



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 233

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Instructions & Study Method

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- 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;=233> 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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Economics and Law.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Economics and Law.
- 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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Economics and Law.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: national governments possess the technical enforcement capability to regulate peer-to-peer digital networks
- 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: Paper fiat currency is completely immune to inflation and currency manipulation.
- C: All transactions on public blockchains are completely invisible and untraceable.
- D: Cryptocurrencies represent an ideological challenge to the state's monopoly on monetary issuance.

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.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding infringing upon individual liberty and forcing politically disengaged citizens to make arbitrary choices. 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 mandating turnout at the polls while including a prominent 'None of the Above' option on the ballot. 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

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

Question 5 — [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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Political Philosophy.
- B: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government
- 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 6 — [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:

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

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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.
- D: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.

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

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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.