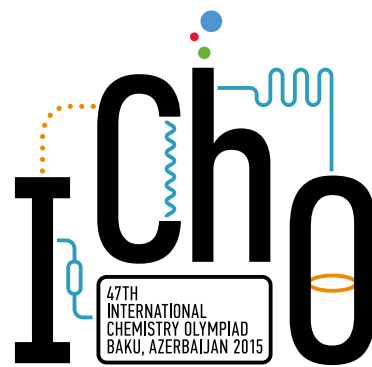


# CATALYZER

No.6, FRIDAY, 24 JULY, 2015

LIFE IS A HUGE LAB



## MEETING WITH STUDENTS



Yesterday Professor Nargiz Pashayeva, President of the 47th International Chemistry Olympiad, Rector of Baku Branch of Lomonosov Moscow State University visited "The Crescent Beach Hotel" and had a sincere talk with the participants about their accommodation, rest and ways of fulfilling their tasks at the Practical exam and their preparation for the Theoretical exam. The students were very happy and pleased to see Professor N. Pashayeva and they expressed their thankfulness for her care and confidence.

## VISIT TO MUSEUMS



### PROGRAM FOR 25 JULY

### FROM

### TO

Breakfast at "The Crescent Beach Hotel"	7:00	8:00
Transfer to Baku Branch of MSU	8:00	9:00
Theoretical exam at the Branch of MSU	9:00	14:15
Transfer to "The Crescent Beach Hotel"	14:30	15:00
Lunch at "The Crescent Beach Hotel"	15:00	16:00
Free time	16:00	18:00
Transfer to "Gulyustan"	18:30	19:00
Meeting with the mentors (Reunion Party) in "Gulustan"	19:00	22:30
Transfer to "The Crescent Beach Hotel"	22:30	23:00



Weather for 25 July

23°C / 33°C

# VISIT TO MUSEUMS: IMPRESSIONS



## Ruslan Kotlyarov (Russia)

I really liked the tour to the museums. The Carpet Museum was awesome, especially the carpets of XX century. For example, there was a very beautiful composition: an oil derrick on the Caspian Sea. There were a lot of interesting paintings in the Museum of Modern Art. They were a bit extraordinary but interesting. In general, the city is very beautiful, it has a very nice architecture. I liked the Old City very much. The weather is a bit hot, but on the other hand the wind blows from the sea.



## Aoi Takeuchi (Japan)

On today's tour I was amazed at the pieces of art in the carpet museum. We saw a lot of carpets there. And they were fantastic. Now we know that Azerbaijan makes a lot of carpets, and these carpets are various. In Japan there are not so many carpets.



## Oluwatosin Mariam Oloyede (Nigeria)

I am not interested in art so much, but I think both museums are nice. We also were in the Old City and I liked more. We saw the Shirvanshahs' Palace and the Maiden Tower. I liked the Maiden Tower. It is very beautiful.



## Priscila Chacon-Martinez (Mexico)

It was very amusing to see how the history of Azerbaijan can be explained in carpets and how many things that we use everyday can be the pieces of art. It is very nice and new for me to see history in the art. I am not myself into visual art, I prefer writing. The Carpet Museum is the most interesting among those I have ever seen. In Baku, I also liked the Old City, the Maiden Tower in particular.



## Selengesuren Suragtkhuu (Mongolia)

I've enjoyed the Museum of Modern Art and its building the most. And the paintings, it really took time to concentrate and focus to understand their meaning. Most pictures were so meaningful. In general, art makes me relax and makes me joyful as well.



## THE GUIDES SAY:



### **Zahra Aliyeva** (Guide of Canada team)

It is interesting to be a guide. Through this experience I've learned if this job is suitable for me, as I never imagined to be a guide, because I work in the office. Being the guide of Canada here, I've tested my background knowledge, learned new and interesting people and a different culture. There were many amusing incidents during these days, one of which is associated with the mascots. Each team has its own mascot, and the guys protect it, take it with them everywhere. Some teams are trying to get the other team's mascot, which can bring about funny situations.



