### CONCLUSION

The results of the present study provided some support for the proposal that the Kepner-Tregoe programme increases achievement motivation in managers. However, the results of the present experiment indicated that it was possibly only those managers scoring low in achievement motivation who were influenced by Kepner-Tregoe training, while high achieving managers were not affected by the programme in terms of achievement motivation. The discrepancy between the Experimental high and low achieving groups' scores was possibly due to a 'ceiling effect' of the AMQ, to the influence of the Law of Initial Values on the scores of high achievers, or to the 'perceived demand characteristics' of the situation.

In addition, the present study has yielded an achievement motivation questionnaire which appears to have reasonable internal consistency and test-retest reliability as well as considerable face validity. How well this measure correlates with existing measures of achievement motivation, both projective and questionnaire, remains to be seen. In addition, future research is necessary to determine further indices of the reliability and validity of the AMQ.

#### REFERENCES

- Abendroth, W.W. The research and decision making process. In J. Shera (Ed.), <u>Documentation in action</u>. New York: Reinhold, 1956. Pp. 42-53.
- Aronson, E. The need for achievement as measured by graphic expression. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.),

  Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey:

  D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 249-266.
- Atkinson, J.W. Motivational determinants of risk-taking behaviour. Psychological Review, 1957, 64, 359-372.
- Atkinson, J.W. Towards experimental analysis of human motivation in terms of motives, expectancies and incentives. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.), Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey:

  D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 288-305.
- Atkinson, J.W. An introduction to motivation. New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1964.
- Atkinson, J.W. and Litwin, G. Achievement motive and test anxiety conceived as motive to approach success and motive to avoid failure. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1960, 60, 52-63.
- Atkinson, J.W. and Reitman, W.R. Performance as a function of motive strength and expectancy of goal attainment. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.), Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 278-287.
- Bales, R.F. How people interact in conferences. Scientific American, 1955, 192, 1-7.
- Baumgartel, H.J., Jr. Leadership, motivation and attitudes in research laboratories. <u>Journal of Social Issues</u>, 1956, 12, 24-31.
- Beckhard, R. Organization development: Strategies and models. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1969.
- Bennis, W.G. Changing organizations. New York; McGraw Hill, 1966.
- Bennis, W.G. Organization development: Its nature, origins and prospects. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1969.
- Bennis, W.G., Benne, K.D. and Chin, R. The planning of change. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.
- Blake, R.R. and Mouton, J.S. Group dynamics key to decision making. Texas: Gulf Publishing Company, 1961.

- Blake, R.R. and Mouton, J.S. The managerial grid. Texas: Gulf Publishing Company, 1964.
- Blum, M.C. and Naylor, J.C. Industrial psychology: Its theoretical and social foundations. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.
- Bradford, L.P., Gibb, J.R. and Benne, K.D. T-Group theory and laboratory method. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1964.
- Bross, I.D.J. Design for decision. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1953.
- Brown, J.A.C. The social psychology of industry. Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1967.
- Brown, R. Social psychology. New York: The Free Press, 1965.
- Bursk, E.C. and Chapman, J.F. New decision making tools for managers. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1963.
- Calkins, R.D. The decision process in administration.

  Business Horizons, 1959, 2, 19-25.
- Carnay, R. The effect of situational variables on the measurement of achievement motivation. Journal of Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1966, 26, 675-690.
- Cooper, J.D. The art of decision making. New York: Doubleday, 1961.
- Cummin, P. TAT correlates of executive performance. Journal of Applied Psychology, 1967, 51, 78-81.
- Cyert, R.M., Simon, H.A. and Trow, D.B. Observation of a business decision. <u>Journal of Business</u>, 1956, 29, 237-248.
- Davis, K. Humar relations at work: The dynamics of organizational behaviour. New York: McGraw Hill, 1957.
- de Charms, R. and Dave, R. Hope of success, fear of failure, subjective probability and risk-taking behaviour.

  Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 1965, 1, 3558-3568.
- de Charms, R.C., Morrison, H.W., Reitman, W.R. and McClelland, D.C. Behavioural correlates of directly and indirectly measured achievement motivation. In D.C. McClelland (Ed.), Studies in motivation. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955.

