

The British



1 **SPEAKING** Describe the photos. Do they match your idea of typical British people? Why? / Why not?

2 Read the text. Are these sentences about the people who took part in the survey true or false? Write T or F.

- a Most have a positive view of the British overall. ____
- b More than half have a better opinion of the British now that they live in the country. ____

HOW FOREIGNERS SEE THE BRITISH

3.17

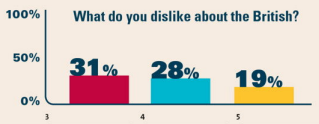
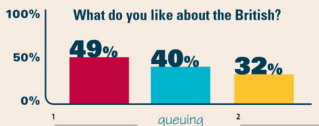
What is a typical British person like? People who come to Britain from other countries probably have a few expectations: British people are polite, rather reserved, and enjoy drinking tea and standing in queues! But how accurate is this stereotype? In an online survey of 1,402 foreign nationals living in the UK, just over half said that the British matched their expectations.

The survey also asked which aspects of the British character the foreign nationals liked and disliked. British people's good manners were popular with 49% and 40% liked the ability to queue. Many agreed that the British are reserved and for 32% this was a good quality – but for 19% it was negative. Other negative aspects were the British sense of humour (31%) and British culture in general (28%). However, 77% said they liked British people in general and 61% said that their opinion of the British got better as a result of living in the UK.

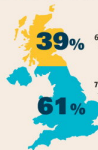
A spokesman for the researchers said: 'People probably come to Britain with a stereotype of what to expect. It's good to see that, for the majority, the reality is better than the stereotype.'

3 Complete the labels for the charts with the words below. Use information from the text to help you.

better culture good manners reserve
reserve sense of humour the same or worse



Is your opinion of the British better or worse now than before you lived here?



4 **3.18** Listen to five people from other countries talking about their view of the British. Which person do you think has the most negative view?

5 **3.18** Listen again. Match the speakers (1–5) with sentences A–F below.

Which speaker(s) ...

- A are not keen on the weather in the UK? ____
- B makes a positive comment about the food? ____
- C do not think British people are hard-working? ____
- D have a negative opinion of young people's behaviour? ____
- E are fans of British culture? ____
- F are generally positive about the people in Britain? ____

6 **SPEAKING** Discuss the questions in pairs. Use the phrases below to help you.

People usually think we are ...

A lot of people see us as ...

It is / isn't right to say that we are ... because ...

However, it's probably true to say that ...

- 1 What do people from other countries think of your nationality? Is there a stereotype?
- 2 Do you think other people's view of your nationality is correct? Why? / Why not?

Robinson Crusoe

1 **SPEAKING** Describe the photo. Where is the man? Why is he there? What is he doing? Do you know the name of the film and the actor?

2 **USE OF ENGLISH** Read the text and circle the correct answers.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 a when | b before | c up to |
| 2 a in | b On | c At |
| 3 a which | b who | c it |
| 4 a if | b why | c that |
| 5 a stay | b to stay | c staying |
| 6 a on | b over | c about |
| 7 a so | b because | c however |



3.19

The real Robinson Crusoe

Written by Daniel Defoe and published in 1719, *Robinson Crusoe* is one of the oldest and most famous adventure stories in English literature. In the story, Crusoe is marooned on a desert island and spends 27 years there ¹ he is rescued. Defoe probably got the idea for his novel from the true story of the Scottish sailor, Alexander Selkirk. ² the early 18th century, England was at war with Spain, and Selkirk joined the crew of an English ship, the *Cinque Ports*. ³ attacked Spanish colonies and ships in the South Pacific. In 1704, Selkirk's ship stopped at a remote island for fresh water and supplies. Selkirk was worried ⁴ the ship was in poor condition and, instead of returning

to it, decided ⁵ on the island alone. He became very lonely and quickly regretted his decision, but he was right ⁶ the *Cinque Ports*: it sank. Selkirk survived by building a shelter and killing animals for food. Two ships visited the island the following year, but unfortunately they were Spanish, ⁷ Selkirk hid from sight. An English ship finally arrived at the island in February 1709 and Selkirk was able to return home.

The story so far ...

Robinson Crusoe is a sailor. On a voyage to Africa, his ship sinks in a storm. Crusoe manages to swim to an island but he is the only survivor. He manages to get ropes, wood, guns and tools from the ship. He builds shelters and a canoe, and hunts wild animals. Many years pass. One day he sees a footprint in the sand and then discovers that cannibals occasionally visit the island and eat their prisoners. On one of these visits, Crusoe kills two cannibals and helps one of the prisoners to escape ...

