



**DTM**  
DAVLAT TEST MARKAZI

# EXAM MATERIALS

## SPEAKING

### LEVEL B2



Tashkent 2020



## SPEAKING PART 1

### Living area

1. Where are you living now?
2. What facilities are there in your area?
3. What do you like most about your area?

### Animals and wildlife

1. Do you like wild animals?
2. What is your favourite wild animal? Why?
3. Have you ever seen animals in the wild?

### Tea

1. Do you like drinking tea?
2. When do you usually drink tea?
3. Who do you drink tea with, friends or family?

### Weekends

1. How do you usually spend your weekends?
2. What is your favourite part of the weekend?
3. Did you do anything special last weekend?

### Furniture

1. Do you have a lot of furniture in your home?
2. Has anyone bought a piece of furniture for you?
3. What kind of furniture would you like to buy?

### Outdoor activities

1. Do you like outdoor activities?
2. What kind of outdoor activities do you do?
3. How often do you do outdoor activities?

### Politeness

1. Do you think you are a polite person?
2. Who taught you to be polite?
3. How do your family members show politeness?

### Gifts

1. Do you like receiving gifts?
2. What kind of gifts do you like receiving?
3. What gifts did you receive in your childhood?

### Neighbours

1. Do you know all your neighbours?
2. How often do you talk to your neighbours?
3. How well do you get along with your neighbours?

### Music

1. Do you like listening to music?
2. When do you listen to music?
3. How much time do you spend listening to music every day?

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### **Picnics**

1. Do you like going to picnics?
2. When was the last time you went to picnic?
3. How do you enjoy a picnic?

### **Sports**

1. What is your favourite sport?
2. What kind of sports did you play as a child?
3. Do you prefer team sports or individual sports?

### **Movies**

1. Do you like watching movies?
2. What kind of movies do you like?
3. What is your favourite movie?

### **Math**

1. Do you like math?
2. When did you start learning mathematics?
3. How do math skills help us in daily life?

### **Cooking**

1. Do you like cooking?
2. How often do you cook?
3. What dishes are you best at cooking?

### **Food**

1. What kinds of meals do you like?
2. Do you often have dinner with your family or friends?
3. When do you usually eat dinner?

### **Jogging**

1. Do you usually jog in the morning?
2. When was the last time you jogged?
3. Where do you usually go jogging?

### **Photography**

1. Do you like taking photos?
2. How often do you take photographs?
3. Do you prefer to take photos of yourself or to have other people take your photos? Why?

### **Villages**

1. Do you like living in a village? Why?
2. What are some of the advantages of living in a village?
3. Is there anything you don't like about living in a village?

### **Weekly routine**

1. How do you usually start your week?
2. Can you describe one of your typical weeks?
3. Do you often plan your weeks?

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### **Bicycles**

1. Do you like riding a bicycle?
2. How often do you ride it?
3. When do you think is the best time to ride a bicycle?

### **Public transport**

1. What kind of transport do you usually use?
2. How much time do you spend travelling on a normal day?
3. What is the most popular means of transport in your country?

### **Your job and studies**

1. Can you describe your job or studies?
2. Can you describe one of your typical days?
3. What is your ideal job?

### **Buildings**

1. Where do you live?
2. What building is considered famous in your town?
3. What types of buildings are there in your living area?

### **Free time**

1. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
2. How much time do you have each week for doing these things?
3. Why do you like doing these activities?

### **Art**

1. Do you like art?
2. Do you think art classes are necessary? Why?
3. How often do you visit art galleries?

### **Apps**

1. What kinds of apps do you often use?
2. Is there any apps you would like to download?
3. What's the most popular app in your country?

