

VŨ MỸ LAN - LÊ THỊ HƯƠNG GIANG

**PHÂN LOẠI
VÀ HƯỚNG DẪN
GIẢI ĐỀ THI
ĐẠI HỌC – CAO ĐẲNG
MÔN TIẾNG ANH**



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

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(Tái bản lần thứ hai, có chỉnh lí, bổ sung)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN GIÁO DỤC VIỆT NAM

Công ti Cổ phần Dịch vụ xuất bản giáo dục Gia Định –
Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam giữ quyền công bố tác phẩm.

Lời nói đầu

Để tạo điều kiện cho các em học sinh lớp 12 chuẩn bị tốt cho kì thi Tuyển sinh vào các trường Đại học và Cao đẳng, Công ty Cổ phần Dịch vụ Xuất bản Giáo dục Gia Định – Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục Việt Nam kết hợp với nhóm tác giả là giáo viên giàu kinh nghiệm, chủ yếu đang giảng dạy tại Trường Trung học phổ thông chuyên Lê Hồng Phong, TP. Hồ Chí Minh, tổ chức biên soạn bộ sách **“Phân loại và hướng dẫn giải đề thi Đại học – Cao đẳng”**. Bộ sách gồm 8 môn : Toán, Lí , Hoá, Sinh, Văn, Sử, Địa và Ngoại ngữ.

Trên cơ sở nghiên cứu đề thi của nhiều năm, căn cứ vào “cấu trúc đề thi” của Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo, với kinh nghiệm giảng dạy và mong muốn thí sinh đạt điểm cao trong các kì thi Đại học – Cao đẳng, chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn sách này, gồm ba nội dung chính :

Phần A. Cấu trúc đề thi Đại học – Cao đẳng môn Tiếng Anh,
gồm ba phần :

Phần 1. Cấu trúc đề thi

Phần 2. Đề thi tham khảo

Phần B. Phân loại và hướng dẫn giải đề thi theo chủ đề gồm ba phần :

Phần 1. Phân loại câu hỏi trong đề thi

Phần 2. Hướng dẫn ôn tập theo chủ đề

Phần 3. Bài tập tham khảo theo chủ đề

Phần C. Đề thi tham khảo : gồm 10 đề cùng với Hướng dẫn giải.

Sách giúp học sinh tự học, tự kiểm tra, đánh giá. Đặc biệt qua việc tìm hiểu cấu trúc đề thi, chúng tôi coi trọng việc hình thành phương pháp học tập từng *phân môn* sao cho có hiệu quả để các em chuẩn bị tốt cho kì thi Đại học – Cao đẳng.

Hi vọng bộ sách sẽ là tài liệu hữu ích trong quá trình ôn tập.

Chúc các em đạt kết quả tốt.

CÁC TÁC GIẢ



**CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI ĐẠI HỌC – CAO ĐẲNG
MÔN TIẾNG ANH**

Phần 1. CẤU TRÚC ĐỀ THI

Cấu trúc Đề thi ĐH-CD môn tiếng Anh gồm 80 câu trắc nghiệm dành cho tất cả thí sinh, không có phần riêng. Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút. Trong đó bao gồm:

Lĩnh vực	Yếu tố/chi tiết cần kiểm tra	Tỉ trọng/ số lượng câu
Ngữ âm (Phonetics)	– Trọng âm từ (chính/phụ) (Stress) – Trường độ âm và phương thức phát âm. (Pronunciation)	5
Ngữ pháp – Từ vựng (Lexico- Grammar)	– Danh từ/ động từ (thời và hợp thời) / đại từ/ tính từ / trạng từ/ từ nối/ v.v... (Parts of Speech)	3
	– Cấu trúc câu (Sentence patterns)	5
	– Phương thức cấu tạo từ/sử dụng từ (Word choice/usage)	6
	– Tổ hợp từ / cụm từ cố định / động từ hai thành phần (Collocations – Idiomatic expressions- phrasal verb)	8
	– Từ đồng nghĩa / dị nghĩa (Synonyms- Antonyms)	3
Chức năng giao tiếp (Speaking)	– Từ / ngữ thể hiện chức năng giao tiếp đơn giản, ... (khuyến khích yếu tố văn hoá) (Cultural tips)	5