3 Read *The story so far*. Then work in pairs. What do you think happens next? Use the ideas below, or your own ideas.

- They become friends.
- The prisoner attacks Crusoe and runs away.
- The prisoner becomes Crusoe's slave.
- Crusoe learns to speak the prisoner's language.
- The prisoner takes Crusoe to his home on another island.

4 **3.20** Listen to the next part of the story and check your ideas.

5 **3.20** Complete the questions with the words below. Use each word once. Then listen again and answer the questions.

how long what where when why

- _____ did Crusoe call the man 'Man Friday'?
- _____ did Crusoe teach Man Friday to do?
- _____ did they go back to Crusoe's first house?
- _____ did Crusoe and Man Friday live together?
- _____ were they when Man Friday saw his country?

6 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Imagine that you are going to spend a year on a desert island. Decide which of the things below you will take with you and why. What else will you take? Use the phrases to help you.

blanket first-aid kit gun knife lighter
mobile phone pencil and paper sun cream
toothbrush towel

Let's take ... so that we can ...

I (don't) think we need a ... because ...

A ... will be useful for ...

I think we should also take ...

Good idea. / I'm not sure about that.

Screen exports

- 1 SPEAKING** Look at the photos. Do you know these TV programmes? What types of programmes do you think they are? Choose from the words below.

chat show documentary drama
sitcom talent show science fiction



- 2** Read the text. Check your answers to exercise 1.

- 3** Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Countries around the world spend more than £1 billion a year on British TV programmes. ____
- 2 The finished programmes which the UK exports are all dramas. ____
- 3 In India and Iran, you can watch British people taking part in a cookery programme. ____
- 4 *Doctor Who* is popular in Turkey but not in most other countries. ____
- 5 *Heartbeat* is popular in Finland but not in most other countries. ____

- 4** **3.22** Listen to the information about *Top Gear*. What is the most important reason for the show's popularity?

- 5** **3.22** Listen again. Circle the correct answers.

- 1 *Top Gear* is popular in **170 / 350** different countries.
- 2 Most countries show **their own / the British** version of the programme.
- 3 The programme first appeared in **1977 / 1987**.
- 4 It began a new format in 2002 with **three / two** main presenters.
- 5 About **14 / 40** per cent of the viewers are female.
- 6 The 2002 format introduced a new **presenter / racing driver** called The Stig.



- 6 SPEAKING** Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 Do you ever watch any of the shows mentioned in the text in exercise 2? What do you think of them?
- 2 In general, do you prefer programmes from your own country or other countries? Why?

BRITISH TV around the world

3.21

Selling British TV programmes to countries around the world is an important industry for the UK. It brings in around £1.3 billion a year. The top countries for British TV exports are 1) the USA, 2) Sweden, 3) Denmark, 4) Germany and 5) Norway.

There are two main types of TV export: finished programmes and formats. When countries buy a finished programme, it is ready to broadcast on their own channels. When they buy a format, they are just buying the idea for a programme. They then have to make the programme in their own language and with people and places from their own countries.

Many of the finished programmes are dramas. For example, the historical drama *Downton Abbey* is very popular in many countries. *Midsomer Murders*, a detective drama from

1997, is still a huge favourite around the world. Wildlife documentaries are also an important export.

Popular British formats include several talent shows: *The X Factor* and *Strictly Come Dancing* are two well-known examples. Cookery programmes are very popular too. For example, local versions of *Masterchef* are on TV in more than forty different countries, including India and Iran.

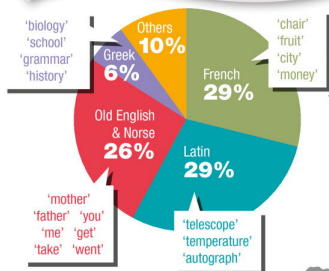
Different TV shows are popular in different countries. For example, the science fiction show *Doctor Who* is very popular in Turkey and many other countries. But when a TV company in Finland bought the programme, audiences there did not like it at all. They prefer an old police drama called *Heartbeat*, which was popular in the UK twenty years ago and only sells to a few countries.

