



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN

Dirección General de Ordenación, Evaluación y Equidad Educativa

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

**PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE
CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL
INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS/
CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2023**

**COMPRENSIÓN DE
TEXTOS ESCRITOS**

**MODELO DE
CORRECCIÓN**

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: HYGGE: THE CULTURAL SECRET TO HAPPINESS

				Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	A	<u>B</u>	C	
2	A	B	<u>C</u>	
3	<u>A</u>	B	C	
4	A	B	<u>C</u>	
5	A	<u>B</u>	C	
6	<u>A</u>	B	C	
7	A	B	<u>C</u>	

EJERCICIO 2: WHY DO WE LAUGH?

														Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
8	A	B	C	<u>D</u>	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
9	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	<u>H</u>	I	J	K	L	M	
10	A	B	<u>C</u>	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
11	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	<u>J</u>	K	L	M	
12	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	<u>K</u>	L	M	
13	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	<u>M</u>	
14	A	<u>B</u>	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
15	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	<u>I</u>	J	K	L	M	
16	<u>A</u>	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
17	A	B	C	D	E	F	<u>G</u>	H	I	J	K	L	M	

EJERCICIO 3: HOW TO FIGHT "THROWAWAY CULTURE"

				Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
18	<u>A</u>	B	C	
19	A	<u>B</u>	C	
20	<u>A</u>	B	C	
21	A	B	<u>C</u>	
22	A	B	<u>C</u>	
23	A	<u>B</u>	C	
24	A	<u>B</u>	C	
25	<u>A</u>	B	C	

EJERCICIO 1**HYGGE: THE CULTURAL SECRET TO HAPPINESS***Adapted from <https://theculturetrip.com/europe/>*

Read the following text, for questions 1 – 7, choose the correct option A, B or C as in example 0.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

If you get excited when the humid days of summer subside, and crisp fall weather arrives then you're probably a person who embraces hygge. This is the most hyggeligt time of the year, according to its cultural creators, the Danes.

Hygge is as tricky to define as it is to pronounce ("hue-guh"). (0) C.It's an ambiance or a quality, something subtle but very much perceptible that underpins Danish life. The nation's famously sunny disposition survives the most sunless time of the year thanks to its adeptness at cultivating hygge, (1) B.often summed up as a feeling of comfortable ease.

Megan Routh is a New Yorker married to a Dane. To her hygge is best described in terms of a soft mood. "The Danish way of life is centered around pleasure" she explained. "Maybe you're on the couch with a blanket and a cup of tea. There's low lighting and you're just talking with a friend. It's about creating that relaxed feeling." (2) C.In other words, simplicity and wholesomeness are both crucial characteristics of hygge. Fires, cashmere socks, soup — these are hygge. (3) C.Warehouse raves, sushi, Christian Louboutin shoes are not.

Anthropologist Jeppe Trolle Linnet believes (3) A. it originated with the introduction of the Danish welfare state. "That created a sense of safety and security for middle-class Danes," he said. "As a result the culture became focused on the home and the idea of being together in the domestic sphere."

Kayleigh Tanner, a journalist from Brighton, has another theory about why (4) .C.the concept resonates with the rest of the world. "In countries like the UK and the US, we've got the work-life balance all wrong, it's almost a competition to see who can be the busiest," she told CultureTrip. "In Denmark the lifestyle better supports downtime."

(5) B.Although hygge isn't season specific — a dinner on the patio could be as hyggeligt as a glass of red wine in a candle-lit living room — the natural tendency towards hunkering down at this time of year aligns perfectly with hygge's ethos. So, for people looking to introduce more hygge into their lives, the place to start is home.

"Switch from harsh, overhead lights to softer candlelight, and as we approach winter, think about creating more of a 'nest' in your living space with blankets and cushions" suggests Tanner. (6) A."If you want to get outside, go blackberry picking so you can make your own fruit crumbles or jam. Major hygge points!"

