



CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2025

HUMANITIES

2260/1
2261/1
2262/1

Social Studies

28 August 2025

Marking Scheme

1	Study Source A. What can you infer about the cartoonist's beliefs towards Artificial Intelligence? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Describes the source / repeats provenance, without inferring cartoonist's beliefs Source A is a cartoon about using AI as a tool. Source A was published to show that some people use hammers on nails.	[1]
	Note: All answers from L2 onwards should be alluding to the cartoonist's beliefs. Otherwise it will be awarded 0m.	
L2	Identifies beliefs about AI based on partial interpretation of the cartoon <i>Award 3m for inferences supported with source details</i> I can infer that the cartoonist believed that AI was a tool that everyone was eager to use. This is shown in how the man on the right exclaims "I think we may have a solution to all our problems." while holding onto a hammer labelled AI. This shows that he was excited to make use of AI to address some of the issues they were facing at work. I can infer that the cartoonist believed AI was not a suitable tool to solve problems. This is shown in how AI is being depicted as a hammer in the cartoon. There is also a table full of screws, which is a likely depiction of the problems they were facing at work. There is a mismatch in the tools, as hammers are used with nails, whilst screws are used with screw drivers. The cartoonist is suggesting that AI cannot solve their problems as it may not be the most suitable tool.	[2-3]
L3	Holistic interpretation of the cartoon <i>Must address people's attitudes towards AI e.g. excitement/enthusiasm</i> I can infer that the cartoonist believes that <u>despite everyone's excitement about AI, AI cannot solve all their problems</u> as it is not always suitable for their problems. This is shown in how the man on the right exclaims "I think we may have a solution to all our problems." while holding onto a hammer labelled AI. This shows that he was	[4]

	excited to make use of AI to address some of the issues they were facing at work. There is also a table full of screws, which is a likely depiction of the problems they had. There is a mismatch in the tools, as hammers are used with nails, whilst screws are used with screw drivers. AI is a tool but cannot solve all problems (explicit) + implicit/explicit enthusiasm – people/companies are trying to use AI to solve all problems People are trying to use AI to solve all problems, but it cannot (Both L2)	
L4	Identifies <i>author's beliefs/cautionary attitude</i> about AI based on a holistic interpretation of the cartoon <i>Other people's enthusiasm towards using AI should be implicitly/explicitly addressed as well</i> I can infer that the cartoonist believed that AI <u>should be embraced with caution</u> (in line with inquiry qn). He is saying that AI is a tool that many are too eager to use, without fully considering its suitability for the problems they face at work. This is shown in how the man on the right exclaims "I think we may have a solution to all our problems." while holding onto a hammer labelled AI. This shows that he was excited to make use of AI to address some of the issues they were facing at work. There is also a table full of screws, which is a likely depiction of the problems they had. There is a mismatch in the tools, as hammers are used with nails, whilst screws are used with screw drivers. The cartoonist is suggesting that despite the man's excitement, AI cannot solve their problems as it may not be the most suitable tool. Thus, while he recognises the merits of AI as a tool (as shown in the name of the post), he is also expressing caution towards AI, implying that we should evaluate the suitability of AI before attempting to use it at work.	[5]

2	Study Sources B and C. How different are the two sources? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Identifies agreement/disagreement in provenance/topic/source type Both sources are different because one is from a tech magazine while the other is from an academic journal. Both sources are similar as they both discuss AI.	[1]
L2	Identifies agreement/disagreement in content, unsupported Both sources are similar in showing that AI can lead to concerns about the safety of personal data. Both sources are different regarding the outcomes of automation in the workplace. OR False Matching Sources B and C are different because Source B talks about AI reporting criminal behaviour but Source C does not.	[2]
L3	Similar OR different in content, supported <i>Award 3m for explaining 1 point of similarity OR difference, supported but no BOC</i> <i>Award 4m for explaining 1 point of similarity OR difference, supported with clear BOC</i> Both sources are similar in showing that AI can lead to concerns about the safety of personal data. Source B states “Will it share private business or user data with authorities on its own, without the user’s permission?” This shows that with the AI acting on its own, there are fears that it will act outside the user’s control to circulate sensitive personal information. Likewise, Source C states “students are cautious about sharing sensitive personal data for learning analytics systems.” This shows that some are uncomfortable with use of their personal data by AI-powered tools, even with the benefits of personalised learning.	[3-4]