Kĩ năng đọc (Reading)	– Điền từ vào chỗ trống: (sử dụng từ / ngữ; nghĩa ngữ pháp; nghĩa ngữ vựng); một bài text độ dài khoảng 200 từ. (Guided Cloze)	10
	– Đọc lấy thông tin cụ thể/đại ý (đoán nghĩa từ mới; nghĩa ngữ cảnh; ví von; hoán dụ; ẩn dụ; tương phản; đồng nghĩa/dị nghĩa...) một bài text, độ dài khoảng 400 từ, chủ đề: phổ thông. (Reading Comprehension)	10
	– Đọc phân tích/đọc phê phán/tổng hợp/suy diễn; một bài text khoảng 400 từ chủ đề: phổ thông. (Reading Comprehension)	10
Kĩ năng viết (Writing)	1. Phát hiện lỗi cần sửa cho câu đúng (đặc biệt lỗi liên quan đến kĩ năng viết). (Error Identification)	5
	2. Viết gián tiếp (Sentence transformation) Cụ thể các vấn đề có kiểm tra viết bao gồm: – Loại câu. – Câu cận nghĩa. – Chấm câu. – Tính cân đối. – Hợp mệnh đề chính - phụ – Tính nhất quán (mood, voice, speaker, position...) – Tương phản. – Hòa hợp chủ - vị – Sự mập mờ về nghĩa (do vị trí bổ ngữ...) – Với phần này, người soạn đề có thể chọn vấn đề cụ thể trong những vấn đề trên cho bài thi.	10

Ghi chú: Lời chỉ dẫn làm bài được viết bằng tiếng Anh; kí hiệu "/" có nghĩa là hoặc.

Phần 2. ĐỀ THI THAM KHẢO

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC, CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2013

Môn thi : TIẾNG ANH - Khối D

Thời gian làm bài : 90 phút

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: Many scientists agree that global warming poses great threats to all species on Earth.

- A. annoyances B. risks C. irritations D. fears

Question 2: The works of such men as the English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes helped pave the way for academic freedom in the modern sense.

- A. initiate B. lighten C. terminate D. prevent

Question 3: E-cash cards are the main means of all transactions in a cashless society.

- A. cash-free B. cash-starved C. cash-strapped D. cash-in-hand

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 4: A. hesitation B. economics C. calculation D. curriculum

Question 5: A. constructive B. national C. essential D. commercial

Question 6: A. cancel B. remove C. copy D. notice

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word (s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 7: Population growth rates vary among regions and even among countries within the same region.

- A. fluctuate B. stay unchanged
C. restrain D. remain unstable

Question 8: In some countries, the disease burden could be prevented through environmental improvements.

- A. something to suffer
- B. something sad
- C. something to entertain
- D. something enjoyable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 9: A. invent B. tennis C. medicine D. species

Question 10: A. particular B. superstar C. part D. harvest

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence given in each of the following questions.

Question 11: “I would be grateful if you could send me further details of the job,” he said to me

- A. He politely asked me to send him further details of the job.
- B. He thanked me for sending him further details of the job.
- C. He flattered me because I sent him further details of the job.
- D. He felt great because further details of the job had been sent to him.

Question 12: “Why don’t we wear sunglasses?” our grandpa would say when we went out on bright sunny days.

- A. Our grandpa asked us why we did not wear sunglasses when going out on bright sunny days.
- B. Our grandpa reminded us of going out with sunglasses on bright sunny days.
- C. Our grandpa would warn us against wearing sunglasses on bright sunny days.
- D. Our grandpa used to suggest wearing sunglasses when we went out on bright sunny days.

Question 13: David was narrowly defeated and blew his own chance of becoming a champion.

- A. But for his title as the former champion, David would not have defeated his rivals.