- de Groot, A. Het denken van den schaker. Amsterdam:
  Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers Maatschappij, 1946.
  Cited by R.C. Anderson and D.P. Ausubel. Readings
  in the psychology of cognition. New York: Holt,
  Rinehart and Winston, 1965.
- Dewey, J. How we think. New York: D.C. Heath and Company, 1910.
- Dill, W.R. Varietics of administrative decisions. In H.J. Leavitt and C.R. Pondy (Eds.), Readings in managerial psychology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964. Pp. 457-473.
- Drucker, P.F. The effective executive. London: Heinemann, 1967.
- Duncker, K. On problem solving. Psychological Monographs, 1945, 58, No. 5 (Whole No. 270).
- Ellis, A. and Blum, M.C. Rational training: A new method of facilitating management and labor relations.

  Psychological Reports, 1967, 20, 1267-1284.
- Feather, N.T. The relationship of persistance at a task to expectation of success and achievement related motives. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1961, 63, 552-561.
- Ford, R.N. Motivation through the work itself. New York: American Management Association, 1969.
- Foulkes, F. Creating more meaningful work. New Mork: American Management Association, 1969.
- French, E.G. Motivation as a variable in work partner selection. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1956, 53, 96-99.
- French, E.G. Development of a measure of complex motivation. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.), Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey:

  D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 242-248.
- French, J.R.P. Jr., Israel, J. and As, D. An experiment on participation in a Norwegian factory. Human Relations, 1960, 13, 3-19.
- Gardner, N.D. Effective executive practices. London: Macdonald, 1965.
- Gore, W.J. Administrative decision making: A heuristic model. New York: Wiley, 1964.
- Gough, H.G. The construction of a personality scale to predict scholastic achievement. Journal of Applied Psychology, 1953, 37, 361-367.

- Grant, G.V. The construction of a non-verbal test of reasoning ability for African industrial workers. Unpublished Master's dissertation, University of the Witwatersrand, 1965.
- Grant, G.V. The organization of me.tal abilities of an African ethnic group in cultural transition.
  Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, University of the Witwatersrand, 1969.
- Haber, R.N. and Alpert, R. The role of cituation and picture cues in projective measurement of the achievement motive. In J.W. Attantion (Ed.),

  Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey:

  D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 644-663
- Heckhausen, H. The anatomy of achievement motivation.
  New York: Academic Press, 1967.
- Hermans, H.J.M. A questionnaire measure of achievement motivation. Journal of Applied Psychology, 1970, 54, 353-363.
- Herzberg, F. Work and the nature of man. New York: World Publishing, 1966.
- Herzberg, F. One more time: How do you motivate employees? Harvard Business Review, 1968, 46, 53-63.
- Hodge, B.J. and Johnson, H.J. Management and organizational behaviour: A multi-dimensional approach. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1970.
- Humble, J.W. Management by objectives in action. London: McGraw Hill, 1970.
- Hymen, R. and Anderson, B. Solving problems. In D.A. Kolb, I.M. Rubin and J.M. McIntyre (Eds.), Organizational psychology: A book of readings. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1971. Pp. 46-56.
- Jacobson, E. Foremen-steward participation practices and worker attitudes in a unionized factory. Unpublished Doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan, 1951.
- Johnston, R.A.A. Methodological analysis of several revised forms of the Iowa Picture Interpretation test. Journal of Personality, 1957, 25, 283-293.
- Jones, M.H. Executive decision making. Illinois: 1rwin, 1957.
- Kaltenbach, J.E. and McClelland, D.C. Achievement and social status in three small communities. In Report of the committee on identification of talent. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1957.

Kepner, C.H. and Tregoe, B.B. The rational manager. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1965.

