



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 107

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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- 1. Distraction-Free Practice:** Solve the multiple-choice questions in Section 1 under timed conditions. Do not look for shortcuts or answers until you are completely done.
- 2. Check & Submit Online:** We have intentionally excluded the answer key from this printout. To get your score, see worked solutions, and track your progress metrics, open: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper;=107> on any browser. Bubble in your answers in our digital check sheet.
- 3. Learn with Appy Buddy (AI Socratic Tutor):** Applaa is a 100% ad-free educational space. Our online AI Tutor guides you step-by-step through questions you get wrong, showing you how to solve them rather than just giving you the answer.

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Section 1: Practice Questions

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding compulsory voting in national elections has emerged as a central theme in modern Political Philosophy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising enhanced democratic legitimacy and broader representation of marginalized groups. By streamlining operations and introducing systemic standardization, it could pave the way for long-overdue reforms.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of infringing upon individual liberty and forcing politically disengaged citizens to make arbitrary choices. Skeptics point out that the implementation of such systems often leads to unintended consequences. They caution that the desire for progress must not overshadow the ethical hazards inherent in this transition.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably mandating turnout at the polls while including a prominent 'None of the Above' option on the ballot. While this compromise holds promise, it faces challenges from both sides. Proponents fear it will dilute the effectiveness of the system, whereas critics worry it will fail to provide sufficient protections, leaving the core issues unresolved.

Question 1 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

According to the passage, which of the following best represents the primary benefit claimed by the proponents of compulsory voting in national elections?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: voting is a civic obligation comparable to tax paying or jury service, which benefits the collective
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Political Philosophy.
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Political Philosophy.

Question 2 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding compulsory voting in national elections to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Political Philosophy.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government

Question 3 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of compulsory voting in national elections?

- A: Compulsory voting always results in the election of radical political candidates.
- B: Most democratic countries have already banned voluntary voting systems.
- C: Uninformed voters are statistically more likely to vote for conservative policies.
- D: Forced participation may compromise the qualitative value of the democratic mandate.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments has emerged as a central theme in modern Culture and Urbanism. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. By streamlining operations and introducing systemic standardization, it could pave the way for long-overdue reforms.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding restricting the supply of modern, affordable housing and driving up real estate costs for residents. In their view, the unchecked expansion of this practice presents a threat to fundamental societal values. The primary danger, they suggest, lies in the potential to overlook individual nuances in favor of systemic efficiency.

An intermediate solution often proposed is permitting the conversion of historic facades while allowing modern construction behind them. In theory, this approach aims to strike a balance between efficiency and protection. However, in practice, implementing such regulations is fraught with difficulty, as it requires balancing contradictory objectives that may be fundamentally irreconcilable.

Question 4 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

According to the passage, which of the following best represents the primary benefit claimed by the proponents of giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Culture and Urbanism.
- D: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments to stand?

- A: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- B: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

- A: Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- B: Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.
- C: Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.
- D: No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Bioethics elicit as much controversy as the prospect of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of eradicating severe hereditary genetic diseases and reducing long-term public health costs. Advocates argue that failing to embrace this development constitutes a form of societal stagnation, keeping obsolete frameworks in place.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding creating a permanent genetic class divide where wealthy parents purchase cognitive and physical enhancements. In their view, the unchecked expansion of this practice presents a threat to fundamental societal values. The primary danger, they suggest, lies in the potential to overlook individual nuances in favor of systemic efficiency.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably creating strict regulatory frameworks that restrict modifications purely to therapeutic cures. While this compromise holds promise, it faces challenges from both sides. Proponents fear it will dilute the effectiveness of the system, whereas critics worry it will fail to provide sufficient protections, leaving the core issues unresolved.

Question 7 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

According to the passage, which of the following best represents the primary benefit claimed by the proponents of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

- A: It is a moral imperative to use biotechnology to spare future children from known genetic illnesses
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Bioethics.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Bioethics.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing to stand?

- A: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.
- D: It is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement

Question 9 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

- A:** Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- B:** Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- C:** Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.
- D:** CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.

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