

**Instructions:** Drag the words to the correct spaces to complete the paragraph.

|           |         |          |          |         |
|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| fade      | denote  | criminal | chemical | bravery |
| permanent | crucial | external | mature   | leisure |



Tattooing was traditionally a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ part of life for members of the Iban tribe of Sarawak, Malaysia. Iban tattooing was considered a spiritual art form, and it was believed that the tattoos helped protect the Iban people from harm and disease. Common images for tattoos related to the world around them, and images of plant and animal life were predominant. By simply looking at the tattoos, which were first done when a child grew into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ adult, other members of the tribe could know things about the wearer, such as his or her life experiences. Specific designs like flowers and spirals \_\_\_\_\_ concepts such as a man's skill and \_\_\_\_\_ in fighting, or a woman's skill in weaving, dancing, or singing. In the past, weaving was considered the female's equivalent to fighting, and was known as "women's war." Nowadays, Iban women weave as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ activity, or to provide souvenirs for the tourist market. Originally, the tattooing was done using ancient recipes involving natural dyes from plants and traditional wooden tools. The dyes are \_\_\_\_\_; they cannot be removed. Newly done, Iban tattoos look dark, but they gradually \_\_\_\_\_ somewhat from sunlight, or as the dye is absorbed into the skin. Today, for the Iban people, Western tattoos are more popular than traditional designs, and modern tattooing machines are used. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ dyes have mainly replaced the plant-based ones.