

CHUYÊN ĐỀ: MIXED TENSES (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORM)

PART A: THEORY

I. VERB TENSES:

Tenses	Uses	Form	Signals
1. Simple Present	- diễn tả hành động thường xuyên xảy ra. - diễn tả thói quen ở hiện tại. - diễn tả thời gian biểu, lịch trình, thông báo. - diễn tả sự thật, chân lí. - diễn tả nghề nghiệp, sở thích, nguồn gốc, bình phẩm.	(-): S + do/does + not + V(bare) (?): Do/does + S + V (bare)? * Be (am/ is/ are): (-): S + am/is/ are + not +..... (?): Am/is/are + S +?	- seldom/ rarely/ hardly - sometimes/ occasionally - often/ usually/ frequently - always/ constantly - ever - never - every day/week/....
2. Simple Past	- diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra và đã chấm dứt trong quá khứ, không còn liên quan tới hiện tại. - diễn tả hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau trong quá khứ. - diễn tả hồi ức, kỉ niệm.	(-): S + did+ not+ V(bare) (?): Did + S +V (bare) +? * Be (was/were): (-): S + was/were + not +.... (?): Was/were + S +?	- ago - last - yesterday - in + năm trong QK
3. Simple Future	- diễn tả những hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai. - diễn tả những dự đoán tương lai không có căn cứ. - diễn tả lời hứa.	(+) S + will + V(bare) (-): S + will + not + V(bare) (?): Will + S + V (bare)?	- tomorrow - next - soon - in + một khoảng thời gian (in an hour...)
4.	- diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời	(+) S+ am/is/are + V-ing	- now - at the moment

Present Continuous	điểm nói/ xung quanh thời điểm nói. - diễn tả hành động sẽ xảy ra trong tương lai (có kế hoạch từ trước). - diễn tả sự thay đổi của thói quen. - diễn tả sự ca thán, phàn nàn.	(-): S + am/is/are + not + V-ing (?): Am/ is/ are + S + V-ing?	- at present - right now - look /hear (!)
5. Past Continuous	- diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ. - diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào, hành động nào xảy ra trước chia thì quá khứ tiếp diễn, hành động nào xảy ra sau chia thì quá khứ đơn.	(+): S + was/were + V-ing (-): S+ was/ were + not + V-ing (?): Was/ were + S+ V-ing?	- giờ + trạng từ quá khứ (at 3 pm yesterday...) - at this/that time + trạng từ quá khứ (at this time last week....)
6. Future Continuous	- diễn tả hành động đang diễn ra vào một thời điểm cụ thể trong tương lai. - diễn tả hành động sẽ đang xảy ra trong tương lai thì có hành động khác xen vào, hành động nào xảy ra trước chia thì tương lai tiếp diễn, hành động nào xảy ra sau chia thì hiện tại đơn.	(+): S + will + be + V-ing (-): S + will + not + be + V-ing (?): Will + S + be + V-ing?	- giờ + trạng từ tương lai (at 3 pm tomorrow...) - at this/that time + trạng từ tương lai (at this time next week....)
7. Present Perfect	- diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng không rõ thời gian. - diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại nhiều lần trong quá khứ. - diễn tả hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng để lại dấu hiệu hoặc hậu quả ở hiện tại. - diễn tả những trải nghiệm.	(+): S + have/ has + V(pp) (-): S+ have/ has + not + V(pp) (?): Have/ Has + S + V(pp)?	- for - since - ever - never - so far - recently - lately - before (đứng cuối câu)