These material symbols of the phenomenon are a marketer's dream. Perhaps hygge is being branded to an international, culturally curious demographic of consumers as a quick fix that can counteract this unpredictable world? "The international conflicts, the ecological disasters... they all feel threatening," said Linnet. (7) C."With hygge we can build a bubble where time stands still and we can feel safe."

Linnet's words get to the heart of hygge's universal appeal. It's about pleasure distilled to its purest forms. It's about escaping shallow distractions like social media, to be present in the moment. Hygge is the exhale we didn't know we needed until now.

EJERCICIO 2

WHY DO WE LAUGH?

Adaptado de <https://www.scientificamerican.com/>

Read the following text. TEN PHRASES have been removed. Choose the phrase (A–M) which best fits each gap (8-17) as in example 0. There are TWO EXTRA PHRASES you do not need. DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

People from all cultures laugh, although we laugh at different things. (I once interviewed for a job in the Netherlands and none of my jokes landed. I didn't get that job.) Apes also laugh. We know this because there are scientists whose job it is to tickle animals. I'm not even kidding.

Humans start laughing as early as 3 months, even **0.F. before we can speak**. This is true even for babies who are deaf or blind. And we know this because studying baby laughter is an actual job. So, the nature of laughter suggests that it must **8. D. serve a purpose** but what? Why do we laugh? Here are a few scientific reasons.

Laughter clearly serves a social function. It is a way to signal to another person that we **9.H. we wish to connect with them**. In fact, in a study of thousands of examples of laughter, the speakers in a conversation were found to be 46% more likely to laugh than the listeners.

We're also 30 times more likely to laugh in group. Young children between 2.5 and 4 years were found to be eight times more **10.C. likely to laugh** at a cartoon when they watched it with another child.

In a study that spanned 24 different societies and included 966 participants, scientists played short sound bites of pairs **11.J. of people laughing together**. In some cases, the pair were close friends, in others, the pair were strangers.

Participants in the study were asked to listen **12.K to the simultaneous laughter** and determine the level of friendship shared by the laughers. Using only the sound of the laughter as cues, they could reliably tell the difference between people who had just met and those who were long-time friends. These results suggest not only the link between true laughter and friendship but **13.M also that we aren't fooling anyone** when we pretend to laugh at another person's joke.

Another theory, which takes the person-to-person connection provided by laughter a step further, is that laughter may be a replacement **14.B for the act of** grooming each other. To groom someone else is a generous, one-sided act. Because it requires trust and, it bonds the groomer and groomee as friends.

As our communities got larger, we couldn't go around grooming each other to establish bonds. So, this is no **15.I. longer our preferred method** of exhibiting an offer of friendship. But laughter, like the commitment offered through grooming, is also hard to fake. When we genuinely laugh, we signal that we are comfortable and feel we belong.

According to the Mayo Clinic, there are also a multitude of health benefits to laughter. Laughter can increase your oxygen intake, which in turn stimulates your heart, lungs, and muscles. Laughing releases endorphins, the feel-good chemicals our bodies produce to make us **16.A. feel happy** and even relieve pain or stress. Increasing and decreasing our heart rate and blood pressure through laughter is also calming and tension-relieving. Laughter can even boost our immune system response through the release of stress-and illness-reducing neuropeptides.

So laughter signals cooperation, a key aspect of human survival, and promotes a healthier body. That's the best excuse to make **17.G. sure to take the time to enjoy** a few laughs over dinner and drinks with friends.

EJERCICIO 3

HOW TO FIGHT "THROWAWAY CULTURE"

Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/worklife/>

Read the following text and choose the option A, B, C which best fits each gap (18-25) as in example 0.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

We need to move from a “take, make, use, throw” economic model towards one that encourages repair and reuse. Until the advent of cheap credit and cheaper item costs, for many consumers in the 1970s and 1980s rental was the most accessible way of obtaining high cost. Now we buy cheap and pile high or chuck out when something stops **0.B. working**, even if we could fix it.