The second secon

- Kepner, C.H. and Tregoe, B.B. The results planning manual. 1968.
- Kissinger, H.A. The policymaker and the intellectual. The Reporter, 1959, 20, 30-35.
- Klinger, E. Fantasy need achievement as a motivational construct. Psychological Bulletin, 1966, 66, 291-308.
- Kogan, N. and Wallach, M. Risky-shift phenomenon in small decision making groups: A test of the information exchange hypothesis. Journal of Experimental and Social Psychology, 1967, 3, 75-84.
- Koontz, H. Toward a unified theory of management. New York: McGraw Hill, 1964.
- Korman, A.K. Industrial and organizational psychology. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1971.
- Lawrence, P.R. and Lorsch, J.W. <u>Developing organizations</u>:

  <u>Diagnosis and action</u>. Massachusetts: AddisonWesley Publishing Company, 1969.
- Lewin, K. Field theory in social science: selected theoretical papers. New York: Harper, 1951.
- Likert, R. New patterns of management. New York: McGraw Hill, 1961.
- Lindblom, C.E. The science of muddling through. In H.J.

  Leavitt and C.R. Pondy (Eds.), Readings in managerial

  psychology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press,

  1964. Pp. 61-78.
- Lindsay, F.A. New techniques for management decision making. New York, McGraw Hill, 1958.
- Litwin, G.H. Motives and expectancies as determinants of preference for degrees of risk. Unpublished Honours thesis, University of Michigan, 1958.
- Litwin, G.H. and Stringer, R. The influence of organizational climate on human motivation. Boston:
  The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1966.
- Lynn, R. An achievement motivation questionnaire. British Journal of Psychology, 1969, 60, 529-534.
- Magee, J.F. How to use decision trees in capital investment. Harvard Business Review, 1964, 42, 79-96. (a)

- Magee, J.F. Decision trees for decision making. Harvard Business Review, 1964, 42, 126-138. (b)
- Maier, N.R.F. Reasoning in humans. 1. On direction.

  Journal of Comparative Psychology, 1930, 10,

  115-143.
- Maier, N.R.F. The quality of group decisions as influenced by the discussion leader. Human Relations, 1950, 3, 155-174.
- Maier, N.R.F. Problem solving discussions and conferences:

  Leadership methods and skills. New York: McGraw Hill,
  1963.
- Mandler, G. and Sarason, S.B. A study of anxie:y and learning. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1952, 47, 166-173.
- March, J.G. and Simon, H.A. Organization. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1958.
- McClelland, D.C. Toward a theory of motive acquisition.
  American Psychologist, 1965, 20, 321-333. (a)
- McClelland, D.C. Achievement motivation can be developed.

  Harvard Brsiness Review, 1965, 43, 6-24. (5)
- McClelland, D.C. Interest in risky occupations among subjects with high achievement motivation. Unpublished manuscript, Harvard University, 1956.
- McClelland, D.C. The use of measures of human motivation in the study of society. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.), Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 518-552.
- McClelland, D.C. The achieving society. New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1961.
- McClelland, D.C. Business drive and national achievement. Harvard Business Review, 1962, 40, 99-112.
- McClelland, D.C. That urge to achieve. In D.A. Kolb, I.M. Rubin and J.M. McIntyre (Eds.),
  Organizational psychology: A book of readings.
  New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1971.
- McClelland, D.C., Atkinson, J.W., Clark, R.A. and Lowell, E.L. The achievement motive. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953.
- McClelland, D.C., Atkinson, J.W., Clark, R.A. and Lowell, E.L. A scoring manual for the achievement motive. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.), Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958.

The Art of the State of the Sta

- McClelland, D.C. and Winter, D.G. Motivating economic achievement. New York: The Free Press, 1969.
- Miles, M.B. On temporary systems. In M.B. Miles (Ed.), <u>Innovation in education</u>. New York: Columbia <u>University Press</u>, 1964. Pp. 84-112.
- Mills, J. The experimental method. In J. Mills (Ed.), Experimental Social Psychology. London: The Macmillan Company, 1969. Pp. 407-448.
- Morris, W.T. Management science: A Bayesian introduction. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1968.
- Mukherjee, B. A forced choice test of achievement motivation.

  Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology,
  1965, 2, 85-92.
- Murray, H.A. Techniques for a systematic investigation of fantasy. Journal of Psychology, 1936, 3, 115-143.
- Newman, W.H. Administrative action: The techniques of organization and management. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1958.
- Newell, A., Simon, H.A. and Shaw, J.C. Elements of a theory of human problem solving. Psychological Review, 1958, 65, 151-166.
- Odiorne, G.S. Management by objectives. New York: Pitman Publishing Corporation, 1965.
- Odiorne, G.S. How managers make things happen. New Jersey: Prentice Fall, 1970.
- Orne, M.T. On the social psychology of the psychological experiment: With particular reference to demand characteristics and their implications. American Psychologist, 1962, 17, 776-783.
- Osborn, A.F. Applied imagination. New York: Scribner, 1953.
- Pounds, W.F. The process of problem finding. Industrial Management Review, 1969, 11, 1-19.
- Rhodes, J. Personal communication, 1972.

A ... A.

- Ricciuti, H.N. and Sadacco, R. The prediction of academic grades with a projective test of achievement motivation. II. Cross validation at the high school level.

  New Jersey: Educational Testing Service, 1955.
- Ruger, H. Archives of Psychology. New York, 1910. Cited by R. Thomson, The Psychology of Thinking. Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1959.

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

- Samelson, F. Conforming behaviour under two conditions of conflict in the cognitive field. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1957, 55, 181-197.
- Schlaifer, R. Decision theory and management theory. In H. Koontz. Toward a unified theory of management. New York: McGraw Hill, 1964.
- Schein, E.H. Process consultation: Its role in organization development. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1969.
- work through job en ichment. New York: McGraw Hill, 1970.
- Selznick, P. <u>Leadership in administration</u>. Evanston: Row Peterson, 1957.
- Shainin, D. How to calculate the risk of a decision. Quarterly Progress, 1968, 1, 21-23.
- Sibson, R.E. The problems you shouldn't solve. Management Review, Feb. 1969, 29-31.
- Simon, H.A. The new science of management decision. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1960.
- Thompson, J.D. and Tuden, A. Strategies, structures and processes of organizational decision. In H.J. Leavitt and C.R. Pondy (Eds.), Readings in managerial psychology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.
- Thomson, R. The psychology of thinking. Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1959.
- Uris, A. The management makers: The ideas, people and institutions that make and mar management. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1962.
- Vroom, V.H. Some personality determinants of the effects of participation. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1959, 59, 322-327.
- Walton, R.E. Interpersonal peacemaking: Confrontations and third party consultation. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1969.
- Weinstein, M.S. Achievement motivation and risk preference.
  Oregon Research Institute Bulletin, 1968, 8.
- Wilder, J. The law of initial values in neurology and psychiatry. Facts and problems. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1957, 125, 73-86.
- Wilson-Organ, T. The art of critical thinking. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965.

- Winterbottom, M.R. The relation of need for achievement to learning experiences in independence and mastery. In J.W. Atkinson (Ed.), Motives in fantasy, action and society. New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1958. Pp. 453-478.
- Wrapp, H.E. Good managers dont make policy decisions.

  Harvard Business Review, 1967, 45, 91-99.
- Zeigarnik, B. Das behalten erledigter und unerledigter handlungen. Psychologische Forschung, 1927, 9, 1-85. Translated and condensed as On finished and unfinished tasks. In W.D. Ellis, A source book of Gestalt Psychology. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1938. Pp. 300-314.
- Zelko, H.P. Successful conference and discussion techniques. New York: McGraw H.11, 1957.

## APPENDIX I

This questionnaire forms the basis of a research project being carried out by the Department of Psychology,
University of the Witwatersrand in conjunction with
Kepner-Tregoe, South Africa. You can assist us by
completing this questionnaire as accurately as possible.
Please read the following statements carefully and circle the letter next to the appropriate statement.
For example:

- Item 1: I ...... spend the weekends reading books
  - A always
  - (B) often
  - c hardly ever
  - D never

In this case the respondent felt that statement B best described himself.

Only circle one letter for each item. If you wish to change an answer please make your final choice clear.

Please complete the questionnaire stating what you feel.

The results will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Under no circumstances will any individual form be examined for any purposes other than this research, or by anybody who is not directly involved in the analysis of the results.