- B. As a result of his narrow defeat, David did not win the championship.
- C. Losing the championship came as a terrible blow to David.
- D. In spite of the narrow defeat, David won the championship.

Question 14: People say that Mr. Goldman gave nearly a million pounds to charity last year.

- A. Nearly a million pounds was said to have been given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.
- B. Mr. Goldman was said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
- C. Mr. Goldman is said to have given nearly a million pounds to charity last year.
- D. Nearly a million pounds is said to be given to charity by Mr. Goldman last year.

Question 15: I am sure he did not know that his brother graduated with flying colors.

- A. He cannot have known that his brother graduated with very high marks.
- B. He may not know that his brother is flying gradually up in a colorful balloon.
- C. That his brother graduated with flying colors must have been appreciated by him.
- D. He should not have been envious of his brother's achievement.

Question 16: If you had stuck to what we originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.

- A. If you had not kept to what was originally agreed on, everything would have been fine.
- B. As you fulfilled the original contract, things went wrong.
- C. Things went wrong because you violated our original agreement.
- D. If you had changed our original agreement, everything would have been fine.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 17 to 26.

In “Cerealizing America”, Scott Bruce and Bill Crawford remark that the cereal industry uses 816 million pounds of sugar per year. Americans buy 2.7 billion packages of breakfast cereal each year. If (17) _____ end to end, the empty cereal boxes from one year’s consumption would (18) _____ to the moon and back. One point three (1.3) million advertisements for cereal are broadcast on American television every year at a(n) (19) _____ of \$762 million for airtime. Only automobile manufacturers spend more money on television advertising than the makers of breakfast cereal.

(20) _____ of the boxed cereals found in supermarkets contain large amounts of sugar and some contain more than 50% sugar. Cereal manufacturers are very clever in their marketing, making many cereals appear much healthier than they really are by “fortifying” them with vitamins and minerals. Oh, (21) _____ - you now have vitamin-fortified sugar!

Before you eat any cereal, read the ingredient list and see how (22) _____ sugar appears on the ingredient list. Then check the “Nutrition facts” panel.

There are actually only a small handful of national commercially-branded cereals that are made (23) _____ whole grains and are sugar-free. If you shop at a health food store instead of your local supermarket, you (24) _____ to find a healthy, whole grain, sugar-free (or very low sugar) cereal. But (25) _____! Some of the health food store boxed cereals are sweetened with fruit juice or fructose. Although this may be an improvement (26) _____ refined white sugar, this can really skyrocket the calories.

From “Foods That Burn Fat, Foods That Turn to Fat” by Tom Ventulo

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Question 17: | A. to lay | B. laying | C. lay | D. laid |
| Question 18: | A. reach | B. prolong | C. stretch | D. contact |
| Question 19: | A. charge | B. everage | C. cost | D. expense |
| Question 20: | A. Most | B. Mostly | C. Almost | D. Furthestmost |
| Question 21: | A. charming | B. lovely | C. gorgeous | D. beautiful |
| Question 22: | A. tall | B. large | C. high | D. many |

Question 23: A. by B. from C. at D. in

Question 24: A. are more likelier B. are much more likely
C. would be able D. could more or less

Question 25: A. see through B. keep alert C. watch out D. look up

Question 26: A. at B. from C. with D. on

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 27 to 36.

New surveys suggest that the technological tools we use to make our lives easier are killing our leisure time. We are working longer hours, taking fewer and shorter vacations (and when we do go away, we take our cell phones, PDAs, and laptops along). And, we are more stressed than ever as increased use of e-mail, voice mail, cell phones, and the Internet is destroying any idea of privacy and leisure.

Since the Industrial Revolution, people have assumed that new labor-saving devices would free them from the burdens of the workplace and give them more time to grow intellectually, creatively, and socially – exploring the arts, keeping up with current events, spending more time with friends and family, and even just ‘goofing off’.