### **Laughing**

1. Do you often laugh?
2. Do you like to make people laugh?
3. Do you like watching comedies on TV?

### **Sleep**

1. When do you usually go to bed?
2. How often do you go to bed late?
3. What do you normally do when you stay up late?

### **Cakes and desserts**

1. Do you like eating cakes?
2. Did you like cakes or desserts when you were a child?
3. Do you know how to bake cakes?



## SPEAKING PART 2

- Situation 1** Describe an interesting activity that you enjoy doing.
- Situation 2** Describe a person who you think is very smart.
- Situation 3** Describe an occasion you wasted your time on.
- Situation 4** Describe a book you read and found useful.
- Situation 5** Describe a family (not yours) that you are happy to know.
- Situation 6** Describe a university that you wish to study at in the future
- Situation 7** Describe a TV program which you enjoy watching in your free time
- Situation 8** Describe an occasion when you spent your time with a child.
- Situation 9** Describe a time when you gave somebody a piece of news.
- Situation 10** Describe an ambition you haven't achieved yet.
- Situation 11** Describe a famous person who is very clever and helpful.
- Situation 12** Describe a school where you studied/study.
- Situation 13** Speak about a special gift you always have with you.
- Situation 14** Describe a time when you gave some bad news to a person you know.
- Situation 15** Describe one of your future plans.
- Situation 16** Describe a poem or song that you remember from.
- Situation 17** Describe a time when you talked with a foreigner.
- Situation 18** Describe an area of science (physics, biology, psychology, etc.) that interests you.
- Situation 19** Describe a conversation topic that you were not interested in.
- Situation 20** Describe a place you visited on your own.
- Situation 21** Describe an English lesson you have taken.
- Situation 22** Describe a helpful person at work or study.
- Situation 23** Describe a time when you moved to a new house or a new school.
- Situation 24** Describe a positive change in your life.
- Situation 25** Describe an organization or company which employs a lot of people.
- Situation 26** Describe a person who solved a problem in a clever way.
- Situation 27** Describe an important letter that you received.
- Situation 28** Describe a road trip you went on.
- Situation 29** Describe a new public place/building you would like to visit.
- Situation 30** Talk about a short-term job you would like to do in a foreign country.



## **SPEAKING PART 3**

### **IS THERE ANYONE OUT THERE?**

It's 60 years since a radio telescope was first used to search for alien life. Will a new generation of technology help us make contact with extra-terrestrials? Life in the Universe is a concept that has been long debated. The technological progress of the last century has given us the tools to enable us to look for intelligent signals from space, but the search may take a long time. As Seth Shostak, senior astronomer for the SETI Institute, has said, "The search for intelligence has barely begun, and the search could take generations".

Despite the low chance of finding life elsewhere in our Galaxy of 100 billion stars, the scientists involved in such tasks are optimistic. Missions that have identified extrasolar planets only give more motivation to the search, while public awareness of SETI remains high, keeping the search at the forefront of human imagination. Nevertheless, there are problems; critics have pointed out that much money is being poured into SETI research when the case for the existence of extra-terrestrials is not even established.

### **BERRY SMART**

The world's first raspberry picking robot earns its keep at a West Sussex farm. The autonomous machine is a variable stiffness robot arm that's able to replicate the movements of a human arm. The tech was developed by Fieldwork Robotics, a team from the University of Plymouth headed by Dr Martin Stoelen. "Currently, manual harvesting represents a large portion of producers' total costs," says Stoelen. While human workers can pick around 15,000 raspberries in one eight-hour shift, Fieldwork's robot can collect more than 25,000 in a day. Stoelen is certain that there will always be jobs for people associated with agriculture. "But it might be that in a decade's time, instead of spending hours in the cab of a tractor, your role is managing robots such as those we are developing." Now can you imagine the future of picking fruits with the help of robots?

### **BEING BILINGUAL GOOD FOR THE BRAIN**

In the modern world, being bilingual (or even multilingual) has many benefits. As one example, children who speak two languages score higher in math. Or as another example related to the business world, employers tend to offer a higher salary if the employee can speak more than one language. And let's not forget that people who speak another language have also been exposed to another culture, which can bring about a greater acceptance and understanding of others. Improved memory and decision-making skills serve as one benefit. Bilingualism also wards off Alzheimer's Disease.

There's more, though. People who use two or more languages also can switch between tasks more quickly, perhaps because these people are more accustomed to the confusing back and forth between languages. And as for people with dementia, the first signs generally appear at about 71.4 years of age for monolinguals, but 75.5 years of age for bilinguals.

### **LIES A PART OF HUMAN NATURE**

Everyone lies. In fact, lies are an important facet of humanity. For example, research shows that two acquaintances lie several times in the average ten minute conversation. Although we are told to always tell the truth from a very young age, parents lie about Santa Clause or about the pet dog's death. Parents also smile and say "thank you" when receiving a gift, then possibly bad-mouth it at home. These conflicting messages signal children to regard lies as okay.

Psychologist Paul Ekman offers some basic reasons for lying. We lie to escape punishment, to get out of uncomfortable situations, to boost our egos, to receive a reward, to



protect someone, or to control the flow of information. Everything from a large exaggeration to a small lie falls into one of these categories.

Despite the fact that lying is an indivisible part of our psyche, we can only catch a lie about fifty percent of the time. The success rate is quite low, and suggests that we don't want to know that another person isn't being honest. Lies, some experts suggest, are the glue which holds society together.

