



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 208

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Instructions & Study Method

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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;=208> 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 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.

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:** 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 would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- 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:** That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- B:** historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- 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 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: 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.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding compulsory voting in national elections has emerged as a central theme in modern Political Philosophy. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising enhanced democratic legitimacy and broader representation of marginalized groups. 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 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.

An intermediate solution often proposed is mandating turnout at the polls while including a prominent 'None of the Above' option on the ballot. 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

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

Question 5 — [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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- C: higher voter turnout directly correlates with a more responsive and accountable government
- 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 compulsory voting in national elections?

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

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.

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: once a historic building is demolished, a piece of communal memory and architectural history is lost forever
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Culture and Urbanism.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight 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: affordable housing demands cannot be met by building on non-historic outer city sites (greenfield land)
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Culture and Urbanism.

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:** Building housing always results in a net decrease in local economic activity.
- D:** No private developer has ever agreed to restore a listed landmark.

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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.