

English Passage and Problems : mango

Passage 7: The Domino Effect of Health Problems

The body tends to accumulate problems. It often begins with a minor imbalance. This causes another small imbalance, which leads to several more. In the end, you get a symptom. It's like lining up a series of dominoes. All you need to do is knock down the first one and many others will fall too. What caused the last one to fall was the first one. The body works the same way. It's difficult to notice the first minor problem. When some of the later 'dominoes' fall, more symptoms appear. You end up with a headache, depression, or even a disease. When you try to treat just the end-result symptom, the cause of the problem isn't fixed. The first domino is the root of the problem.

1. What is the primary metaphor used in the passage to describe health problems?

Answer: _____

2. Correct the grammatical mistake in the sentence: 'What caused the last one to fall were the first one.'

Answer: _____

3. Rewrite the sentence 'The body accumulates problems over time' using a passive structure.

Answer: _____

4. Explain the domino effect in terms of health problems as described in the passage.

Answer: _____

English Passage and Problems : mango

5. How does the author suggest treating health problems based on the metaphor of dominoes?

Answer: _____

6. Which of the following is NOT an example of a symptom mentioned in the passage?

- A. Headache
- B. Fatigue
- C. Depression
- D. Disease
- E. Nausea

7. Choose the correct form: 'It (is/are) difficult to notice the first minor problem.'

- A. is
- B. are

8. Identify the tense used in the sentence: 'You end up with a headache, depression, or even a disease.'

Answer: _____

9. What is the function of the phrase 'in the end' in the context of the passage?

- A. To show cause and effect.
- B. To emphasize the final result.
- C. To explain how time progresses.
- D. To delay the main point.
- E. To introduce a new topic.

10. Explain how early intervention could prevent the 'domino effect' of worsening symptoms.

English Passage and Problems : mango

Answer: _____

11. Why does the author compare health problems to falling dominoes?

- A. Because health problems build up over time.
- B. Because health problems are simple to resolve.
- C. Because treating the cause prevents future issues.
- D. Because symptoms are not important.
- E. Because it shows how easily symptoms can be treated.

12. What conclusion can be drawn about treating symptoms versus treating causes?

- A. Treating symptoms may provide temporary relief.
- B. Treating causes prevents future issues.
- C. Ignoring causes leads to more symptoms.
- D. Only symptoms matter.
- E. Causes are always clear and treatable.

13. Rewrite the sentence 'The body tends to accumulate problems' into a different tense.

Answer: _____

14. What might be the consequence of treating only the final symptom, according to the passage?

15. Based on the passage, how can individuals prevent long-term health issues?

Answer: _____

English Passage and Problems : mango

Explanations

1. The primary metaphor is comparing health problems to a series of falling dominoes.
2. The correct form should be 'was the first one,' as the subject is singular.
3. In the passive voice, the sentence becomes 'Problems are accumulated by the body over time.'
4. The domino effect means that one small issue leads to progressively larger ones, eventually causing noticeable symptoms.
5. The author suggests that treating the underlying cause (the first domino) will prevent further issues.
6. Nausea is not mentioned in the passage as a symptom.
7. The correct form is 'is,' as 'it' is singular.
8. The tense used is 'present simple,' describing habitual outcomes of the domino effect.
9. The phrase 'in the end' emphasizes the final result after the progression of symptoms.
10. Early intervention can stop the first domino from falling, preventing the buildup of symptoms.
11. The author uses the domino comparison to show how health issues worsen over time if not treated at their root.
12. The conclusion is that treating the cause (not just symptoms) is crucial to prevent further health issues.
13. The sentence in another tense could be 'The body tended to accumulate problems.'
14. If only the final symptom is treated, the underlying cause will remain and continue to cause problems.
15. Individuals can prevent long-term health issues by addressing minor imbalances early and not waiting for symptoms to worsen.