigenous peoples of Chile follow?

- a. The Gregorian calendar
- b. The sun calendar
- c. Their ancestral calendar

2. When do the indigenous peoples of Chile celebrate their New Year?

- a. January 1st
- b. June 21st and June 24th
- c. December 25th

3. What is the significance of the New Year celebration for indigenous cultures in Chile?

- a. To mark the end of winter
- b. To express gratitude to nature and renew fertility
- c. To honor their ancestors

4. What is the name of the Mapuche New Year festival, and what does it mean?

- a. Christmas, celebrating the birth of Jesus
- b. We Tripantu, meaning "the sun's new turn"
- c. Pachamama, a festival of earth and fertility

III. Tapati Festival

1. Why was the Tapati festival initially established in Rapa Nui?

- a. To attract tourists and boost the local economy
- b. To provide entertainment for adults on the island
- c. To preserve and promote Rapa Nui culture and identity

2. How do candidates compete for the title of Queen of Tapati during the festival?

- a. Through singing competitions
- b. By participating in swimming and canoeing races
- c. By showcasing their artistic talents

3. What is the purpose of Takona?
- a. To protect the skin from the sun's harmful rays
 - b. To display symbols of mythic origins
 - c. To symbolize the candidate's dedication to swimming and canoeing
4. What kind of physical skill is tested in the Haka Pei competition?
- a. Archery accuracy
 - b. Climbing coconut trees
 - c. Tobogganing down a mountain

Listening Part

OA1: Identifican información general en los textos escuchados, relacionada con tradiciones y festividades.

Activity 2: Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

I. Happy New Year

1. He used to _____ with his friends to celebrate the new year.
 - a. Play games
 - b. Watch fireworks
 - c. Watch movies
2. He and his friends used to eat _____.
 - a. Salad
 - b. Pizza and burgers
 - c. Fried chicken
3. When his kids were little, he used to _____.
 - a. Stay up late
 - b. Go to bed early
 - c. Watch TV together
4. Now, he generally _____ on New Year's Eve.
 - a. Prepares dinner
 - b. Stays home
 - c. Go for a drive
5. New Year's Day is not a big celebration for him because _____.
 - a. Each day gives you a new opportunity
 - b. He does not like change
 - c. He feels old

II. Celebrations

1. Match the month with the festivity.

St. Patrick's Days	Moon Festival	Bob Marley Day	Day of the Dead	Kartini Day	St. Lucia's Day
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January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August
September	October	November	December

2. Match the activities with the festivity.

	1. St. Patrick's Day	a. Go to concerts
	2. Moon Festival	b. Share special lunches
	3. Bob Marley Day	c. Visit graves
	4. Day of the Dead	d. Eat special cakes
	5. Kartini Day	e. Wear special clothes
	6. St. Lucia's Day	f. Go to a parade