### **UFO SCIENCE COULD COMBAT GLOBAL WARMING**

According to a report submitted to the UN, the US will emit even more greenhouse gases than now by 2022. The United States is already one of the world's largest polluters. It releases 25% of the pollution that is responsible for global warming. What's worse, more and more scientists are concluding that global warming cannot be stopped. We can only limit how much hotter the Earth will become, and how long the higher temperatures will stay. But even if all countries were to stop their greenhouse gas emissions tomorrow, temperatures would still rise.

But maybe the answer to global warming is simpler. Paul Hellyer, a former Canadian defense minister from the 1960s, has asked all governments to come clean on UFOs. With alien technology, he has explained, we could find different, cleaner energy sources within a generation. Those spacecrafts have traveled great distances to visit our planet. They must be equipped with advanced engines and energy systems.

### **ARE YOUNG PEOPLE GETTING DUMBER?**

Research carried out in the United States has discovered that young people no longer read newspapers regularly. The researchers claim they are astonished that, whereas decades ago young and old Americans got their news from the same sources, nowadays teenagers and young adults don't read a newspaper as part of their typical daily routine. Young people's lives aren't built around routines, but are often chaotic and unplanned. What's more, why should they make the time to read something that was never written with their interests in mind, anyway?

Some people have taken the results of this research to conclude that, because young people don't read newspapers, they must be less well-informed. But they fail to consider that the widespread use of the Internet has not only changed but improved the way young people access the news. Newspapers are quickly becoming old-fashioned, and as more older people get used to obtaining news faster and for free online, newsprint will soon be a thing of the past read only by those too afraid to use a computer.

### **CLIMATE CHANGES: MYTH OR TRUTH?**

The world's weather is becoming more extreme and harder to predict. Until recently, evidence for this was largely unreliable, without the support of any factual proof, and often angrily argued over. The majority of scientists pointed out that drawing conclusions based on a couple of very hot summers or a particularly damp spring was misleading. There have always been occasional weather extremes. Although it's tempting to believe the contrary, single events do not indicate a general change to the climate.

However, a study by the World Weather Organization suggests that there may well be factual evidence to support the idea that the world's weather patterns are changing. By recording weather events over the past two decades, the organization has been able to discover that the number of such extreme weather events as floods, droughts, and tornadoes has risen. Moreover, it predicts that weather events we now consider unusual will have become the norm by the end of the next decade.



## **ECO-TOWNS**

The UK government has revealed plans to build 10 new 'eco towns', the first new towns to be built in England since the 1960s. According to ministers, the 'eco towns' will help provide a solution to the increasing housing shortage, as well as the climate change. It is planned that each new town will contain between 5,000 and 20,000 new homes.

There are few details about what the 'eco towns' will actually be like, but there are already examples in other parts of Europe. The town of Hammarby in Sweden was built on what had been a polluted industrial area south-east of the centre of Stockholm and currently contains 10,000 homes. All homes are built to make the best use of natural light. They have solar panels as well as a system for collecting and reusing rainwater. Waste from the town is processed to produce gas which powers cookers, buses, and cars. The waste is also used to fertilize a nearby forest which provides wood which can be burned to heat the homes. There is a free boat and tram link to the centre of Stockholm and two-thirds of all journeys are made by public transport, bicycle, or walking.

## **WHY DO WE LOVE COMPUTER GAMES?**

Computer games have become as much a part of our entertainment world as books and movies. Why is it that so many of us are drawn to the computer monitor or TV screen? Originally, computers were all work and no play, being expensive to build and operate. But computer engineers and designers, being overgrown kids after all, soon began to get comfortable with their big machines. It occurred to some of them that it might be a good idea to have the computer show some spaceships and planets cruising around the galaxy.

The power of computers grew massively and the realism of games has taken a huge leap forward. A good computer game draws you in to another world and, unlike a book or a movie, it offers an interactive experience. You can really develop some hand-eye coordination by playing many of the current titles out there. But the biggest reason we love our computer games is that they capture our imagination in a variety of interactive ways.