The consumption of goods in Western society is now at its limit, so much that Steve Howard, Ikea’s head of sustainability, suggested a break from a “take-make-use-throw” economic model towards a circular model that encourages repair, reuse and collaborative ventures that share products. He was quick to say that this did not contradict Ikea’s **18.A. target** to improve sales.

At the heart of the circular economy is the sharing economy, products and services are leased for a time. Anything can be shared, from transport and **19.B. consumer** goods, to skills or knowledge.

Hiring formal clothing for events, or car sharing schemes are now commonplace in many cities. Public libraries still offer access to books, music and films, while big businesses such as Netflix and Spotify mean there is no **20.A. need** to actually own physical copies of media items.

Sharing and reusing is something that businesses are actively engaging in. Take the Riversimple Rasa, a hydrogen fuel cell car designed specifically within a car-share business model.

Local community schemes have the potential to share expensive and rarely used items and change the way **21.C. household** goods are consumed. Examples include the Library of Things in London, a community business providing low-cost access to items such as DIY tools, sewing machines, gardening equipment...

While sustainability is at the heart of the project, which resists an ‘own-everything culture’, the library is also a social space. It reinvents the traditional models offering a place to meet and learn skills **22.C. through** workshops or one-to-one instruction in cooking, sewing and general DIY skills.

Given that the average electric drill is in use for just 15 minutes each year and is kept in storage for the rest of the time, it’s clear that many household items don’t really need to be owned.

The right to ownership and property is deeply rooted in Western culture for reasons from social status to convenience. **23.B. Nevertheless**, increasing the number of items that are leased is feasible – the sharing economy offers financial savings and access to better quality goods while reducing people’s carbon footprints, and in the case of projects like Library of Things a greater sense of community and skills sharing.

Established businesses may see these enterprises as a threat to their business models. However, it could instead incentivise manufacturers to produce more reliable products which they would **24.B. retail** remaining responsible for maintenance costs. This would mean further incentives to produce longer-lasting products which could be passed onto less demanding customers at a lower cost.

Sharing promotes better efficiency in materials, which reduces the lifetime carbon emissions of products that are designed for optimum life **25.A. span** and used more intensively. It allows for a growth in consumption without the corresponding demand for resources.

EJERCICIO 1**HYGGE: THE CULTURAL SECRET TO HAPPINESS**

- 0 The word hygge refers to a vibe that is ...**
A bewildering but profound
B straightforward but subtle
C perceptible but hard to explain
- 1 Hygge is the Danish concept of ...**
A gloom
B coziness
C adapting to bad weather
- 2 According to Megan Routh it is all about ...**
A a solitary way of life
B having a favourable state of mind
C deriving contentment from small things
- 3 Jeppe Trolle believes this phenomenon emerges from ...**
A social well-being policies
B the State healthcare system
C Danish middle-class traditional way of living
- 4 This new philosophy ...**
A is only trending in Denmark
B is being adopted in the UK and the US
C is starting to have a powerful effect on other countries
- 5 The right time to embrace “Hygge” spirit would be...**
A winter
B all year long
C when the weather is cold
- 6 ... is one of the inbuilt features of the practice of Hygge**
A Home cooking
B Social Isolation
C Switching off lights
- 7 Hygge reminds of the human desire for ...**
A taking time out
B being in good company
C comfortable surroundings

EJERCICIO 2

WHY DO WE LAUGH?

QUESTIONS		REMOVED PHRASES (remember there are two extra phrases)
0	<u>F</u>	A. feel happy
8	<u>D</u>	B. for the act of
9	<u>H</u>	C. likely to laugh
10	<u>C</u>	D. serve a purpose
11	<u>J</u>	E. the pairs having fun
12	<u>K</u>	F. before we can speak
13	<u>M</u>	G. sure to take the time to
14	<u>B</u>	H. wish to connect with them
15	<u>I</u>	I. longer our preferred method
16	<u>A</u>	J. of people laughing together
17	<u>G</u>	K. to the simultaneous laughter
		L. of some behaviours such as
		M. also that we aren't fooling anyone

