



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 184

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;=184> 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.

On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of perpetuating historical prejudices embedded in the training data and violating procedural transparency. 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 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:** 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 will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars 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:** 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 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: Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- B: Historical sentencing data contains no patterns of racial or economic disparity.
- C: AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.
- D: Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments has emerged as a central theme in modern Culture and Urbanism. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising preserving cultural heritage and maintaining the unique aesthetic identity of historic cities. 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 restricting the supply of modern, affordable housing and driving up real estate costs for residents. 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 permitting the conversion of historic facades while allowing modern construction behind them. 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 giving historic preservation laws veto power over urban housing developments?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Culture and Urbanism.
- C: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.

Question 5 — [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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)

Question 6 — [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: No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.
- B: Historic buildings are structurally safer than modern steel skyscrapers.
- C: Preservation policies reflect a prioritisation of collective memory over immediate economic utility.
- D: Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.

Reading Passage:

Few issues in contemporary Bioethics elicit as much controversy as the prospect of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing. At the core of the supportive position lies the promise of eradicating severe hereditary genetic diseases and reducing long-term public health costs. 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 creating a permanent genetic class divide where wealthy parents purchase cognitive and physical enhancements. 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 creating strict regulatory frameworks that restrict modifications purely to therapeutic cures. 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 permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Bioethics.
- C: it is a moral imperative to use biotechnology to spare future children from known genetic illnesses
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Bioethics.

Question 8 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing to stand?

- A: it is possible to maintain a clear and enforceable distinction between medical therapy and cosmetic enhancement
- 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 Bioethics.

Question 9 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of permitting the commercial sale of CRISPR germline editing?

- A:** Most genetic diseases are controlled by a single, easily isolated gene.
- B:** Hereditary diseases play a vital role in maintaining the ecological balance of human populations.
- C:** CRISPR-Cas9 is a highly theoretical tool that has never been tested in a laboratory.
- D:** Unregulated genetic modification risks translating economic inequality into biological determinism.

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