



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 70

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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- 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 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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is funding the program through carbon taxes and sovereign wealth fund dividends. 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 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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.
- D: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed

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

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras has emerged as a central theme in modern Civil Liberties. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the rapid identification of wanted criminals and preventing public security threats. 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 eroding the right to privacy, chilling public assembly, and creating a state of perpetual surveillance. 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 requiring judicial warrants before cross-referencing surveillance feeds against database watchlists. 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: Law-abiding citizens have no reason to fear public surveillance if it significantly reduces violent crime rates.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Civil Liberties.
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Civil Liberties.

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Civil Liberties.
- 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: Surveillance systems are highly accurate and free from false-positive demographic biases.

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: Mass surveillance represents a fundamental shift in the presumption of innocence in public spaces.
- B: Private security guards have the same legal arrest powers as police officers.
- C: Facial recognition is only capable of identifying people wearing masks.
- D: Camera footage is automatically deleted after 24 hours in all jurisdictions.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras has emerged as a central theme in modern Civil Liberties. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the rapid identification of wanted criminals and preventing public security threats. 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 eroding the right to privacy, chilling public assembly, and creating a state of perpetual surveillance. 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 requiring judicial warrants before cross-referencing surveillance feeds against database watchlists. 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Civil Liberties.
- B: Law-abiding citizens have no reason to fear public surveillance if it significantly reduces violent crime rates.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Civil Liberties.
- 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras to stand?

- A: Surveillance systems are highly accurate and free from false-positive demographic biases.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Civil Liberties.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A:** Facial recognition is only capable of identifying people wearing masks.
- B:** Camera footage is automatically deleted after 24 hours in all jurisdictions.
- C:** Private security guards have the same legal arrest powers as police officers.
- D:** Mass surveillance represents a fundamental shift in the presumption of innocence in public spaces.

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