



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 57

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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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;=57> 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 compulsory voting in national elections has emerged as a central theme in modern Political Philosophy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising enhanced democratic legitimacy and broader representation of marginalized groups. 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 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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Political Philosophy.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Political Philosophy.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: voting is a civic obligation comparable to tax paying or jury service, which benefits the collective

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

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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of diverting critical capital from urgent domestic crises like poverty, education, and healthcare. 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 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 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: 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 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: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- 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 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: Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.
- C: Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.
- D: The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.

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

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: Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.
- 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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