### APPENDIX I

This questionnaire forms the basis of a research project being carried out by the Department of Psychology,
University of the Witwatersrand in conjunction with
Kepner-Tregoe, South Africa. You can assist us by
completing this questionnaire as accurately as possible.
Please read the following statements carefully and circle
the letter next to the appropriate statement.
For example:

Item 1: I ..... spend the weekends reading books

- A always
- (B) often
- C hardly ever
- D never

In this case the respondent felt that statement B best described himself.

Only circle one letter for each item. If you wish to change an answer please make your final choice clear.

Please complete the questionnaire stating what you feel.

The results will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Under no circumstances will any individual form be examined for any purposes other than this research, or by anybody who is not directly involved in the analysis of the results.

Department of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand

The said that the said the sai

NAME:		NAME	OF	COMPANY:	
	Section and the section of the secti				THE RESIDENCE OF SHARE BUT AND ADDRESS OF SHARE

- 1. Are you usually
  - A very busy
  - B busy
  - C not so busy
  - D not busy at all?
- 2. Are you inclined to
  - A only plan your life on some occasions
  - B plan a few aspects of your life
  - C take life as it comes without planning it
  - D plan as much as possible of your life?
- 3. If you are disturbed while working on a project,
  - do you
  - A find it difficult to begin again
  - B return to your work as soon as possible
  - C usually neglect the project and go on to other matters
  - D take a short break and then go back to the project?
- 4. Is organizing activities something
  - A you like doing very much
  - B you like doing
  - C you don't like doing very much
  - D you don't like doing at all?

- 5. In general, are you
  - A very concerned about the future
  - B concerned about the future
  - C not so concerned about the future
  - D not at all concerned about the future?
- 6. For life's extra pleasures do you
  - A usually have no time
  - B usually have mough time
  - C often have no time
  - D always have time?
- 7. Do you .... do things 'today' rather than putting them off to do 'tomorrow'?
  - A always
  - B often
  - G hardly ever
  - D never
- 8. When introduced to successful people,
  - A are you interested in them
  - B do you feel inferior
  - C are you indifferent to them
  - D are you not really interested in them?
- 9. Do you find colleagues who work hard
  - A very pleasant
  - B agreeable
  - C not so agreeable
  - D most unpleasant?

- 10. When on holiday
  - A can you easily forget your work for the entire period .
  - B do you often think of your work
  - C can you forget your work most of the time
  - D can you never get the thought of your work out of your mind?
- 11. Do you think that it is .... to attain a high position in society?
  - A unimportant
  - B not really important
  - C rather important
  - D very important
- 12. When you begin something do you
  - A never carry it to a successful conclusion
  - B sometimes carry it to a successful conclusion
  - C usually carry it to a successful conclusion
  - D always carry it to a successful conclusion?
- 13. If there is work to be done which requires great responsibility
  - A would it be completely unattractive to you
  - B do you think you would be capable of doing it
  - C would you very much like to do it
  - D would you only do it if you were put under an obligation to do it?
- 14. Do you always choose tasks which
  - A you will only be able to do well if you really exert yourself and work at them

B are so difficult that there is very little chance of your doing them well

The state of the s

- C you will be able to do well if luck is on your side
- D are so easy that you are certain you will be able to do them well?
- 15. Do you think .... to spend a long time preparing for an important task?
  - A that it really is senseless
  - B that it can be iseful
  - C that it is necessary for success
  - D that it is often unnecessary.
- 16. Are you
  - A usually bored
  - B scmetimes bored
  - C hardly ever bored
  - D never bored?
- 17. Can you work at something for .... without getting tired?
  - A a very long time
  - B a long time
  - C not too long a time
  - D only a very short time.
- 18. At work, good relations with the 'boss'
  - A are considered completely unimportant
  - B seldom have any influences
  - C are considered to be extremely important
  - D are appreciated when they occur?

