

Words and Expressions

1. The fleet is nearly completed **reprovisioning**. Once the crews have taken a **headcount** we can get **underway**.

1. Provision: supply with food, drink, or equipment, especially for a journey.
2. Headcount: It refers to the act of counting the number of people present or accounted for. In this context, the crews are expected to count the individuals in their group to ensure that everyone is present and that no one is missing.
3. Underway: It means to begin or start a journey or activity. In this sentence, it implies that once the headcount is complete and all individuals are present, the planned activity or journey can commence. It suggests that the crews will initiate their intended actions or set off on their planned course.

2. We'll **weigh anchor** as soon as you're aboard.

1. the phrase "weigh anchor" refers to the action of raising or lifting the anchor from the seabed or ground to prepare for sailing or departing from a particular location. It implies that once the person being addressed is on board the vessel, they will promptly proceed with their departure or journey.

3. I suppose congratulations are **in order**.

1. The phrase "in order" in the given context implies that something is appropriate, necessary, or deserved based on the situation or circumstances. It suggests that there is a suitable reason or justification for expressing congratulations.
2. Here are a few more examples of the phrase "in order" used in a similar meaning:
 1. "Your hard work paid off, so a promotion is definitely in order."
 2. "With your excellent performance, a round of applause is in order."
 3. "Considering the successful completion of the project, a celebration is in order."
 4. "After all the effort you put into organizing the event, a big thank you is in order."
 5. "Given your recent achievements, it seems a toast is in order to celebrate your success."

4. There's no need to get all **sappy** now.

1. sappy: informal, meaning over-sentimental

2. More examples of sappy:

1. "I couldn't help but roll my eyes when she started sharing sappy love poems during the wedding ceremony."
2. "The movie was so sappy that it made me cringe with its overly sentimental dialogues and predictable plot."
3. "He always gets teary-eyed during sappy commercials, even for products he has no interest in."
4. "I find it hard to connect with sappy romantic films; I prefer movies with a bit more realism and depth."

5. Well, I guess it's time for you to **bid farewell** to Liyue Harbor. Now that I have delivered my message I will be heading back the ship is currently **anchored off** of Guyun Stone Forest.

1. Bid farewell: It means to say goodbye or take leave from someone or a place. In this context, it suggests that it is now time for the listener to say their goodbyes and leave Liyue Harbor.

2. Anchored off: It refers to the ship being secured or held in place by an anchor at a certain location. In this context, it indicates that the ship is currently stationed or positioned near Guyun Stone Forest, with its anchor keeping it in place.
6. All these years, **come rain or storm**, the crux fleet has never suffered a delay.
 1. Come rain or storm is an idiomatic phrase meaning even if it rains or storms.
 2. Come rain or storm is an absolute phrase. An absolute phrase is a group of words that modify an entire sentence, not just one word. They are made up of a noun and some kind of modifier, and they add additional information or context to the sentence. They are called "absolute" because they are usually separate from the rest of the sentence, not directly connected to it by any conjunction or other linking mechanism.
 3. Similar examples:
 1. In all seasons, be it summer or winter, she loves to go hiking.
 2. Rain or shine, I will be there to support you.
 3. Day or night, the security guards keep a watchful eye on the premises.
7. We set sail for the land **engulfed** by storm and **tempest**.
 1. Engulf: (of a natural force) sweep over (something) so as to surround or cover it completely. Example: "the cafe was **engulfed in** flames". In this context, it suggests that the land is completely surrounded, overwhelmed, or swallowed up.
 2. Tempest: The word "tempest" is a noun that refers to a violent, turbulent, or severe storm or strong wind. It implies a state of extreme weather conditions, usually involving strong winds, heavy rain, or thunderstorms. By using the word "tempest," the sentence emphasizes the intensity or severity of the storm that is affecting the land.
8. It appears we have a couple of **stowaways**.
 1. Stow away: (a verb phrase) conceal oneself on a ship, aircraft, or other passenger vehicle in order to travel secretly or without paying the fare.
 2. Stowaway: A stowaway is a person who hides on a vehicle, such as a ship, airplane, or train, without the knowledge or permission of the crew or authorities. They secretly board the vehicle or vessel with the intention of traveling to a destination without paying for a ticket or obtaining proper authorization.
9. Though the fleet was fully up to the challenge, the **inclement** weather still caused some delay.
 1. The word "inclement" means harsh, unfavorable, or severe when describing weather conditions. In the given sentence, it suggests that the weather was challenging, difficult, or adverse, despite the fleet being fully prepared for such conditions. The inclement weather caused some delay, indicating that the unfavorable weather conditions had a negative impact on the fleet's ability to proceed without interruption or setback.
10. No need for introductions, their reputation precedes them. Seems even the stormy seas can't keep rumors of these outlander **sterling deeds** at bay.
 1. Sterling: adj. excellent or valuable. It suggests that the deeds accomplished by the traveler are commendable, remarkable. Another example: "this organization does sterling work for youngsters".
 2. Keep ... at bay: "Can't keep rumors of these outlander sterling deeds at bay" means that even the stormy seas or adverse circumstances are unable to prevent or suppress the spread of rumors about the impressive or remarkable actions performed by these

outlanders. It implies that despite challenging conditions, news or gossip about their noteworthy accomplishments persists or circulates.