But here we are at the start of the 21st century, enjoying one of the greatest technological boom times in human history, and nothing could be further from the truth. The very tools that were supposed to liberate us have bound us to our work and study in ways that were **inconceivable** just a few years ago. It would seem that technology almost never does what we expect.

In ‘the old days’, the lines between work and leisure time were markedly clearer. People left their offices **at a predictable time**, were often completely disconnected from and out of touch with their jobs as they traveled to and from work, and were off-duty once they were home. That is no longer true. In today’s highly competitive job market, employers demand increased productivity, expecting workers to put in longer hours and to keep in touch almost constantly via fax, cell phones, e-mail, or other communications devices. As a result, employees feel the need to check in on what is going on at the office, even on days off. **They** feel pressured to work after hours just to catch up on everything they have to

do. Workers work harder and longer, change their work tasks more frequently, and have more and more reasons to worry about job security.

Bosses, colleagues, family members, lovers, and friends expect instant responses to voice mail and e-mail messages. Even college students have become bound to their desks by an environment in which faculty, friends, and other members of the college community increasingly do their work online. Studies of time spent on instant messaging services would probably show staggering use.

This is not what technology was supposed to be doing for us. New technologies, from genetic research to the Internet, offer all sorts of benefits and opportunities. But, when new tools make life more difficult and stressful rather than easier and more meaningful – and we are, as a society, barely conscious of it – then something has gone seriously awry, both with our expectations for technology and our understanding of how it should benefit us.

From “Summit 1” by Joan Saslow & Allen Ascher

Question 27: According to the first three paragraphs, technological tools that were designed to make our lives easier .

- A. have brought us complete happiness
- B. have fully met our expectations
- C. have not interfered with our privacy
- D. have turned out to do us more harm than good

Question 28: Which of the following is NOT true about technological tools, according to new surveys?

- A. They make our life more stressful.
- B. They bring more leisure to our life.
- C. They are used even during vacations.
- D. They are being increasingly used.

Question 29: Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

- A. People have more opportunities to get access to technological applications.
- B. Employees were supposed to make technology do what they expected.
- C. People now enjoy greater freedom thanks to the technological boom.
- D. Students used to have to study more about technological advances.

Question 30: The word “inconceivable” in the passage is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. unforgettable B. unimaginable C. predictable D. foreseeable

Question 31: With the phrase “at a predictable time”, the author implies that _____.

- A. people had to predict the time they were allowed to leave offices
B. people wanted to be completely disconnected from their work
C. people were unable to foresee their working hours
D. people used to have more time and privacy after work

Question 32: It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.

- A. it is compulsory that employees go to the office, even on days off
- B. employees have more freedom to decide what time they start and finish work
- C. employers are more demanding and have efficient means to monitor employees
- D. life is more relaxing with cell phones and other technological devices

Question 33: The word “They” in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.

- A. employers B. employees C. workers D. tasks

Question 34: Which of the following could be the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- A. New technological applications are wise entertainment choices of our modern time.
- B. The coming of new technological advances has spoiled family and social relationships.
- C. New technological advances have added more stress to daily life.
- D. New technological advances have reduced work performance.

Question 35: This passage has probably been taken from _____.

- A. a science review
B. a political journal
C. an advertisement
D. a fashion magazine

Question 36: Which of the following could best serve as the title of the passage?

- A. Expectations and Plain Reality B. Benefits of Technology
C. Research on the Roles of Computers D. Changes at the Workplace

Question 37: We all agree that she is _____ student in our class.

- Question 38:** Standing on the tip of the cape, _____.

- A. people have seen a lighthouse far away
B. a lighthouse can see from the distance
C. we can see the lighthouse in the distance
D. lies a lighthouse in the middle of the sea

Question 39: The boat was sailing north when a terrible storm _____.

- A. broke B. would break C. had broken D. was breaking

Question 40: ____ John Kennedy was elected president, he was the youngest American President ever.

- A. Before B. As long as C. When D. While

Question 41: Only one of our gifted students _____ to participate in the final competition.

