



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 8

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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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;=8> 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.

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Section 1: Practice Questions

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI) has emerged as a central theme in modern Socio-Economics. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the eradication of extreme poverty and providing a safety net against automation-induced job loss. 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 disincentivizing workforce participation and placing an unsustainable fiscal burden on the treasury. 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 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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Socio-Economics.
- B: giving citizens direct cash transfers restores their bargaining power and individual dignity
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- 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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed
- 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 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 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 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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Bioethics.
- 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 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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Bioethics.

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

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

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 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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Civil Liberties.

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

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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.