	Both sources are different regarding the outcomes of automation by AI. Source B states, “The implications are profound and could be detrimental to users.” This shows that permitting AI models to automate themselves can lead to undesirable consequences, such compromising the safety of personal data. However, Source C states, “By automating the grading process, they may help reduce teacher workload, allowing them more time for quality interaction with students.” It suggests the more positive outcomes of using AI for automation of grading, so that teachers can focus on building meaningful relationships with students. Accept: Different in uses of AI	
L4	Similar AND different in content, supported <i>Award 5m for similarity and difference, supported but no clear basis of comparison</i> <i>Award 6m for similarity and difference, supported with clear basis of comparison</i>	[5-6]
5	Different in perspective, explained Both sources are different in their perspective/stance on usage of AI. The tech magazine author in Source B presents a one-sided critical evaluation of a group of AI developers, questioning their attempts at training it in ethics, which remains contentious even amongst humans. In stating, “primarily, what behaviours will the model consider immoral and act upon?”, the author is highlighting concerns about teaching the AI model to act on its understanding of morality, which is subjective in nature. However, in Source C, the researchers present a more balanced perspective towards AI, showing both the advantages and disadvantages of using AI in education. In stating “Another benefit of using AI for assessment lies in its capability to offer personalised and adaptive learning”, and “research suggests that students are cautious about sharing sensitive personal data for learning analytics systems”, it is providing a fair assessment of AI's capacity to customise lessons for students. While it can help students learn more effectively, this also requires the willingness of the student to allow data about themselves to be gathered by the AI tools, which some are uncomfortable with.	[7]

3	Study Source D and E. Having read Source D, are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Yes/No, based on provenance of E, superficial reasoning	[1]
L2	Yes/No, reasoning surprise based on content of E only <i>Award 3 marks for content, supported</i>	[2-3]
L3	Yes/No, based on comparison of content between D & E, supported <i>Award 5 marks for Surprised AND Not Surprised.</i> Having read Source D, I am not surprised by Source E on how some jobs are threatened with the increasingly widespread adoption of AI. Source D states, “Initially, I didn’t think of doing a food business at all – until one day, I accepted that AI had taken over my job.” In Source D, the interviewee recognised that AI is now able to perform the same role as him, at a much more affordable cost for businesses in Singapore. This made it more difficult to find clients who were willing and able to afford his services as an advertising consultant. Likewise, Source E states, “As AI becomes indispensable in the workplace, there are also concerns that workers could lag in their workplace contributions.” Minister Teo is recognising that with the adoption of AI in the workplace, one’s skills may not be as valued, especially if AI is able to achieve similar outcomes. This poses a threat to some jobs. Since both sources are similar, I am not surprised. Having read Source D, I am surprised by Source E on how to one should respond to the threat of AI on one’s job. Source D states, “After about seven months without work, I gave up. I decided to start a home-based food business.” In source D, the interviewee responded by looking for new job opportunities unrelated to his previous field, which was increasingly threatened by AI adoption. However, Source E states, “Employees should take initiative to have a basic understanding of AI, since you are going to use AI in some way.” Minister Teo is urging Singaporeans to upskill by learning more about AI and how to use it, so that one can continue to have relevant skills at work. Since both sources are different, I am surprised.	[4-5]

L4	Yes/No, based on Cross-reference, grounded in the comparison (L3) between D and E (i.e using the cross-ref to make sense of the relationship between D and E) Similarity regarding impact of AI on jobs + Furthermore, this is corroborated by Source F, which also states that AI will take many jobs away. Source F states, “Artificial intelligence will take all our jobs”, saying that all jobs can be performed by AI and robots eventually, with no need for human employment. Thus, with Source F supporting both Source D and E regarding the impact of AI, I am not surprised by Source E, having read Source D.	[6]
L5	Not surprising, because they are representing different perspectives, accounts for difference in content OR Not surprising, because E is a response to D, accounts for difference in content Having read Source D, I am not surprised by Source E, despite the difference on how one should respond to the threat of AI on one’s job, due to their difference in perspectives. Source D states, “After about seven months without work, I gave up. I decided to start a home-based food business.” In source D, the interviewee responded by looking for new job opportunities unrelated to his previous field, which was increasingly threatened by AI adoption. However, Source E states, “Employees should take initiative to have a basic understanding of AI, since you are going to use AI in some way.” Minister Teo is urging Singaporeans to upskill by learning more about AI and how to use it at work, so that one can continue to have relevant skills at work. This difference is not surprising because Source D is spoken from the perspective of a self-employed Singaporean, whose entire business was rendered obsolete by AI. With his entire industry being supplanted by AI, he was forced by circumstances to seek opportunities in a new industry, where he was able to use his skills in running a business to start a new one. <u>It may not have made sense for him to learn more about AI at that time, because he saw that many of his potential clients were already familiar with it,</u> as seen in “Then, almost overnight, everything changed with generative AI. Clients started to turn us down or used AI as a bargaining chip for a lower price for my service”. On the other hand, Source E is spoken from the perspective of Mrs Josephine Teo, Singapore’s Minister for Digital Development and Information, whose purview includes facilitating AI adoption, and leveraging the opportunities afforded by AI. With the Singapore	[7]

