



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 135

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.
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- 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 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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably contracting service provision to private entities under strict, publicly managed quality caps. 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers?

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

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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C:** That public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.
- D:** the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition

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: 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 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: 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: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.
- D: the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications

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: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- 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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.

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:

Few issues in contemporary Science and Society elicit as much controversy as the prospect of state funding for crewed space exploration programs. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of stimulating technological innovation and securing the long-term survival of the human species. 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 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.

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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: the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.
- 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 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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research

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

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