However, in 1979 an English school was opened on the neighbouring land of schools in the community. In 1982, the number of students reached 1,000. The schools were designed to accommodate a large number of students, but the problem of a lack of teachers, transport and accessibility remained. The number of students continued to increase, and the school was extended in 1985. In 1990, the school was registered as a 'Brunei Darussalam National School'.

The early role of English in Brunei Darussalam

The role of English in Brunei Darussalam is significant. It is not only used for communication in school, but also in government offices, and in professional and business contexts. The English language has been central to the country's identity and development since independence in 1984. The establishment of a national academy for the promotion of English and the introduction of English as a subject in primary schools are key factors in the development of English language education in Brunei Darussalam.

Introduction

Cary N. Jones

The changing role of English in Brunei Darussalam
The campaign for English in British Columbia

[Text continues on the next page]
The party was drawn hastily to the assembly of the leaders by the layout of the
Report by the President of the Senate of the United States, January 15, 1956,
In preparation for elections and full independence, political parties are

Notably, the Brazil-Cameroon Treaty was never implemented in Cameroon.

Both reports state the intention of fostering a common policy for their future.

The Brazil Report (1956)

Fostered the potential for mutual interests.

We believe that the ultimate objective of the educational policies

of the National Education Act of 1952:

The recommendations of the report are accepted by the government.

In 1969, the Annual Report on the National Education System (1968) was


to two weeks in duration. The length of the National Education System

and the implementation of government policies in the education sector.

The Annual Report 1969

Attention to what had prevailed by 1969.

Education Commission of Puerto Rico (1972). Without the report of the

made a difference (the 1969 Brazil-Cameroon report). It is the report of the

annual report in 1969. Despite significant progress in primary education,

From 1969 to 1984, the number of schools, school pupils, and teachers gradually


to the Philippines' United Kingdom and Australia.


Economic growth and fiscal surpluses in Maine's economy began to

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The 1969 conference dealt with the country's educational achievements.
The changing role of English in English Education

English (about 10 years ago) appeared in English education in Britain as a medium for the English-speaking and English-educated community. The English language was used in English-speaking and English-educated communities in the United Kingdom and other English-speaking communities. The English language was also used in other communities around the world, particularly in the United States.

The changes in English education in Britain have been accompanied by changes in the teaching of English. In the 1990s, the medium of instruction was changed to English, and English-speaking educators began to develop English-language curricula.

The changes in English education have had a significant impact on the teaching of English in Britain. The medium of instruction has changed to English, and English-speaking educators have developed English-language curricula. This has led to an increase in the use of English in the teaching of English in Britain.

The changes in English education have also had an impact on the use of English in the teaching of English in other countries. The medium of instruction has changed to English, and English-speaking educators have developed English-language curricula. This has led to an increase in the use of English in the teaching of English in other countries.

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who claim to be able to read and write in their own language are less likely to do so in English. The literacy gap is wider in low-income areas, where the percentage of people who read or write in English is lower. The impact of education on language proficiency is probably greater in low-income areas, where education is less likely to be available. The effectiveness of education on language proficiency is likely to be greater in low-income areas, where education is less likely to be available.

For a bilingual population, a better measure of the percentage of people who can read and write in English is the percentage who can read and write in English or another language. The percentage of people who can read and write in English plus another language is higher in low-income areas, where education is less likely to be available. The effectiveness of education on language proficiency is likely to be greater in low-income areas, where education is less likely to be available.

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<tbody>
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<td>English</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Education System was introduced in 1984 and implemented in 1985, which was aimed at improving the quality of education in English. The National Education System included a focus on improving the quality of education in English, which was previously seen as poor. The National Education System also included a focus on improving the quality of education in other languages, which was also seen as poor. The National Education System was designed to improve the quality of education in English, which was previously seen as poor. The National Education System also included a focus on improving the quality of education in other languages, which was also seen as poor.
other ethnic groups who are more likely to be employed in nontraditional occupations. This indicates that more immediate goal is for the Chinese to increase their participation in the labor market, which is also supported by the fact that the number of Chinese workers in business and finance has doubled in recent years. However, there are significant differences in the level of English proficiency among Chinese workers, with a wide range of English skills.

In this context, the importance of English proficiency is further emphasized. The Chinese workers who have a good command of English are more likely to be employed in high-paying jobs and have better job prospects. They are also more likely to be engaged in management and administrative roles.

This study also highlights the role of English education in the Chinese community. Education is considered a key factor in improving English proficiency and job prospects.

An analysis of the data shows that those who received English education in their youth are more likely to have higher English proficiency and better job prospects. The importance of English education is further supported by the fact that a growing number of Chinese workers are enrolled in language classes and workshops to improve their English skills.

In conclusion, the need for improved English proficiency in the Chinese community is evident. Policies and programs that focus on improving English education and language skills are crucial for the economic well-being of the Chinese workers in the United States.
The changing role of English in European democracies

Second language. In cities, the need for a bilingual population is
imperative. English speakers in large numbers are needed to
promote international cooperation and to facilitate the
exchange of ideas and scientific knowledge. English is
also the language of international organizations and
business. The rapid growth of English as a business language
suggests that English is likely to become even more
important in the future.

In conclusion, the role of English as a world language is
likely to continue to grow in importance. The need for
knowledgeable English speakers will be
more pronounced in the future.

Table: English proficiency in public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Proficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shops</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the proficiency in public English
language in different sectors.

English proficiency is crucial for international
communications and cooperation.

For me, in the future, English will be used in
Europe more than it is now.

4. For me, in the future, English will be used in
Europe more than it is now.

The reply to this question is really self-explanatory: English clearly went to

I am more important to learn English than Malay.

I am more important to learn English than French.

I am more important to learn English than Spanish.

Which of the following do you believe is correct?

5. Which of the following do you believe is correct?

More than now, it is now in the following domains:

- English proficiency in public
- English proficiency in shops
- English proficiency in markets
- English proficiency in commerce
- English proficiency in business
- English proficiency in private

The table above shows the proficiency in public English
language in different sectors.
The important role of English in Uganda, education and society.

Teaching English in Uganda schools has an adverse effect on their learning towards religion.

Teaching English in Uganda schools has an adverse effect on their education.

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The survey has shown that the emphasis on the use of English is more widespread in English-speaking countries, where the survey has been conducted.

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throughout the country, people are moving in taller and closer homes, especially in the city. These changes can be seen in the increase of population density in urban areas. For example, in London, the capital city's population has increased significantly over the past few years, with more people choosing to live in smaller spaces in order to save money and be closer to work.

The UK government has implemented policies to address these changes, such as providing subsidies for energy-efficient homes and encouraging the use of public transportation. However, these measures have not been enough to fully address the issue of overpopulation.

The economic implications of overpopulation are significant. With more people living in the same space, resources are being stretched thinner. This can lead to higher costs for infrastructure, such as roads and schools, as well as increased strain on natural resources.

In conclusion, overpopulation is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. It is important for governments, businesses, and individuals to work together to find solutions that will ensure a sustainable future for all.
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