



Applaa LNAT Practice Mock 96

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.
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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.

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 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 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 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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- 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:** historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings

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:** AI systems are physically incapable of processing complex legal briefs.
- C:** Algorithms risk encoding past discriminatory practices under the guise of statistical objectivity.
- D:** Judges will be completely replaced by robots within the next five years.

Reading Passage:

The ongoing debate surrounding state funding for crewed space exploration programs has emerged as a central theme in modern Science and Society. Proponents argue that its adoption represents a significant milestone, promising stimulating technological innovation and securing the long-term survival of the human species. 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 diverting critical capital from urgent domestic crises like poverty, education, and healthcare. 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 incentivizing public-private partnerships where private companies bear the primary exploration costs. 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 state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

- A:** It will guarantee immediate financial profits for all stakeholders involved.
- B:** It would completely eliminate the need for any government oversight in Science and Society.
- C:** the technological spinoffs of space travel have historically revolutionized medicine, computing, and communications
- D:** It has been universally endorsed by all legal and ethical scholars in Science and Society.

Question 5 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Which of the following assumptions is necessary for the proponents' argument regarding state funding for crewed space exploration programs 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 Science and Society.
- C:** That the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- D:** scientific breakthroughs achieved in space exploration cannot be replicated through direct terrestrial research

Question 6 — [Section A / Reading Comprehension]

Based on the second paragraph, what inference can be drawn regarding the critics' view on the risks of state funding for crewed space exploration programs?

- A: Public space programs cost more than 50% of the national budget.
- B: The debate reflects a clash between immediate humanitarian duties and long-term scientific aspiration.
- C: We have already established self-sustaining colonies on Mars.
- D: Private aerospace companies are legally prohibited from launching commercial satellites.

Reading Passage:

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

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 the financial cost of implementing the technology is completely negligible.
- B: historical sentencing databases contain patterns that are appropriate to replicate in future rulings
- 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 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:** 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.

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