



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 171

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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.
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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.

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

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: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

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

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

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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- 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: Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.
- B: Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- C: Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.
- D: AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.

Question 7 — [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: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- B: That traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- C: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- 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 AI-driven judicial sentencing algorithms?

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

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