The English language

- 1 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Where are you most likely to see or hear English words in your country?
- Read the information about the history of English. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.
 - 1 Britain's first inhabitants spoke Latin. ____
 - 2 Old English arrived from Norway and Denmark. ____
 - 3 The Vikings invaded parts of Britain between about 800 and 1000 AD. ____
 - 4 After 1066, most powerful and important people in Britain spoke French. ____
 - 5 Over half of all English words come from French and Latin. ____
- Read the information again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did the Saxons come from?
 - 2 What language did the Romans bring?
 - 3 Where did the Celtic speakers go after the Saxons arrived?
 - 4 What language did the Vikings speak?
 - 5 After 1066, which language did most ordinary people speak?
 - 6 Which very common English word came from Celtic?
 - 7 What percentage of English words come from Old English and Norse?
- 3.23** Listen to an interview about English as a global language. Which one of these topics do they not mention?
 - 1 The future of English
 - 2 The number of English speakers
 - 3 How English became a global language
 - 4 The influence of technology
 - 5 Foreign words in English
 - 6 The effect of English on other languages
- 3.23** Listen again. What is the significance of these numbers and dates?

1 the 18th and 19th centuries	5 1.5 billion
2 1945	6 half a million
3 55%	7 one hundred years from now
4 335 million	
- 5 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 What are the benefits of being able to speak English for people in your country?
 - 2 Does your language have words borrowed from English and other languages? Give examples.

Origins of English words



1 Before the arrival of the Romans in the first century AD, the people of Britain spoke **Celtic languages**, similar to modern Welsh. Very few Celtic words came into English. But one very common one did: *dad*.

2 In 43 AD, the Romans arrive, bringing Latin with them.

3 Old English arrives in the 4th and 5th centuries AD, with Saxons from North Germany and Holland. The Saxon invaders pushed the Celtic speakers to the west and north.

4 In the 9th century AD, Vikings invade northern and eastern England from Norway and Denmark. Many very common English words came from their language, **Norse**.

5 In 1066, William the Conqueror and the Normans invade. Their language, **French**, becomes the language of the aristocracy, the church and the government, while the ordinary people continue to speak English. But many French words come into English.

Words for meats, e.g. *beef* and *mutton*, are French, but the words for the animals are Old English: *cow* and *sheep*. That's because the farmers who looked after the animals spoke Old English, while the rich Normans, who ate the meat, spoke French.

... 200BC 100BC 0AD 100AD 200AD 300AD 400AD 500AD 600AD 700AD 800AD 900AD 1000AD 1100AD ...

British entrepreneurs

- 1 SPEAKING** Look at the photo. Are there Body Shop stores in your country? What do they sell?
- Complete the text about British entrepreneur Anita Roddick. Write one appropriate word for each gap.

3.24

Anita Roddick

Anita Perilli was born in 1942 in Littlehampton, a seaside town ¹ _____ the south of England. Her parents were from Italy and ran a café. After leaving school, she trained ² _____ an English teacher, but before finding a job, she decided to travel round the world, working in a number of different countries. When she got back ³ _____ Britain, her mother introduced her to a young Scottish man called Gordon Roddick. They fell in love immediately and ⁴ _____ married. Together, they opened a restaurant and a small hotel in Anita's home town. They had two daughters and moved to Brighton, also on the south coast.

It was there in 1976 that Anita Roddick opened the first Body Shop store. Her husband was travelling in South America and she needed to earn money to support her young family. She wanted ⁵ _____ sell cosmetics and skin-care products that were natural and not tested on animals. She also recycled the bottles ⁶ _____ contained her products: customers could bring them back to the shop and refill them. 'Businesses have the power to do good,' she said. She opened a second shop six months ⁷ _____ and by 1991, there were seven hundred Body Shop stores. By 2004, the Body Shop had over two thousand stores with 71 million customers in 51 countries.

Anita Roddick was passionate about social and environmental issues. She gave money ⁸ _____ many charities, including Greenpeace and Amnesty International, and she campaigned for them too. She joined anti-globalisation protests and was very critical of big oil companies that did not invest in renewable energy.

Towards the end ⁹ _____ her life, she sold Body Shop to the world's largest cosmetics company, L'Oréal. Many of her customers felt betrayed. But she gave away most ¹⁰ _____ her money to charities. She died in 2007 at the age of 64.

3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where were Roddick's parents from?
- 2 What did she do immediately after leaving school?
- 3 What businesses did she and her husband run together?
- 4 Where was her husband when she opened the first Body Shop store?
- 5 What was different about the ingredients in Body Shop products?
- 6 Why did some of her customers feel betrayed?



