



تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
۱۵	۱	۱۵	شنیداری
۳۵	۱۶	۲۰	گرامر
۴۵	۳۶	۱۰	واژگان
۷۰	۴۶	۲۵	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

دوره آزمون: ۱۱۰

تعداد سؤالات: ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + ۱ سؤال نوشتاری

تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۳ صفحه

زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه (۲۰ دقیقه نوشتاری و ۹۰ دقیقه بقیه بخش‌ها)

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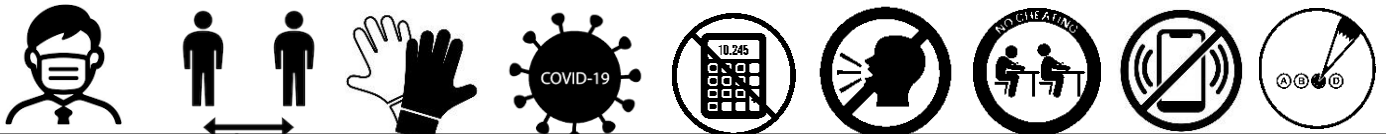
محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



- کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.
- لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- فرایند برگزاری آزمون به شرح زیر است: در ابتدا بخش نوشتاری به مدت ۲۰ دقیقه انجام خواهد شد. سپس بخش شنیداری و پس از آن بخش‌های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش‌ها، ۹۰ دقیقه می‌باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری ۱۱۰ دقیقه می‌باشد.
- این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- این آزمون شامل ۷۰ 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 ۹۰ دارد. بخش نوشتاری ۱۰ نمره از ۱۰۰ نمره دارد.
- نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می‌شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود ۱۵۰ کلمه در مدت زمان ۲۰ دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.
- دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، ۱۱ 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.
- نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا ۷۲ ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.
- 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.
- به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتای 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.
- قبل و بعد از آزمون، همه تلاش برای به حداکثر رساندن میزان روایی و پایایی آزمون انجام می‌شود. پس از آزمون نیز، تک تک سؤالات مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و اگر سوالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می‌شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می‌شود.
- ۶۸ دوره دفترچه سؤالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونهاى گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزنده، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد ۱۰ 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.
- جهت اطمینان از عدم به همراه داشتن هر گونه وسیله الکترونیک، با استفاده از ابزار تشخیص وسایل الکترونیک، در هنگام ورود به جلسه و نیز در هنگام برگزاری آزمون، بررسی‌های لازم انجام می‌شود.

برای شما داوطلبین گرامی، آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

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 سوالات ۱ تا ۱۵ 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 imply?

- A) She thinks the man is forgetful and always leaves things behind.
- B) She recommends finding a fellow cast member.
- C) She insists on leaving the leather goods at home.
- D) She suggests that the man should have been better prepared by checking the weather forecast.

2) What does the woman imply?

- A) She thinks the man should order everything in the menu.
- B) She believes the man should order a dish that isn't usually popular.
- C) She suggests the man experience the restaurant's renowned specialty.
- D) She thinks the man should go to a different restaurant.

3) What will the man probably do next?

- A) Attend the meeting with a coffee- stained shirt.
- B) Look for a clean shirt in his office drawer.
- C) Cancel the meeting.
- D) Go home to change his shirt.

4) Where will the man probably go?

- A) To the office cafeteria to ask around for his phone.
- B) To his car to search for his phone.
- C) To his previous location to retrace his steps.
- D) To a friend's house to borrow a phone.

5) Why won't David join the book club?

- A) He doesn't have time.
- B) He's not interested in reading.
- C) He's already a member.
- D) He prefers watching movies.

6) What is the woman's opinion of the new museum?

- A) She hasn't visited it yet.
- B) She thinks it's not worth visiting.
- C) She is impressed by it.
- D) She prefers other museums.

7) Why is the man not interested in the cooking class?

- A) He doesn't like cooking.
- B) He's too busy with the painting workshop.
- C) He's not good at cooking.
- D) He's already taken the cooking class.

8) What does Lisa say about her trip to the coast?

- A) She enjoyed the beaches and sea.
- B) She didn't have a good time.
- C) She was busy working the whole time.
- D) She didn't like the weather.

