



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
15	1	15	شنیداری
35	16	20	گرامر
45	36	10	واژگان
70	46	25	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

دوره آزمون: 91

تعداد سؤالات: 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + 1 سؤال نوشتاری

تعداد صفحات: 12 صفحه

زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه

تاریخ برگزاری: 1402/11/26

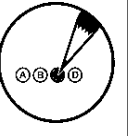
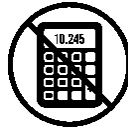
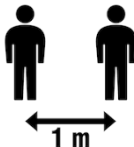
محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



(1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.

(2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.

(3) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.

(4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

(6) این آزمون شامل 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می‌باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارند. هر سؤال 1.29 نمره از 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.

(7) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می‌شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

(8) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود 150 کلمه در مدت زمان 20 دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.

(9) دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 11 صفحه دارد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سؤالات چهارگزینه‌ای و یک برگ پاسخنامه بخش نوشتاری نیز داده خواهد شد. پاسخنامه اضافی نوشتاری تحویل نخواهد شد ولی در صورت نیاز می‌توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید.

(10) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا 72 ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.

(11) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می‌توانید به ایمیل مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com ارسال فرمایید.

(12) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

(13) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتا و سایت مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می‌گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سؤال هم بگذارید، پس از آزمون هم می‌توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.

(14) دوره دفترچه سؤالات و کلید آزمونهای گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزنده، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد 10 سؤال از سؤالات دوره‌های گذشته انتخاب خواهد شد. برای دسترسی به این آرشیو، به سایت مرکز مراجعه نمایید یا از طریق لینک مستقیم b2n.ir/uiiept_archive دانلود نمایید.

Part A: Listening



Listen and mark your answers to questions 1-15 in the answer sheet. The audio will be played only once.

به فایل صوتی با دقت گوش دهید و پاسخ سؤالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



Section A: Questions 1-10

Short Conversations

1) What does the woman mean?

- a) The passenger looked for a taxi at the corner. c) The cab driver waited for the passenger.
b) The passenger waited at the corner. d) The passenger cornered the waiting taxi driver.

2) What does the woman mean?

- a) It was hard for her to hear Jane last night. c) Jane was playing hard while she was hurt.
b) Jane gave a harp recital last night. d) She played the harp last night for Jane.

3) What does the man mean?

- a) The baby sister went to bed quite early. c) The baby-sitter made the bed after the children got up.
b) The children were forced to go to bed early. d) The baby-sitter did not stay up late.

4) What does the woman say about the father and son?

- a) The man taught his son about football. c) The ball is being tossed into the air by the boy.
b) The boy is receiving the ball from his dad. d) The man is playing with the ball in the sun.

5) What does the woman mean?

- a) The students were told to go listen to the speaker.
b) The professor attended that evening's lecture.
c) The students were given directions to the lecture.
d) The professor was directed to the lecture hall.

6) What happened, according to the man?

- a) The manager went to the supply room. c) The clerk backed into the manager in the supply room.
b) The clerk set supplies on the floor. d) The clerk went to the supply room at the manager's request.

7) What does the man mean?

- a) The librarian was quite reserved with the students for two days.
b) Within two days the librarian had the books for the students.
c) The librarian asked the students for the books.
d) The students put the books on hold for two days.

8) What does the woman mean?

- a) The chairman decided that Tony would serve on the board for another year.
b) The chairman elected the board.
c) The board decided Tony could be chairman after one year.
d) Tony became chairman for one more year.

9) What does the man mean?

- a) The judge defended the murderer.
b) The judge said that the defendant was a criminal.
c) The defense couldn't make a judgment about the criminal.
d) The judge tried to protect the defendant from the murderer.

10) What does the man mean?

- a) The woman should announce the names of the committee members.
- b) He is thankful to be appointed to the committee.
- c) He is sure about the time of the appointment with the committee.
- d) The woman will serve on the committee.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture

11) What is the lecture mainly about?

- a) Building techniques that were common in the ancient world
- b) Evidence of several early attempts to build a pyramid
- c) Possible answers to an ancient mystery
- d) The history of the pyramids of Egypt

12) According to the professor, what is the main argument against the theory that the stone blocks of the Great Pyramid were lifted into place with cranes?

- a) Wooden cranes would have been too weak to lift the blocks.
- b) There is no evidence of ancient Egyptians ever using cranes.
- c) The use of cranes would have resulted in imprecise dimensions.
- d) There would not have been enough room for the platform for the cranes.

