El basilisco chilote worksheet

I'm not robot!

El basilisco chilote worksheet answers.

Credit: Hugo Espinosa. Hailing from the Chiloé Archipelago in southern Chile, El Basilisco Chilote is a reptilian beastie from Chilote mythology that is sure to strike fear into the heart of any man. Or hunger, depending on how much you like fried chicken. After all, at first glance, El Basilisco Chilote hardly looks intimidating. In fact, most artistic depictions of the beast imply that even it is a bit confused as to precisely what it is. When you look like the awkward result of a children's mix-and-match book, it must be hard to take yourself seriously. This may explain why our repulsive reptile operates in the shadows and has adopted an insidious way of reaching its victims. According to legend, it can only be hatched from an egg that has been laid and incubated by an old hen or a red rooster. Once the egg has hatched, the creature will slither its way under the house of its unsuspecting prey, whereupon it will burrow deep into the ground and establish its underground lair. During the day, it hides in its snuggly subterranean den and waits for nightfall, like a grown man living in his mother's basement. Once it is dark, however, and the household has fallen into slumbering silence, El Basilisco Chilote will emerge to enact its deadly deeds. What horrors await the members of the house, we hear you cry? In a reversal of its rooster heritage, El Basilisco Chilote emits a soothing song that lulls the people of the household to sleep, or deepens the slumber of those who have already drifted off into the land of dreams. It is only then that it slides atop the chest of its victim, inhales their breath, sucks the phlegm from their mouth, and ingests their sputum. So, next time you complain about how there's nothing good to eat in your fridge, you may want to consider what life is like for El Basilisco Chilote and count your blessings. That plate of honeydew melon at your friend's birthday party may not seem all that appetising, but it sure does beat sucking the spit out of someone's mouth. Credit: Handtoeye. After one week of this nightly draining, the victim of El Basilisco Chilote will start to notice a dryness in their mouth upon waking and their skin will become extremely pale. Over time, an unexplainable fatigue will overwhelm them, their appetite will vanish, and they will rapidly start to lose muscle mass, until they are a mere shell of their former selves. In the final stages, the victim will be plagued by a persistent cough and their breathing will become laboured. This is the point at which El Basilisco Chilote is extracting their final breaths and it is only a matter of days before the poor unfortunate will die from dehydration. Once they are dead, El Basilisco Chilote will move on to another member of the household and repeat the process, until all of the inhabitants have tragically perished. We're not 100% sure what happens after this point, but we like to imagine that each El Basilisco Chilote goes on to get their real estate license so that they can sell the house on to the next gullible family. Alongside literally sucking the life out of people, El Basilisco Chilote can supposedly turn people to stone with a single gaze, so avoid looking into its eyes at all costs. The only way to truly avoid the torment of this foul fowl is to find the egg before it hatches and burn it immediately. The hen or rooster who laid the egg must also be killed, to ensure that it can no longer birth any more monstrosities. If El Basilisco Chilote has already hatched, however, and is living underneath the house, then far more drastic measures are in order. The first and less reliable way to expel the beast requires the help of an experienced sorcerer. This sorcerer must perform a ritual that involves placing two Mechai rods in the shape of a cross so that they point to the four corners of the house while simultaneously spreading an odorous potion across the floor. This will prompt the subterranean serpent to let out a deafening whistle before fleeing its lair. According to most accounts, however, the only truly fool-proof way to get rid of a mature Basilisco Chilote is to burn the house down entirely. Just be sure to double-check there's no one inside first. Appearance El Basilisco Chilote begins life as a small, round egg that is greyish-white in colour and is said to resemble a marble. This is known as a lloilloi egg or a lloe egg. What makes this egg particularly distinct is that it doesn't have a yolk, so it would make for a disappointing breakfast at best. After it has been successfully incubated, the lloilloi egg hatches to reveal a bright red earthworm, which wriggles away to form its den. It takes about a year for this creepy crawly to mature into the horrifying hybrid that is El Basilisco Chilote. Credit: Andres Soto. Once it has reached maturity, El Basilico Chilote resembles a snake with the head and vibrant red crest of a rooster. Its petite, undulating body sprouts two tiny wings, which cannot fly, and two short legs, which can't really walk. It can only crawl to get around, which gives it something of a pitiful appearance. In short, whoever had a hand in creating El Basilisco Chilote was either very drunk or had a cruel sense of humour. Origins The myth of El Basilisco Chilote dates back to roughly the 16th century and is likely to have been heavily