	- diễn tả những hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng kéo dài tới hiện tại và vẫn còn có khả năng sẽ tiếp diễn trong tương lai.		- up to now/ up to present/ until now - yet - just - already
8. Past Perfect	- diễn tả 1 hành động xảy ra và hoàn thành trước 1 thời điểm xác định hoặc trước 1 hành động khác trong quá khứ.	(+): S + had + V(pp) (-): S + had + not + V(pp) (?): Had + S + V(pp)?	- before/by the time (trước chia quá khứ hoàn thành, sau chia quá khứ đơn). - after (trước chia quá khứ đơn, sau chia quá khứ hoàn thành).
9. Future Perfect	- diễn tả hành động sẽ được hoàn thành trước khi một hành động khác xảy đến.	(+): S + will + have + V(pp) (-): S + will + not + have + V(pp) (?): Will + S + have + V(pp)?	
10. Present Perfect Continuous	- nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và tiếp tục tới hiện tại (có thể tiếp diễn trong tương lai).	(+): S + have/has + been + V-ing (-): S + have/has + not + been + V-ing (?): Have/has + S + been + V-ing?	- all day/week.... - almost every day this week... - in the past year...
11. Past Perfect Continuous	nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của một hành động đã xảy ra trong quá khứ và kết thúc trước một hành động quá khứ khác.	(+): S + had + been + V-ing (-): S + had + not + been + V-ing (?): Had + S + been + V-ing?	- until then - prior to that time
12. Future Perfect Continuous	nhấn mạnh khoảng thời gian của một hành động sẽ đang xảy ra trong tương lai và kết thúc trước một hành động tương lai khác.	(+): S + will + have + been + V-ing (-): S + will + not + have + been + V-ing (?): Will + S + have + been + V-ing?	

II. THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Một câu có thể bao gồm một mệnh đề chính (main clause) và một hoặc nhiều mệnh đề phụ (subordinate clause). Khi trong câu có hai mệnh đề trở lên, các động từ phải có sự phối hợp về thì.

WHEN		Trong QUÁ KHỨ:
-------------	--	----------------

	diễn tả hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau	WHEN + S + V (quá khứ đơn), S + V (quá khứ đơn) <i>Eg: When he <u>saw</u> me, he <u>smiled</u>, at me.</i>
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: WHEN + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (tương lai đơn) <i>Eg: When I <u>see</u> him, I <u>will remind</u> him to call you.</i>
	diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra thì có hành động khác xen vào	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: WHEN + S + V (quá khứ đơn), S + V (quá khứ tiếp diễn) <i>Eg: When I <u>came</u> to see her, she <u>was cooking</u> dinner.</i>
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: WHEN + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (tương lai tiếp diễn) <i>Eg: When you <u>come</u> in, your boss <u>will be waiting</u> for you there.</i>
	diễn tả một hành động xảy ra xong trước một hành động khác	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: WHEN + S + V (quá khứ đơn), S + V (quá khứ hoàn thành) <i>Eg: When I <u>arrived</u> at the airport, the plane <u>had taken</u> off</i>
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: WHEN + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (tương lai hoàn thành) <i>Eg: When you <u>return</u> to the town, they <u>will have finished</u> building a new bridge.</i>
AS SOON AS (ngay khi)	diễn tả hành động xảy ra nối tiếp nhau	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: AS SOON AS + S + V (quá khứ đơn), S + V (quá khứ đơn) <i>Eg: As soon as she <u>saw</u> a mouse, she <u>shouted</u> and ran away.</i>
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: AS SOON AS + S + V (hiện tại đơn/hiện tại hoàn thành), S + V (tương lai đơn) <i>Eg: I <u>will call</u> you as soon as I <u>have finished</u> / <u>finish</u> the work.</i>
SINCE (từ khi)	diễn tả nghĩa “từ khi”	S + V (hiện tại hoàn thành) + SINCE + V (quá khứ đơn) <i>Eg: We <u>have known</u> each other since we <u>were</u> at high school.</i>
BY + TIME (tính đến)	diễn tả hành động kết thúc tính đến một điểm nào đó trong quá khứ/tương lai	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: BY + trạng từ của quá khứ + S + V (quá khứ hoàn thành) <i>Eg: By last month, we <u>had worked</u> for the company for 9 years.</i>
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: BY + trạng từ của tương lai + S + V (tương lai hoàn thành) <i>Eg: By next month, we <u>will have worked</u> for the company for 9 years.</i>
		Trong QUÁ KHỨ:

