

A. What do you know?

Look at the words below.

tradition – celebration – community – dance – food – religion – history – identity

Choose **three words** and write what they mean to you.

1.

2.

3.

Now complete:

A tradition is something that _____.

A celebration is something that _____.

B. Read the text.

CHILEAN TRADITIONS AND FESTIVITIES

Traditions are customs, beliefs, and practices that are passed down from generation to generation. They connect people with their history and values.

Festivities are organized community celebrations. They can celebrate historical, religious, or cultural events. They bring people together and express cultural heritage.

Chile has many different traditions and festivities. Some celebrations are national, while others are strongly connected to particular regions.

FIESTAS PATRIAS

Fiestas Patrias is a national celebration held every September 18th. It celebrates Chilean independence.

During this celebration, communities gather in **fondas**. People share traditional food and dance **La Cueca**, Chile's national dance.

People also prepare traditional foods such as **empanadas de pino** and **anticuchos**.

LA TIRANA

La Tirana is a religious festival celebrated in the Atacama Desert.

It combines Andean indigenous beliefs with Catholic traditions. This combination is called **religious syncretism**.

During the festival, dancers wear colorful and sometimes frightening devil masks. The **Diablada** represents the fight between good and evil.

CUASIMODO

The Fiesta de Cuasimodo takes place on the Sunday after Easter in Central Chile.

Traditionally, **huasos** ride horses and escort priests who deliver communion to sick people.

The tradition began during colonial times because priests needed protection while carrying sacred vessels.

Today, the tradition has adapted to modern life. Some participants use decorated bicycles and carts.

C. Answer the questions.

Fiestas Patrias

1. When is Fiestas Patrias celebrated?

2. What does it celebrate?

3. What is Chile's national dance?

4. Name two traditional foods.

La Tirana

5. Where does La Tirana take place?

6. What two cultural traditions does it combine?

7. What do the Diablada dances represent?

Cuasimodo

8. When does the Fiesta de Cuasimodo take place?

9. What do huasos traditionally do?

10. How has this tradition changed over time?

D. Match the expressions.

1. ___ passed down
2. ___ bring people together
3. ___ take place
4. ___ share food
5. ___ traditional dance
6. ___ cultural heritage
7. ___ over time
8. ___ adapt to modern life

- A. to happen
- B. something inherited from the past
- C. to change according to new circumstances
- D. to give food to others and eat together
- E. a dance connected to a culture
- F. from one generation to another
- G. during a period of time
- H. to make people feel connected

E. Choose the correct connector.

1. Fiestas Patrias celebrates independence _____ people celebrate with traditional food.

- A. but
- B. and
- C. because

2. La Tirana combines Catholic and indigenous traditions, _____ it represents cultural diversity.

- A. so
- B. but
- C. because

3. Cuasimodo is a religious tradition, _____ it has also adapted to modern life.

- A. and
- B. because
- C. but

4. People participate in these celebrations _____ traditions are important to their communities.

- A. because
- B. but
- C. so

G. Join the ideas.

Use **and**, **but**, **because**, or **so**.

Example:

People dance La Cueca.

People eat empanadas.

People dance La Cueca and eat empanadas.

-
1. Fiestas Patrias is a national celebration.
It celebrates Chilean independence.
-

2. La Tirana has Catholic traditions.
It also has Andean traditions.
-

3. Cuasimodo began in colonial times.
Priests needed protection.
-

4. Traditions change over time.
Communities continue to remember their history.
-

H. What happens during a celebration?

Use the verbs below.

dance – prepare – gather – share – wear – ride – escort – celebrate

Complete the sentences.

1. During Fiestas Patrias, people _____ La Cueva.
2. Families _____ traditional food.
3. Communities _____ in fondas.
4. Dancers in La Tirana _____ colorful costumes and masks.
5. Huasos _____ horses during Cuasimodo.
6. Huasos _____ priests.
7. People _____ their cultural traditions.

I. Put the actions in order.

Preparing a traditional celebration

_____ People gather with their families and community.

_____ People prepare traditional food.

_____ People celebrate together.

_____ People organize the celebration.

Use:

FIRST – THEN – NEXT – FINALLY

Now write the complete process.

First, _____

Then, _____

Next, _____

Finally, _____

J. Traditions in the past

We can use **used to** to describe habits or situations in the past.

Example:

People used to travel by horse.

People didn't use to use bicycles.

Complete the sentences.

1. In the past, huasos _____ ride horses.
2. Priests _____ need protection during their journeys.
3. People _____ celebrate traditions in exactly the same way as today.
4. Participants _____ use modern bicycles during the original Cuasimodo tradition.

K. Write about the past.

Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. When I was younger, I used to _____.
2. My family used to _____.
3. People in my community used to _____.
4. We didn't use to _____.

L. We use need to to describe something necessary.

Examples:

People need to respect traditions.

Communities need to protect their cultural heritage.

Complete the sentences.

1. Communities need to _____ traditions.
2. People need to _____ cultural heritage.
3. Participants need to _____ each other.
4. Young people need to _____ about their culture.

M. Complete the sentences.

Use the words from the box.

identity – traditions – community – history – culture – heritage

1. Our _____ connects us with our past.
2. Cultural _____ are passed down from generation to generation.
3. A strong _____ can bring people together.
4. Traditions help us understand our _____.
5. Chilean _____ includes many regional celebrations.
6. Cultural _____ should be respected and protected.

N. Complete the chart.

	Fiestas Patrias	La Tirana	Cuasimodo
Where?	_____	_____	_____
When?	_____	_____	_____
Type of celebration	_____	_____	_____
Main action	_____	_____	_____
Important tradition	_____	_____	_____

. Write complete sentences.

Use at least **one connector** in each sentence.

1. Fiestas Patrias and La Tirana

2. La Tirana and Cuasimodo

3. Fiestas Patrias and your own family traditions

PART 14 – MY CULTURAL TRADITION

P. Choose one Chilean tradition or celebration.

It can be:

- Fiestas Patrias
- La Tirana
- Cuasimodo
- another Chilean tradition

Complete the organizer.

Name of the tradition:

Where does it take place?

When does it take place?

What do people do?

What food, music, dance, clothing, or objects are important?

Why is it important?

How has it changed over time?

What do people need to do to protect this tradition?

PART 15 – MY FINAL PARAGRAPH

Q. Write about the tradition you chose.

Write **6–8 sentences**.

Your paragraph must include:

- ☐ a description of the tradition
- ☐ at least **3 actions**
- ☐ at least **2 linking words**
- ☐ one sentence with **used to**
- ☐ one sentence with **need to**
- ☐ common expressions from the worksheet

Helpful expressions

First, ...

Then, ...

People usually ...

In the past, people used to ...

Today, people ...

People need to ...

This tradition is important because ...

It brings people together ...

Finally, ...