influenced by the arrival of Spanish Conquistadores to the Chiloé Archipelago. These conquistadores began their conquest of the islands in 1567, during which time their superstitious beliefs began to fuse with the myths of the indigenous Chono and Huilliche people. It was in this way that much of Chilote mythology was formed. Since the Chiloé Archipelago was isolated from the mainland of Chile, it was unaffected when the Mapuche people began occupying or destroying Spanish settlements in 1598, and thus the local people were able to preserve their unique culture. Thus El Basilisco Chilote is believed to be a combination of three mythical beasts: the basilisk and the cockatrice, brought over from Europe by the Spanish conquistadores; and the Colo Colo, a villainous creature from Mapuche mythology. Arguably the most famous of this terrible trilogy is the basilisk, which resembles a colossal snake that can cause death with a single glance. In fact, El Basilisco Chilote literally translates to mean the "Chilote Basilisk" and serves as a testament to just how well-known this cantankerous cobra has become. The cockatrice also bears a variety of similarities to the basilisk, as it is often depicted as a two-legged dragon or serpentine creature with a rooster's head and small, vestigial wings. In fact, by the 14th century, the cockatrice had become virtually synonymous with the basilisk, in spite of the fact that the latter was conventionally wingless. Much like El Basilisco Chilote, it was rumoured to have been born from an egg laid by a cockerel, although this egg had to be incubated by either a toad or a snake. Talk about an unconventional family unit. The Colo Colo, by contrast, derives from the mythology of the Mapuche people, who live predominantly in south-central Chile and southwestern Argentina. Its appearance varies depending on the region, but it is often depicted as either a feathered rat or a reptile with a rat's head. This rabid rodent was believed to hatch from an egg laid by a snake and incubated by a rooster. Once it had hatched, the Colo Colo would hide underneath a house and secretly feast on the saliva of the resident. Evidently the local salvia in Chile is delicious. Unlike El Basilisco Chilote, however, the Colo Colo could be exorcised from a home by a special Mapuche religious leader known as a machi. Credit: Francisco K. It is commonly believed that legends such as Colo Colo and El Basilisco Chilote evolved out of the fact that locals had no explanation for the occurrence of various illnesses, so they were often blamed on supernatural forces. In particular, they served as a satisfactory explanation for consumptive diseases like cancer, leukemia, and chronic lung conditions, which religious healers throughout Chile were powerless to defend against during that time. Another, rather more bizarre explanation for the origins of these mythical beasts is related to their birth, as they were frequently described as the product of a male rooster or an elderly hen. These monsters may have been a physical representation of the psychological anxiety that local people had about abnormal sexual activity, such as intercourse between men or pregnancy in old age. In short, El Basilisco Chilote may be the most homophobic chicken you'll ever have the good fortune to never meet. Modern-day Usage References to our putrid poultry are few and far between, so few in fact that we could only find two: Several myths from Chilote mythology form a focal part of the Luke Coles book series by Josh Walker, which currently includes Luke Coles and the Flower of Chiloe (2014), Luke Coles and the Forest Assassin (2016), Luke Coles and the Curse of Corpo Seco (2016), and Luke Coles and the Army of Cesares (2018); In the 2014 Chilean film Son of Trauco (Hijo de Trauco), the character of Alejo is obsessed with Chilean mythology and has a tattoo of El Basilisco Chilote on his left shoulder. Want to support us so that we can continue creating great horror content? Then sign up to our Patreon. The Basilisco chilote is a creature from Chilota mythology originating from the Chiloé Archipelago, in southern Chile. The Basilisco chilote is described as having the crest of a rooster and the body of a serpent. It is hatched from an egg that is incubated by a rooster and lives in a hole which it digs under a house. It feeds on the phlegm and saliva of the people who live in the house, causing the inhabitants to dehydrate and eventually die. To kill Basilisco chilote, you must burn the egg as soon as it is laid and kill the chicken that laid it, to prevent further eggs from being laid. Once hatched the only way to destroy it is by burning down the house where it lives. This myth is based upon myths of the Colo Colo and the basilisk[citation needed], but borrows more from the tradition of the cockatrice[citation needed], which itself draws from the basilisk. See also Chilota mythology Colo Colo Basilisk Cockatrice Hungry ghost Mbói Tu'ĩ References Martinez Vilches, Oscar, Chiloe Misterioso (in Spanish). Pub. Ediciones de la Voz de Chiloe (circa 1998) Mancilla Pérez, Juan (2006), Magia y brujería en Chiloé. Secretos de Mitología. Medicina Popular.. 74 p.. (from the Spanish version of Wikipedia. This article relating to a myth or legend from South America is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from "

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