- A. has been chosen B. have been chosen
C. were choosing D. chosen

Question 42: The pool should not be made so deep ____ small children can be safe there.

- A. so as to B. though C. if D. so that

Question 43: I am sorry I have no time at present to ____ detail of our plan.

- A. bring in B. come in C. take into D. go into

Question 44: Tom: “_____” Mike: “I don’t say no!”

- A. Mike, do you know where the scissors are?
B. What about playing badminton this afternoon?
C. How are things with you, Mike?
D. What's your favourite, tea or coffee?

Question 45: As a millionaire who liked to show off her wealth, Mrs. Smith paid _____ we asked.

- A. four time much as B. four time much than

C. four times as much as

D. four time as many as

Question 46: The Lake District, _____ was made a national park in 1951, attracts a large number of tourists.

A. that

B. what

C. where

D. which

Question 47: He _____ us but he was short of money at that time.

A. might help

B. would help

C. can help

D. could have helped

Question 48: Michael looked deeply hurt and surprised when _____.

A. scolding

B. scolded

C. having scolded

D. to scold

Question 49: The packages _____ so that it would be easier to carry them.

A. are tied altogether

B. are tied in a bundle

C. were tied together

D. were tied in a knot

Question 50: In spite of her abilities, Laura has been _____ overlooked for promotion.

A. repetitive

B. repeatedly

C. repetition

D. repeat

Question 51: The examination was not very difficult, but it was _____ long.

A. too much

B. so much

C. much too

D. very much

Question 52: She asked me _____ I was looking at.

A. if

B. what

C. when

D. why

Question 53: Education in many countries is compulsory _____ the age of 16.

A. for

B. forwards

C. until

D. when

Question 54: We must push the piano to the corner of the hall to _____ our party tonight.

A. give place to

B. make room for

C. take up room to

D. make place for

Question 55: Stephanie: "Oh, no! I left my book at home. Can I share yours?"
Scott: " _____ "

A. No, thanks.

B. Yes, I do too

C. No, not at all

D. Yes, sure!

Question 56: There has been a great increase in retail sales, _____?

A. isn't it

B. isn't there

C. doesn't it

D. hasn't there

Question 57: Long ago, women were _____ to vote in political elections.

- A. prevented B. banned C. forbidden D. stopped

Question 58: Regular exercise and good diet will bring _____ fitness and health.

- A. about B. from C. to D. up

Question 59: _____ his brother, Mike is active and friendly.

- A. Dislike B. Liking C. Alike D. Unlike

Question 60: _____ one of the most beautiful forms of performance art, ballet is a combination of dance and mime performed to music.

- A. Considered B. Being considering
C. Considering D. To consider

Question 61: _____ has been a topic of continual geological research.

- A. If the continents formed B. The continents formed
C. how the continents were formed D. How did the continents form

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 62: (A)When precipitation occurs, (B)some of it evaporates, some run off (C)the surface it strikes, and some (D)sinking in to the ground.

Question 63: A warming printed on a makeshift lifebuoy says: "This is not a (A)life-saving device. (B)Children should be (C)accompany by their (D)parents."

Question 64: Of all the art-related reference and research (A)library in North American, (B)that of the Meltropolitan Museum of Art in New York city is (C)among the largest and (D)most complete.

Question 65: (A)Different fourteen crops were (B)grown 8,600 years (C)ago by some of the world's earliest (D)farmer.

Question 66: (A)Globally and internationally, the 1990's stood (B)out as the (C)warmest decade in the history of (D)weather records.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 67 to 76.

Very few people, groups, or governments oppose globalization in its entirety. Instead, critics of globalization believe aspects of the way

globalization operates should be changed. The debate over globalization is about what the best rules are for governing the global economy so that its advantages can grow while its problems can be solved.

