



**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND
PEOPLE MANAGEMENT**

PROGRAMME IN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

JULY 2016 EXAMINATION

SEMESTER TEST:	Main Exam	QUALIFICATION:	B.A; B.Comm (Hons)
MODULE CODE:	IPS8x03	DURATION:	1:30
SUBJECT:	Industrial Psychology Testing and Assessment	MARKS:	60
EXAMINER (S):	Dr Carin Hill	DATE:	July 2016

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- Read the questions carefully and ensure that all aspects of the questions are answered.
- Please answer all questions.
- Number your answers clearly.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Structure your answers by using appropriate headings and sub-headings.
- The general University of Johannesburg policies, procedures and rules pertaining to written assessments apply to this question paper.

Question 1 (45 marks)

Cameron Bande & Associates is a firm in Cape Town that needs to employ a CA with a LLB degree and or Postgraduate studies in Tax. The position requires the candidate to have:

- 5 years' experience in corporate tax in a consulting environment,
- Good understanding and knowledge of income tax laws (South African and International)
- Excellent communication and interpersonal skills
- People management skills including coaching
- Strong client relationship skills
- Strong team and project management skills
- Self-starter and the ability to provide solutions to business problems
- Ability to multi-task yet still pay attention to detail
- Excellent time management skills
- Strong analytical skills

The firm identified various candidates to be invited to the interview phase, but are unsure about three specific candidates. The firm requested that you, the Industrial Psychological Practitioner, use their psychological assessment results to decide which ONE candidate should be invited to the interview phase.

Study each of the candidates' assessment results (Appendix A) and write an executive summary for **each** candidate. The executive summary for each candidate should specifically focus on strengths, areas of concern, and developmental areas for the applicant. Strengths, concerns and developmental areas should be determined by relating the assessment results to the job description supplied. Finally you should indicate whether the applicant is (a) recommended for the interview phase, (b) recommended with reservations or (c) not recommended. In each case, provide reasons and any other relevant recommendations.

The psychological assessments that were used included:

1. The South African Personality Inventory (SAPI) Factors
2. The Numero Applied Numeracy (Financial) Scale
3. The Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid Leadership Self-Assessment Questionnaire

Question 2 (3 marks)

Sizwe, an Industrial Psychologist, is asked to **assess 20** applicants for a management position for which he will be paid. All the measures that he plans to use are only available in English and have been imported from the UK. However, only 5 of the applicants have English as their mother tongue. The tests Sizwe wants to use have been classified according to the HPCSA as 'tests under development/being adapted'. Do you think Sizwe should continue using his current test battery? Give a reason for your answer.

Question 3 (12 marks)

Name and describe three (3) key concepts of ethics in psychology and give a practical example of how each of these can be violated.

TOTAL: 60 marks

Appendix A

Candidate A

SAPI PROFILE

[illegible]

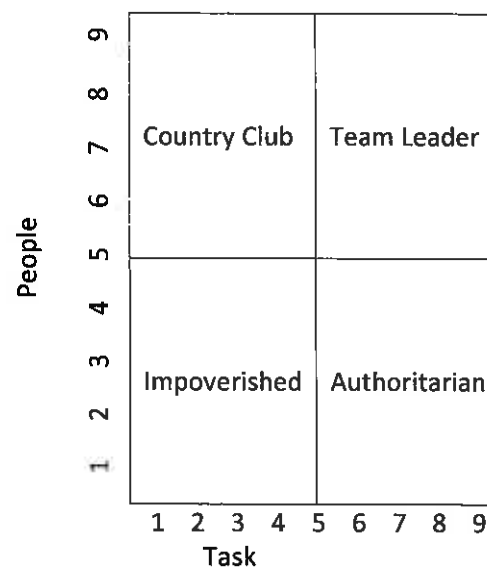
Numero Profile

Not achieved yet	Partially achieved	Achieved
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The Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid Leadership Self-Assessment Questionnaire