- 19. When you are about to undertake a difficult task, are you
  - A tense and excited most of the time
  - B quite stimulated
  - C uninvolved most of the time, but with moments of tension
  - D completely uninvolved and calm?
- 20. When doing something difficult do you
  - A give up rather quickly
  - B usually see it through
  - C not give up too soon
  - D give up almost immediately?
- 21. Are you .... influenced by successful people?
  - A always
  - B sometimes
  - C hardly ever
  - D never.
- 22. At work, are you considered
  - A very hardworking
  - B not always so hardworking
  - C rather easy going
  - D very easy going?
- 23. Do you .... compare how well you can do something with how well others can do it?
  - A never .
  - B hardly ever
  - C often
  - D always.

- 24. Do you usually do
  - A much more than you resolved to do
  - B a little less than you resolved to do
  - C a bit more than you resolved to do
  - D much less than you resolved to do?
- 25. Is the amount of work you do .... influenced by those around you?
  - A always
  - B often
  - C hardly ever
  - D never.
- 26. Would you find a life in which you wouldn't have to work at all
  - A ideal
  - B pleasant
  - C unpleasant
  - D very unpleasant?
- 27. If you have not obtained your goal and have not done
  - a task well
  - A are you inclined to give up
  - B do you exert yourself once again to attain the goal, but find it difficult to not lose heart
  - C do you continue to do your best to obtain the goal
  - D do you usually give up?
- 28. When on holiday
  - A are you usually bored throughout the entire period

- B are you stimulated most of the time, but get bored towards the end of the holiday
- C are you stimulated and interested for the entire holiday
- D do you get bored quite soon?
- 29. Would you describe yourself as
  - A always energetic
  - B energetic most of the time
  - C energetic on rare occasions
  - D never energetic?
- 30. When you are working, are the demands which you make upon yourself
  - A very high
  - B high
  - C not so high
  - D low?
- 31. When others are successful
  - A are you always envious
  - B are you often envious
  - C are you usually free from envy
  - D are you always free from envy?
- 32. If you were to start a business, who would you choose as a partner?
  - A a person with whom you are quite friendly but who knows very little about the business
  - B a person whom you dislike intensely but whose knowledge of the business is extremely good

- 77 -

C a person with whom you are not very good friends, but who knows the business quite well

The state of the s

D a very good friend of yours who knows nothing at all about the business.

# 33. When working on a project do you

- A lo a thorough survey of all the possible implications, spending a lot of time and energy on the project
- B spend a little time on it to examine some of its implications
- C examine most of its implications
- D do the minimum of work required to complete it?

## 34. Is work something

- A you would rather not do
- B you don't like doing very much.
- C you like doing
- D you like doing very much?

# APPENDIX 2

This questionnaire forms the basis of a research project being carried out by the Department of Psychology,
University of the Witwatersrand in conjunction with
Kepner-Tregoe, South Africa. You can assist us by
completing this questionnaire as accurately as possible.
Please read the following statements carefully and circle the letter next to the appropriate statement.
For example:

Item 1: I .... spend the weekends reading books

- A always
- (B) often
- C hardly ever
- D never

In this case the respondent felt that statement B best described himself.

Only circle one letter for each item. If you wish to change an answer please make your final choice clear.

Please complete the questionnaire stating what you feel.

The results will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Under no circumstances will any individual form be
examined for any purposes other than this research, or
by anybody who is not directly involved in the analysis
cf the results.

Department of Psychology, University of the Witwatersrand

NAME:		NAME	OF	COMPANY:	
	Market and American A				THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

- 1. Are you usually
  - A very busy
  - B busy
  - C not so busy
  - D not busy at all?
- 2. Are you inclined to
  - A only plan your life on some occasions
  - B plan a few aspects of your life
  - C take life as it comes without planning it
  - D plan as much as possible of your life?
- 3. If you are disturbed while working on a project,
  - do you
  - A find it difficult to begin again
  - B return to your work as soon as possible
  - C usually neglect the project and go on to other matters
  - D take a short break and then go back to the project?
- 4. Is organizing activities something
  - A you like doing very much
  - B you like doing
  - C you don't like doing very much
  - D you don't like doing at all?

#### Author Chalmers B E

Name of thesis The effect of a management development programme on need for achievement 1972

#### **PUBLISHER:**

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg ©2013

#### **LEGAL NOTICES:**

**Copyright Notice:** All materials on the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg Library website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

**Disclaimer and Terms of Use:** Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the Library website.