



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 17

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=17> 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 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 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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Political Philosophy.
- B: voting is a civic obligation comparable to tax paying or jury service, which benefits the collective
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Political Philosophy.
- D: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Political Philosophy.
- 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: Most democratic countries have already banned voluntary voting systems.
- B: Forced participation may compromise the qualitative value of the democratic mandate.
- C: Uninformed voters are statistically more likely to vote for conservative policies.
- D: Compulsory voting always results in the election of radical political candidates.

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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably combining the voting age reduction with mandatory civic education courses in schools. 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

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

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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Democratic Representation.
- 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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.

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

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding state funding for crewed space exploration programs has emerged as a central theme in modern Science and Society. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising stimulating technological innovation and securing the long-term survival of the human species. 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 diverting critical capital from urgent domestic crises like poverty, education, and healthcare. 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 incentivizing public-private partnerships where private companies bear the primary exploration costs. 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

- A: the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.
- D: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding state funding for crewed space exploration programs to stand?

- A: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.
- C: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- D: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.

Question 9 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

- A:** The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.
- B:** Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.
- C:** We have already established self-sustaining colonies on Mars.
- D:** Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.

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