



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 27

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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- 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.
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Section 1: Practice Questions

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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of disincentivizing workforce participation and placing an unsustainable fiscal burden on the treasury. 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 funding the program through carbon taxes and sovereign wealth fund dividends. 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- 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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Socio-Economics.

Question 2 — [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 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: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.

Question 3 — [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: Automation has already eliminated 90% of all administrative jobs.
- B: A UBI would immediately cause hyperinflation, rendering the currency worthless.
- C: Only high-income individuals would benefit from a flat-rate cash transfer.
- D: A UBI shifts the balance of power from employers to workers by providing an exit option.

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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.
- C: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement
- 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: Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.
- C: Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- D: CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Culture and Urbanism elicit as much controversy as the prospect of giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. 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 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.

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 7 — [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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.

Question 8 — [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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- 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 Culture and Urbanism.

Question 9 — [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:** Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.
- B:** Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.
- C:** Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- D:** No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.

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