



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 103

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=103>

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;=103> 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:

The ongoing debate surrounding providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers has emerged as a central theme in modern Social Policy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising ensuring all citizens have equal access to essential goods regardless of their market purchasing power. 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 creating inefficient state monopolies and restricting individual consumer choice and flexibility. 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 contracting service provision to private entities under strict, publicly managed quality caps. 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.

Question 2 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers to stand?

- A: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.
- C: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition
- 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers?

- A: High-income earners are legally excluded from using public healthcare systems.
- B: Cash transfers are administratively more expensive than building public hospitals.
- C: The dispute highlights a tension between state-managed welfare equity and individual consumer autonomy.
- D: Free public transport has never been attempted in any European city.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Social Policy elicit as much controversy as the prospect of providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of ensuring all citizens have equal access to essential goods regardless of their market purchasing power. 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 creating inefficient state monopolies and restricting individual consumer choice and flexibility. 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 contracting service provision to private entities under strict, publicly managed quality caps. 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.
- C: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers 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: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers?

- A: Cash transfers are administratively more expensive than building public hospitals.
- B: Free public transport has never been attempted in any European city.
- C: The dispute highlights a tension between state-managed welfare equity and individual consumer autonomy.
- D: High-income earners are legally excluded from using public healthcare systems.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing has emerged as a central theme in modern Bioethics. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising eradicating severe hereditary genetic diseases and reducing long-term public health costs. 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 creating a permanent genetic class divide where wealthy parents purchase cognitive and physical enhancements. 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 creating strict regulatory frameworks that restrict modifications purely to therapeutic cures. 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 permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Bioethics.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Bioethics.
- D: It is a moral imperative to use biotechnology to spare future children from known genetic illnesses

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing to stand?

- A: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement
- 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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.

Question 9 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

- A:** Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- B:** Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.
- C:** Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- D:** CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.

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;=103>

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.