第三部分是分析南大生语言适用性能低弱的原因。原来他们在家多是用国语方言与父母或一种语文或教育政策的推行，往往得等到三、五年的时间之后，才可以看出它的效果和影响。但是有时也可以做某种程度的预测。本文的主旨，便是通过一项实地调查，期能深入了解南大学生在1975年采用英语教学（中国语言文学系除外）以来，其语言适用性能的情况，从而衡量并评估这种语文政策的成效。

本文分为四个主要部分。第一部分说明本调查的动机及其经过，先由南大制度的沿革谈起，然后连及校园内的语言环境改变的时代背景，并说明本文将从语言的教与学的观念，来考察文源流学生由一个华文的学习环境进入一个新的英语的环境来学习，他们的适用性能怎样？影响他们的适用性能的因素是何等？他们曾经采用甚麼方法来适用这种新的语言环境？以及进入这种新的语言环境之后，其适用性能增强的形態又是怎样？等等。

第二部分分析调查所得结果，发现南大生鲜源流学生在大一时，一般上语言适用性能并不强。他们在听、说、写英語各方面都感到困难。上研讨課时，他们大多都用华語来发言、提问或回答问题。考试时，他们仍有七成以上是用华文來作答。一般说來，理学院学生的语言适用性能最强，商学院学生次之，文学院学生则较弱。在性别方面，由於男生大都经过国民服役训练，直接或间接地对他们的英语有些帮助。这就是为甚麼男生的语言适用性能所以较女生的强些的理由。
第三部份是分析南大華文源流學生語言適應性能所以低弱的原因。原來他們在家裏多數是用漢語方言與父母或長輩們交談，或是用華語與兄弟姐妹們交談。在小學、中學甚至高中時代，每週英文課的節數並不多，平時也很少有接觸講說英語的機會，因此他們在進入南大之前大都沒有把英文基礎打好。除了曾經國民服役的男生之外，大多數被調查的學生都是以華語或漢語方言與朋友、鄰居交談。他們的語言適應性能一般上都比較低弱。

第四部份是本文最重要的部份，調查研究的結果，發現南大華文源流學生能夠適應英語教學的人數，比剛入學時約已增加了20%。而且他們大多數都能應用英文本參考書；可是，他們卻很少閱讀課外的英文書籍、雜誌或報章，也沒有養成使用英語交談的習慣。與此同時，他們的華文也相對地退步了。造成他們的語言適應性能作如此偏差的增強的原因有：

1. 超過一半以上的學生沒有應用任何方法來使自己的英文進步。
2. 約有69.5%的學生未曾從正課以外借用語言中心的錄音室設備來進修英文。
3. 超過三份之二的學生未曾利用三個多月的長假來進修英文。
4. 約有五份之四的學生習慣上還是常常收聽華文電台的節目。
5. 南大是個根深蒂固的講華語的環境。
implemented linguistic or educational policy. However, sometimes a certain prediction could be made in a shorter period. This dissertation aims to make an in-depth study on the adaptability of Chinese Stream Students to the changing language environment at Nanyang University since the academic year of 1975/76. Through a field survey conducted on the campus at the beginning of The 1976/79 academic year, it tries to measure and evaluate the effectiveness and outcome of the policy.

This dissertation consists of four main parts. The first part, that is chapter two, introduces the purposes and methods of study. It begins with the changing academic system in Nanyang University, then proceeds to the campus' linguistic historical background. It tries to analyse how Chinese educated students adapt to a purely English learning environment, i.e. the adaptability factor. What are the factors that have influenced their adaptability? What are the methods they have employed in order to adapt to this new language environment? And also what is the improvement in the standard of English of the students since they have entered the new language environment?

The second part is devoted to the survey's findings. It has been found that the first year undergraduates had shown a low degree of adaptability. They had encountered many difficulties in using English either in listening, speaking, reading or writing. During tutorial classes, most of them like to use mandarin for discussion and 1/7 of the students used Chinese to answer their examination.
Abstract

In general, it usually takes three or five years to validate the effectiveness and consequences of a newly implemented linguistic or educational policy. However, sometimes a certain prediction could be made in a shorter period. This dissertation aims to make an in-depth study on the adaptability of Chinese Stream Students to the changing language environment at Nanyang University since the academic year of 1975/76. Through a field survey conducted on the campus at the beginning of The 1978/79 academic year, it tries to measure and evaluate the effectiveness and outcome of the policy.

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questions. In addition, Science students tended to show a highest language adaptability among the three faculties, followed by the Commerce students and then the Arts students. In terms of sex, male undergraduates tended to show a higher adaptability than the females as they have benefitted from the two and half years period of national service which directly or indirectly helped them to improve their English.

The third part tries to analyse the causes that have contributed to the low language adaptability of the Chinese Stream Students. The survey's statistics indicated that most of these students used dialect or mandarin intensively at home. In addition, during their primary and secondary school time or even at the pre-university level, there were only a few English lessons being offered. In their daily life, the opportunity to use English is also scarce for them. Therefore, before being admitted to N.U., they did not have a good command of English. Moreover, it is also found that, except for those who had gone through national service, most of the students are using mandarin or dialect to communicate with their friends and neighbours. They are the ones showing poorest language adaptability.

In the final part, it was found that, at present, the number of the Chinese Stream Students, who are able to adapt to the changing language environment, has increased to about 20% compared to the time when they were just admitted into the University. Most of them are able to read English reference books. However, they rarely read any English magazine, newspaper, or materials other than their curriculum. Moreover, their standard of Chinese language has also dropped.

By and large, it is found that factors that have caused the low language adaptability for most of the Chinese stream students are as follows:
(1) More than half of the undergraduates did not, and do not, really try to improve their English.

(2) About 69.5% of the undergraduates did not, and do not, utilize the language centre laboratory library other than for attending formal lessons.

(3) More than 2/3 of the undergraduates did not ever spend their three months vacation to improve their English.

(4) About 4/5 of the undergraduates used to listen to Chinese Radio programmes.

(5) Nanyang University is virtually a Chinese-Speaking environment.

An appendix is attached to this dissertation. The theme is to discuss the possibility of shifting some of the Bukit Timah Joint Campus students to Nanyang University Jurong campus which may help to make Nanyang University a "More English Speaking Environment". However, as this topic is beyond the scope of study, it is only briefly discussed in the appendix.