13) Why does the professor mention a mountain road?

- a) To illustrate an alternative to steep ramp
- b) To emphasize the effort needed to move large stone blocks
- c) To imply that progress on the Great Pyramid was slow
- d) To describe the shape of the road leading to the Giza Plateau

14) Why does the professor talk about the accuracy of the proportion of the Great Pyramid?

- a) To provide background on the principle of microgravity
- b) To discount the possibility that a ramp once spiraled around outside the pyramid
- c) To explain the effectiveness of computer models on the pyramid
- d) To emphasize the difficulty of building a ramp with the correct slope

15) What is the professor's view of the Houdin theory?

- a) She would like to see more detailed microgravimetric surveys before she will be convinced it is true.
- b) She is surprised at how similar it is to Herodotus's theory
- c) She finds the microgravimetric evidence for it to be very strong.
- d) She thinks it is plausible but leaves some important questions unanswered.

Part B: Grammar



Section 1. Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

تشخیص گزیده صحیح

16) The beach is usually closed ... a rainy day.

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) while

17) He arrived ... I was still sleeping.

- a) after
- b) while
- c) meanwhile
- d) also

18) I gave my friend my telephone number ... he could contact me if necessary.

- a) so that b) in order to c) unless d) whether

19) You ... that he was deaf, but you didn't.

- a) had told b) should c) should have told d) would have told

20) Our teacher thinks Mehdi studies ... other students.

- a) most carefully b) most careful c) more carefully than d) more careful than

21) Abadan never gets snowstorms and Ahvaz

- a) is too b) does too c) isn't either d) does not either

22) We got a lot of exercise during our holiday ... swimming every day.

- a) to b) in c) on d) by

23) The little boy first took off one shoe and then took off

- a) another b) other c) the other d) each other

24) The movie was very boring and many people began to leave early. By the end, most people

- a) had already left b) were already leaving
c) were already left d) had already been leaving

25) He was very rich many years ago, but he is nor

- a) still b) already c) yet d) anymore



Section 2. Choose the underlined words or phrases that need to be corrected. Mark the answers on your answer sheet.

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Before the 19th century, it was rarely to find organized systems of adult education.

- a b c d

27) The virtues of ordinary life is the focus of many poems.

- a b c d

28) They who are willing to spend the necessary time will find this workshop a rewarding

- a b c d

29) Much of what we know about the Vikings is in the form of centuries-old stories

- a b

originally told by the Vikings themselves.

- c d

30) It was easy tell, practically from the beginning of the match, that our opponents

- a b c

had much more expertise than us.

- d

31) He indicated that he didn't particularly care to who I gave the reward.

- a b c d

32) Wind erodes the land by picking up grains of sand and hurling it against rocks.

- a b c d

33) Lasers are indispensable tools for delicate eyes surgery.
a b c d

34) Alexander Graham Bell was once a teacher who run a school for the deaf.
a b c d

35) Female sea turtles, before laying her eggs, swim as much as 2,000 kilometers to return
a b c
to the beaches where they themselves were hatched.
d

Part C: Vocabulary



Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Vocabulary Part 1: Gap-Filling

36) All that we children can do is ... the mistakes of our parents; after all, no human being is perfect.
a) respect b) forgive c) suppose d) exchange

37) We don't always remember that it is a great ... when everyone in our family feels all right.
a) amazement b) identity c) heritage d) blessing

38) They hope to ... their current training workshop into a large educational center.
a) convert b) magnify c) reflect d) receive

39) Ali's parents are fully ... the academic progress he is making at college these days.
a) available to b) satisfied with c) enjoyable to d) skillful in

40) Police tried to control the large group of supporters ... the famous artist.
a) seeking b) absorbing c) surrounding d) identifying

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The government took immediate measures to help homeless people.
a) orders b) actions c) assessment d) evaluation

42) The night was so hushed that not a sound could be heard.
a) quiet b) cold c) dark d) tamed

43) He leads a solitary life in his hut in the mountains.
a) lonely b) solid c) happy d) alone

44) Jennings denied complicity in the murder.
a) complexity b) treason c) satisfaction d) involvement

45) Both governments voted to abrogate the treaty.
a) strengthen b) end c) continue d) postpone



Read the texts carefully and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.



Reading 1

Chinese universities are days away from the deadline to complete a nationwide audit of retracted research papers and probe of research misconduct. By 15 February, universities must submit to the government a comprehensive list of all academic articles retracted from English- and Chinese-language journals in the past three years. They need to clarify why the papers were retracted and investigate cases



involving misconduct, according to a 20 November notice from the Ministry of Education's Department of Science, Technology and Informatization.

