



# Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 50

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=50>

# 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;=50> 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:

*Few issues in contemporary Social Policy elicit as much controversy as the prospect of providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of ensuring all citizens have equal access to essential goods regardless of their market purchasing power. 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 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 1 — [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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.
- B: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.

### Question 2 — [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: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.
- D: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition

**Question 3 — [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:** High-income earners are legally excluded from using public healthcare systems.
- B:** The dispute highlights a tension between state-managed welfare equity and individual consumer autonomy.
- C:** Cash transfers are administratively more expensive than building public hospitals.
- D:** Free public transport has never been attempted in any European city.

**Reading Passage:**

*Few issues in contemporary Science and Society elicit as much controversy as the prospect of state funding for crewed space exploration programs. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of stimulating technological innovation and securing the long-term survival of the human species. 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 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.*

*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 4 — [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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.
- B:** It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.
- D:** the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications

**Question 5 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B:** scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- C:** That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D:** That public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.

**Question 6 — [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: The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.
- C: Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.
- D: Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.

**Reading Passage:**

*Few issues in contemporary Technology and Law elicit as much controversy as the prospect of AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 perpetuating historical prejudices embedded in the training data and violating procedural transparency. 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 implementing audit protocols that force algorithms to explain their decision-making logic. 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- D: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges

**Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]**

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms to stand?

- A: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- C: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A:** AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.
- B:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- C:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.
- D:** Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.

# 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;=50>

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.