



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 157

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;=157> 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 giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments has emerged as a central theme in modern Culture and Urbanism. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. 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 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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is permitting the conversion of historic facades while allowing modern construction behind them. 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 giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

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

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: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.
- 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: Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- C: Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.
- D: Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments has emerged as a central theme in modern Culture and Urbanism. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. 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 restricting the supply of modern, affordable housing and driving up real estate costs for residents. 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 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 4 — [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: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Culture and Urbanism.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever

Question 5 — [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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.
- 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: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)

Question 6 — [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: Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.
- B: Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.
- C: No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.
- D: Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.

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.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding creating inefficient state monopolies and restricting individual consumer choice and flexibility. 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.

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 7 — [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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.

Question 8 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.
- 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 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:** 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:** Cash transfers are administratively more expensive than building public hospitals.

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