government building its AI infrastructure and capacity, it is embracing the use of AI for the future. Mrs Teo would thus want to encourage Singaporeans to be more open to AI, as they are not looking to restrict AI development in Singapore. She is even signalling the government's commitment in supporting AI adoption for businesses in Singapore, as seen in "Singapore will need to boost support for formalised training to support businesses' AI needs. We will ensure there is enough support to keep this going."

Accept: E as a response to D

- D: workers losing jobs to AI

- E: encourage workers to upskill to use AI

with reference to broader context and purpose of E (to avoid job losses)

4	Study Source F. How useful is this source regarding Artificial Intelligence? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Useful/Not Useful, based on provenance, superficial reasoning The source is useful as it is by the Great Elon Musk, the world's richest man.	[1]
L2	Useful, based on content, unsupported OR Not useful, based on typicality The source is not useful as what he says may not apply to all jobs.	[2]
L3	Useful based on content, supported OR Not Useful, based on missing content, without cross-reference <i>Award 3 marks for useful, supported</i> <i>Award 4 marks for not useful, developed</i> The source is useful in saying that AI will be able to take up many jobs providing goods and services. Source F says, "AI and the robots will provide any goods and services that you want. There would be no shortage of goods or services.". Musk is suggesting that many jobs that are currently performed by humans can be performed by AI and robots eventually. The source is not useful as it is largely referring to jobs that can be automated. However, there are still jobs that may require more human interaction and emotional intelligence, to deal with issues that are more subjective in nature.	[3-4]