The government launched the nationwide self-review in response to Hindawi, a London-based subsidiary of the publisher Wiley, retracting a large number of papers by Chinese authors. These retractions, along with those from other publishers, “have adversely affected our country’s academic reputation and academic environment”, the notice states.

A *Nature* analysis shows that last year, Hindawi issued more than 9,600 retractions, of which the vast majority — about 8,200 — had a co-author in China. Nearly 14,000 retraction notices, of which some three-quarters involved a Chinese co-author, were issued by all publishers in 2023.

This is “the first time we’ve seen such a national operation on retraction investigations”, says Xiaotian Chen, a library and information scientist at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois, who has studied retractions and research misconduct in China. Previous investigations have largely been carried out on a case-by-case basis — but this time, all institutions have to conduct their investigations simultaneously, says Chen.

The ministry’s notice set off a chain of alerts, cascading to individual university departments. Bulletins posted on university websites required researchers to submit their retractions by a range of dates, mostly in January — leaving time for universities to collate and present the data. Although the alerts included lists of retractions that the ministry or the universities were aware of, they also called for unlisted retractions to be added.

According to *Nature*’s analysis, which includes only English-language journals, more than 17,000 retraction notices for papers published by Chinese co-authors have been issued since 1 January 2021, which is the start of the period of review specified in the notice. The analysis, an update of one conducted in December, used the Retraction Watch database, augmented with retraction notices collated from the Dimensions database, and involved assistance from Guillaume Cabanac, a computer scientist at the University of Toulouse in France. It is unclear whether the official lists contain the same number of retracted papers.

Regardless, the timing to submit the information will be tight, says Shu Fei, a bibliometrics scientist at Hangzhou Dianzi University in China. The ministry gave universities less than three months to complete their self-review — and this was cut shorter by the academic winter break, which typically starts in mid-January and concludes after the Chinese New Year, which fell this year on 10 February.



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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-00397-x>

46) What is the main purpose of the nationwide audit of retracted research papers?

- a) To assess the impact of retractions on academic reputation
- b) To investigate Hindawi's role in publishing retracted papers
- c) To compile a comprehensive list of academic articles
- d) To identify cases of research misconduct

47) What impact did the retractions have on China's academic reputation?

- a) Minimal impact
- b) Positive impact
- c) Negative impact
- d) No impact

48) How did the academic winter break affect the timing of the self-review?

- a) It provided universities with additional time to complete the review
- b) It shortened the time universities had to complete the review
- c) It had no effect on the timing of the self-review
- d) It delayed the submission deadline

49) What makes the current national operation on retraction investigations unique?

- a) It involves simultaneous investigations by all institutions
- b) It focuses on retracted papers from English and Chinese journals
- c) It is the first time retractions have been investigated in China
- d) It requires universities to submit a comprehensive list of retractions

50) How did universities receive the alerts regarding the nationwide audit?

- a) Through individual university departments
- b) Via official lists provided by publishers
- c) Via bulletins posted on university websites
- d) Through the Ministry of Education's Department of Science, Technology, and Informatization

51) How many retractions were issued by all publishers in 2023?

- a) Approximately 8,200
- b) Over 9,600
- c) Nearly 14,000
- d) More than 17,000

52) What databases were used to conduct the analysis on retraction notices?

- a) Nature's analysis and the Ministry of Education's database
- b) The Retraction Watch database and the Dimensions database
- c) Guillaume Cabanac's database and the University of Toulouse's database
- d) The Dimensions database and official lists provided by publishers

53) What did the ministry's notice require universities to do?

- a) Submit retractions by specific dates
- b) Investigate Hindawi's role in publishing retracted papers
- c) Add unlisted retractions to the official lists
- d) Clarify why the papers were retracted



Reading 2

In politics, repetition is a crucial part of any campaign. But for Indonesian voters, who go to the polls to elect a new president on February 14th, one pledge is starting to sound a little too familiar. Candidates hoping to lead the world's third-largest democracy have now, for the better part of two decades, been vowing to raise the country's growth rate to 7%.