- 4 3.25** Listen to a radio programme about Richard Branson, another British entrepreneur. Put the businesses in the order that Branson started them.

- a airline _____
- b mail-order record company _____
- c mobile phone company _____
- d recording studio _____
- e space tourism company _____
- f student magazine _____
- g train company _____



- 5 3.25** Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Branson's head teacher made a correct prediction about Branson's future. _____
- 2 Branson was unable to attract famous bands to his record company. _____
- 3 He still owns his record company. _____
- 4 He has broken two world records. _____
- 5 Branson has set up a space tourism company. _____

- 6 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality are the entrepreneurs below? What are they famous for?

Roman Abramovich Coco Chanel
Simon Cowell Walt Disney Henry Ford
Bill Gates Steve Jobs

Where is Bill Gates from and what is he famous for?

He's American. He founded Microsoft.

- 2 Do you know of any entrepreneurs from your country? What are they famous for?

Alcatraz



- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo of the island of Alcatraz. Choose the correct answers.

- Which country is it in?
a the USA b Britain c Australia
- What was it used for in the past?
a a holiday resort b a prison c a private house
- What is it today?
a a government building b a water sports centre
c a tourist attraction

- 2 Read the text and check your answers to exercise 1.

3.26

Alcatraz is a small, rocky island in San Francisco Bay in the USA. It is 2.4 km from the shore and the sea around the island is very dangerous. The water is very cold and there are fast, strong currents. In the 19th century, the American government realised it was the ideal place to put dangerous prisoners, because it is very difficult to reach and even more difficult to escape from. So they built a prison on the island and from the 1930s to the 1960s it was the toughest prison in the USA. Over 1,500 prisoners stayed on the island, including America's most violent bank robbers and murderers. The most famous prisoner was the gangster Al Capone. But the prison was never full and it was very expensive to run, so the government finally decided to close it. Alcatraz became a museum and is now one of San Francisco's most popular tourist attractions, with more than one and a half million visitors a year.

- 3 **VOCABULARY** Find adjectives in the text in exercise 2 with the opposite meaning to the ones below.

Opposites cheap easy empty hot large safe
slow unpopular weak

- 4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- How far is Alcatraz from the coast?
- Why is it dangerous to try to swim to or from the island?
- For about how long was the island a prison?

- Who was Alcatraz's most famous prisoner?
- Why did the government decide to close it?
- How many people visit Alcatraz every year?

- 5 **3.27** Listen to an interview. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- Danny works at Alcatraz. ____
- It was impossible to escape from Alcatraz but life was not too bad for the prisoners. ____
- No prisoners ever tried to escape. ____

- 6 **3.27** Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- The presenter is surprised that
a black prisoners were separated from white prisoners.
b the cell isn't very big.
c there was so little furniture in the cells.
- If the prisoners weren't well-behaved,
a they had to stay in their cells during the day.
b they had to work very hard.
c they had to tidy all the cells.
- The prisoners could
a go outside for an hour a day.
b play sports only on Saturdays and Sundays.
c play instruments in their cell.
- How many prisoners certainly died while trying to escape from Alcatraz?
a 2 b 6 c 8
- Danny thinks that the other five prisoners
a successfully escaped.
b were found by the FBI.
c probably died while trying to escape.

- 7 Make notes about a famous tourist attraction in your country. Use the questions below to help you.

- Where is it?
- When was it built?
- Why is it famous?
- What can you do / see there?

- 8 **SPEAKING** Tell the class about the tourist attraction.

Wall Street

- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo of people working at the New York Stock Exchange. What do you imagine their jobs are like? Use some of the adjectives below.

creative challenging repetitive rewarding
stressful tiring varied well-paid

WALL STREET



Wall Street is a street ¹ New York City's financial district. People also use Wall Street to mean the whole financial district. The Dutch gave the street ² name. They built a wall there to protect the area from the British in the 17th century.

Wall Street is one of the main financial centres in the world, ³ with London, Hong Kong and Tokyo. The New York Stock Exchange opens every morning at 9:30 a.m. and closes at 4 p.m. The ⁴ for opening and closing is a bell and they often invite a celebrity to ring it.

In the early part of the 20th century, Wall Street was the centre of the financial world. Millions of people wanted to invest money in the New York Stock Exchange because it was ⁵ so well. Their money grew and grew and investors became rich. It seemed ⁶ good to be true – and it was.

