

## Abstract

The present study evaluated the sensitivity and the discriminative power of 3 disc Tower of London (TOL-3) test (Shallice 1982), and suggested a more complex and discriminative version, 4 disc Tower of London (TOL-4). The TOL-3 or TOL-4 along with Raven's Progressive Matrices (RPM) (Raven 1960) and Block Design (BD) were administered to 96 normal adult undergraduate university students to test the hypothesis that TOL-4 is more sensitive and discriminative in the normal population than that of TOL-3. The result showed that TOL-4 score was significant lower than the TOL-3. The item score and planning time distribution in the TOL-4 were more normally distributed while this distribution in the TOL-3 was skewed. In that 75.5 % participants were distributed within the scores 26 to 30 in which 30 marks was the ceiling. The TOL-4 were found to correlate lower and insignificant to other two non-planning test i.e. RPM and BD. However TOL-3 was correlated significantly to BD but not RPM. The result implied that the TOL-4 got a higher discriminative validity when compared to the TOL-3.