Many physicists believe, similarly to Stephen Hawking from the Cambridge University, that the relativity theory should give way to a deeper theory, in which the space and the time are absent (Vedral, 2011). Our own observations and literature sources prove that we can feel the future. According to the quantum physics, both the past and the future are undetermined and exist only as a spectrum of possibilities (Mlodinow & Hawking, 2010). According to the theory of relativity by Albert Einstein, there is no any special universal present, but all moments are equally real (Callender, 2010). Symmetry is inherent to time: it can be directed both from the past to the future, and vice versa (Musser, 2010). My earlier work published by me (Gabaev, 2015) also shows that sleeping regions of brain, according to the relativity theory, are in the future time and can receive information from the future, travelling faster than the velocity of light (von Baeyer, 2013). I repeatedly noticed that if I remembered an ordinary person in the street for a long time, I would work together with him soon. When in real life we suddenly have an emotional outburst and long remember it, most likely this means an omen of our destiny. The problem, which has caused the emotions, will "torment" us for most of our life, and we will try to solve it. In history, there are many examples when emotional outburst altered someone's life, and the person devoted the remainder of life to solving the problem which he or she had seen. For example, an English noblewoman Florence Nightingale became a well-known medical-surgical nurse; also, my wife became an artist despite she had attended lessons in drawing for only half a year. Her schoolmates forgot these lessons completely 40 years later.

When I studied at school in 1966, I suddenly felt excitement at one of physics lessons, which I have remembered for all my life. That time our teacher described the unusual properties of carbon: the same molecules of carbon, depending on their arrangement, can ukipkLecpvn{"ejcpig"rtqrgtvkgu"qh"c"okpgtcn0"Ncvgt."uekgpvkuvu."yjq" succeeded to obtain one layer of graphite, found a new material,

which I had got at school, during quite a long time. Probably, if I had trusted my feelings and become a physicist, I would have solved it earlier.

REFERENCES

- Callender, C. (2010). Time as illusion. *Scientife American*, 08-09, 32-39.
- Gabaev, DD. (2013). Covering of conductors can aid in problems, related to room-temperature superconductivity, *Technology and Innovation*, 9(2), 69-75.
- Gabaev, DD. (2014). Knowledge of the mechanism of dreams can aid in problems related to room-temperature superconductivity. *Journal of Environmental Polymer Degradation*, 2(1), 6-11.
- Gabaev, DD. (2015). Discoveries in phisics can explain our thoughts and acts. *American Journal of Applied Psychology*, *3*(1), 6-10.

- I cvuwpcgx."P0"*3;;;+0"TgevkLecvkqp"qh"urceg."Dg"uqwpf#"Science and Education Publishing, 9, 96-99.
- Gerber, C., Anselmetti D., Bednorz J.G., Mannhart J., Schlom D.G. *3; ;3+0"Uetgy" fkunqecvkqpu"kp" jki j"/Ve"Łn o u0"*Nature*, *350*(6316), 279-280.
- Onqfkpqy."N0." ("Jcymkpi."U0"*4232+0"Vjg"korgtegrvkdng"wpkhqto" theory of all. *Scientifc American*, 11-12, 6-9.
- Morrison, EP. (1983). Window in a sleeping brain. *Scientifc American*, 6, 62-70.
- Musser, G. (2010). Whether time can end? Scientifc American , 11-12, 98-107.
- Vedral, V. (2011). A life in the quantum world. *Scientifc American*, 8, 14-21.
- von Baeyer, HCh. (2013). Quantum strangeness? It is all at you in vjg"jgcf#"*Scientifc American*, 12, 80-86.