



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 244

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=244>

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;=244> 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 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.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding creating a permanent genetic class divide where wealthy parents purchase cognitive and physical enhancements. 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 creating strict regulatory frameworks that restrict modifications purely to therapeutic cures. 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 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 2 — [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: 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: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.

Question 3 — [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: CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.
- B: Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- C: Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- D: Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras has emerged as a central theme in modern Civil Liberties. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the rapid identification of wanted criminals and preventing public security threats. 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 eroding the right to privacy, chilling public assembly, and creating a state of perpetual surveillance. 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 requiring judicial warrants before cross-referencing surveillance feeds against database watchlists. 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Civil Liberties.
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: Law-abiding citizens have no reason to fear public surveillance if it significantly reduces violent crime rates.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Civil Liberties.

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras to stand?

- A: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Civil Liberties.
- C: Surveillance systems are highly accurate and free from false-positive demographic biases.
- D: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: Private security guards have the same legal arrest powers as police officers.
- B: Facial recognition is only capable of identifying people wearing masks.
- C: Mass surveillance represents a fundamental shift in the presumption of innocence in public spaces.
- D: Camera footage is automatically deleted after 24 hours in all jurisdictions.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections has emerged as a central theme in modern Democratic Representation. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising engaging young people early in the democratic process and representing their stakes in long-term policy decisions. 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 enfranchising individuals who may lack political maturity and are financially dependent on parents. 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 combining the voting age reduction with mandatory civic education courses in schools. 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

- A: sixteen-year-olds can work, pay taxes, and consent to medical treatment, so they should have a voice in parliament
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Democratic Representation.
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Democratic Representation.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections to stand?

- A: civic education courses are capable of providing objective, non-partisan political training
- 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 Democratic Representation.
- 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

- A:** All sixteen-year-olds pay income tax on their pocket money.
- B:** Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.
- C:** The debate centers on whether the capacity to contribute to society implies a right to govern it.
- D:** No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.

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;=244>

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.