

альный курс лабораторных работ. Учащиеся имели возможность работать в лаборатории, используя аудиотехнику центра;

5) прослушивание аудиоматериала без зрительной опоры на текст также способствует лучшему усвоению курса;

6) прекрасным компонентом курса является «Speechwork», разработанный специально для самостоятельных занятий в лаборатории. Курс включает в себя 20 уроков с использованием аудиоматериала на кассетах и книгу с текстами аудиозаписей. К сожалению, нам не удалось использовать «Speechwork» в работе.

Однако можно отметить и некоторые недостатки курса:

1) каждый урок посвящен новому материалу, и структуры прошлых уроков практически не повторяются;

2) грамматические правила не приводятся и не объясняются, а изучение и запоминание грамматических явлений происходит с использованием структурных моделей, что абсолютно не оправданно для русскоязычных студентов. В зависимости от потребностей и уровня группы целесообразны дополнительные упражнения на закрепление грамматики, лексики и перевод с русского языка;

3) для работы с учебником на языковых курсах необходимы входной, выходной и, возможно, промежуточные тесты.

В целом курс основательно разработан и его применение дает хорошие результаты. Важно и то, что внимание уделяется всем видам речевой деятельности. Но наибольший эффект может, вероятно, быть достигнут при использовании всех (или наибольшего числа) компонентов и увеличении количества учебных часов.

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## **EVALUATING THE POWER SECURITY OF THE RF: METHODS AND RESULTS**

*Доклад "Методы и результаты оценки энергетической безопасности регионов Российской Федерации" посвящен проблемам исследования энергетической безопасности регионов и субъектов Российской Федерации. В тексте кратко изложен разработанный авторами методический подход к анализу и диагностике энергетической безопасности территорий различного уровня, а также обсуждены результаты диаг-*

The key role of Fuel Power Complex (FPC) in maintenance of operation of productive forces and life of the country presupposes that the power security is one of the greatest spheres in economic security of Russian Federation. Since this, the development of special methods for the valuation of threats to power security and carrying out the investigations of power security and its influence on the economic security are necessary.

For the diagnostics of power security the indicative analysis was developed. The indicators of power security were grouped under blocks according to the structural divisions of FPC. The number of indicators selected for the diagnostics of power security is 27. These indicators were grouped in six blocks of indicative analysis:

1. Block of Electric Power Supply.
2. Block of Heat Power Supply.
3. Block of Fuel Supply.
4. Structural and Operating Condition Block.
5. Block of Reproduction of the Main Production Assets in Power Systems.
6. Ecological Block.
7. Financial and Economical Block.

For the diagnostics of power security the Method of Convolution was used. This method is based on the reducing a problem of multidimensional analysis to a problem of one-dimensional classification. This method consists of three stages:

1. Calculation of the normalized and mark valuations and character of situation on indicators of power security.
2. Determination of the state valuations on the indicator blocks of power security.
3. Determination of the total valuation of situation on power security.

Besides the Method of Convolution the other more complex methods of diagnostics of power security were developed. These methods includes: the Method of the Discriminate Analysis, the Method of the Cutting Planes and the Method of the Theory of Fuzzy Sets.

Accounts of power security of regions of Russian Federation and territories of Ural were fulfilled. Results of accounts shows that in period 1990 – 1997 the situation with power security on everywhere has worsened. If in 1990 about half of the regions of Russian Federation was characterized by a normal power security state

and only three regions were in crisis state then in 1997 the regions with normal state with power security has not become and 5 from 11 regions was entered into different stages of crisis state. These changes have taken place in period from 1990 to 1995. Period from 1995 to 1997 was characterized by relative stabilization of situation in all regions but noticeable improvement of a situation in the regions is not observed.

Comparing a state of power security in regions of Russia and in their subjects it is possible to mark that regions of Russia are characterized by more favourable situation (both in 1990 and in 1997). This phenomenon is explained by the fact that regions possess large total riches of fuel power resources, variety of power sources, possibilities of integration effects etc. and are more stable against effect of the threats of power security. This does not mean that among subjects of Russian Federation there are no or few subjects with favourable power security state. The matter is differentiation of a state at a level of the subjects of Russia is more essential than at level of regions of Russia.

Power security is new but important problem of electrical and power system's investigation. That is why it is included into special disciplines of electrical power system's educational process.

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## **VISUALIZATION OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES**

*В докладе "Визуализация процессов в электрических машинах" рассмотрены вопросы визуализации электромагнитных процессов в электрических машинах с помощью компьютерной анимации на основе пакета 3D STUDIO MAX. Работа выполнена Уральским государственным техническим университетом (Россия) совместно с Гентским университетом (Бельгия) в рамках проекта URAL-ELECTRO.*

The subject under discussion is "Electrical machines". It is well known that electrical machines are the main producers and the main suppliers of the electrical energy. So the students of all the electrical specialties have to study this subject.

As any other subject this one contains some pitfalls. The practice shows that it is often difficult for the students to understand the link between the real machine and