

Lesson 1

Everyone, listen up. Your attention, please!

We've reached the **climax** of the Crux[1] clash[2]. This is the final match!

We've seen many exciting battles today, and now, at long last, the two finalists have emerged.

Now, I'd like to introduce our first combatant. Though few have seen her, her reputation **knows no bounds**.

She strikes fear into the heart of Osial[3] and the mere mention of her name causes even Fatui harbingers[4] to turn pale in the face...

Introducing Liyue's traveling hero.

Wow I've been waiting for this moment.

I'm sure everyone witnessed her thrilling match in the semi-finals[5]

But today's final round will surely **take things up a notch**

As for our other combatant uh he still hasn't arrived

Come on what could be taking him so long

You can't just **forfeit** for not showing up like in previous rounds

This is the finals.

Apologies.

Everyone just sit tight.

Explanation of some nouns:

[1] crux: which could be an English word, meaning the most important or difficult part of a problem or an issue.

But here, it means:



[2] clash: a match

[3] Osial:



[4] Fatui harbingers

harbinger is an English word with the following meanings:

(1) a sign that shows that something is going to happen soon, often something bad

(2) a forerunner of something

And here, it means:



[5] Semi-finals

A match or round immediately preceding the final.

The expressions we shall grasp today

1. **Climax**/'klaɪmæks/: The climax is the point in a narrative or drama where the conflict or tension hits the highest point. It's the turning point of the story, where the action reaches its peak. In the context of the text, "climax" is referring to the most exciting and important part of the Crux clash.

Example usage: "The climax of the movie was when the main character finally confronted the villain."

2. **Knows no bounds**: This is an idiomatic phrase which means there's no limit. If you say something like a person's talent or generosity knows no bounds, you're expressing that it's limitless or infinite.

Example usage: "Her creativity knows no bounds. She's always coming up with innovative ideas."

3. **Take things up a notch:** This is another idiomatic phrase. It means to increase the intensity, quality, or difficulty of something. Here, it's referring to making the final round of the competition more intense or exciting.

Example usage: "After mastering the basics of piano, I decided to take things up a notch by learning more complex pieces."

4. **Forfeit****/'fɔːr.fɪt/**: To forfeit something means to lose or give up something as a necessary consequence, often because of a rule or law. In the context of a competition, if someone forfeits a game or match, they quit, and therefore lose the game or match.

Example usage: "He arrived late to the game, so he had to forfeit. His opponent was declared the winner."

Now, here's a sentence using all these terms:

"When the final match arrived, we knew we had reached the climax of the tournament. The excitement in the crowd knew no bounds. In order to take things up a notch, the organizers introduced a challenging new rule. Any player who didn't arrive on time would automatically forfeit the game."

Grammar

The sentence "I've been waiting for this moment" is written in the present perfect continuous tense. This tense is used to express an action that began in the past, continues in the present, and may continue into the future.

In this sentence, the subject "I" is combined with "have been" (the present perfect form of the verb "to be") and "waiting" (the present participle form of the verb "to wait"), followed by the object of the sentence, "for this moment".

This tense is commonly used to describe actions that are still happening or that stopped recently, and it has an effect on the present moment.

Structure of the present perfect continuous tense:

- Subject + has/have been + present participle of main verb (verb+ing) + object

The present perfect continuous tense can be used in writing in various ways:

1. To describe an ongoing action that started in the past and continues into the present:

- "She has been studying for her exams for the past three hours."
- "They have been working on this project since January."

2. To describe an action that has just stopped or recently stopped and has an effect on the present moment:

- "It has been raining, and the streets are wet."
- "I've been reading that book, and now I can't stop thinking about it."

3. To emphasize the duration of an action:

- "I've been waiting for you for over an hour."
- "They've been living in that house for twenty years."

Remember, the present perfect continuous tense is usually used with time references, like "for three hours," "since January," "all day," "for years," etc., to indicate the duration of the action.