9) What is the man asking about?

- A) He's asking about a museum.
- B) He's looking for a bookstore.
- C) He's seeking a direction to the subway station.
- D) He's searching for a park.

10) What does the woman imply?

- A) She suggests the man confront his neighbors about the noise
- B) She believes the man should join the neighbors in the loud music.
- C) She thinks the man should move out of his apartment.
- D) She thinks the man should ignore the noise and sleep.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) What is the primary focus of the lecture?

- A) The history of computer science
- B) The development of new hardware technologies
- C) An introduction to machine learning concepts applications
- D) The structure of programming languages

12) What is supervised learning?

- A) Training a model on a labeled dataset to map inputs to desired outputs
- B) type of learning where the model finds hidden patterns in unlabeled data
- C) A method where an agent learns by interacting with an environment
- D) The process of creating new features from existing data

13) What can be inferred about overfitting from the lecture?

- A) It leads to a model performing well on both training and new data.
- B) It results from a model being too simple to capture data patterns.
- C) It occurs when a model learns the training data too well, including noise.
- D) It is a desirable outcome in machine learning.

14) How is the lecture organized?

- A) By discussing the historical evolution of machine learning
- B) By explaining different types of machine learning and key concepts
- C) By focusing solely on the applications of machine learning
- D) By comparing machine learning with traditional Programming

15) Why does the professor discuss feature selection and feature engineering in the lecture?

- A) To highlight the importance of hardware in machine learning
- B) To explain how new features can be created from existing data
- C) To detail the history of feature selection techniques
- D) To show how these processes improve model performance

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 گزینه صحیح

16) At last, I decided to go

- A) to swim
- B) swim
- C) to swimming
- D) swimming

17) The Sun cannot go round neither the Earth ... the Moon.

- A) or
- B) also
- C) but
- D) nor

18) How ... does it take to arrive in Isfahan?

- A) time B) far C) much D) long

19) All toys in this basket are

- A) similar to B) the same as C) the same like D) alike

20) She has lived in Isfahan for many years and she ... lives here.

- A) yet B) anymore C) already D) still

21) The woman ... was old and bent.

- A) I spoke to her B) whom I spoke C) whom I spoke to her D) I spoke to

22) If she ... come soon, they'll have to go without her.

- A) didn't B) won't C) wouldn't D) doesn't

23) The longer the Sun shines,

- A) the more warmly the Earth is C) it makes the Earth warm
B) the warmer the Earth gets D) the Earth is warm

24) The first systematic chart ever made of an ocean current ... by Benjamin Franklin.

- A) published B) was published C) would be published D) had been published

25) ... guns had been made by skilled gunsmiths, one at a time.

- A) In 1798, Eli Whitney came up with a new idea,
B) In 1798, when Eli Whitney came up with a new idea,
C) Since 1798, Eli Whitney had been working on a new idea,
D) Until 1798, when Eli Whitney came up with a new idea,



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Penicillium is one of the many molds that produces the antibiotics used to control disease.
A B C D

27) Although the Indians lacking animals, they had the ability to cultivate plants suitable for daily use.
A B C D


28) All but seven passengers, three crewmen and a small dog was lost when the ship sank.
A B C D

29) Asbestos was once considered to be so a useful material that it was used in almost all modern buildings.
A B C D

30) The galaxy Andromeda is the most distance object visible to observers in the northern hemisphere.
A B C D

- 31) His parents moved out of their old house sometimes last year after they had celebrated their fiftieth anniversary there.
 A B C D
- 32) A deficient if folic acid is rarely found in humans because the vitamin is contained in a wide variety of foods.
 A B C D
- 33) He was at the bus-stop well on time to catch the 7.30 bus, but had to miss his breakfast to do it.
 A B C D
- 34) The library she worked in borrowed books, magazines, audio cassettes, and maps to its patrons, who could keep them for four weeks.
 A B C D
- 35) The body structure that developed in birds over millions of years is well designed for flight, being both lightly in weight and remarkably strong.
 A B C 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) This, they argue, offers the most ... way to provide some services for the parents of newly-born children.
 A) figurative B) suggestive C) relative D) effective
- 37) A large number of possible diseases can occur ... or in combination. No matter which way, we have to prepare fully to fight against them.
 A) singly B) exactly C) calmly D) nearly
- 38) There is also the problem that the researcher's observations are difficult to record in a/an ... way.
 A) systematic B) immediate C) unexpected D) changeable
- 39) If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to ... how to prevent it from happening.
 A) keep on B) give up C) turn around D) figure out
- 40) There is only one country on the northern ... of the Persian Gulf, while on the opposite side, there are some Arabian countries.
 A) vacuum B) distance C) margin D) column