L4	Useful OR Not Useful by reliability (cross-reference) The source is useful as it is reliable in saying that AI will be able to take up many jobs providing goods and services. Source F says, “AI and the robots will provide any goods and services that you want. There would be no shortage of goods or services.”. Musk is suggesting that many jobs that are currently performed by humans can be performed by AI and robots eventually. This is supported by Source D, which says “Initially, I didn’t think of doing a food business at all – until one day, I accepted that AI had taken over my job.” In this example, the former consultant found that many of his potential clients had turned to AI to perform the same services that he was offering. He realised that his industry had effectively been replaced by AI. Therefore, since Source F is supported by Source D, it is reliable and therefore useful in saying that AI will be able to take up many jobs providing goods and services. The source is not useful as it is unreliable in saying that AI will replace all jobs. Source F says, “AI and the robots will provide any goods and services that you want. There would be no shortage of goods or services.”. Musk is suggesting that many jobs that are currently performed by humans can be performed by AI and robots eventually. However, this is challenged by Source A, which depicts AI as a hammer, being considered as a tool to be used on screws. This demonstrates his skepticism regarding the ability of AI to solve all problems. At best, he still sees AI as merely a tool to solve some very specific problems, and not one that can be used across the board. To him, AI is not a panacea that can meet all business needs. Therefore, since Source F is challenged by Source A, it is unreliable and therefore not useful in saying that AI will replace all jobs. Other possible CR (not exhaustive): Humans determine how AI is used – Supported by A A lot of convenience afforded by AI – Supported by C	[5]
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L5	Useful/Not Useful by critical analysis of content in context OR Useful AND Not Useful by reliability (cross-reference) Source F is not useful as it is highly speculative about the potential of AI, alongside the vested interest Musk has in tech developments. Being a businessman known for his ventures in the tech industry, one might expect him to portray AI in an overwhelmingly optimistic manner, because generating interest in AI would help advance his business interests. Indeed, at a time <u>when many are still uncertain about the potential of AI, he makes a bold claim that AI will be able to perform all jobs, to the point that we no longer need to work</u>, as seen in “Probably none of us will have a job. If you want to do a job as a hobby, you can do a job. But otherwise, AI and the robots will provide any goods and services that you want. There would be no shortage of goods or services.” While he appears to raise a potential issue with AI taking away humans’ sense of purpose, as seen in “The question will really be one of meaning – if the computer and robots can do everything better than you, does your life have meaning?” he then follows up with his assurance that humans will still have a role to play to determine the use of AI. Overall, it is a series of bold statements seemingly intended to generate interest and excitement for developments in AI. He is attempting to convince(V) <u>the attendees of the tech conference (A) that AI has vast potential to meet all our basic needs in the future, to the point where we only need to focus more on higher-order needs like purpose(M) so that it generates more hype and interest in AI developments, which would aid the profitability of his tech businesses as people purchase/invest in his products(I).</u> Argument: vested interest due to his tech businesses + engaging in speculation to portray positive potential of AI Accept: Musk’s experiences as a wealthy individual would not give him a good understanding of the implications of AI on lower-skilled jobs, therefore comments dismissing impact of job loss are unreliable/not useful	[6]
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5	“Artificial Intelligence presents more challenges than opportunities for society.” Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]									
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use	[1]									
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2m for using only 1 source</i> <i>Award 3m for using only 1 source and with good explanation</i> <i>Award 3m for using at least 2 sources</i> <i>Award 4m for using at least 2 sources and with good explanation</i>	[2-4]									
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 5m for both Yes and No, with only 1 source on <u>each</u> side</i> <i>Award 6m for both Yes and No, with at least 2 sources on <u>one</u> side</i> <i>Award 7m for both Yes and No, with at least 2 sources on <u>each</u> side</i> <i>Award 8m for both Yes and No, with at least 2 sources on <u>each</u> side and no weak explanation</i> To score additional 2m, candidates can use any of the following methods: Analysing at least 1 source in its usefulness, reliability or sufficiency Sharing examples from their contextual knowledge By giving a balanced conclusion or resolution <i>Award 1m for any one of the above</i> <i>Award 2m for more developed answers</i> E.g. Note: Challenges/opportunities must be clearly shown - For whom? - In what way? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th><th>Agree</th><th>Disagree</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td><td>Presents challenges if AI is used to solve everything, even when it cannot</td><td>Presents opportunities, as it is a tool to be used to solve some problems for businesses</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td>Presents challenges, as it leads to privacy concerns for users</td><td>Presents opportunities, as it can be used to report criminal behaviour, aiding law enforcers</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Source	Agree	Disagree	A	Presents challenges if AI is used to solve everything, even when it cannot	Presents opportunities, as it is a tool to be used to solve some problems for businesses	B	Presents challenges, as it leads to privacy concerns for users	Presents opportunities, as it can be used to report criminal behaviour, aiding law enforcers	[5-8]
Source	Agree	Disagree									
A	Presents challenges if AI is used to solve everything, even when it cannot	Presents opportunities, as it is a tool to be used to solve some problems for businesses									
B	Presents challenges, as it leads to privacy concerns for users	Presents opportunities, as it can be used to report criminal behaviour, aiding law enforcers									

C	Presents challenges, as generative AI can lead to concerns about academic integrity for educators Presents challenges, as AI-driven models run on data collected on users, which users may be concerned about	Presents opportunities, as AI can improve efficiency of some processes like grading and feedback, for educators Presents opportunities, as AI-tools help personalise learning experiences, allowing students to learn better based on their needs
D	Presents challenges for industries whose functions can be replicated by AI, leading to loss of jobs for individuals	Presents opportunities for businesses to strategise for their marketing campaigns at lower cost, since they no longer need to hire a consultant for it
E	Presents challenges for workers whose roles may be replaced by AI	Presents opportunities for workers to pick up specialised skills, due to increased demand for workers with AI competencies
F	Presents challenges as people may lose their sense of purpose, which can lead to mental health concerns	Presents opportunities for people to work less, as many of their needs can be fulfilled by AI and automation Presents opportunities for people to focus on higher order needs, since their basic needs are taken care of by AI and robots