The Wall Street Crash began on 24 October 1929. The value of investments started to fall and soon everybody wanted to get their money back. Investors panicked and the situation got ⁷. The New York Stock Exchange lost 89% of its value very quickly and caused the worst global depression in history.

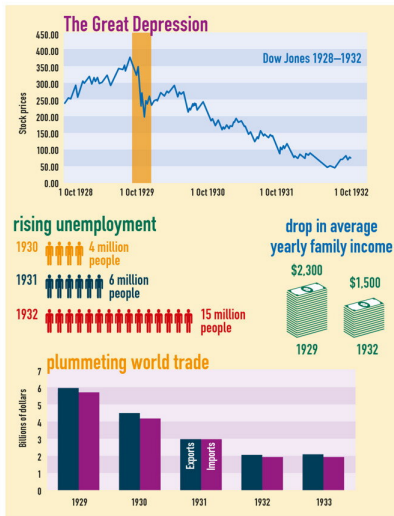
- 2 **USE OF ENGLISH** Read the text about the New York Stock Exchange. Circle the correct words to complete the text.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 a at | b in | c on |
| 2 a its | b it's | c their |
| 3 a also | b moreover | c together |
| 4 a alarm | b signal | c symbol |
| 5 a becoming | b being | c doing |
| 6 a enough | b more | c too |
| 7 a badly | b worse | c worst |

- 3 Answer the questions about the text.

- What two meanings are there for 'Wall Street'?
- What are the opening hours of the New York Stock Exchange?
- Was the Stock Exchange doing better before or after 1929?
- What happened to the Stock Exchange on 24 October 1929?

- 4 In pairs, study the infographic about the Great Depression. How many different pieces of information does it show?



- 5 **3.29** Listen to the information about the Great Depression. Which two pieces of information from the infographic are not mentioned?
- 6 **3.29** Listen again. Make a note of a piece of information from the recording that is not in the infographic.
- 7 Work in pairs. Decide how you could show the pieces of information you wrote down in exercise 6 on an infographic like the one in exercise 4. Then compare your ideas with other pairs.
- 8 **SPEAKING** Read the quotations about money. In pairs, decide if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'The love of **money** is the root of all evil.'

'The lack of **money** is the root of all evil.'

'Time is more valuable than **money**. You can get more **money** but you cannot get more time.'

'Too many people spend **money** they haven't earned, to buy things they don't want, to impress people they don't like.'

Sherlock Holmes

- 1 **SPEAKING** Look at the picture of Sherlock Holmes below. Describe his appearance using the words below to help you. What do you know about him? Can you describe his character?

coat deerstalker hat examine
magnifying glass pipe

- 2 Do the Sherlock Holmes quiz.

- 
- When were the Sherlock Holmes stories written?
a between 1847 and 1887
b between 1887 and 1927
c between 1927 and 1967
 - Who wrote the stories?
a Agatha Christie
b Stephen King
c Arthur Conan Doyle
 - What is the name of Holmes's assistant?
a Dr Watson b Mr Watson c Professor Watson
 - What is Holmes's address in London?
a 221b Bank Street
b 221b Bond Street
c 221b Baker Street
 - Who is Holmes's worst enemy?
a Professor Moriarty b Mrs Baker c Irene Adler
 - What musical instrument does Holmes play?
a trumpet b guitar c violin
 - What was Watson's job before he met Holmes?
a army officer b teacher c lawyer
 - What is Holmes's most famous line?
a I've got it, Watson!
b Elementary, my dear Watson!
c Simple, Watson!

- 3 Read the fact file and check your answers to the quiz in exercise 2.

- 4 **3.31** Listen to an interview with a TV and film critic. Complete each sentence with one word.

- The character of Holmes has been played by at least _____ different actors.
- Holmes's personality is what makes the stories _____.
- His coldness and lack of sympathy are evidence of a _____ side to his character.
- When Holmes is feeling depressed, he sometimes goes to _____.
- In *Elementary*, the American TV drama, Watson is a _____.
- In the original stories, Holmes isn't interested in women, but in *Elementary*, he has _____.

- 5 **VOCABULARY** Below is a list of qualities that Sherlock Holmes possesses. Check the meanings and put them into two groups, positive and negative.

Personality adjectives arrogant brave cold confident
curious cynical easily bored imaginative intelligent
logical observant proud stubborn unemotional
unsympathetic vain

- 6 **3.31** Listen again. Write down the qualities in exercise 5 that the film critic mentions.

- 7 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss the questions. Give reasons for your opinions.

