



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 159

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Instructions & Study Method

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;=159> 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies has emerged as a central theme in modern Economics and Law. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising protecting consumers from market volatility and preventing money laundering and illicit financing. 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 stifling technological innovation and undermining the individual sovereignty of decentralized networks. 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 requiring cryptocurrency exchanges to enforce standard identity verification while leaving protocol layers unregulated. 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Economics and Law.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Economics and Law.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: without regulatory oversight, retail investors are vulnerable to systemic fraud and market manipulation

Question 2 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies to stand?

- A: national governments possess the technical enforcement capability to regulate peer-to-peer digital networks
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Economics and Law.
- D: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.

Question 3 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

- A: Most cryptocurrency users are using digital assets to buy physical real estate.
- B: All transactions on public blockchains are completely invisible and untraceable.
- C: Cryptocurrencies represent an ideological challenge to the state's monopoly on monetary issuance.
- D: Paper fiat currency is completely immune to inflation and currency manipulation.

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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of enfranchising individuals who may lack political maturity and are financially dependent on parents. 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.

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

Question 5 — [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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: civic education courses are capable of providing objective, non-partisan political training
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Democratic Representation.

Question 6 — [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: No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.
- C: Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.
- D: All sixteen-year-olds pay income tax on their pocket money.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Political Philosophy elicit as much controversy as the prospect of compulsory voting in national elections. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of enhanced democratic legitimacy and broader representation of marginalized groups. Advocates argue that failing to embrace this development constitutes a form of societal stagnation, keeping obsolete frameworks in place.

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

Question 8 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Political Philosophy.

Question 9 — [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:** Forced participation may compromise the qualitative value of the democratic mandate.
- D:** Uninformed voters are statistically more likely to vote for conservative policies.

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■ Section Complete!

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Simply bubble in your choices (e.g. A, B, C, D) and get instantly scored! You can then review the explanations or chat with Appy Buddy (AI Socratic tutor) to understand complex concepts.