



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 224

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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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:
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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 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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably incentivizing public-private partnerships where private companies bear the primary exploration costs. 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 1 — [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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.
- C:** It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D:** the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications

Question 2 — [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:** scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- 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 Science and Society.

Question 3 — [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: Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.
- B: The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.
- C: We have already established self-sustaining colonies on Mars.
- D: Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.

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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- 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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Science and Society.
- C: scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research
- D: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.

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:

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.

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

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: 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 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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■ Section Complete!

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■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper;=224>

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.