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) One needs to work hard and study as much as possible to **boost** his/her chance of **succeeding**.

- A) update B) increase C) diminish D) suppress

42) Chloroform was **simultaneously** invented by the American Samuel Guthrie and the German Justus Liebig in 1830.

- A) now and then B) in earlier times C) at the same time D) little by little

43) Rubber can be made from latex, the **sap** of a rubber tree.

- A) product B) oil C) aroma D) juice

44) Art, as a **reflection** of human social history, is clearly illustrated in the Pop Art style of the 1960s.

- A) imagination B) contemplation C) representation D) absorption

45) Ancient people often built cities on top of older **decayed** ones.

- A) removed B) ruined C) newly built D) built

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Scan to read the full text!



If you had told most Premier League followers before a ball was kicked

this season that Chelsea would be second in the table when December rolled around, they probably would



have laughed in your face. But four months into the 2024-25 campaign, that is the unlikely reality. Under new head coach Enzo Maresca, the Blues have gone quietly about their work, developing as a team and building momentum by only suffering defeat in two league games against big-hitters Manchester City and Liverpool.

Unbeaten in the league since visiting Anfield in October, a run of three-straight victories has seen the west Londoners soar to second place ahead of a date with London rivals Tottenham on Sunday. Their form has led to one question

repeatedly being asked of Maresca in his press conferences and post-match interviews: are Chelsea in the title race? Unexpected as it may be, the positivity around Chelsea right now is **palpable**. The full-time whistle in Wednesday night's thumping victory over the 10-men of Southampton at St Mary's was greeted with chants of 'We've got our Chelsea back' from the away end - perhaps the biggest endorsement yet of Maresca's work as the club finally pulls clear of the darkest period in its modern history. "It was a very good feeling [hearing the chants] especially because you can see **they** are happy," the Italian said afterwards. "It's our target. We work every day to keep them happy. Tonight, it was a very good feeling, especially the one where they say 'Chelsea is back'. This is important. "The results help a lot, and calm down the noise around the club. It's a good feeling to see the fans happy after the last two years when many things happened. You can see now the feeling from them is good."

The five strikes they rattled in against their sorry opponents on the south coast quietly propelled the Blues into second in the Premier League, ahead of London rivals Arsenal - the side widely considered to be best placed to challenge Liverpool for the title - on goal difference. Indeed, Chelsea's free-scoring attack has been the backbone of their unexpected success this season; their current goals-per-game ratio of 2.6 (57 goals in 22 games) is the highest in the club's entire history, while they set a record at St Mary's with their xG (expected goals) total of 5.29 - the highest of any away side since records began in 2008-09.

Of course, this should arguably come as little surprise given an attacking arsenal that includes the likes of Cole Palmer, Nicolas Jackson, Christopher Nkunku and Joao Felix, as well as plenty more, but no-one could have predicted that things would go so well and gel so swiftly under Maresca. The Blues could even afford to leave their second-highest league scorer, Jackson, on the bench throughout at Southampton, in a testament to their overall firepower. As Maresca says, there is a growing sense that 'Chelsea are back', emerging as an attacking force, playing an attractive brand of football and challenging right at the top of the table. But are they in the title race?

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 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.goal.com/en/lists/enzo-maresca-transformed-chelsea-genuine-premier-league-title-contenders-liverpool/blt863260f9b5552074#csee7800eb3e727281>



46) What can be inferred about Chelsea's recent performance?

- A) They are struggling to find form. C) They are focusing only on defense.
 B) They are likely to be relegated. D) They are performing unexpectedly well.

47) Why might Chelsea's attacking arsenal be considered a strength?

