



# Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 121

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

## Applaa: Socratic Practice Engine

Submit and grade your answers online for instant worked solutions:

<https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper=121>

# 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: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper;=121> 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.

## ■ SUPERCHARGE YOUR STUDIES WITH APPLAA DESKTOP APP

Tired of printing PDFs and manual grading? Download the **Applaa Desktop Application**. It includes interactive exam mocks, real-time pacing stats, auto-grading, and personalized Socratic AI support. Get a **14-day free trial** of our premium preparation package to track your progress rate.

**Download:** <https://applaa.com/download>

# 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.*

*To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably funding the program through carbon taxes and sovereign wealth fund dividends. 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

- A: giving citizens direct cash transfers restores their bargaining power and individual dignity
- B: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Socio-Economics.
- 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: the majority of individuals will continue to engage in productive or creative work even when survival is guaranteed
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Socio-Economics.
- 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 implementing a state-funded Universal Basic Income (UBI)?

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

**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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight 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 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

- A: Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.
- B: Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- C: Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.
- D: AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.

**Reading Passage:**

*Few issues in contemporary Political Philosophy elicit as much controversy as the prospect of compulsory voting in national elections. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of enhanced democratic legitimacy and broader representation of marginalized groups. 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 infringing upon individual liberty and forcing politically disengaged citizens to make arbitrary choices. 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 mandating turnout at the polls while including a prominent 'None of the Above' option on the ballot. 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Political Philosophy.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Political Philosophy.
- D: voting is a civic obligation comparable to tax paying or jury service, which benefits the collective

**Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]**

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding compulsory voting in national elections to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Political Philosophy.
- B: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government
- 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

- A:** Uninformed voters are statistically more likely to vote for conservative policies.
- B:** Forced participation may compromise the qualitative value of the democratic mandate.
- C:** Compulsory voting always results in the election of radical political candidates.
- D:** Most democratic countries have already banned voluntary voting systems.

# Submit Answers & Check worked Solutions

## ■ Section Complete!

You have completed this practice exam paper. To check your answers and view step-by-step worked explanations:

■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper;=121>

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.