Using reliability/utility/sufficiency (needs to focus more on information in the provenance and fully developed typicality)

I disagree with the statement as Source E is useful in telling me that Artificial Intelligence presents opportunities for society. Source E is by Minister Teo, who oversees Digital development and Information. She is delivering this speech at an event where she made announcements about strengthening Singapore's AI infrastructure and

responsible AI adoption. She is thus expected to focus on the opportunities being created with the adoption of AI. She made this speech to affirm the government's commitment to supporting the use of AI in Singapore, likely to convince (V) the Singaporeans at the tech event (A) that learning AI will be beneficial for them in the long run, so that more Singaporeans are encouraged to leverage government support to seize opportunities to leverage AI at the workplace. (I) There is no vested interest in this as Minister Teo does not personally benefit from such statements, and they were likely made with **the belief that adopting AI will indeed be beneficial for Singapore. Since this is not self-serving, it is useful regarding the opportunities presented by AI for Singapore.**

Contextual Knowledge (needs to be a concrete example that reflects the ideas examined in the source)

Overall, I agree with this statement because it conforms with my contextual knowledge on the challenges created by AI over academic integrity. Recently, there was a viral incident involving a few university students in Singapore who were punished for using AI in their assignments, reasoning that they used generative AI for their work. However, the extent of AI use on their part was minimal, and it had no impact on the content of their assignments. The students felt that the punishment was unfair. The incident shows that it is now a lot harder for educators to monitor academic integrity and accountability, as many bounds for AI regulation and ethics are still poorly defined, making it challenging for educators to ascertain if academic integrity had indeed been violated. This is in line with what is seen in Source C regarding educators' concerns over the use of generative AI to produce content.

Balanced Conclusion/Resolution (needs to be on a comparable element, using points that go beyond source content)

Overall, I believe it depends on the way we use and manage AI. With the vast potential of AI tools, it is inevitable that it presents both opportunities and challenges for us to manage. It is up to us to put in place the structures and regulations to ensure that AI can be used in a way that is most beneficial for us, whilst making sure that the negative impact is minimised through strict enforcement of such regulations. As seen in Source E, government support will be crucial to maximise the benefits that can be realised from AI adoption. The ethical considerations are also likely to be less contentious if we can establish specific guidelines on AI ethics, regarding questions like how much autonomy should be given to AI systems, to minimise the unintended consequences, like that seen in Source B.

Section B

6	Extract 1 discusses how Singapore's economy is vulnerable to external events. In your opinion, what are some ways in which Singapore is vulnerable to negative economic impacts of globalisation? Explain your answer with reference to two ways.	[7]
Level	Description	Marks
L1	Discusses the topic but no valid way given Singapore is vulnerable to negative economic impacts of globalisation. When other countries' economies are bad, it negatively affects Singapore as well.	[1]
L2	Identifies and/or describes ways <i>Award 2 marks for identifying one way</i> <i>Award 3 marks for identifying two ways</i> <i>Award 3 marks for describing one way</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing two ways</i> Valid description outlines a reason but may not demonstrate how this leads to negative economic impacts of globalisation.	[2-4]
L3	Explains ways <i>Award 5-6 marks for one way explained</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for two ways explained</i> <i>Award higher mark for fully developed explanations</i> Answers <u>must</u> clearly show how the identified way leads to Singapore being vulnerable to negative economic impacts. Possible answers can be along 2 lines: Macro reasons at the national/conceptual level e.g. Singapore is a price taker, Singapore is heavily dependent on imports, Singapore is heavily reliant on foreign labour, etc. Micro reasons which cover specific issues e.g. Singapore imports most of its food or fuel and any increase here leads to increases in price. Notes: - Some answers fronted low birth rates/ageing population as a reason for economic vulnerability and how this leads to competition for jobs as Singapore is heavily dependent on foreign manpower. Low	[5-7]

birth rate -> lots of job vacancies -> companies have to hire foreign manpower to fill the jobs -> **more competition from foreigners**. Incorrect flow of logic as job vacancies exist *because there is no one to take the jobs* so there actually isn't competition for these jobs.

One reason why Singapore is vulnerable to negative economic impacts is because we are heavily reliant on importing our food.

