



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 133

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;=133> 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms has emerged as a central theme in modern Technology and Law. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the elimination of human bias and greater consistency in judicial sentencing. 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 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.

To address these conflicts, legal and social scholars have suggested a variety of regulatory remedies, most notably implementing audit protocols that force algorithms to explain their decision-making logic. 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 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 2 — [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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.

Question 3 — [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: AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.
- C: Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- D: Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers has emerged as a central theme in modern Social Policy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising ensuring all citizens have equal access to essential goods regardless of their market purchasing power. 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 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 4 — [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: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.
- 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers to stand?

- A: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.
- D: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition

Question 6 — [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: Free public transport has never been attempted in any European city.
- B: Cash transfers are administratively more expensive than building public hospitals.
- C: High-income earners are legally excluded from using public healthcare systems.
- D: The dispute highlights a tension between state-managed welfare equity and individual consumer autonomy.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies has emerged as a central theme in modern Economics and Law. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising protecting consumers from market volatility and preventing money laundering and illicit financing. 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 stifling technological innovation and undermining the individual sovereignty of decentralized networks. 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 cryptocurrency exchanges to enforce standard identity verification while leaving protocol layers unregulated. 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Economics and Law.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Economics and Law.
- C: without regulatory oversight, retail investors are vulnerable to systemic fraud and market manipulation
- D: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Economics and Law.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: national governments possess the technical enforcement capability to regulate peer-to-peer digital networks
- 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 imposing strict state regulations on decentralized cryptocurrencies?

- A:** Cryptocurrencies represent an ideological challenge to the state's monopoly on monetary issuance.
- B:** Paper fiat currency is completely immune to inflation and currency manipulation.
- C:** All transactions on public blockchains are completely invisible and untraceable.
- D:** Most cryptocurrency users are using digital assets to buy physical real estate.

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