



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 49

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:

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

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 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 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: Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.
- C: Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- D: Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.

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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of enfranchising individuals who may lack political maturity and are financially dependent on parents. 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 combining the voting age reduction with mandatory civic education courses in schools. 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 lowering the minimum voting age to sixteen in national elections?

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

Question 5 — [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: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: civic education courses are capable of providing objective, non-partisan political training
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Democratic Representation.

Question 6 — [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: The debate centers on whether the capacity to contribute to society implies a right to govern it.
- C: No other country has ever permitted individuals under 18 to vote.
- D: Younger voters statistically turnout at higher rates than retirees.

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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of diverting critical capital from urgent domestic crises like poverty, education, and healthcare. 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 incentivizing public-private partnerships where private companies bear the primary exploration costs. 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

- A: the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.
- 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs to stand?

- A: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.
- D: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.

Question 9 — [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:** Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.
- B:** The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.
- C:** We have already established self-sustaining colonies on Mars.
- D:** Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.

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