

tion industry. First, avoiding conflict is the most prominent problem in social problems. It refers to the location of waste incineration sites, which has caused confrontation between local people and local governments.

Conclusions: Although China faces technical difficulties in how to use waste incineration products, we believe that with the support of the state, we will continue to work through relevant technicians, and the relevant technologies of waste incineration resources will be continuously improved. In the process of practice, we will continue to innovate, actively learn foreign advanced technology and adjust measures to local conditions. Only in this way can China's waste incineration technology be continuously improved. It is expected that China's waste incineration and related industries will continue to make new development.

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STUDY ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' ORAL ENGLISH ANXIETY BASED ON FIF ORAL TRAINING SYSTEM

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Background: Among the four acquisition skills of English learning, oral expression is the most likely to cause anxiety. Since the 20th century, overcoming oral anxiety has been the focus of research in the field of second language acquisition, mainly focusing on the causes and mitigation measures of oral anxiety. With the development of modern teaching technology and the promotion of A.I. enabled foreign language teaching, network teaching platform and applied learning software provide a new opportunity to alleviate students' anxiety in the process of language learning.

Subjects and methods: In recent years, the effective intervention of affective factors of second language learners with the help of network software has become a new research hotspot. Through the questionnaire survey of 72 college students in a university in Shandong, the data were analyzed by SPSS. This paper aims to explore the current situation of College Students' oral English learning anxiety, the impact of FIF oral training system on College Students' oral English anxiety and its enlightenment.

Results: The results show that college students generally have oral English learning anxiety, and the degree of anxiety is the highest in the two dimensions of oral communication anxiety and oral course confidence. FIF oral training system has a significant positive intervention effect on College Students' oral English anxiety. High frequency oral practice, group cooperation and optimization of teachers' teaching design based on app oral training system are effective ways to alleviate oral anxiety. Nearly 50% of the subjects thought that more autonomous oral practice could alleviate their oral anxiety, and about 25% of the subjects proposed that group cooperation could effectively reduce their oral anxiety.

Conclusions: Language anxiety is an inevitable obstacle for second language learners in the process of improving their oral level, and it is also a great challenge for second language teachers to improve their teaching effect. Based on the analysis of the positive impact of FIF oral training system on reducing language learners' Oral Anxiety, this paper puts forward some oral anxiety mitigation strategies based on app oral training system, in order to have some enlightenment on foreign language teaching.

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ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL FACTORS OF CHILDREN'S ORAL TENSION BEFORE DIAGNOSIS

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Background: Most of the children in the stomatological clinic were nervous, crying and struggling before treatment, and even did not open their mouth, resulting in the failure of treatment. Improving oral health and treatment quality can reduce the follow-up rate and reduce the treatment cost. Psychological intervention, also known as behavior correction, establishes healthy behavior by learning, adjusting or changing individual abnormal psychological and physical symptoms. This study investigated the effect of psychological intervention on children's oral health.

Subjects and methods: This study investigated the changes of oral health status of 240 children before and after psychological intervention. To explore the impact of social and psychological factors on children's oral health, so as to provide basis for children and even the majority of people's oral prevention and health care.

Results: Many diseases in stomatology are closely related to social and psychological factors. Through investigation and research, it is found that patients with periodontitis have obvious emotional disorders. In addition, psychosocial factors may also affect a person's oral health attitude and even oral health behavior, and then indirectly affect oral health. Psychological intervention, also known as behavior correction, establishes healthy behavior by learning, adjusting or changing individual abnormal psychological and physical symptoms. It can be seen from the study that after psychological intervention, the average scores of SAS and SDS in the intervention group decreased significantly, and the difference was statistically significant compared with the control group. It shows that after psychological intervention, the mental health status of the respondents in the intervention group has been significantly improved.

Conclusions: Psychosocial factors directly or indirectly affect the oral health status of elderly hospitalized children. The psychosocial factors should not be ignored in the oral prevention of hospitalized children. This study also has a certain reference value for the prevention of oral diseases in children of other ages.

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ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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Background: Domestic violence is a risk factor endangering the healthy development of children. In developing countries, what is even more worrying is the negative impact of domestic poverty and domestic violence on children. Existing research shows that children's development is related to family structure and socio-economic situation. However, these studies did not reveal whether there are other background factors affecting children's healthy development.

Subjects and methods: The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between domestic violence and children's mental health and well-being, and to test whether family economic status plays a regulatory role between domestic violence, mental health and well-being. In addition, further explore whether mental health plays a mediating role between domestic violence and well-being. The subjects of this study are composed of two parts. The first part is to randomly select 530 children. The second part is composed of 320 caregivers to report whether the children have experienced domestic violence. In this study, four psychological questionnaires and two sub scales of the revised symptom list were used to measure children's mental health and well-being. In addition, children's behavior checklist and children's depression questionnaire were used to measure their mental health. This paper uses the statistical software spss22.0 for data statistics and analysis.

Results: The results of this study are consistent with the hypothesis, and four results are obtained. Firstly, compared with individuals who have not experienced domestic violence, experiencing domestic violence not only negatively affects children's mental health, but also affects their well-being. Secondly, family economic status regulates the relationship between domestic violence, mental health and well-being. In addition, mental health mediates the relationship between domestic violence and well-being. Finally, the ABC model of Experiment 6 illustrates how domestic violence affects children and helps to prevent the adverse effects of domestic violence.

Conclusions: The results of this study reveal that domestic violence endangers children's mental health and well-being, and we need to pay more attention to domestic violence, especially in developing countries with large social inequality and large gap between the rich and the poor. The society needs to pay attention to the development of children in poor families, because poverty not only fails to achieve good development, but also affects the healthy development of children's psychology. The study also shows that increasing family income plays an important role in children's growth in both good and low-income families. Obviously, in low-income families, some factors related to children and families help children distinguish and adjust domestic violence. Children with high psychological elasticity can not only reduce domestic violence, but also reduce the level of fear and anxiety in the face of their parents. They have healthier psychology and better relationship with their parents.

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