11. It'll give you a **head start** here.

1. "Head start" is a commonly used idiomatic phrase that refers to an early advantage or a beneficial start in a particular situation. It implies being ahead or having a lead over others, often due to starting earlier or having an advantageous position.

2. Examples:

1. In a race, if one runner begins before the others, they have a head start, meaning they have a distance advantage over the other competitors.
2. A student who studies in advance for an exam has a head start compared to those who begin studying later, giving them more time to review and prepare.
3. In a business venture, having prior experience or knowledge in the industry can give someone a head start, enabling them to make more informed decisions and potentially outperform competitors.
4. When applying for a job, having relevant skills and experience gives an applicant a head start over other candidates, increasing their chances of being selected.
5. In a negotiation, if one party has done extensive research and preparation, they may have a head start by being more informed and better equipped to negotiate favorable terms.

12. But if he tries to **pull any moves on** you, I'll be sure to deal with him personally the next time I'm around.

1. The phrase "pull any moves on" is an informal expression that means attempting to make advances, romantic or otherwise, towards someone with the intention of deceiving, manipulating, or taking advantage of them.

In the context of the sentence, it implies that if the Thoma attempts any inappropriate or manipulative actions towards the traveler, Beidou will personally intervene or take action to address the situation when she is present next time.

2. Here are a few more examples using the phrase "pull any moves on":

1. "I trust you'll be able to handle yourself, but if anyone tries to pull any moves on you at the party, let me know, and I'll step in."
2. "I've warned him not to pull any moves on my sister; otherwise, he'll have to face the consequences."
3. "She's a smart and independent woman, so I'm not worried about her. But if anyone tries to pull any moves on her in the workplace, they'll have to deal with me."
4. "I've heard some rumors about him being a smooth talker, but if he tries to pull any moves on me during the business negotiations, I'll shut it down immediately."
5. "It's important to trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or sense someone is trying to pull any moves on you, don't hesitate to take action and protect yourself."

13. Then if it's all settled, I'll be going. I wouldn't want to be caught with my sails down here, I do have a wanted **fugitive** on board, after all.

1. Fugitive refers to a person who is fleeing or has escaped from the law, typically to avoid arrest or prosecution. It implies that the person is considered a criminal or has an active warrant for their arrest.

In the context of the sentence, Beidou mentions having a wanted fugitive on board, suggesting that there is someone aboard their vessel who is being pursued by authorities. The term "fugitive" emphasizes that the person is attempting to evade capture or legal consequences.

14. Paimon thought we were supposed to be **keeping things on the down-low**.

1. The phrase "keeping things on the down-low" is an idiom that means to keep something confidential, secretive, or not widely known or discussed.

In the given sentence, "Paimon thought we were supposed to be keeping things on the down-low," it suggests that Paimon believed there was an agreement or understanding to maintain privacy or secrecy regarding a certain matter. It implies that Paimon expected the arrival of the traveler to be kept discreet and not openly shared or talked about.

15. Don't underestimate the reaches of the Sokoku Decree. You wouldn't be able to avoid inspection even if you tried. So we have to play by the rules even if we're kind of **bending** them.

1. In the given context, "bending" refers to the act of slightly altering or circumventing rules or regulations without completely breaking them. It implies finding ways to work within the confines of the rules while still achieving one's objectives or avoiding unwanted consequences.

In the sentence, Thoma acknowledges the extent of the Sokoku Decree's authority and the difficulty of evading inspection. Therefore, they need to adhere to the rules, even if they have to make minor adjustments or deviations to operate within them. The phrase "bending" suggests a level of flexibility or adaptability in navigating the regulations while still following their general intent.

practice problems:

Sentence Completion:

1. The HR department, tasked with managing personnel changes, constantly monitored the organization's ____, ensuring the number of employees was always appropriate for the workload.
 - A. Reprovision
 - B. Headcount
 - C. Underway
 - D. Tempest
 - E. Head start
2. As the storm ____ the small coastal town, residents scrambled to find shelter, their homes proving no match for the violent tempest.
 - A. Engulfed
 - B. Anchored off
 - C. Weighed anchor
 - D. Pulled any moves on
 - E. Bent
3. Although the project was __, several unexpected obstacles threatened to delay its completion beyond the original deadline.
 - A. In order
 - B. Sappy

