



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 55

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Section 1: Practice Questions

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments has emerged as a central theme in modern Culture and Urbanism. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. 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 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 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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.
- C: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Culture and Urbanism.

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: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- 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 giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

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

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.

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 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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Bioethics.
- 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 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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.
- 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: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement

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

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms has emerged as a central theme in modern Technology and Law. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 perpetuating historical prejudices embedded in the training data and violating procedural transparency. 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 implementing audit protocols that force algorithms to explain their decision-making logic. 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- B:** It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- 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:** That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- B:** That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C:** That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D:** historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings

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:** Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.
- C:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.
- D:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.

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