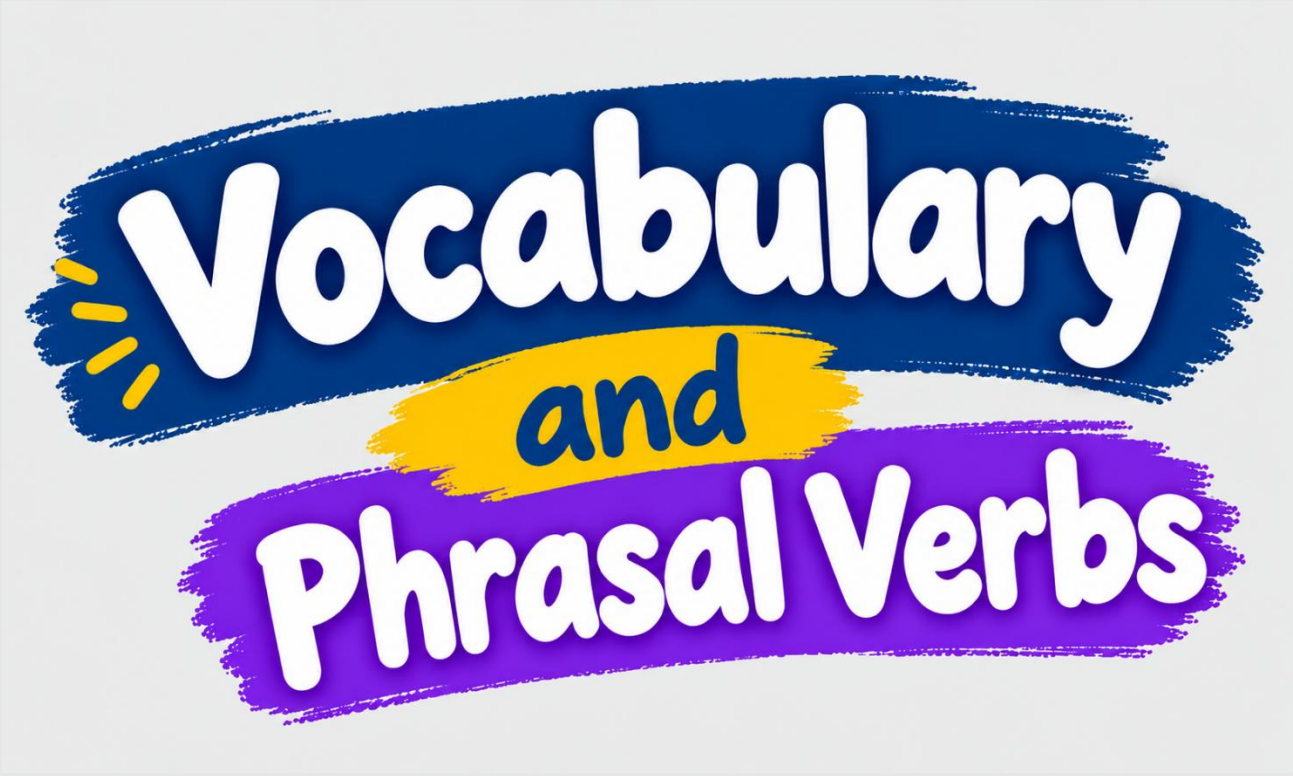
Grade 10: English Unit 1



Vocabulary and Phrasal Verb

1.1. Words from the Reading Passage

1. **Immigrate**:
   - Leaving one's country and settling in another country.
   - Immigrate: Move abroad

   Example: My cousin *immigrated* to the USA during his childhood.
2. **Degradation**:
   - Changing into lower state.
   - Degradation: Decline, worsening.

   Example: Some farmers in the northern part of Ethiopia are not able to produce much crops due to land *degradation*.
3. **Devastation**:
   - The state of being destroyed.
   - Devastation: Destruction

   Example: The tornado caused widespread *devastation* in coastal towns.
4. **Fauna**:
   - All animals' life in a particular region or period.
   - Fauna: Animals.

   Example: The plants will attract and help to maintain species of rare and endangered *fauna*.
5. **Flora**:
   - All plants' life in a particular region or period.
   - Flora: Plant

   Example: There is no equal with its landscape, seascape and *flora* and fauna.
6. **Subsidy**:
   - Money paid by the government or organization to reduce price.
   - Subsidy: Financial Aid

   Example: The EU spends billions of pounds on *subsidies* to farmers every year.
7. **Subsistent**:
   - Leading life at minimal level.
   - A way of living by producing just enough food or resources to survive.
   - Subsistent = Surviving

   Example: Most farmers in Ethiopia have small plots of land, so they lead a *subsistent* life.

8. **Exacerbating**:
    - Making something worse; aggravating.
    - Exacerbating: Worsening.

    A severe drought will end up *exacerbating* the country's food shortage.
9. **Cultivate**:
    - Preparing the land to grow crops.
    - Cultivate = Grow

    Example: The community's livelihood is based on *cultivating* vegetables and grains.
10. **Substantial**: Considerable; important.

    Example: After the training, the employees have shown *substantial* improvements.
11. **Detrimental**: Causing harm or injury.

    Example: Emissions from the factory are widely suspected of having a *detrimental* effect to children's intellectual and social development.
12. **Tampering**: Interfering.

    Example: There are safeguards on place to ensure that no one can *tamper* with voting machine.

10.2. Phrasal Verbs

1. **Fall apart:** Break into pieces or become separated into parts.
    - The chair was so old that it *fell apart* when Zewdu sat on it.

Fall apart: To become emotionally disturbed.

- Is there an Ethiopian who does not *fall apart* if an enemy manages to invade its territory?

2. **Fall back:** To retreat or move back.
    - The general ordered his soldiers to *fall back* since the enemy soldiers are large in number.

Fall back on: To be able to use in an emergency.

- I have saved some money in a bank to *fall back on* when I lose my job.

3. **Fall behind:**
    - To fail to keep up with others or to make less progress than expected.
    - To make less progress.

    Example: She was ill for two weeks, so she *fell behind* on her school work.

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4. **Fall down: To fall on the ground.**
    - **Our apple tree *fell down* in the storm.**
5. **Fall for: To become attracted to or fall in love with someone.**
    - **He *fell for* her when he first saw her.**

    Fall for: believe a lie or to be tricked into believing something that is not true.
    - **If lies are told, most people *fall for* them without requesting justifications.**
6. **Fall off: To drop or separate from a surface or elevated position.**
    - **The room started to shake so hard that pictures *fell off* the wall.**
7. **Fall out: To detach or drop for an object to tumble out of a container**
    - **The tomatoes *fell out* of the plastic bag because there was a wide hole on the plastic bag.**

    Fall out: To quarrel or have an argument with someone.
    - **He left home after *falling out* with his parents.**
8. **Fall through: To fail to happen.**
    - **The deal *fell through* because they couldn't get enough money from the bank.**

Thank You!!!