



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 240

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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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;=240> 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:

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.

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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is incentivizing public-private partnerships where private companies bear the primary exploration costs. 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

- A: the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications
- 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: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.

Question 2 — [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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

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

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Economics and Law elicit as much controversy as the prospect of imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of protecting consumers from market volatility and preventing money laundering and illicit financing. 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 stifling technological innovation and undermining the individual sovereignty of decentralized networks. 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 requiring cryptocurrency exchanges to enforce standard identity verification while leaving protocol layers unregulated. 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Economics and Law.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Economics and Law.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: without regulatory oversight, retail investors are vulnerable to systemic fraud and market manipulation

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies 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: national governments possess the technical enforcement capability to regulate peer-to-peer digital networks
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Economics and Law.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

- A: Most cryptocurrency users are using digital assets to buy physical real estate.
- B: Paper fiat currency is completely immune to inflation and currency manipulation.
- C: All transactions on public blockchains are completely invisible and untraceable.
- D: Cryptocurrencies represent an ideological challenge to the state's monopoly on monetary issuance.

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 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: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.
- 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 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers to stand?

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

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

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