AT THIS/ THAT TIME	diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ/tương lai	AT THIS/THAT TIME + trạng từ của quá khứ + S + V (quá khứ tiếp diễn) Eg: At this time last week, we <u>were preparing</u> for Tet.
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: AT THIS/THAT TIME + trạng từ của tương lai + S + V (tương lai tiếp diễn) Eg: At this time next week, we <u>will be having</u> a big party in the garden.
BY THE TIME (vào lúc) cho tới lúc, cho tới khi	diễn tả nghĩa “vào lúc”	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: BY THE TIME + S + V (quá khứ đơn), S + V (quá khứ hoàn thành) Eg: By the time she <u>got</u> home, everyone <u>had gone</u> to bed.
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: BY THE TIME + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (tương lai hoàn thành) Eg: By the time she <u>gets</u> home, everyone <u>will have gone</u> to bed.
AFTER	diễn tả hành động xảy ra xong rồi mới tới hành động khác	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: AFTER + S + V (quá khứ hoàn thành), S + V (quá khứ đơn) Eg: After she <u>had done</u> her homework, she <u>went</u> out for a walk.
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: AFTER + S + V (hiện tại hoàn thành), S + V (hiện tại đơn) Eg: After she <u>has done</u> her homework, she <u>goes</u> out for a walk.
BEFORE	diễn tả hành động xảy ra xong trước khi có hành động khác tới	Trong QUÁ KHỨ: BEFORE + S + V (quá khứ đơn), S + V (quá khứ hoàn thành) Eg: Before she <u>went</u> to bed, she <u>had locked</u> all the doors.
		Trong TƯƠNG LAI: BEFORE + S + V (hiện tại đơn), S + V (tương lai hoàn thành) Eg: Hurry up or the film <u>will have ended</u> before we <u>go</u> to the movie.
UNTIL/ TILL	diễn tả nghĩa “cho tới khi”	S + V (tương lai đơn)/ V(bare)/DON'T + V(bare) + UNTIL/TILL + S + V (hiện tại đơn/hiện tại hoàn thành) Eg: I <u>will wait</u> for you until it <u>is</u> possible. <u>Wait</u> here until I <u>come</u> back.

III. PASSIVE VOICE

1. Sơ đồ cách chuyển từ câu chủ động sang bị động:

Chủ động (Active): **Subject + Verb + Object**

Bị động (Positive): **Subject + Verb + by Object**

(to be + V-ed/ V3)

Ex: *They planted a tree in the garden.*

⇒ *A tree was planted in the garden (by them).*

Muốn đổi một câu chủ động sang câu bị động thì phải xác định được chủ từ (S), động từ và túc từ (O) trong câu song làm như sơ đồ. Chú ý động từ chính trong câu chủ động ở thì nào thì "be" ở câu bị động chia theo thì đó.

2. Bảng công thức các thì ở thể bị động:

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICES	PASSIVE VOICES
1. Present simple tense (hiện tại đơn)	S + Vs/es	S + am/is/are + V3/ed
2. Past simple tense (quá khứ đơn)	S + Ved/2	S + was/were + V3/ed
3. Present continuous tense (hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + am/is/are + V-ing	S + am/is/are + being + V3/ed
4. Past continuous tense (quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S + was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + being + V3/ed
5. Present perfect tense (hiện tại hoàn thành)	S + have/has + V3/ed	S + have/has + been + V3/ed
6. Past perfect tense (quá khứ hoàn thành)	S + had + V3/ed	S + had + been + V3/ed
7. Simple future tense (tương lai đơn)	S + Will + V(bare)	S + will + be + V3/ed
8. near future tense (tương lai gần)	S + am/is/are + going to + V(bare)	S + am/is/are + going to + be + V3/ed
9. Modal verbs	S + modal verbs + V(bare)	S + modal verbs + be + V3/ed

PART B: PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1: Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