### **Fidan Mammadova** (Guide of the Thailand team)

I decided to work as a guide at the Olympiad in order to meet new people and practice my English. This is my first experience. I really liked it. I would like to work at such events in the future. Now I regret that I did not work for the European games. I thought it would be hard to work with teenagers. But they turn out to be very positive, friendly. The guys from my team try to teach me a few words in their language. But they have a very difficult language, not a single word I can remember for long. And their names are very long and complicated too.



### **Rafiga Aghayeva** (Guide)

This is not my first time being a guide, but I like the IChO 2015 especially, because here we all live together and manage to communicate more with the guys, get to know each other better. In the first days they were a little shy, and now in the evenings they all sit together and play, have fun. Some are interested in music, others play the guitar, or sing songs. I've managed to talk with several teams and realized that the guys are cute and sociable. Of course, they were a little self-contained after the Experimental exam, but it is understandable because of intense excitement. There are a lot of guys who know several languages, they are trying hard to learn new ones, and Azerbaijani language as well. They record transcription and translation of the words.



### **Sabina Amirova** (Guide of Korea team)

I like to be in communication with foreign students. My team is from Korea, they are very polite, quiet and friendly. They play different games a lot with other countries and in particular Lee So Young wins every one. The Korean students differ a lot from Azerbaijanis in their attitude and calmness. I have never participated as a guide before, but I participated in the Russian language Olympiad when I was a student. Now I enjoy the experience of being a guide. I like the organization of the IChO 2015, and the participants say they like the organization of this Olympiad in Azerbaijan as well.

# RUSSIAN CHEMIST D.I.MENDELEEV'S VISIT TO BAKU



On 6 August, 1863 prominent Russian chemist D.I.Mendeleev visited Baku at the invitation of Russian oil businessman V.A.Kokorev who first built a kerosene-producing plant in Surakhany, in the suburb of Baku. The purpose of D.I.Mendeleev's stay here for a month (from 6 September to 8 October, 1863) was to achieve oil distribution to different areas. In this connection a number of effective measures were implemented under his guidance, namely - construction of pipelines to transport oil from the wells to the plant and from the plant to the offshore fields and construction of a big plant for refining Baku crude oil into different oil products. After these measures taken by the scientist, in 1867 the kerosene-producing plant in Surakhany manufactured 100 thousand poods of kerosene and could provide Moscow, St.Petersburg, Tiflis and other large cities of the empire.

## Neutron

A neutron walks into a restaurant and orders a couple of sodas. As she is about to leave, she asks the waiter how much she owes.

The waiter replies, "For you, No Charge!"

## LEARN THE AZERBAIJANI PHRASES

Mən [mæn]	— I	Biz [biz]	— We
Sən [sæn]	— You (informal)	Siz [siz]	— You (formal)
O [o]	— He, She, It	Onlar [on'lar]	— They



# ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF AZERBAIJAN'S CHEMISTRY: MOVSUM BEY KHANLAROV (1857-1921)



The great interest in natural sciences at school led Movsum bey to study them thoroughly. In the autumn of 1878 the 21-year-old young man made up his mind to continue his education at universities of Germany. Three years later Movsum was sent to Strasbourg (France) to carry out his research on organic chemistry under the supervision of professor Rudolf Fittig and having returned to Baku during the Oil Boom period, he devoted his life and research to developing oil chemistry in Azerbaijan.

He succeeded in obtaining ethylic ether of acetylditiocarboxylic acid. He described the ways of synthesizing butyrolactone and alpha-ethyl butyrolactone and their properties. He established that alpha-ethyl derivative gamma hydroxybutyrate acid forms lactone easier than the acid itself.

## THE ROTHSCHILD AND SHELL

The Rothschild Company and Shell led by Samuel Markus were also involved in oil production in Baku. More than 50% of the oil extraction and 75% of the oil production commerce were held by these three foreign companies.

Oil turned Baku into a center of world oil commerce and enabled it to exert an incredible influence on the entire Caucasian economic development.

In 1897-1907 the largest pipeline in the world at that time was built from Baku to Batumi on the Black Sea Coast, a distance of 883 kilometers.



## CATALYZER TEAM

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