

Questionable

This article aimed to analyze the association between factors such as parents' perceived social isolation and employment loss<sup>2</sup> or change and their relationship with the risk of child maltreatment amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Lee & Ward et al. (2021) mentioned that when referring to child maltreatment in this article, they included emotional and physical neglect, physical punishment, and verbal aggression. These researchers also focused on how parents' display of neglect or discipline had changed during the pandemic compared to before the pandemic. To collect their data in this study, they used an online survey within the first two weeks after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> The participants reported on recent changes the families experienced (e.g., employment loss or changes, their parenting habits, experiencing depression, etc.). For this study, the participants consisted of predominantly

influential risk factor for child maltreatment. Although the CTS-PC data showed that perceived parental social isolation is not linked to physical punishment,<sup>1</sup>

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use of behaviors such as hitting, spanking, and verbal aggression during the pandemic (Rodriguez et al., <xref ref-type="bib" rid="CR46">2020</xref>).</p><p id="Par29">In the current study, perceived parental social isolation was not associated with physical punishment (slapping/spanking) using the CTS-PC. However, perceived parental social isolation was associated with a 124% increase in parents' self-report of spanking or hitting risk of physical punishment

correlated with changes in employment status, and parents who experienced depression displayed more physical and emotional neglect toward their children.<sup>1</sup>

he matter is governed by the electron-positron pair creation. Figure 2: Scintillation mechanism. (Image by M. Niki) When the radiation is absorbed by the scintillator material, there is a creation of primary electron-hole pairs which generates secondary pairs by a cascade effect. When the energy of the electronic excitations becomes below the ionization threshold, the thermalization takes place. At the end of this stage, all the electrons are at the bottom of the conduction band and the holes at the top of the valence band.

**1** When the radiation is absorbed by the scintillator material, primary electron-hole pairs are created which generates secondary pairs by a cascade effect. When the energy of the electronic excitations is below the ionization threshold, the thermalization takes place. At the end of this stage, all the electrons are at the bottom of the conduction band and the holes at the top of the valence band.

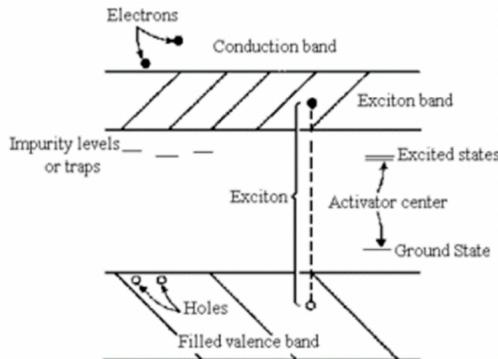


Fig 3. Conduction band transferring in scintillator material. Taken from Anthony Tyson.

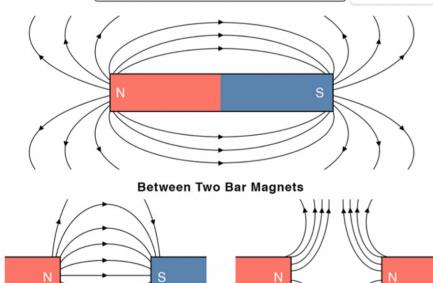
magnetic field is to wrap wire around a magnet and supply a source of electricity at the ends of the wire. Producing a magnetic field on each side of this magnet, you can think of semicircles, somewhat ovoided, surrounding both sides of the magnet. A basic principle of a magnetic field is the closer you are to a magnet with a magnetic field, the stronger it is, but the farther away the weaker. Because of this, magnetic fields bigger ones, signifying the strength of the polarities and one side is positively charged.

Olio, Daria Dall'. "Magnetic Fields Around Mag...

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Ignore This. Common expression s. Note how “when the” is erroneously marked.

#### Bar Magnet Field Lines



magnetic field, in the same direction are produced when two sides with the same polarity come into contact with each other, while field lines in the opposite direction are produced when the two magnets have different polarity (see Figure 2). Same direction means repel while different direction attracts. So the principle of opposites attract and the same repel stays true. Tying this back to compasses always pointing north the