



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 76

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 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.

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 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: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars 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: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- 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: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.

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

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Bioethics elicit as much controversy as the prospect of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of eradicating severe hereditary genetic diseases and reducing long-term public health costs. Advocates argue that failing to embrace this development constitutes a form of societal stagnation, keeping obsolete frameworks in place.

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 is a moral imperative to use biotechnology to spare future children from known genetic illnesses
- B:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Bioethics.
- C:** It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D:** It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight 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:** It is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement
- 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 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: CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.
- B: Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- C: Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- D: Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.

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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably contracting service provision to private entities under strict, publicly managed quality caps. 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 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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.
- 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: 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: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition
- 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:** 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:** Free public transport has never been attempted in any European city.
- D:** Cash transfers are administratively more expensive than building public hospitals.

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