- Have you read any Sherlock Holmes stories, or seen any on television or in the cinema? Did you enjoy them? What happens in the stories?
- Do you like reading crime stories or watching crime dramas on TV? Which ones are popular in your country?

- 8 **INTERNET RESEARCH** Find out about a famous fictional detective. Describe his / her appearance and personality. Say why you like or dislike his / her personality.



3.30

SHERLOCK HOLMES: FACT FILE

- * The author of the Sherlock Holmes stories was Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930). He was born in Scotland and studied medicine at Edinburgh University. He worked as a doctor but in his spare time he wrote detective stories.
- * He wrote the first Sherlock Holmes story in 1887. His detective hero lives at 221b Baker Street in London.
- * Holmes is tall and thin, with a long, sharp face. He usually wears a deerstalker hat, smokes a pipe or cigarettes, and carries a magnifying glass. He is extremely intelligent and is a brilliant violinist.
- * Holmes's assistant is Dr Watson, an ex-army officer. Watson is less intelligent than Holmes. In one Sherlock Holmes film, when Watson asks Holmes how he solved a crime, Holmes's famous reply is 'Elementary, my dear Watson!'
- * Holmes's greatest enemy is Professor Moriarty. At the end of one story, they both die. But Doyle's fans were so upset that he had to bring Holmes back to life in another story!

Computer pioneers



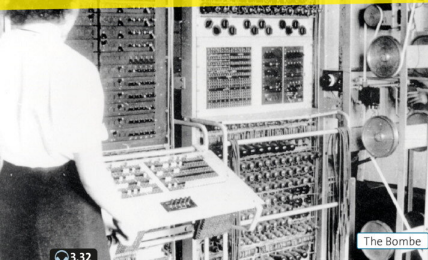
Enigma machine

1 SPEAKING Look at the photos above and below and the title of the text. Guess the answers to these questions.

- What is the large machine in the photo for?
- What is the smaller machine for?
- What period of history are the machines from?

2 Read the text. Find out the answers to the questions in exercise 1.

CODE - BREAKERS



The Bombe

3.32 During the 1930s, German military power was increasing. Its neighbours – in particular, Poland and France – were becoming more and more worried about the danger of an invasion. In Poland, a team of brilliant young mathematicians worked hard to break Germany's military codes. It was difficult because the Germans used a complex machine called Enigma to send and receive their codes. But by 1938, the Polish team could understand 75% of Germany's secret messages. This was mainly thanks to an invention by Marian Rejewski called the *bomba*. However, that year, the Germans changed their Enigma machines and made the codes far more difficult to break. As World War II began, the Polish team shared their ideas about Enigma with British and French code-breakers.

3 Put the events in the order they happened, according to the text.

- Marian Rejewski worked as an accountant. ____
- Alan Turing invented the Bombe computer. ____
- World War II began. ____
- Marian Rejewski invented a machine for breaking codes. ____
- Marian Rejewski spoke publicly about his code-breaking work. ____
- A group of code-breakers started work at Bletchley Park. ____
- World War II ended. ____

4 In pairs, discuss the following question. Give reasons for your answer.

Which happened first, do you think: the first computer was built or the first computer program was written?

5 **3.33** Listen to the information about Ada Lovelace. What is the answer to the question in exercise 4?

6 **3.33** Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- Ada Lovelace grew up with a famous writer. ____
- As a child, Lovelace showed no particular ability at maths. ____
- Charles Babbage designed complex machines but didn't finish building them. ____
- Lovelace realised that Babbage's invention could do complex calculations by following a program. ____
- Lovelace described the idea behind computer programs but she did not actually write one. ____
- Ada is now the name of a type of computer. ____



7 INTERNET RESEARCH Find out five more facts about Bletchley Park and the people who worked there during World War II. Then share your information with the class.

A team of code-breakers – men and women – worked at a secret location in the south of England: Bletchley Park. They included Alan Turing, a mathematician with an interest in computing. At Bletchley Park, he designed an early form of computer which they called the Bombe. (It was based on Rejewski's design.) They used it to help break complex codes. Compared to today's computers, the Bombe was huge and not very powerful. But at the time, it was some of the most advanced technology in the world. It made the work of the code-breakers much faster.

Marian Rejewski worked as a code-breaker in Britain during the war. In 1946, he returned to Poland and worked as an accountant. He kept his code-breaking work secret from everybody until 1967! But today, his work is celebrated each year at Bletchley Park.