



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 225

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;=225> 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras has emerged as a central theme in modern Civil Liberties. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising the rapid identification of wanted criminals and preventing public security threats. 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 eroding the right to privacy, chilling public assembly, and creating a state of perpetual surveillance. 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 judicial warrants before cross-referencing surveillance feeds against database watchlists. 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Civil Liberties.
- B: Law-abiding citizens have no reason to fear public surveillance if it significantly reduces violent crime rates.
- C: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Civil Liberties.
- 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 deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras to stand?

- A: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Civil Liberties.
- B: Surveillance systems are highly accurate and free from false-positive demographic biases.
- 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 3 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of deploying live facial recognition in public street cameras?

- A: Facial recognition is only capable of identifying people wearing masks.
- B: Mass surveillance represents a fundamental shift in the presumption of innocence in public spaces.
- C: Camera footage is automatically deleted after 24 hours in all jurisdictions.
- D: Private security guards have the same legal arrest powers as police officers.

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.

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 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: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- C: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- 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.

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.

However, this enthusiasm is tempered by warnings from critics who raise concerns regarding creating inefficient state monopolies and restricting individual consumer choice and flexibility. 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 contracting service provision to private entities under strict, publicly managed quality caps. 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 providing free Universal Basic Services (healthcare, transport, housing) instead of cash welfare transfers?

- A: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Social Policy.
- C: direct services protect vulnerable individuals from market exploitation and ensure money is spent on essential needs
- D: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Social Policy.

Question 8 — [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 public opinion is always unified on matters of Social Policy.
- 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: the state can manage and deliver complex services more cost-effectively than private market competition

Question 9 — [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.

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