Score on People Dimension: 3

Score on Task Dimension: 8



SAPI PROFILE

Numero Profile

The Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid Leadership Self-Assessment Questionnaire

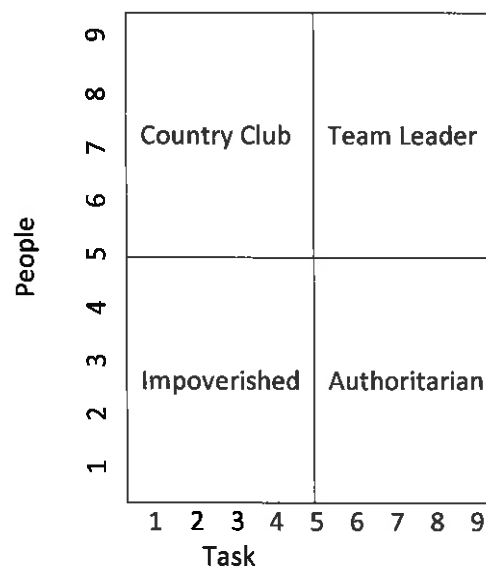


SAPI PROFILE

[illegible]

Not achieved yet	Partially achieved	Achieved
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Score on Task Dimension: 7



Appendix B - Definitions

South African Personality Inventory

Positive Social-Relational Disposition

Positively managing relations with others through valuing and showing compassion to others by showing sensitivity towards their needs and emotions. Guiding, uplifting, and motivating others through their lives by giving them advice, instruction, and encouragement. Being accommodating in one's relationships and actively maintaining relationships through forgiveness and helpfulness, and by preserving peace.

Negative Social-Relational Disposition

Approaching relations with others more controversially through seeing oneself as better as and more important than others, by being arrogant and pompous. Being socially disruptive, intrusive, and indiscreet about the private affairs of others. Aggressively self-promoting, by being self-centred, focusing exclusively on one's own needs and desires, and simultaneously being abusive, denigrating, and critical towards others.

Neuroticism

The tendency of a person to be impulsive and to fluctuate between emotions by being easily aggravated and apprehensive.

Extraversion

Tendency toward being sociable and talkative, interacting with people in a spontaneous manner by having fun and telling stories that make people laugh.

Conscientiousness

Being motivated, perseverant, ambitious and hard-working towards achieving things in life. Being organised, neat, punctual, precise and thorough in everything one does. Being traditional by respecting one's own culture and being oriented toward religion. Being consistently dependable, loyal, honest and fair towards others.

Openness

The quality of being well-informed and observant of external and internal things, being a rational and progressive thinker, and acquiring new experiences, knowledge, skills, and ideas.

The Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid Leadership Self-Assessment Questionnaire

Authoritarian Leader (high task, low relationship)

People who get this rating are very much task oriented and are hard on their workers (autocratic). There is little or no allowance for cooperation or collaboration. Heavily task oriented people display these characteristics: they are very strong on schedules; they expect people to do what they are told without question or debate; when something goes wrong they tend to focus on who is to blame rather than concentrate on exactly what is wrong and how to prevent it; they are intolerant of what they see as dissent (it may just be someone's creativity), so it is difficult for their subordinates to contribute or develop.

Team Leader (high task, high relationship)

This type of person leads by positive example and endeavors to foster a team environment in which all team members can reach their highest potential, both as team members and as people. They encourage the team to reach team goals as effectively as possible, while also working tirelessly to strengthen the bonds among the various members. They normally form and lead some of the most productive teams.

Country Club Leader (low task, high relationship)

This person uses predominantly reward power to maintain discipline and to encourage the team to accomplish its goals. Conversely, they are almost incapable of employing the more punitive coercive and legitimate powers. This inability results from fear that using such powers could jeopardize relationships with the other team members.

Impoverished Leader (low task, low relationship)

A leader who uses a "delegate and disappear" management style. Since they are not committed to either task accomplishment or maintenance; they essentially allow their team to do whatever it wishes and prefer to detach themselves from the team process by allowing the team to suffer from a series of power struggles.