



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 245

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Section 1: Practice Questions

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.

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: 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 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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- 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 Science and Society.

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

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Bioethics elicit as much controversy as the prospect of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of eradicating severe hereditary genetic diseases and reducing long-term public health costs. 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 a permanent genetic class divide where wealthy parents purchase cognitive and physical enhancements. 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 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 4 — [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 is a moral imperative to use biotechnology to spare future children from known genetic illnesses
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Bioethics.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Bioethics.
- D: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

Question 5 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.
- D: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.

Question 6 — [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: Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- B: Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- C: Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.
- D: CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Bioethics elicit as much controversy as the prospect of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of eradicating severe hereditary genetic diseases and reducing long-term public health costs. 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 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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably creating strict regulatory frameworks that restrict modifications purely to therapeutic cures. 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 permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

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- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: it is a moral imperative to use biotechnology to spare future children from known genetic illnesses
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Bioethics.

Question 8 — [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?

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- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement

Question 9 — [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:** Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.
- B:** CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.
- C:** Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- D:** Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.

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