EJERCICIO 3

HOW TO FIGHT "THROWAWAY CULTURE"

0	A. work	<u>B. working</u>	C. to work
18	<u>A. target</u>	B. method	C. attempt
19	A. consume	<u>B. consumer</u>	C. consumption
20	<u>A. need</u>	B. needed	C. necessity
21	A. home	B. domestic	<u>C. household</u>
22	A. in	B. with	<u>C. through</u>
23	A. although	<u>B. nevertheless</u>	C. in spite of
24	A. buy	<u>B. retail</u>	C. purchase
25	<u>A. span</u>	B. time	C. extent



GOBIERNO DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

CONSEJERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN

Dirección General de Ordenación, Evaluación y Equidad Educativa

ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS

PRUEBA ESPECÍFICA DE CERTIFICACIÓN DE NIVEL INTERMEDIO B2 DE INGLÉS CONVOCATORIA JUNIO 2023

COMPRENSIÓN DE TEXTOS ORALES

MODELO DE CORRECCIÓN

HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

EJERCICIO 1: SUPERTASTERS				Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	A	<u>B</u>	C	
2	A	B	<u>C</u>	
3	A	B	<u>C</u>	
4	<u>A</u>	B	C	
5	A	B	<u>C</u>	
6	A	<u>B</u>	C	
7	A	B	<u>C</u>	
8	A	<u>B</u>	C	
9	A	<u>B</u>	C	
10	<u>A</u>	B	C	

EJERCICIO 2: WAITING FOR THE WAR TO END		Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	DESTROYED HIS HOME	
2	HEARING THE NEWS	
3	MIDDLE-AGED	
4	ARROWS ----- HUNTING TOOLS	
5	PLANTING CORN	
6	LOCAL LANGUAGE	
7	POOR HEALTH	
8	CULTURAL SHOCK	
9	KEEP AN EYE	
10	TROUBLE COMMUNICATING	

EJERCICIO 3: HOW TATTOOS WORK			Espacio reservado para la persona correctora
1	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
2	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>	
3	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
4	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE	
5	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>	

EJERCICIO 1

SUPERTASTERS

www.listennotes.com

Listen to a podcast. For items 1-10, choose the correct answer A, B or C, as in example 0. Only **ONE** answer is possible.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

0 Human taste is...

A **similar to other mammals'**

B different to other mammals'

C discussed by opinionated people

1 On average humans have ...

A dozens of taste receptors

B several thousands of taste buds

C cells containing several thousands of taste buds

2 Basic flavours are ...

A divided into two main groups: sweet and bitter

B activated by sweet and bitter chemicals in food

C a mixing of the receptors and how they are activated

3 Interpretation of good or bad tastes...

A is genetically determined

B follows a pattern of behaviour

C is influenced by genetics and /or a learned behavior

4 Someone's skill to label flavours...

A differs for everyone

B is subtle according to everyone

C includes detecting subtle tastes like cinnamon

5 Today the term 'supertaster' refers to people who...

A are more sensitive to salt

B take part in a particular experiment

C discriminate more constituents in food

6 Supertasting in scientific studies includes...

A wine tasting doses and verbal descriptions

B verbal descriptions and assorted chemicals

C wine tasting and doses of chemical compounds

7 Picky eating...

A enhances the bitter taste

B alters people with autism

C stems from negative associations with food

8 People with autism...

A are picky eaters

B decode taste in their brains

C label flavour in their taste buds

9 Children...

A are especially sensitive to sweetness

B are especially sensitive to bitterness

C aren't born with an innate sweet tooth

10 Optimal sweetness...

A drops when you age

B is in children's snacks

C neutralizes bitterness

EJERCICIO 2

WAITING FOR THE WAR TO END

<https://deepenglish.com/waiting-for-the-war-to-end/>

Listen to the recording. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with ONE to THREE words or numbers, as in example 0.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