Joko Widodo, the outgoing president known as Jokowi, was elected on such a promise in 2014. So was his predecessor, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who came to office in 2004. This time, two of the three contenders are making similar pledges. Ganjar Pranowo, former governor of Central Java, has a growth target of 7%. Prabowo Subianto, Indonesia's minister of defence and the front-runner, has suggested that double-digit growth is possible. So far, two decades of promises have fallen short. Indonesia's economy grew by around 5% last year, close to the average rate over the past two decades. The country's

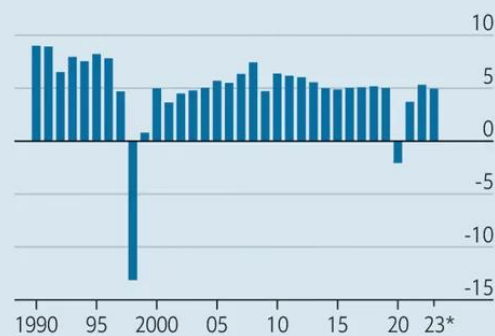
last 7% expansion was in 1996, the year before the Asian Financial Crisis. Since Indonesia's transition to democracy in 1998, promises of higher growth have been far more common than the policies that might encourage such a shift.

The outgoing president has achievements to flaunt. A decade ago, the country was one of the "Fragile Five", a group of emerging-market economies vulnerable to high interest rates abroad and a strong dollar. Today its current account is roughly balanced and its external debts modest. After legislative and legal speed bumps, Jokowi's omnibus bill, which cuts restrictions on foreign investment and simplifies licensing, finally became law last year. Indonesia's infrastructure has improved over the past decade, helped by the construction of thousands of kilometres of roads.

Yet the government's proudest achievement is its nickel-focused industrial policy. The metal is used in electric-vehicle batteries, and Indonesia has the world's largest deposits. Export of most raw ore has been banned since 2014, the aim being to force companies to process and manufacture in Indonesia. BYD, Ford and Hyundai are among the carmakers now investing in the country. Exports of ferronickel, a processed form of the metal, rose from \$83m in 2014 to \$5.8bn in 2022.

Maybe this time is different

1 Indonesia, GDP, % change on a year earlier



2 Exports of electrical machinery and equipment, \$bn



Sources: IMF; UN Comtrade

*Estimate

Although openness to investment from both China and the West and an enormous stockpile of a vital battery metal is proving to be a powerful combination, there are risks to the approach. One is technological. Cullen Hendrix of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, a think-tank, notes that lithium-iron phosphate batteries, which contain no nickel, are becoming more popular. Sodium-ion batteries, which need neither nickel nor lithium, could surpass both types. Last month Jac Motors, a Chinese carmaker backed by Volkswagen, a German one, delivered the first commercial vehicles powered by sodium-ion batteries to customers.



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 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 8 فوریه 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 15 فوریه 2024 برگزار می‌شود.
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2024/02/08/the-false-promise-of-indonesias-economy>

54) What is the main topic of the text?

- a) The upcoming Indonesian presidential election
- b) The history of Indonesia's economic growth
- c) The achievements of the outgoing president
- d) The risks of Indonesia's industrial policy

55) According to the text, what is the current state of Indonesia's current account?

- a) Deficit
- b) Surplus
- c) Balanced
- d) Unknown

56) What is the aim of Indonesia's ban on the export of raw nickel ore?

- a) To increase foreign investment
- b) To simplify licensing processes
- c) To encourage companies to process and manufacture in Indonesia
- d) To reduce the country's external debts

57) According to the text, what is a potential risk to Indonesia's industrial policy?

- a) Lack of foreign investment
- b) Political instability
- c) Decreased demand for electric vehicles
- d) Technological advancements in battery technology

58) What is the main purpose of the Peterson Institute for International Economics? To

- a) promote foreign investment in Indonesia
- b) develop new battery technologies
- c) support Indonesian political candidates
- d) conduct research on international economics

59) What is the significance of Indonesia's stockpile of nickel? It is

- a) vital for the country's current account
- b) being used to improve Indonesia's infrastructure
- c) driving foreign investment in the country
- d) the world's largest deposit of the metal

60) Which industry is benefiting the most from Indonesia's nickel-focused industrial policy?

- a) Automotive
- b) Mining
- c) Technology
- d) Construction

61) What was the main reason for Indonesia's economic growth falling short of the 7% pledge in recent years?

- a) Lack of government support
- b) Global economic crises
- c) Political instability
- d) Decreased foreign investment

62) What year did Joko Widodo become president?