On one side of this debate are those who stress the benefits of removing barriers to international trade and investment, allowing capital to be **allocated** more efficiently and giving consumers greater freedom of choice. With free-market globalization, investment funds can move unimpeded from the rich countries to the developing countries. Consumers can benefit from cheaper products because reduced taxes make goods produced at low cost from faraway places cheaper to buy. Producers of goods gain by selling to a wider market. More competition **keeps sellers on their toes** and allows ideas and new technology to spread and benefit others.

On the other side of the debate are critics who see neo-liberal policies as producing greater poverty, inequality, social conflict, cultural destruction, and environmental damage. They say that the most developed nations – the United States, Germany, and Japan – succeeded not because of free trade but because of protectionism and subsidies. They argue that the more recently successful economies of South Korea, Taiwan, and China all had strong state-led development strategies that did not follow neo-liberalism. These critics think that government encouragement of “infant industries” – that is, industries that are just beginning to develop – enables a country to become internationally competitive.

Furthermore, those who criticize the Washington Consensus suggest that the inflow and outflow of money from speculative investors must be limited to prevent bubbles. These bubbles are characterized by the rapid inflow of foreign funds that bid up domestic stock markets and property values. When the economy cannot sustain such expectation, the bubbles burst as investors panic and pull their money out of the country.

Protests by what is called the anti-globalization movement are seldom directed against globalization itself but rather against abuses that harm the rights of workers and the environment. The question raised by nongovernmental organizations and protesters at WTO and IMF gatherings is whether globalization will result in a rise of living standards or a race to the bottom as competition takes the form of lowering living standards and **undermining** environmental regulations.

One of the key problems of the 21st century will be determining to what extent markets should be regulated to promote fair competition, honest dealing, and fair distribution of public goods on a global scale.

From “Globalization” by Tabb, William K., Microsoft® Student 2009

Question 67: It is stated in the passage that ____.

- A. the protests of globalization are directed against globalization itself
- B. the United States, Germany, and Japan succeeded in helping infant industries
- C. supporters of globalization stress the benefits of removing trade barriers
- D. critics of globalization say that the successful economies are all in Asia

Question 68: Supporters of free-market globalization point out that ____.

- A. consumers can benefit from cheaper products
- B. there will be less competition among producers
- C. taxes that are paid on goods will be increased
- D. investment will be allocated only to rich countries

Question 69: The word “allocated” in the passage mostly means “_____”.

- A. removed B. solved C. offered D. distributed

Question 70: The phrase “keeps sellers on their toes” in the passage mostly means “_____”.

- A. Makes sellers responsive to any changes
- B. allows sellers to stand on their own feet
- C. forces sellers to go bare-footed
- D. prevents sellers from selling new products

Question 71: According to critics of globalization, several developed countries have become rich because of ____.

- A. their neo-liberal policies
- B. their help to developing countries
- C. their prevention of bubbles
- D. their protectionism and subsidies

Question 72: The word “undermining” in the passage mostly means “_____”.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. observing | B. making more effective |
| C. making less effective | D. obeying |

Question 73: Infant industries mentioned in the passage are _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A. successful economies | B. young companies |
| C. development strategies | D. young industries |

Question 74: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A. Critics believe the way globalization operates should be changed.
- B. The anti-globalization movement was set up to end globalization.
- C. Some Asian countries had strong state-led economic strategies.
- D. Hardly anyone disapproves of globalization in its entirety.

Question 75: The debate over globalization is about how _____.

- A. to use neo-liberal policies for the benefit of the rich countries
- B. to govern the global economy for the benefit of the community
- C. to spread ideas and strategies for globalization
- D. to terminate globalization in its entirety

Question 76: The author seems to be _____globalization that helps promote economy and raise living standards globally.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. supportive of | B. indifferent to |
| C. pessimistic about | D. opposed to |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best joins each of the following pairs of sentences in each of the following questions.

Question 77: We spend about one-third of our lives sleeping. We know relatively little about sleep.

- A. We know relatively little about sleep; as a result, we spend about one-third of our lives sleeping.
- B. Despite spending about one-third of our lives sleeping, we know relatively little about sleep.
- C. We shall know more about sleep if we spend more than one-third of our lives sleeping.