

Year 10 PDC Vocabulary List

(Tier 2 and Tier 3)



Addiction – when we can't stop ourselves going back for more of that dopamine 'hit', whether through drinks, drugs, porn, gambling or smoking.

Analyse – examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.

Anxiety – a feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome.

Budgeting – is the process of creating a plan to spend your money.

Community cohesion – describes the ability of all communities and ethnic groups to function and grow in harmony together rather than in conflict.

Compare – estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.

County lines – Gangs sending young people from cities into smaller towns and villages in order to sell drugs to the people living in these areas.

Cybercrime – criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the Internet.

Depression – a mental health condition with symptoms or feelings of severe sadness, emptiness or hopelessness.

Describe – to give a detailed account.

Dopamine – the 'feel good' chemical in our brain releases when we win a game, acquire money, take drugs and drink amongst other things.

Economic migration – moving country due to money reasons.

Evaluate – form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.

Explain – to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information/examples about it.

Extremism – holding very ‘out there’ views, at the extreme end of religion or politics.

Fake news – Inaccurate, fake and fictional stories created by dishonest authors to trick the public into believing they are true.

Fraud – wrongful or criminal deception intended to result in financial or personal gain.

Human rights – human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death.

Mental health – a person’s condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices.

Mental illnesses – mental illnesses are health conditions involving changes in emotion, thinking or behaviour (or a combination of these). Mental illnesses are associated with distress and/or problems functioning in social, work or family activities. Mental illness is common.

Money Laundering – the concealment of illegally obtained money, typically by means of transfers involving other bank accounts.

Money mule – people not aware that the money they are transferring or looking after is from illegal activity.

Phishing – fraudulent practice of sending emails claiming to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers.

Political migration – moving country because of political reasons (such as own country breaking human rights laws).

Radicalisation – when a person starts to believe the extreme ideas that religious or political groups are telling them. They become radicalised.

Risk assessment – something employers must do to identify hazards in the workplace – they must train you on negotiating these accordingly.

Savings – the money one has saved, especially through a bank or official scheme.

Social anxiety – an anxiety disorder in which a person has an excessive fear of social situations.