



# Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 250

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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# Instructions & Study Method

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;=250> 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: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Technology and Law.
- B: It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Technology and Law.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: automated decision systems can process massive volumes of case law faster and more consistently than human judges

### 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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- 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 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: 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 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.*

*On the other hand, a substantial body of criticism focuses on the risk of eroding the right to privacy, chilling public assembly, and creating a state of perpetual surveillance. 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 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 4 — [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 has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Civil Liberties.
- B: Law-abiding citizens have no reason to fear public surveillance if it significantly reduces violent crime rates.
- C: It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- D: It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Civil Liberties.

**Question 5 — [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 traditional methods have never successfully solved any of the problems in this area.
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Civil Liberties.
- C: That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D: Surveillance systems are highly accurate and free from false-positive demographic biases.

**Question 6 — [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: Camera footage is automatically deleted after 24 hours in all jurisdictions.
- B: Facial recognition is only capable of identifying people wearing masks.
- C: Mass surveillance represents a fundamental shift in the presumption of innocence in public spaces.
- 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.*

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

**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: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- B: That public opinion is always unified on matters of Technology and Law.
- 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 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:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- 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:** AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.

# Submit Answers & Check worked Solutions

## ■ Section Complete!

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■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=lnat&paper;=250>

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.