- A) They have many talented players. C) They play defensively.
 B) They have no injuries. D) They lack experience.

48) What does the passage suggest about the future of Chelsea under Maresca?

- A) They will likely decline C) They have the potential to succeed.
 B) They will remain average. D) They will focus on youth development.

49) What does the word "palpable" mean as used in paragraph 2 of the text?

- A) Unnoticeable B) Tangible C) Uncertain D) Weak

50) What is the significance of Chelsea's goals-per-game ratio mentioned in the passage?

- A) It is the lowest in the league. C) It is the highest in the club's history.
 B) It has no relevance to their success. D) It indicates a defensive strategy.

51) How does the passage describe the period before Chelsea's recent success?

- A) Thrilling and exciting C) Unpredictable and chaotic
 B) Dark and challenging D) Stable and consistent

52) What does the pronoun "they" refer to in the second paragraph?

- A) The players B) The coaching staff C) The management D) The fans

53) How does the passage characterize the relationship between Maresca and the fans?

- A) Supportive and positive C) Indifferent and distant
 B) Tense and conflicted D) Critical and harsh

54) What can be inferred about Chelsea's chances in the title race?

- A) They are unlikely to compete seriously. C) They are strong contenders.
 B) They have no chance at all. D) They are focused on rebuilding.

Reading 2



On the first day of her class, Annika Martin asks the assembled researchers at the



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University of Zurich in Switzerland to roll out their yoga mats and stand with their feet spread wide apart. They place their hands

on their hips before swinging their torsos down towards the mat and back up again. The pose, called ‘wild goose drinking water’ is from Lu Jong, a foundational practice in Tantrayana Buddhism.

Martin, a health psychologist, can sense that some students are sceptical. They are academics at heart, many of whom have never tried yoga, and registered for Martin’s course to learn how to deal with the stress associated with academic research. Over the course of a semester, she teaches her students about stress and its impact on the body before giving them the tools to help cope with it — from yoga, meditation and progressive muscle relaxation to journalling.

It is one of many initiatives designed to combat the mental-health crisis that is gripping science and academia more broadly. The problems are particularly acute for students and early-career researchers, who are often paid **meagre** wages, have to uproot their lives every few years and have few long-term job prospects. But senior researchers face immense pressure as well. Many academics also experience harassment, discrimination, bullying and even sexual assault. The end result is that students and academics are much more likely to experience depression and anxiety than is the general population.

But some universities and institutions are starting to fight back in creative ways. The University of Zurich now offers academics several popular courses on mental health. Beyond Martin’s class, called ‘Mindfulness and Meditation’, one helps students learn how to build resilience and another provides senior researchers with the tools they need to supervise PhD candidates.

The courses are in high demand. “We have way more registrations than we have actual course spots,” says Eric Alms, a programme manager who is responsible for many of the mental-health courses at the University of Zurich. “I’m happy that my courses are so successful. On the other hand, it’s a sign of troubling times when these are the most popular courses.”

Several studies over the past few years have collectively surveyed tens of thousands of researchers and have documented the scope and consequences of science’s mental-health crisis.

In 2020, the biomedical research funder Wellcome in London, surveyed more than 4,000 researchers (mostly in the United Kingdom) and found that 70% felt stressed on the average work day. Specifically, survey respondents said that they felt intense pressure to publish — so much so that they work 50–60 hours per week, or more. And they do so for little pay, without a sense of a secure future. Only 41% of mid-career and 31% of early-career researchers said that they were satisfied with their career prospects in research.



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 ✓ مجله نیچر از سال ۱۸۶۹ میلادی تاکنون منتشر می‌شود. این نشریه ارجاع داده شده‌ترین مجله علمی جهان است.
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 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-02225-8>

55) What is the primary focus of Martin's course?

- A) Teaching academic research methods C) Learning yoga techniques
 B) Coping with stress D) Conducting scientific studies

56) Which group is mentioned as being particularly affected by mental health issues in academia?

- A) Senior researchers C) Early-career researchers
 B) Undergraduate students D) All researchers equally

57) According to Eric Alms, what does the high demand for mental health courses indicate?