1. The lab technician _____ the temperature of the experiment every hour.
A. is checking B. has checked C. is checked **D. checks**
2. He can't answer your email right now because he _____ a speech.
A. will give **B. is giving** C. gives D. was giving
3. "Did you remember to call the plumber?" - "Oh no, I forgot. I _____ him right now."
A. call B. have called C. am going to call **D. will call**
4. They _____ a new restaurant in town last week and really enjoyed the experience.
A. tried B. have tried C. try D. are trying
5. "Do you think the project will be successful?" - "I'm not sure, but I hope it _____."
A. will be B. is being C. is going to be D. has been
6. The timetable shows that the guided tours _____ at 9 AM tomorrow.
A. are beginning **B. begin** C. have begun D. will begin
7. The planet Mars _____ red because of the iron oxide on its surface.
A. will appear B. appear **C. appears** D. is appearing
8. At the moment, the children _____ the classroom for their end-of-year party.
A. have decorated **B. are decorating** C. will decorate D. decorate
9. The local infrastructure _____ dramatically since the government invested in urban development.
A. has developed B. was developing C. develops D. developed
10. She usually reads novels in her free time, but this week she _____ cookies for a charity event.
A. bakes **B. is baking** C. has baked D. was baking
11. She _____ from her job and started a new business when she turned 50.
A. used to retire B. has retired C. was retiring **D. retired**
12. They _____ on the date for the event yet, so we don't know when it will be held.
A. **haven't decided** B. didn't decide C. don't decide D. aren't deciding
13. This is the fourth time he _____ a lecture at the international conference.
A. will be delivering B. delivers C. delivered **D. has delivered**
14. The students _____ on their geography project at 3 p.m. last Friday.
A. worked B. have worked C. had worked **D. were working**
15. Developers _____ new technologies for improving online privacy in recent years.
A. will invent B. had intended C. **have invented** D. invent

16. The young pop star _____ his debut album when he was only nineteen.
A. has released B. would release C. was releasing **D. released**
17. While we _____ the caves, we came across ancient cave paintings.
A. would explore B. had explore **C. were exploring** D. explored
18. It was so unfortunate that the actor _____ before the series was over.
A. **had died** B. has died C. was dying D. would die
19. The children _____ their Christmas decorations when the neighbours came over to join them.
A. **were hanging** B. was hanging C. have hung D. used to hang
20. She packed her suitcase, double-checked her travel documents, and _____ to the airport.
A. had driven B. was driving **C. drove** D. has driven
21. By the time we finished the tour, we _____ all the major landmarks in the city.
A. **had visited** B. have visited C. visited D. were visiting
22. Anna has already checked the weather and packed her swimsuit. She _____ the weekend at the beach.
A. might spend **B. is going to spend** C. will spend D. spends
23. At this time next week, I _____ my project at the international conference.
A. Am going to present **B. will be presenting**
C. was presenting D. will present
24. Rachel has made a reservation at the restaurant and invited her friends. She _____ her birthday there next Saturday.
A. **is going to celebrate** B. have celebrated C. will celebrate D. celebrates
25. The company has confirmed the venue and sent out the invitations. They _____ the annual conference in December.
A. might hold B. will hold **C. are going to hold** D. will be held
26. Fresh vegetables _____ to the local grocery store every morning.
A. deliver **B. are delivered** C. are delivering D. have delivered
27. New road signs _____ throughout the city to improve traffic flow and safety.
A. are being installed B. were installing C. have installed D. are installing
28. All the classrooms _____ thoroughly before the start of the new school year.
A. cleaned **B. were cleaned** C. have cleaned D. are cleaning
29. Lunches _____ by the school cafeteria every day for all students.
A. are provided B. provided C. are being provided D. provide
30. All the necessary precautions _____ before the experiment starts next Friday.
A. will be taken B. have taken C. will take D. will be taking
31. New assignments _____ to the students every Friday for their weekly practice.
A. give B. have given **C. are given** D. are being given
32. The essay competition _____ by the English department last semester.
A. was holding B. is held **C. was held** D. has been held