## **PET OWNERSHIP**

In an attempt to fight against the rise in ownership of dangerous animals, the government has announced plans to introduce an addition to the law. All dogs must now have a microchip with them. Voluntary 'chipping' of animals is already a common practice. It involves a small electronic device put under the animal's skin. Each chip has a unique number that can be read by a scanner. Vets, the police or an animal welfare organisation can quickly and easily find out the animal's owner. There are an estimated eight million dogs in Britain, and four breeds are currently banned under the Dangerous Dogs Act (1991). Critics of the plan say that it will do nothing to solve problems with these banned breeds, since people who already own such dogs are likely to ignore the new law as they fear to lose their animals. However, owners who can prove that their dogs are not dangerous will be given a Certificate of Exemption.

## **WHAT WOULD ALIEN LIFE ACTUALLY LOOK LIKE?**

As we discover ever more planets orbiting other stars, and plan missions to potentially habitable moons of Saturn and Jupiter. Will we find life - and if we do, will we even recognise it? Our Universe could turn out to be a pretty wild place. Recent astronomical discoveries suggest that billions of Earth-like planets are dotted throughout our Galaxy, which is just one of billions of galaxies in the Universe. "Our best estimates are that one in four stars have a planet that is the same size and the same temperature as the Earth.





That's very high," says David Charbonneau, professor of astronomy at Harvard University, US. And many scientists now think there is life on at least some - if not many - of those planets and their moons. One of them is Dr Chris McKay, a planetary scientist at NASA's Ames Research Center, who says that we can assume that life is widespread based on "two simple facts" – chemical elements and oxygen. "If the origin of life is widespread, then complex life will be widespread," says the scientist.

### **ON THE NOSE**

In the future, an artificial nose might be as simple as a patch that you wear on your skin like a plaster, or a wristband that changes colour when it detects the chemicals in your sweat, or it could be a smartwatch. It might even be a handheld electronic nose - an e-nose - tailored to sniff out the signature smell for the disease.

Prof Krishna Persaud, a chemoreception expert at the University of Manchester, has developed an e-nose that's about the size of an early mobile phone, and brings us a step closer to what has until now been science fiction. According to Persaud, we haven't quite managed to develop a tricorder like the one used by Star Trek's Dr McCoy yet, "but we are looking at a set of tools right now being developed by researchers around the world, which will help to transform medicine for the future," he says.

### **ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY**

Generally, people are classified into three categories according to their attitudes towards money: misers, spenders, and economizers. Misers seem almost obsessed with the idea of saving, so they accumulate money in banks if their income is large, or in the house - stuffed in mattresses or under the living room rug - if they are low income people. They deprive themselves of many things and spend money just on the most essential things. Spenders are people who have a tendency to spend too much on too many unnecessary things. They are often too generous, making elaborate gifts to friends and family. Credit cards in some spenders' hands are often dangerous weapons. They become addicted to using them, only to regret it later when the bills come in and they are unable to pay. Economizers are practical people who spend wisely, usually making use of a budget. They can enjoy more and various material things and activities due to their careful utilization of funds.

### **THE REASONS FOR RAPID POPULATION GROWTH**

Statistics show that rapid population growth creates problems for developing countries. So why don't people have fewer children? Statistics from the developed countries suggest that it is only when people's living standards begin to rise that birth rates begin to fall. There are good reasons for this. Poor countries cannot afford social services and old age pensions, and people's incomes are so low they have nothing to spare for savings. As a result, people look to their children to provide them with security in their old age. Having a large family can be a form of insurance. And even while they are still quite young, children can do a lot of useful jobs on a small farm. So poor people in a developing country will need to see clear signs of much better conditions ahead before they can think of having smaller families. But their conditions cannot be improved unless there is a reduction in the rate at which population is increasing. This will depend on a very much wider acceptance of family planning and this, in turn, will mean basic changes in attitudes.



## HOW THE EMERGENCIES WORK FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

In major emergencies such as road traffic accidents, most people in Britain are treated under the National Health Service, known as the NHS. If you are badly injured, you will be taken by ambulance to Accident and Emergency.

Once any bleeding has been stopped, you will be x-rayed to see if you have broken any bones. If you have fractured your femur or patella, you may be operated on by an orthopaedic surgeon fairly quickly. If you have done serious damage to your pelvis, you may need to be transferred to a large city hospital where surgeons specialize in complex fractures and pelvic reconstruction. Many unlucky motorcyclists require specialist surgery and often their legs are put in traction until they enter the operating theatre.

Soon after the operation, the patient is usually introduced to the physiotherapist. Some patients are put on a special machine which gently moves their knee and hip joints.