0 The people of Vietnam suffered through the war from 1955 to 1975.

1 The mine exploded and killed Thanh's wife and two sons and completely **DESTROYED HIS HOME**

2 The war ended but they had no way of **HEARING THE NEWS**

3 Thanh was 82 and his son was **MIDDLE-AGED** by the time they were found.

4 Thanh, a well-known blacksmith in his village, had made several **ARROWS** and other **HUNTING TOOLS**

5 They survived by hunting, growing forest vegetables and **PLANTING CORN**

6 Neither of the men remembered much of the **LOCAL LANGUAGE**

7 Thanh was carried out of the jungle on a stretcher because of his **POOR HEALTH**

8 Back to civilization, both suffered from reverse **CULTURAL SHOCK**

9 Thanh's relatives know he wants to run away so they must **KEEP AN EYE** on him

10 As a consequence of having lived alone for so long Lang, the son, still has **TROUBLE COMMUNICATING**

EJERCICIO 3**HOW TATTOOS WORK**<https://podbean.com/>

You will hear a podcast. For questions 1-5 circle the correct option (TRUE or FALSE) as in example 0.

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

0	Tattoos date back at least 300 years BC in Egypt and Europe	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
1	Different colours derive from the combination of metals in the ink	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
2	Bacteria cannot degrade large metallic ink particles	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>
3	UV exposure can wash out tattoos harming phagocytes it causes the ink to degrade	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
4	The laser disintegrates large particles stuck in the phagocytes	<u>TRUE</u>	FALSE
5	Tattoo ink and its withdrawal are dangerous when using a neat needle	TRUE	<u>FALSE</u>

TRANSCRIPTS

TASK 1: SUPERTASTERS

Welcome to 3 minutes lesson this week steam sensory gain today's topic is supertasters (0) human taste is not functionally different from other mammals, yet humans are very opinionated about it. Taste is picked up by taste buds in the mouth. (1) Taste buds are actually cells with dozens of taste receptors and the average human has several thousands of these cells most being on the tongue. Human taste receptors come in two types: sweet and bitter. They could be activated by a variety of chemicals. (2) Combinations of the receptors and the ways they are activated by molecules in food form the basic flavours: saltiness, sweetness, bitterness, sourness, and umami. Interpretation of taste occurs in the brain and (3) what tastes good or bad is sometimes universal, genetically determined and, or learned behaviour. A radically apparent fact about human taste is that it varies from person to person; what tastes good or bad (4) can vary so can someone's ability to identify the more subtle flavours in food. You might be eating a meal and someone remarks on the minute inclusion of cinnamon, but you cannot detect it at all. In 1991 the term supertaster emerged as a way to describe people in a laboratory setting who are more sensitive to this specific bitter chemical. The term then went on to mean people more sensitive to salt and eventually, as (5) the ability to differentiate more ingredients in food. Studies have shown these supertasters individuals with acute taste perception are over-represented among chefs, food critics and wine critics. Although many other experiments have shown that wine tasting is not a scientifically reliable discipline. (6) Supertasting in scientific studies mainly tests very specific chemical compounds in varying doses and asks for verbal descriptions. They often find an individual may be highly sensitive to a chemical like capsaicin which makes chilli peppers spice but perhaps not to sucrose, a type of sugar. (7) Supertasting can also create negative associations with food, picky eating, someone with a sensitivity to compounds resulting in an enhanced bitter taste can, of course, call strong aversions. Picky eating is common in people with Autism. Research has shown that (8) these individuals do not have differences in taste buds or receptors but rather in the brain's interpretation of the taste. Children, on the other hand, have actual differences in their taste buds compared to adults. Children have an overall greater density of taste buds and (9) a greater drive for sweetness but heightened sensitivity to bitterness. Humans are born with an innate sweet tooth but (10) the optimal amount of sweetness in food decreases with age. This is why when trying some of your favourite childhood snacks are sweeter than you remember. This has been your three-minute lesson see you tomorrow.8)

