



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 63

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

Applaa: Socratic Practice Engine

Submit and grade your answers online for instant worked solutions:

<https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper=63>

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;=63> 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.

■ SUPERCHARGE YOUR STUDIES WITH APPLAA DESKTOP APP

Tired of printing PDFs and manual grading? Download the **Applaa Desktop Application**. It includes interactive exam mocks, real-time pacing stats, auto-grading, and personalized Socratic AI support. Get a **14-day free trial** of our premium preparation package to track your progress rate.

Download: <https://applaa.com/download>

Section 1: Practice Questions

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Culture and Urbanism elicit as much controversy as the prospect of giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. 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 restricting the supply of modern, affordable housing and driving up real estate costs for residents. 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 permitting the conversion of historic facades while allowing modern construction behind them. 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 giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

- A: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Culture and Urbanism.

Question 2 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments to stand?

- A: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.
- 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 3 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

- A: No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.
- B: Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.
- C: Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- D: Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.

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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is funding the program through carbon taxes and sovereign wealth fund dividends. 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

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

Question 5 — [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 6 — [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: A UBI would immediately cause hyperinflation, rendering the currency worthless.
- D: Automation has already eliminated 90% of all administrative jobs.

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.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding enfranchising individuals who may lack political maturity and are financially dependent on parents. 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 combining the voting age reduction with mandatory civic education courses in schools. 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight 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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Democratic Representation.

Question 8 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Democratic Representation.
- 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

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

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;=63>

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.