## READING TO THE CHILD

It is advisable for parents to read to their children at preschool and early primary levels. When they read to a child from story books, comic strips of the better type, and children's magazines, he becomes aware that books, magazines, and newspapers hold something of interest and amusement for him. He also comes to realize that this "something" which he enjoys is tightly locked within black and white symbols, and that these symbols can be unlocked only when one knows how to read. This awareness and interest form a springboard from which he can leap into learning to read in school, and into the voluntary reading of self-selected books. Parents, however, should not continue reading to their child year after year as he passes through the elementary grades. If the child can only get his reading pleasure through his parents' efforts, he may not have much incentive for doing the reading himself. Parents should decrease their reading to the child as he learns to read and put him on his own as soon as possible.

## OCEANS

Without the oceans the climate crisis would already be far worse. "The oceans have shielded us from the heat, they've shielded us from the carbon dioxide," says Dan Lafloley, from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. "If the ocean hadn't been there global surface temperatures would be over 30°C warmer." He describes the oceans as a comfort blanket that has been keeping conditions just right for life on Earth. But while their colossal absorption of carbon and heat helps to stave off the climate crisis, it causes other problems beneath the waves.

The oceans themselves are noticeably warming and are becoming more acidic, and as temperatures rise the oceans are losing oxygen. And this spells bad news for all sea life, which will find it harder to breathe and survive. The shifting chemistry of the oceans makes life especially tough for corals, clams, plankton and other organisms with shells or skeletons made of calcium carbonate which begins to dissolve as it drops.

## CELL PHONES AFFECT MEMORY

We rely too much on technology, which has reduced our brainpower. And it's measurable. Professor Ian Robertson of Trinity College Dublin conducted the study. His research showed that most citizens in Britain have to remember five passwords, five-pin numbers, two number plates, three security ID numbers, and three bank account numbers just to get through life every day. But most people have become incapable of remembering all this information, so use only one or two passwords.



It highlights what many people also expressed as "information overload." Cell phones, Blackberries, and other memory devices offer a solution to the numbers and codes the average person has to remember. But Robertson said that people use the devices instead of their memory. And the less you use your memory, the poorer it becomes. The study discovered that one-quarter of all Britons didn't know their home phone number. And only a third of those surveyed could remember more than three birthdays of their immediate family members.

### **HOW IMPORTANT IS SPELLING?**

One British academic thinks it may not be so important. English teachers, scholars, and linguists have been wrong to emphasize the need for correct spelling. He has suggested that various spellings of words should be acceptable if everyone can easily and effectively communicate. Is there any harm if "occasion" were spelled with two s's? Or would the world end if the i and e were reversed in such words as "foreign," "weird," or "neighbor?"

Not everyone agrees, however. In fact, quite a number of academics have gotten in a huff with regards to the proposal. Even if English may have many exceptions to established rules, those rules still exist for a reason. Communication is easier with consistent spelling. Good spelling goes hand in hand with good writing, which implies that the reader shouldn't have to re-read sentences to understand the meaning of the writer. Most academics agree that spelling is just as important as good grammar.

### **RINGXIETY**

Phones are an important part of our everyday lives. You can connect with friends and family, check e-mail and the Internet, and listen to music or watch TV. The invention has made our lives simpler. However, some people think that we might be too dependent on our phones.

Cell phones bring anxiety. Here's an example: You stand in a crowded place, hear someone's phone ring, and reach for your phone. Experts and the media call this "ringxiety." Some people think they hear the phone ring while they are in the shower. Other people often check their phones while they are watching TV or walking down the street.

Although the medical community doesn't recognize ringxiety as an illness, many visitors to discussion boards also complain about the same problem. There is also some scientific truth. The human ear is very sensitive to frequencies between 1,000 and 6,000 hertz. The tones of cell phones fall within this range. Unfortunately, many other sounds do too.

### **SET GOALS TO SUCCEED**

Did you know that writing can increase productivity, help manage stress, and even reduce depression? It also orders thoughts and emotions, and allows people to locate and solve problems and negative feelings. What's more, writing allows the mind to brainstorm solutions too, especially when goals are pursued. And yet, despite how powerful writing can be, very few people undertake this practice. For example, it's estimated that less than two percent of people write down goals.

The study demonstrates that writing combined with setting goals can limit any damaging beliefs students might have about their own academic performance. This is true even if the belief comes from negative stereotypes which the students might personally presume.



## **SOLAR ENERGY**

The production of energy through the sun's power is steadily increasing. In some parts of the world solar power has become even cheaper than fossil fuels, like oil or natural gas. Solar power is opening up new opportunities for developing countries. Many of these countries would have to wait for a long time to get enough electricity.

