



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 243

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;=243> 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 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.

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: 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: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.
- D: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs

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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- 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 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 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:

The ongoing debate surrounding compulsory voting in national elections has emerged as a central theme in modern Political Philosophy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising enhanced democratic legitimacy and broader representation of marginalized groups. 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 infringing upon individual liberty and forcing politically disengaged citizens to make arbitrary choices. 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 mandating turnout at the polls while including a prominent 'None of the Above' option on the ballot. 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Political Philosophy.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Political Philosophy.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: voting is a civic obligation comparable to tax paying or jury service, which benefits the collective

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding compulsory voting in national elections to stand?

- A: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government
- 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 Political Philosophy.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of compulsory voting in national elections?

- A: Forced participation may compromise the qualitative value of the democratic mandate.
- B: Most democratic countries have already banned voluntary voting systems.
- C: Compulsory voting always results in the election of radical political candidates.
- D: Uninformed voters are statistically more likely to vote for conservative policies.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Socio-Economics elicit as much controversy as the prospect of implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI). At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of the eradication of extreme poverty and providing a safety net against automation-induced job loss. 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 disincentivizing workforce participation and placing an unsustainable fiscal burden on the treasury. 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 funding the program through carbon taxes and sovereign wealth fund dividends. 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Socio-Economics.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Socio-Economics.
- C: giving citizens direct cash transfers restores their bargaining power and individual dignity
- 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI) to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.
- B: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed
- C: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A:** A UBI shifts the balance of power from employers to workers by providing an exit option.
- B:** Only high-income individuals would benefit from a flat-rate cash transfer.
- C:** A UBI would immediately cause hyperinflation, rendering the currency worthless.
- D:** Automation has already eliminated 90% of all administrative jobs.

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