



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 77

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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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;=77> 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections has emerged as a central theme in modern Democratic Representation. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising engaging young people early in the democratic process and representing their stakes in long-term policy decisions. 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 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 1 — [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: sixteen-year-olds can work, pay taxes, and consent to medical treatment, so they should have a voice in parliament
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Democratic Representation.
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Democratic Representation.

Question 2 — [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: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: civic education courses are capable of providing objective, non-partisan political training
- 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 3 — [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: The debate centers on whether the capacity to contribute to society implies a right to govern it.
- B: All sixteen-year-olds pay income tax on their pocket money.
- C: Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.
- D: No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.

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 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: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars 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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.

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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- 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: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research

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

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms has emerged as a central theme in modern Technology and Law. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 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: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- D: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges

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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings

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:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.
- B:** Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.
- C:** AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.
- D:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.

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