The sun's energy does not only provide us with light and heat. As solar cells are becoming more efficient solar power has become a source of energy for many devices and machines, from cell phones to cars, ships and airplanes. The solar energy boom is also creating tens of thousands of new jobs every year. Currently, about 1.3 million people are working in the solar power business, over 400 000 in China alone. All in all, solar power will definitely be the number one alternative energy form of future decades.

## **A THEME PARK**

In 2020, a theme park in Hong Kong had to close because of the coronavirus. For the year, the park was closed for more than 200 days. It is open now again, but the park owners must limit the number of visitors by 25%.

The chairman of the park said that the current situation was a chance for the park to find new ways to attract visitors. The park is located on the coast and there is a lot of greenery, which makes it possible to do activities like glamping, which is a form of camping, but it is more comfortable. Visitors can also do yoga in an aquarium.

Tourists cannot travel to Hong Kong now, so it is necessary to make the park more attractive for local people. The chairman said that it could take years to return to the situation before the coronavirus started.

## **CHINA-AUSTRALIA TRADE WAR**

In 2018, Australia banned the Chinese company Huawei from supplying equipment for the 5G mobile network. Australia said that the reason had been national security risks, which was criticized by Huawei as being politically motivated.

China continues to put pressure on Australia because of Australia's refusal to install Huawei's 5G network. Last month, Huawei said that it would end its sponsorship of an Australian rugby league club, and relations between Australia and China have tightened this year after Australia called for independent international investigation into the source of the coronavirus pandemic.

China is trying to push Australia to make the 5G deal. But there is one thing that China is careful about. The country must not stop supplies of iron because Chinese industry depends on it.

## **FLYING CAR**

Flying car is a type of personal air **vehicle** or readable aircraft that provides door-to-door transportation by both ground and air.

Professor Stefan Klein from the University of Münster designed a flying car. The Slovak company KleinVision made the car and it was time to test it. On October 22, the car took its first flight at an airport in Slovakia, and it flew almost 460 meters in the air.

The car changes from a road car to a flying car in less than three minutes. It weighs 1,100 kilograms, and it can carry a load of 200 kilograms. It has a 1.6-liter engine, and it can fly about 1,000 kilometers without stopping.

Anton Zajac, the co-founder of the Slovakian company KleinVision said that with AirCar, people would arrive at their destination without the hassle of getting a ride to the airport



and passing through commercial security. The car is suitable for leisure and self-driving journeys or as a commercial taxi service.

### **THE FASHION INDUSTRY**

The fashion industry is a big problem for the environment. 20% of the world's wastewater comes from the fashion industry, and the industry is also responsible for 10% of world carbon emissions. It is more than all planes and ships make together.

An interesting fact is that it takes about 7,500 liters of water to make a pair of jeans. At the same time, people throw a lot of clothes away. Every second, they throw away so many clothes that they would fill one garbage truck. People follow the latest fashions and they keep buying new clothes. They throw away clothes that are still nice, and somebody else could wear them.

At the same time, there are many startup brands that focus on a smaller group of customers who care about the environment and they are willing to pay for it. These companies use innovative technologies; for example, they make clothes from fermented agricultural waste.

### **A MAN COLLECTS OLD PHONES**

Hassan al-Tourky is Egypt's telephone collector, who collects and restores old telephones. Some of al-Tourky's collections date back to the 1800s and they were once owned by famous persons like Egypt's late King Farouq. King Farouq's phone dates back to 1933, and it is specifically used in the royal court. Al-Tourky also owns Charlie Chaplin's telephone that was hung on the wall and one that was placed on his desk.

The family-run shop does not make much money; however, it is run with a passion for preserving history. The 65-year-old collector buys some phones from villas, palaces, or auctions; however, some of the phones were left by al-Tourky's father, who loved them, just like al-Tourky does. He keeps them for himself and his sons who share his passion.

### **HORSES CAN READ EMOTIONS**

Horses and humans have an ancient relationship. Asian nomads probably domesticated the first horses some 4,000 years ago, and the animals remained essential to many human societies until the advent of the engine. Horses still hold a place of honor in many cultures, often linked to heroic exploits in war.

In new research, scientists showed horses photographs of human faces, and they discovered that horses can distinguish between angry and happy faces and react accordingly. The scientists fitted the horses with heart monitors which revealed that angry faces cause their heart rates to rise significantly.

Riders at a horse club in London said that there is a special relationship between humans and horses. If you're happy and relaxed, the horse will also be happy and relaxed and it will help you. If you are angry, the horse will be angry or scared.