33. Millions of smartphones _____ worldwide since the release of the latest model.
A. are sold B. have been sold C. have been selling D. were sold
34. Numerous improvements _____ to the school's IT infrastructure over the past few months
A. have made B. are being made C. have been made D. were made
35. The international food festival _____ next spring, featuring cuisine from over 50 countries.
A. is hosted B. will be hosted C. will be hosting D. has been hosted
36. The equipment _____ by the technician before it can be used for the experiment.
A. must be checked B. must have checked C. must check D. must be checking
37. New bicycle lanes _____ to the main roads next month to encourage cycling.
A. are going to add B. will be adding
C. are going to be added D. will have added
38. The documents _____ by the secretary when the manager walked in.
A. were being typed B. were typing C. have been typed D. are being typed
39. A new species of bird _____ in the Amazon rainforest by a team of biologists 2 years ago.
A. has discovered B. is discovered
C. was discovered D. has been discovered
40. At the moment, the latest model of electric cars _____ to the market with new eco-friendly features.
A. has been introduced B. is being introduced
C. is introducing D. was being introduced

Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 6.

Man Walks for Charity

A 23-year-old Vietnamese man (1) _____ nearly 135 million VND for charity after completing a 1,7000 km walk from Ho Chi Minh City to Ha Noi. He started his journey on 25th, 2020 and reached the capital in just 45 days. He thought it was one of the most (2) _____ experiences of his life. "I wanted to do something meaningful for my life," he said. He started the expedition without any money in his pocket. The young man said he often washed dishes, worked in restaurant kitchens in return for some food. At night, he often (3) _____ on park benches. Seven days into his travels, he decided his journey (4) _____ meaningful if he did something for the community. He posted the idea on a social media website to call for donations. By the time his charity walk finished, he (5) _____ nearly 135 million VND. The money (6) _____ to help build classrooms for poor children in Lai Chau province.

(Adapted from i-Learn Smart World 10 Student's book)

- Question 1.** A. has raised B. raise C. raises D. will raise
Question 2. A. amazing B. amazed C. embarrassing D. embarrassed
Question 3. A. sleeps B. slept C. has slept D. had slept
Question 4. A. will be B. is C. would be D. was
Question 5. A. raised B. raises C. has raised D. had raised
Question 6. A. used B. was used C. was using D. uses

Exercise 3:

CYCLING TOUR IN CAMBODIA

Most tourists in Cambodia (1) _____ along main roads in vans, but by bicycle you can see the most beautiful parts of the country (2) _____ the back roads. On this 15-day holiday, you cycle 1,000 km through amazing scenery including the famous Mekong River. Each day, you have lunch at a local market, which means you can experience the true taste of Cambodia. We advise you (3) _____ for the fish of the day. There are also daily tours where you will see the important sights and learn (4) _____ Cambodian culture and history. All the tours (5) _____ by local men and women who you can ask about daily life in villages. And each night you stay with local families in (6) _____ traditional wooden house. This means that your money is going directly to the people of Cambodia.

(Adapted from C21 Smart 11 Student's Book)

- Question 1.** A. travel B. travels C. travelled D. are travelling
Question 2. A. in B. at C. on D. about
Question 3. A. ask B. asked C. to ask D. asking
Question 4. A. for B. at C. from D. about
Question 5. A. are guided B. guide C. are guiding D. guided

Question 6. **A. a**

B. an

C. the

D. Ø

Exercise 4

DISCOVER AN AMAZING GATEWAY AT YÊN VÂN ECO PARK

Are you (1) _____ by the prospect of a tranquil and luxurious escape?

Yên Vân Eco Park (2) _____ a new five-star resort on the Vietnamese island of Phú Quốc, a large island with an area of 544 square kilometers. We make all our private bungalows from bamboo and each (3) _____ with its own saltwater swimming pool. Our three restaurants are ready to serve you delicious Vietnamese food (4) _____ from fresh local ingredients. Each morning, you can enjoy our buffet breakfast or (5) _____ their food on the bungalow's terrace while listening to the birdsong in the nearby forest. There is something for everyone at our resort. Why don't you book a perfect vacation (6) _____ us today?

