

1. The job market is **ever** shifting.
  - a. ‘ever’ means always, continuously here.
2. The above example illustrates that the job market is highly contingent upon unpredicted factors **and that**, if one assumes it is static, he or she is likely to get burned at some time in the future.
  - a. “and that,” clearly links the two ideas while maintaining that they are part of the same overarching point.
  - b. if you change this to the clause (“... factors, and if one ...”), this feels more like an additional thought rather than a continuation of the initial assertion
  - c. consider another variation, “The concept of intelligence as something innate has been supplanted by the idea that intelligence is not fixed, **and that**, with the right training, we can be the authors of our own cognitive capabilities.” The commas here serve to emphasize and slightly separate the two ideas, making it clear that they are related but distinct points.
    - i. But if you change this to “..., and with the right training, ...”:
      1. removing “that” makes the connection between the two ideas slightly looser. The phrase “and with the right training, ...” feels more like an additional, related point rather than a direct consequence of the preceding idea.
      2. is more conversational and flows more quickly, but it slightly diminishes the emphasis on the causal or consequential relationship between the two ideas.
3. A major focus of the growth mindset in schools is **coaxing** students **away from** seeing failure as an indication of their ability, and **towards** seeing it as a chance to improve that ability.
4. Short contends that glass skyscrapers in London and around the world will become a liability over the next 20 or 30 years if **climate modeling predictions** and energy price rises come to pass as expected.
  - a. Elliptical construction, there is no verb because it’s omittable here.
    - i. We use elliptical construction to make sentences concise.
    - ii. Some repetitive wordy words that appear twice can be omitted at the second time. They can be nouns or verbs.
5. **Of particular interest** were those built **to** the designs of John Shaw Billings.
  - a. Of particular interest. It means “What was especially interesting were the ones that were built according to John Shaw Billings’ designs.”
    - i. Of particular interest emphasis “it’s particularly interesting”
  - b. “to” here means “built in a manner that aligns with or follows the designs of John Shaw Billings.”
    - i. In English, we can use “to” to express the idea of adherence or compliance with a set of instructions or specifications.
6. This begs the question: what has gone wrong? Why is it **that on paper the drive for** organization seems a sure shot for increasing productivity, **but** in reality **falls well short of** **what** is expected?
  - a. This is just a compound sentence, but the two sub clauses are long.

- b. "well" modifies "fall short", deepening the extent of failure, meaning "far from enough"
  - 7. it was clear that those who had no claws left the battle surrounded by those **that did**.
    - a. "that did": a shortened relative clause that refers back to the possession of claws.  
It means "those that did have claws.". It's a form of ellipsis.
  - 8. Three of the four rooms **boasted** large holes filled with water, just like the other dwellings.
    - a. boasted here is metaphorically used to **personify** the feature of the rooms.
  - 9. And the most important part of any hornswoggle? Solid planning! Well, **that and** surviving.
    - a. The speaker initially states that the most important part of any hornswoggle (a deceit or trick) is solid planning.
    - b. The phrase "Well, that and surviving" introduces another essential aspect, implying that while solid planning is crucial, surviving is equally important.
- 10.

collocations:

- 1. Over the past century, a powerful idea has **taken root** in the educational landscape.
  - a. 扎根.
- 2.