Much of our current food supply comes from other countries like Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan and other European countries. Singapore aims to achieve a "30 by 30" target, meaning we want to produce 30% of our own food locally and sustainably by 2030. However, even then we are still importing the majority of our food from overseas. **This makes us vulnerable because we have no control over prices of food. When prices go up due to supply shortages or increases in supplier prices, we have little choice but to pay more. As such, we are vulnerable because we have very little control over how much to pay for food which is crucial for survival.**

One reason why Singapore is vulnerable to negative economic impacts is because businesses in Singapore may make changes to their operations to keep costs low.

There are currently thousands of Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) and Small-to-Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Singapore that hire locals. **When these businesses decide to automate their operations or outsource their functions outside of Singapore, many locals may face job losses.** For example, Lazada and Shopee are e-commerce platforms that have recently downsized and retrenched many local workers to cut down costs. This has led to Singaporeans losing their jobs as a result of these corporate decisions. Artificial Intelligence and cheaper labour costs have also led to companies moving their operations outside of Singapore. For example, many businesses have call centres based in India and the Philippines as it is cheaper to pay workers there than it is to hire Singaporeans to perform the same functions. **As a result of these business decisions, Singaporeans face the prospect of job losses and competition with workers from other countries. As businesses need to remain competitive to make profits, these decisions often negatively affect workers as wages are one of the biggest components of business costs.**

7	Extracts 2 and 3 discuss the positive and negative impacts of globalisation on culture. Do you think the positive impacts of globalisation on culture outweigh the negative impacts? Explain your answer.	[8]
	Note: The question is focusing on the impact of globalisation on culture and not on people/society. Answers should discuss how culture is spread, propagated, diluted, lost, etc. Answers that illustrate how culture changes <i>through</i> people/society can also be accepted. E.g. “Greater cultural awareness can lead to greater cultural appreciation” illustrates how culture can become more widespread.	
Level	Description	Marks
L1	Discusses the topic of globalisation and culture	[1-2]
L2	Describes the impact of globalisation on culture <i>Award 3m for describing one factor</i> <i>Award 4m for describing both factors</i>	[3-4]
L3	Explains the impact of globalisation on culture <i>Award 5-6m for explaining one factor</i> <i>Award 6-7m for explaining both factors</i> <i>Award higher mark for fully developed explanation</i> Globalisation of culture has led to positive impacts on society. Globalisation has enabled the spread of different ideas and cultures across the world by enabling greater connectivity through the internet and travel. As a result of this, we can now enjoy a variety of cultures at our convenience. One example is the proliferation of different types of food. We can find a variety of different cuisines in Singapore from America, Europe and Asia. Almost everything from fast food like McDonald’s to Japanese fine dining can be found here. Another example is the Korean Wave or Hallyu. People around the world enjoy Korean television, movies, food and music and life is more enjoyable because of this. Globalisation has presented us with more choices and allowed us to enjoy a variety of diverse experiences. This has enriched our lives and led to greater cultural awareness, appreciation and exchange throughout the world. Globalisation of culture has led to negative impacts on society. As cultures spread throughout the world, some will gain more dominance and some may be diluted or pushed aside. Some countries will	[5-7]

	experience a loss of local culture and ethnic traditions may become less widespread. This can lead to a loss of rich meanings and ways of life that are associated with these cultures. For example, the popularity of the K-wave in Japan has led to some backlash from locals who want to protect and preserve Japanese culture and businesses. As younger generations grow up in a globalised world, they may face more difficulty connecting with older generations who may be more rooted in local and ethnic cultures. Globalisation of culture can also lead to the spread of undesirable practices and trends. In some countries, the consumption of drugs for recreational purposes is legal. However, not every country will find this acceptable and now face greater difficulty in trying to fight against drug usage in order to preserve social order and prevent problems related to addiction and abuse of drugs. This shows how some influences from other countries can cause legal and social problems if not managed carefully.	
L4	Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each factor on impact on culture Overall, the positive impacts arising from globalisation of culture have outweighed the negative impacts. While globalisation can lead to a dilution or loss of culture as well as the spread of undesirable influences, this is outweighed by the improved quality of life that we can experience as a result of globalisation of culture. As a result of globalisation, we can enjoy a diverse range of cultural experiences beyond our own localised cultures. There will always be negative influences in any society but with greater education and monitoring, it is possible to minimise these influences and have a largely positive experience that comes from living in a globalised world.	[8]