- a) 2014
- b) 1996
- c) 2004
- d) 1998

Reading 3



More than 1000 years ago, a young man stood on the northern shore of the island now known as El Hierro. Across the wave-swept Atlantic Ocean, he could see the silhouettes of other islands, a volcanic peak on one soaring toward the clouds only 90 kilometers away. Yet, for him, those islands were as unreachable as the Moon.

His body betrayed the rigors of life on his arid volcanic outcrop. His molars were worn almost to the gums from grinding fibrous wild fern roots. His ancestors here had farmed wheat, but he and his contemporaries grew only barley and raised livestock such as goats. His genes held evidence that his parents were closely related, like many of the roughly 1000 people on the island, who had not mingled with outsiders for centuries. Also like many of his fellow islanders, he bore signs of an old head injury, likely sustained in a fight.

“This population faced a lot of challenges,” says archaeologist Jonathan Santana of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC). “Survival on this island was a challenge every day.”

Yet the first Canarians, who arrived from North Africa roughly 1800 years ago, survived and even thrived on this arid, windswept archipelago for 1000 years. They numbered in the tens of thousands when Europeans arrived at the start of the 14th century. Not long after, conquest and genocide had largely erased them as a people. But their DNA lives on in many islanders today, and traces of their lives remain, in granaries, cliff dwellings, ceramic figurines, and hundreds of human remains like those of the man on El Hierro—all remarkably well preserved by the dry climate.

By applying the latest archaeological tools to this trove of material, Santana and other home-grown archaeologists are unearthing their stories, shedding light on puzzles that have mystified archaeologists since the 19th century. For instance, how did people with no apparent seafaring skills reach and survive on the archipelago? Why did their crops and cultures differ from island to island despite their common origin? The answers offer insights into how human societies cope with—and respond to—challenging environments, says Scott Fitzpatrick, a University of Oregon archaeologist who studies island cultures. “The Canaries have been sort of an enigma.”



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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/humans-survive-alone-1000-years-desert-islands-off-africa>

63) What is the main focus of the text?

- a) The archaeological tools used to study the Canarians
- b) The challenges faced by the Canarians on El Hierro
- c) The genetic makeup of the Canarian people
- d) The unanswered questions about the Canarian civilization

64) What evidence suggests that the first Canarians faced many challenges?

- a) The presence of granaries and cliff dwellings
- b) The genetic relationship between parents
- c) The dry climate of the archipelago
- d) The signs of head injuries in human remains

65) What happened to the Canarian population after the arrival of Europeans? They

- a) were assimilated into European society
- b) were wiped out through conquest and genocide
- c) migrated to other islands in the archipelago
- d) flourished and multiplied

66) According to the text, what do the Canarian artifacts reveal about their crops and cultures?

- a) They were highly diverse across the archipelago
- b) They were influenced by European settlers
- c) They were similar to North African civilizations
- d) They were well-preserved by the dry climate

67) What is the significance of the dry climate for the preservation of Canarian remains?

- a) It allowed for the growth of wild fern roots
- b) It prevented erosion and decay of artifacts
- c) It facilitated seafaring skills among the Canarians
- d) It limited the population growth on the islands

68) What is the main focus of the research conducted by archaeologist Jonathan Santana?

- a) The challenges faced by the Canarian population
- b) The preservation of human remains on El Hierro
- c) The genetic makeup of the Canarian people
- d) The stories and history of the Canarian civilization

69) How did the diet of the Canarians differ from that of their ancestors? They

- a) relied more on wild fern roots than wheat
- b) introduced new crops such as barley
- c) focused on livestock farming instead of agriculture
- d) had a more varied and diverse diet

70) What is the overall tone of the text towards the Canarian civilization?

- a) Critical and skeptical
- b) Reverential and admiring
- c) Curious and inquisitive
- d) Dismissive and uninterested

Part E: Writing

Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 150 words in no more than 20 minutes.

A) Everybody should donate a fixed amount of their income to support charity. To what extent do you agree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

B) Financial education should be included as a mandatory subject in schools to prepare students for managing money effectively. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

جهت مشاهده نتیجه آزمون تصویر زیر را با دوربین گوشی خود اسکن نمایید. نتیجه آزمون حداکثر تا 72 ساعت پس برگزاری اعلام می شود.



دوره ها و آزمون های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

زمستان 1402



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۲	پنجشنبه ۲۱ دی	۸۹
۳	پنجشنبه ۱۲ بهمن	۹۰
۴	پنجشنبه ۲۶ بهمن	۹۱
۵	پنجشنبه ۱۰ اسفند	۹۲
۶	شنبه ۱۹ اسفند	۹۳





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