



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 172

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;=172> 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.

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 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:** sixteen-year-olds can work, pay taxes, and consent to medical treatment, so they should have a voice in parliament
- B:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Democratic Representation.
- C:** It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Democratic Representation.
- 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections 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:** 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 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: Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.
- C: All sixteen-year-olds pay income tax on their pocket money.
- D: No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI) has emerged as a central theme in modern Socio-Economics. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the eradication of extreme poverty and providing a safety net against automation-induced job loss. 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 disincentivizing workforce participation and placing an unsustainable fiscal burden on the treasury. 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 funding the program through carbon taxes and sovereign wealth fund dividends. 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: giving citizens direct cash transfers restores their bargaining power and individual dignity
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Socio-Economics.
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Socio-Economics.

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI) to stand?

- A: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed
- 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 Socio-Economics.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A: A UBI would immediately cause hyperinflation, rendering the currency worthless.
- B: Only high-income individuals would benefit from a flat-rate cash transfer.
- C: Automation has already eliminated 90% of all administrative jobs.
- D: A UBI shifts the balance of power from employers to workers by providing an exit option.

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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of perpetuating historical prejudices embedded in the training data and violating procedural transparency. 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 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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight 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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

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

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