



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 223

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;=223> 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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is requiring cryptocurrency exchanges to enforce standard identity verification while leaving protocol layers unregulated. 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

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

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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Economics and Law.
- 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

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

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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is incentivizing public-private partnerships where private companies bear the primary exploration costs. 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

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

Question 5 — [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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- 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: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research

Question 6 — [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: We have already established self-sustaining colonies on Mars.
- B: Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.
- C: The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.
- D: Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Civil Liberties elicit as much controversy as the prospect of deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of the rapid identification of wanted criminals and preventing public security threats. 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 eroding the right to privacy, chilling public assembly, and creating a state of perpetual surveillance. 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 requiring judicial warrants before cross-referencing surveillance feeds against database watchlists. 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Civil Liberties.
- B: Law-abiding citizens have no reason to fear public surveillance if it significantly reduces violent crime rates.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Civil Liberties.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras to stand?

- A: Surveillance systems are highly accurate and free from false-positive demographic biases.
- 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 Civil Liberties.

Question 9 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A:** Camera footage is automatically deleted after 24 hours in all jurisdictions.
- B:** Private security guards have the same legal arrest powers as police officers.
- C:** Mass surveillance represents a fundamental shift in the presumption of innocence in public spaces.
- D:** Facial recognition is only capable of identifying people wearing masks.

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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.