



TEFL in SANTIAGO, CHILE Course dates 2019

Course Dates

- July 01, 2019 - July 26, 2019
- September 30, 2019 - October 25, 2019

Get TEFL certified on one of the most bustling cities in the world!

Chile boasts one of the most stable economies in South America, with an unemployment rate that is among the lowest on the continent. Santiago's dependable financial system, modern facilities and general receptivity to foreigners makes it a great place to get certified—and to teach English. Approximately two decades of uninterrupted economic growth have transformed Santiago into one of Latin America's most modern metropolitan areas, with extensive suburban development, dozens of shopping malls, and impressive high-rise architecture. The city has some of Latin America's most modern transportation infrastructure. Santiago is headquarters to many important companies and is a regional financial center.

Via Lingua TEFL Training Center

We are the experts on Chile with over 15 years of experience in the country. Our TEFL training center in Santiago was founded in 1990 and is now the largest of our South American schools. The center's modern facilities offer 17 fully equipped classrooms, central air-conditioning and heating, plus access to fax, phone, e-mail and the Internet. The training center is conveniently located in Providencia, an upscale neighborhood with tree-lined residential streets, high-rise office buildings, and plenty of shopping and restaurants. It is also only a few blocks from the city's sparkling metro system, and just a five-minute walk from Suecia, a hotspot for nightlife that hosts some 50 restaurants and nightclubs.

Teaching English in Chile

Chile is on the leading edge of the push for English fluency, the Chilean government's English Opens Doors program has been placing native speaking teachers in classrooms around the country. And nowhere is the need for English more apparent than in the business world. A prime source of TEFL jobs in Chile is private or group classes for company employees and executives. Because Santiago is Chile's economic, political and cultural center, the majority of English teaching positions will be found in and around the capital. Teaching jobs are available nationwide, from the northern cities of Arica and Iquique, to the central coastal towns of Vina del Mar, Valparaiso, to Concepcion, Valdivia and Puerto Mont further south.



Food and Clothing

Long before the Spanish came to Chile, the native Amerindians used corn in many of their dishes. The combination of the Spanish and Amerindians' foods formed popular corn-based dishes that are still part of the typical diet in the twenty-first century. Popular dishes include humitas (corn that is pureed and cooked in corn husks) and pastel de choclo (a corn and meat pie). Chile has a wide variety of foods, including seafood, beef, fresh fruit, and vegetables. A traditional Chilean meal is pastel de choclo, a "pie" made with corn, vegetables, chicken, and beef. This dish is usually served with ensalada chilena (Chilean salad).

Do dress conservatively. Women will usually wear modest skirts or dresses and men will usually wear pants.

Climate

Santiago has a Mediterranean climate with a long dry season and cloudy winter. January is the hottest month, reaching an average temperature of 22.1°C (71.78°F). July is the coldest, when temperature goes down to an average of 7.7°C (45.86°F). The annual average temperature is 13.9°C (57.02°F). Precipitation decreases from coast to the valley, where it increases gradually toward the Andes.

Excursions and Cultural Highlights

Santiago's Cathedral. The building of the current temple -the fourth one, since the previous three were shattered by earthquakes and fires- was initiated during the government of Ortiz de Rosas, between 1748 and 1775. The new church was located in the same place chosen by Pedro de Valdivia, the city's founder, for the original one. Joaquin Toesca intervened in its fourth restoration giving architectural unity to the Cathedral, as he blended both classical and baroque characteristics. Inside, it is possible to appreciate three naves, two on the sides and a higher one in the center, as well as a barrel-vaulted ceiling. Some of the most outstanding features are the main altar, original from Munich and made of white marble with applications in bronze and lapis lazuli; the Holy Sacrament chapel, similar to the Saint John and Saint Paul Martyr chapel in Rome; as well as the organs, pulpits and carved mahogany altar seats, dating from the 18th century. The Cathedral was declared a National Monument in 1951 and houses the Museum of Sacred Art.

Accommodation

Most TEFL course trainees rent a room in a shared house or apartment if they intend to remain in Santiago for a while. Hostels and homestays are better suited to short stay or as a temporary base for locating something more permanent. Please contact Via Lingua for details of the various accommodation options.

Special Offers

Please refer to our main website, www.vialingua.org, for current special offers.

'The course was an intense four weeks but so worth every second!' Pamela