



# Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 58

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;=58> 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 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.*

*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 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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Political Philosophy.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Political Philosophy.

### 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: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government
- 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

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

**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 4 — [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: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Democratic Representation.
- C: sixteen-year-olds can work, pay taxes, and consent to medical treatment, so they should have a voice in parliament
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Democratic Representation.

**Question 5 — [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: civic education courses are capable of providing objective, non-partisan political training
- B: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Democratic Representation.
- 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

- A: All sixteen-year-olds pay income tax on their pocket money.
- B: The debate centers on whether the capacity to contribute to society implies a right to govern it.
- C: No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.
- D: Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.

**Reading Passage:**

*Few issues in contemporary Technology and Law elicit as much controversy as the prospect of AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 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.*

*To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably implementing audit protocols that force algorithms to explain their decision-making logic. 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- D: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

**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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- 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 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:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- D:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.

# Submit Answers & Check worked Solutions

## ■ Section Complete!

You have completed this practice exam paper. To check your answers and view step-by-step worked explanations:

■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper;=58>

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.