(Adapted from i-Learn Smart World 10 Student's book)

Question 1. **A. thrill**

B. thrilled

C. thrilling

D. to thrill

Question 2. **A. is**

B. was

C. are

D. has been

Question 3. **A. are coming**

B. comes

C. is coming

D. came

Question 4. **A. is made**

B. makes

C. made

D. are making

Question 5. **A. have**

B. had

C. to have

D. having

Question 6. **A. on**

B. to

C. with

D. at

Exercise 5:

Seeking High School Students for Part-Time Positions at SeaStar Language School

Join our dynamic team at SeaStar Language Center and embark on an exciting journey of language learning and cultural exchange! As a part-time staff member, you (1) _____ our experienced instructors in creating engaging and immersive language programs tailored (2) _____ high school students. Whether you're passionate about languages, education, or seeking valuable work experience, this opportunity is perfect (3) _____ you!

You will (4) _____ leadership skills, interact (5) _____ diverse cultures, and inspire fellow students on their language learning quests. Don't miss out on this chance to (6) _____ a difference while having fun!

Apply now and dive into the world of language at SeaStar Language School, Nha Trang City, Khanh Hoa Province.

Question 1. **A. will assist**

B. assisted

C. assists

D. assist

Question 2. **A. on**

B. for

C. at

D. in

Question 3. **A. at**

B. of

C. for

D. with

Question 4. **A. developing**

B. develop

C. developed

D. develops

Question 5. **A. to**

B. with

C. for

D. on

Question 6. **A. do**

B. make

C. take

D. get

Exercise 6

THE FUTURE OF SHENZHEN

Shenzhen, a city in southern China, (1) _____ to become a national model of high-quality development by 2035, as well as one of the leading cities in the world in terms of economic strength. In order to reach this goal, the Chinese government (2) _____ to carry out a wide variety of reforms for Shenzhen, regarding legal, financial, medical and social sectors. Moreover, the Chinese government (3) _____ international organisations and big companies to set up branches or headquarters in Shenzhen. A "big data" center will also be established (4) _____ the city. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is part of the China Greater Bay Area development plan which (5) _____ Hong Kong, Macau and eight other major cities in southern China. The plan (6) _____ long-term goals for 2035 to induce faster growth in the region. This includes turning the Greater Bay Area into a global innovation center and financial powerhouse.

(Adapted from C21 Smart 11 Students' Book)

- Question 1:** A. is expected B. expects C. has expected D. expect
Question 2: A. will be having B. would have C. will have D. has had
Question 3: A. had encouraged B. encouraged C. encourage D. is encouraging
Question 4: A. at B. on C. in D. to
Question 5: A. connects B. connected C. is connect D. connect
Question 6: A. sets B. holds C. makes D. gets

Exercise 7

SAME FAMILY, DIFFERENT PEOPLE

The three children grew up together, but now as young adults, they have very different personalities.

Grace, 23, always has to be busy. Ever since she was a young girl, she (1) _____ highly motivated to succeed, and now that she (2) _____ in a business environment she makes no secret of how ambitious she is: her aim is to be Managing Director before she is 30.

Whereas Grace can sometimes appear rather emotionless, even cold, her 21-year-old sister Evie can be quite sensitive to what others (3) _____, particularly if their comments are unfair. But she is always kind to her friends, and sympathetic to anyone wanting to talk (4) _____ their problems.

Daniel, just 19, is the adventurous one. He's mad about sports like rock climbing, snowboarding and motorcycling. He takes too (5) _____ risks and he gives his family some anxious moments, but somehow he always (6) _____ to get home safely.

(Adapted from Compact First)

- Question 1.** A. is being B. will be C. had been D. has been
Question 2. A. works B. is working C. has worked D. worked
Question 3. A. says B. say C. said D. saying
Question 4. A. wants B. to want C. wanted D. about

Question 5. A. much

B. little

C. many

D. others

Question 6. A. manages

B. managed

C. has managed

D. will manage

DO NOT COPY

DO NOT COPY