



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 238

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;=238> 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 Economics and Law elicit as much controversy as the prospect of imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of protecting consumers from market volatility and preventing money laundering and illicit financing. 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 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: without regulatory oversight, retail investors are vulnerable to systemic fraud and market manipulation
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Economics and Law.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight 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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Economics and Law.
- C: national governments possess the technical enforcement capability to regulate peer-to-peer digital networks
- 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: Paper fiat currency is completely immune to inflation and currency manipulation.
- B: Most cryptocurrency users are using digital assets to buy physical real estate.
- 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: 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: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government

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: Uninformed voters are statistically more likely to vote for conservative policies.
- B: Forced participation may compromise the qualitative value of the democratic mandate.
- C: Compulsory voting always results in the election of radical political candidates.
- D: Most democratic countries have already banned voluntary voting systems.

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

Question 8 — [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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed
- 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A:** A UBI shifts the balance of power from employers to workers by providing an exit option.
- 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 would immediately cause hyperinflation, rendering the currency worthless.

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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.