- A) Increased funding for research C) Troubling times in academia
 B) A positive trend in academia D) A lack of interest in research

58) What does the word “meagre” mean as used in paragraph 2 of the text?

- A) Generous B) Insufficient C) Average D) Abundant

59) What can be inferred about the relationship between academic pressure and mental health?

- A) Increased academic pressure may lead to mental health issues.
 B) Academic pressure has no effect on mental health.
 C) Mental health issues are unrelated to academic performance.
 D) Only students experience mental health issues.

60) How many hours per week do many researchers reportedly work?

- A) 30–40 hours B) 40–50 hours C) 60–70 hours D) 50–60 hours

61) What overall message does the passage convey about the academic environment?

- A) It is fraught with challenges affecting mental health.
 B) It is a safe and supportive space.
 C) It is primarily focused on financial success.
 D) It is irrelevant to personal well-being.

62) What can be inferred about the impact of mental health courses at the University of Zurich?

- A) They are not well-received.
- B) They have no effect on students' stress levels.
- C) They are only for senior researchers.
- D) They indicate a growing awareness of mental health issues.

Reading 3



Lending from China posed a dilemma to leaders in cash-strapped poor countries. In the 2010s, as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) got going, China began to invest vast sums in overseas



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infrastructure. All told, throughout the initiative's first decade, officials disbursed hundreds of billions of dollars to 150-odd countries. They helped build pipelines, ports, railways and much else, aiming to expand the country's influence over trade. But emerging-market officials and Western foreign-policy hawks feared something darker was going on: that the initiative was deliberately saddling poor countries with too much debt. Once they inevitably defaulted, China would seize assets and enjoy not just influence over trade, but a chokehold.

Fortunately, such fears now seem overblown. China's loan book has grown to doorstopper-size, and the country has become low- and middle-income countries' largest bilateral creditor. Many of their governments have had difficulty with repayments over the years. Yet no wave of land grabs has followed. Instead, Chinese lenders have almost always given them longer to cough up. As a consequence, cash-strapped governments might feel much more tempted than they once would have been to turn to China as their lender of last resort.

Two things should give them pause for thought. The first is the amount by which their debts have ballooned since the BRI began. Nominal interest payments by the 78 countries eligible for the World Bank's cheapest development loans quadrupled between 2012 and 2022, to an all-time high of \$24bn. The second is a new paper by Qi Liu and Layna Mosley of Harvard and Princeton universities, respectively. Having analysed 139 announcements of loans from China to emerging-market countries, which were made between 2007 and 2022,

- A) They may increase overall borrowing costs. C) They have no impact on borrowing.
B) They will always lower costs. D) They guarantee financial stability.

67) Why might cash-strapped governments consider turning to China as a lender of last resort?

- A) They have no other options.
B) Chinese lenders are more forgiving with repayments.
C) They prefer Chinese products.
D) They want to build infrastructure.

68) How much did nominal interest payments rise to for the 78 countries mentioned?

- A) \$10bn B) \$20bn C) \$24bn D) \$30bn

69) What is one possible benefit of loans used for profitable infrastructure projects?

- A) They make repayment of all debt more feasible.
B) They decrease a country's productivity.
C) They are always interest-free.
D) They lead to immediate asset seizures.

70) What overall message does the passage convey about the nature of Chinese lending?

- A) It is entirely beneficial for poor countries.
B) It is a straightforward solution to debt.
C) It has no significant impact on global finance.
D) It presents both opportunities and risks for borrowers.



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) Some people think that children should be taught how to manage money at a young age.

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) Many believe that the government should invest more in public transportation systems rather than building new roads. 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 ۷۲ ساعت پس برگزاری اعلام می شود.



دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

زمستان ۱۴۰۳

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان
برگزاری می‌کند

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**برگزاری ۶ دوره آزمون
بسندگی زمستان ۱۴۰۳**

ردیف	تاریخ	شماره دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۶ دی	۱۱۱
۲	پنجشنبه ۲۰ دی	۱۱۲
۳	پنجشنبه ۴ بهمن	۱۱۳
۴	پنجشنبه ۱۸ بهمن	۱۱۴
۵	پنجشنبه ۲ اسفند	۱۱۵
۶	پنجشنبه ۱۶ اسفند	۱۱۶

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