



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 113

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Welcome to your Applaa offline practice booklet. Please follow these guidelines to maximize your learning outcome:

- 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;=113> 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:

Few issues in contemporary Democratic Representation elicit as much controversy as the prospect of lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of engaging young people early in the democratic process and representing their stakes in long-term policy decisions. 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 enfranchising individuals who may lack political maturity and are financially dependent on parents. 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 combining the voting age reduction with mandatory civic education courses in schools. 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 1 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

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

- A: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Democratic Representation.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Democratic Representation.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: sixteen-year-olds can work, pay taxes, and consent to medical treatment, so they should have a voice in parliament

Question 2 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections to stand?

- A: civic education courses are capable of providing objective, non-partisan political training
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Democratic Representation.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.

Question 3 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

- A:** The debate centers on whether the capacity to contribute to society implies a right to govern it.
- B:** All sixteen-year-olds pay income tax on their pocket money.
- C:** No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.
- D:** Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.

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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably permitting the conversion of historic facades while allowing modern construction behind them. 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 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:** That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.
- 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:** affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)

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

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms has emerged as a central theme in modern Technology and Law. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 perpetuating historical prejudices embedded in the training data and violating procedural transparency. 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 implementing audit protocols that force algorithms to explain their decision-making logic. 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 7 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

According to the passage, which of the following best represents the primary benefit claimed by the proponents of AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- C: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms to stand?

- A: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- 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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.

Question 9 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.
- B:** AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.
- C:** Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.
- D:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.

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