- C. Bid farewell to
- D. Underway
- E. Stowaway

Sentence Equivalence:

1. Despite the unfolding chaos, she maintained a _ demeanor, not allowing the surrounding bedlam to cloud her judgement.
 - A. Head start
 - B. Inclement
 - C. Reprovision
 - D. Stowaway
 - E. Sappy
 - F. Sterling
2. After years of service, he _ his colleagues, leaving the company to explore new professional opportunities.
 - A. Bid farewell to
 - B. Engulfed
 - C. Underway
 - D. Weighed anchor with
 - E. Pulled any moves on
 - F. Bended
3. To avoid arousing suspicion, they decided to _, discussing their plans only when absolutely necessary and in secure locations.
 - A. Pull any moves on
 - B. Reprovision
 - C. Keep things on the down-low
 - D. Weigh anchor
 - E. Stowaway
 - F. Engulf

Reading Comprehension

1. Ritou

Ritou (Japanese: 離島 Ritou, "Outlying Island") is a subarea located in Narukami Island, Inazuma.

It is the area for central processing of all non-Inazuma nationals entering and leaving the nation. The Alcor was once docked in Ritou. If Chisato's Letter is not completed, then the Kanjou Commission Ashigaru will stop the Traveler from leaving Ritou on foot. The Traveler can still leave Ritou via teleportation. However, if Ritou Escape Plan is also not completed, then there is no way for the Traveler to access the rest of Inazuma, as no Teleport Waypoints outside of Ritou are unlocked until the said quest is complete.

Once the Traveler obtains the Travel Permit from Kujou Kamaji in Chisato's Letter, they will finally be able to leave Ritou on foot without being stopped by Kanjou Commission guards.

Q: What is the purpose of Ritou in relation to non-Inazuma nationals entering and leaving the nation?

A: Ritou serves as the central processing area for all non-Inazuma nationals entering and leaving the nation.

2. The Sakoku Decree

The Sakoku Decree (Japanese: 鎖国令 Sakoku-rei), was an order issued by Ei's puppet, the Shogun, to shut down the borders of Inazuma as part of the Vision Hunt Decree.

People who want to leave or enter Inazuma legally must pass the strict assessments conducted by the Kanjou Commission to obtain permission. Those who are not Inazuman cannot leave Ritou without a Travel Permit as a result. However, such restrictions did not initially apply to the Fatui and Snezhnayan merchants due to their diplomatic ties.

The Tenryou Commission also enforces the Sakoku Decree.

To enforce the Sakoku Decree, the Shogun surrounded Inazuma with a storm barrier, resulting in very few ships being able or willing to navigate them and harm Inazuma's economy. The storm barrier is encountered in-game as A Nation Closed by Thunder and prevents players from entering Inazuma before the quest Setting Sail (Archon Quest Chapter II Act I: The Immovable God and the Eternal Euthymia) as well as traveling to and from Inazuma without teleportation, such as with Teleport Waypoints.

When the Vision Hunt Decree was abolished, the Sakoku Decree had not immediately followed suit. However, the restrictions placed upon foreigners were relaxed and the decree was expected to be lifted soon after. After her duel against the Shogun in Imperatrix Umbrosa Chapter Act II: Transient Dreams, Ei abolishes the Sakoku Decree, resulting in an influx of visitors and foreign trade returning to normal.

Q: What was the purpose of the Sakoku Decree in Inazuma?

A: The Sakoku Decree was implemented to shut down the borders of Inazuma as part of the Vision Hunt Decree, with the aim of restricting the movement of people entering or leaving the nation.

Listening Transcripts

Kageyama:

Hello, please state your name, identity, and the purpose of your visit. Oh, except you, Thoma. You must be new here.

Paimon: uh...

Kageyama:

Excuse me, please provide the information requested, and also declare any goods you were carrying with you.

Currently, only members of the international trade association are authorized to engage in the import and export of goods. Do you have your trader's permits?

Paimon: uh...

Kageyama:

My apologies, but I'll have to ask you to--

Thoma:

Here are their entry papers, for your kind perusal.

Paimon:

what!? Take your time! No rush or anything!

Thoma:

I just wanted to see what you'd say. Sorry about that.

Kageyama:

I see. Okay. Your papers are all in order. Welcome to Ritou

Paimon:

So where do we go next?

Thoma:

The Outlander Affairs Agency.

They only check entry permits here. If you want to remain on Ritou, there's a process you have to go through with them.

Paimon:

So it is super strict, just like everyone says

Thoma:

Well let's not forget that to everyday folk in inazuma, people from everywhere else are referred to as "outsiders"

As the word suggests, outlanders aren't very welcome in inazuma with the Sakoku decree in force. Not even on ritou, where they've established an outsider settlement.