



# 56<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL

#### CHEMISTRY OLYMPIAD

#### 2024

### **UK Round One**

## **STUDENT ANSWER BOOKLET**

In order to print your certificate, we need to store your name, school, and mark in a database: these details are only viewable by your school and the RSC Chemistry Olympiad Working Group.

Your participation in the competition indicates that you are happy for us to do this.

#### Please PRINT details clearly:

Name	
Nationality	
Date of birth	
School Year (e.	g., Year 12, Scottish Higher)
Date paper take	en
School use:	
Centre number	

Question	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Marks Available	8	15	20	24	15	82
Marks Scored						

1.	This question is ab	out Bronze			Mark
(a)	[Ar]4d <sup>10</sup>	[Ar]4d <sup>10</sup> 5s <sup>1</sup>	[Kr]4d <sup>10</sup>	[Kr]4d <sup>10</sup> 5s <sup>1</sup>	
(b)	1s²2s²2p <sup>6</sup> 3	∃ 3s²3p <sup>6</sup> 3d¹⁰4s¹	1s²2s²2p <sup>6</sup>	3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 3d <sup>10</sup>	
	1s²2s²2p	<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup> 3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup> 3d <sup>9</sup>	1s²2s²2p <sup>6</sup> 3	s²3p <sup>6</sup> 4s²3d <sup>9</sup>	
(c)					
(d)					
(e)					

(f)		
(g)		
	Total out of 8	

2.	This question is about iodate salts	Mark
(a)		
(b)		
(c)	<109.5° 109.5° >109.5°	
(d)		
(e)	(i)	
	(ii) redox electrophilic elimination disproportionation polyr substitution	nerisation
(f)		

(g)											
(h)											
(i)				(	. ()						
	+(n+3)	+(n-	+2) +	-(n+1)	+(n)	+(n-	1)	+(I	n−2)	+(n-3)	
(j)											
(k)	M <sup>n+</sup>	Sc <sup>3+</sup>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Cu⁺	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	M	g <sup>2+</sup>	Ga <sup>2+</sup>	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	
	Z <sup>m-</sup>	F-	CI-	Br⁻	H-	O <sup>2-</sup>	0	H⁻	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	SO32-	
									То	tal out of 15	

3.	This question is about fuel-producing bacteria	Mark
(a)		
(b)	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(iii)	
	(iv)	
(c)		
(d)	The enolate intermediate acts a reducing agent; the iodomethane acts an oxidising agent.   The enolate intermediate acts an oxidising agent; the iodomethane acts a reducing agent.   The enolate intermediate acts an electrophile; the iodomethane acts a nucleophile.   The enolate intermediate acts a nucleophile; the iodomethane acts an electrophile.   The enolate intermediate acts a nucleophile; the iodomethane acts an electrophile.   The enolate intermediate acts a nucleophile; the iodomethane acts an electrophile.   The enolate intermediate acts an acid; the iodomethane acts a base.   The enolate intermediate acts a base; the iodomethane acts an acid.	

(e)												
(f)	(i)		D						E			
	(ii)	-	step 1	step 2	ste	ep 3	S	step 4	ste	ep 5		
(g)		oxidation	reduction	condensati	ion	hydroly	sis	isomeris	sation	elimin	ation	

(h)	X		+	
			~ ~	
(i)	first enzyme second enzyme required for required for process process	third enzyme required for process	last enzyme required for process	
			Total out of 20	





(d)								
(e)	radiowave	microwave	IR	visible	UV	X-ray	gamma ray	
(f)								
(g)								





5.	This question is about sulfur-containing molecules in the atmosphere								
(a)	В			С		E			
(b)	(i)								
	(::)								
	(ii)								
(c)									
(d)									
(e)	Γ			Forming <b>J</b>	Forming N <sup>•</sup>				
		Loss of a H⁺				-			
		Loss of a H <sup>•</sup>							
		Loss of a H⁻							
		Reduction of s	sulfur						
		Oxidation of s	ulfur						
		Atomisation							
		Radical subst	itution						
		Radical additi	on						

	Total out of 15	
(h)		
(g)		
(f)		