



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 37

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Instructions & Study Method

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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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- 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 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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably permitting the conversion of historic facades while allowing modern construction behind them. 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 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: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.
- D: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever

Question 2 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)

Question 3 — [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: Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.
- B: Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- C: No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.
- D: Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI) has emerged as a central theme in modern Socio-Economics. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the eradication of extreme poverty and providing a safety net against automation-induced job loss. By streamlining operations and introducing systemic standardization, it could pave the way for long-overdue reforms.

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 4 — [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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: giving citizens direct cash transfers restores their bargaining power and individual dignity
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Socio-Economics.

Question 5 — [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: 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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.

Question 6 — [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:

The ongoing debate surrounding providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers has emerged as a central theme in modern Social Policy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising ensuring all citizens have equal access to essential goods regardless of their market purchasing power. By streamlining operations and introducing systemic standardization, it could pave the way for long-overdue reforms.

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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs

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: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition
- 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 Social Policy.

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

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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.