



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 118

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.
- 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;=118> 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:

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.

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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Socio-Economics.
- 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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.
- 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: A UBI would immediately cause hyperinflation, rendering the currency worthless.
- 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: Only high-income individuals would benefit from a flat-rate cash transfer.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Technology and Law elicit as much controversy as the prospect of AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is implementing audit protocols that force algorithms to explain their decision-making logic. 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- C: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges
- D: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms to stand?

- A: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- 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 6 — [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:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- D:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.

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.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding restricting the supply of modern, affordable housing and driving up real estate costs for residents. 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 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 7 — [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:** once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- C:** It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.

Question 8 — [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 9 — [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:** Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- C:** No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.
- D:** Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.

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