TASK 2: WAITING FOR THE WAR TO END

(deepenglish.com) (0) The people of Vietnam suffered through the war from 1955 to 1975, but for one man, the war took much longer to end. Ho Van Thanh was a soldier for more than 15 years. One terrible day, (1) a mine exploded and killed his wife and two of his sons and completely destroyed his home. In a panic, Thanh grabbed his two-year-old son, Ho Van Lang, and fled deep into the jungle where he planned to live until the war ended. Just two years later, the war did end but how and his son had no way of hearing the news. (2) The two of them ended up living in the jungle for more than 40 years believing that the war was still raging on. Thanh enters the jungle, and he was just forty-two and his son was two. (3) By the time they were found he was an 82-year-old man, and his son was middle-aged. Local people searching for wood

deep in the forests found Khan and his son living in a treehouse twenty feet in the air. (4) Thanh, who'd been a well-known blacksmith in his village, had made several arrows and other hunting tools. When they were found, they were wearing loincloths made of tree bark. (5) They survived by hunting, growing forest vegetables and planting corn. Even though (6) neither of them remembered much of the local language, they kept a few mementoes of their old lives in their treehouse. The father's military pants were neatly folded and beside them sat the little red coat his son was wearing when they fled. (7) Because Thanh was in poor health, he was carried out of the jungle on a stretcher with his son Lang at his side. Their arrival shocked the townspeople because many thought they had died years ago. (8) Once they were in the town, Thanh and Lang suffered from reverse culture shock. Thanh refuses to eat and both men try to escape back into the jungle. Relatives tried to keep them in town because they were worried about Thanh's health. (9) 'We know he wants to escape my house to go back to the forest, so we have to keep an eye on him now,' says his nephew. Fast forward a-year-and-a-half to 2015, and Lang is adjusting. (10) Having lived alone for so long with a father who rarely talked, he still has trouble communicating. But modern comforts and devices such as TV, cell phones and cigarettes have won him over. His father, on the other hand, still wants to return to the forest.

TASK 3: HOW TATTOOS WORK

Welcome to the 3-minute lesson on this week's theme of art. Today's topic: how tattoos work. Tattoos inject ink into the skin creating a pigmented design that can last for decades or longer. (0) Tattoos are found in cultures all around the world and date back to at least 300 BCE in both Egypt and Europe. Tattooing existed among Native Americans before contact broadly and ubiquitously in Indo-pacific and sub-Saharan Africa. Although the purpose and design of tattoos varies between cultures, it is one of the most widely shared ancient and modern cultural practices. The secret to tattoos is in the ink if you inject ink from something like a pen into your skin, it will stick around for a short period of time but will quickly be broken down and removed by the body. (1) Tattoo ink typically contains metals such as nickel, cobalt or copper which can confer the different colours. When injected deep into the dermis layer of the skin, the resident immune cells take notice. Phagocytes are a type of immune cell, and some permanently reside in the dermis. Typically, their role is to fight off infections quickly and indiscriminate by engulfing bacteria and degrading them. Phagocytes are not particularly picky eaters and will happily engulf injected ink particles. However, (2) unlike bacteria, phagocytes cannot degrade the large metallic ink particles, so they stay put in the cell. The cell type is also deeper than the part of the skin that constantly regenerates so the phagocytes are never shaded leaving the tattoo indefinitely. Tattoos can fade over a long period of time for a variety of reasons. (3) UV exposure can fade tattoos through damaging the phagocytes or degrading the inks. Deeper layers of skin also shift and evolve over time which can fade images. Different skin regions can also fade more quickly due to a higher cell turnover rate such as on the palms and the soles of feet. Finally, trauma such as scarring can also affect tattoos if the dermis is harmed. (4) Tattoos can be purposefully removed through lasers, which break up the metallic ink in the skin. The large particles that were stuck in the phagocytes are broken up into smaller pieces which are then more readily removed by the normal figures of the processes. The laser must be adjusted for different colours as they are made up of different types of metals (5) Generally, tattoo ink and removal are safe and most danger of tattooing comes from dirty needle use. Tattooing is an ancient and modern cultural practice which you may or may not have partaken but now you know how it works this has been your three-minute lesson. See you tomorrow.