

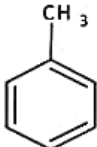

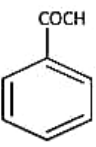




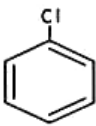
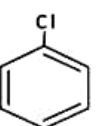
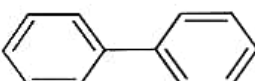

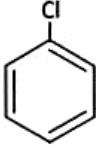
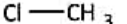
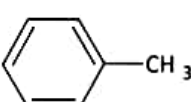

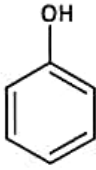
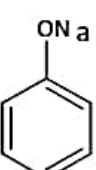
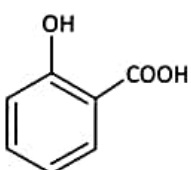
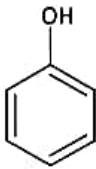
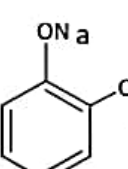
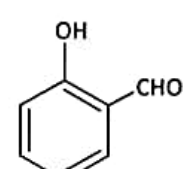





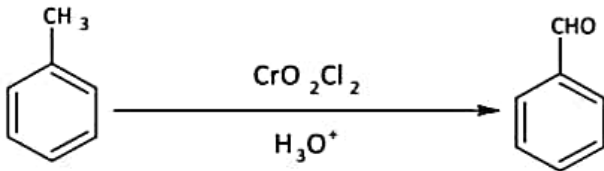
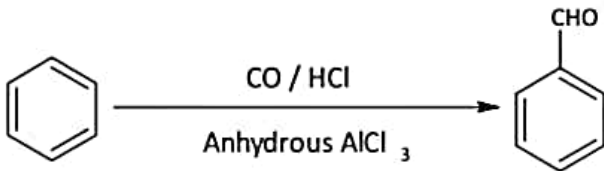
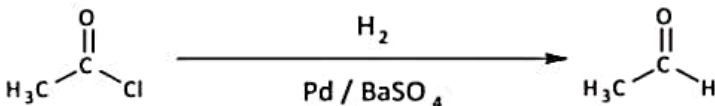
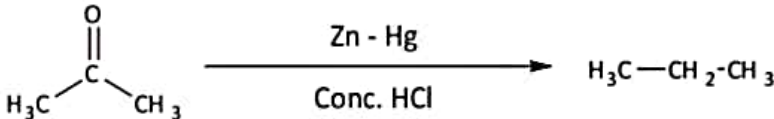
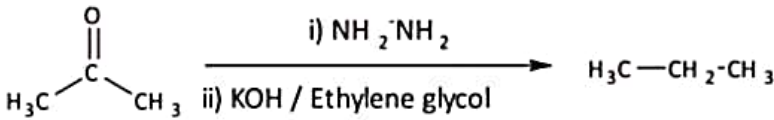
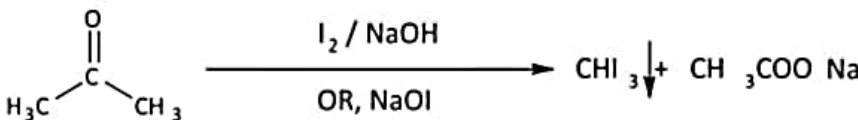
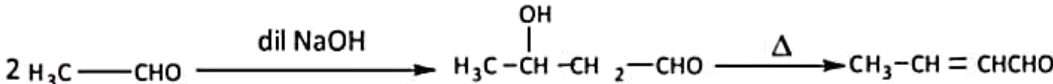
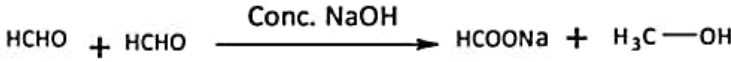
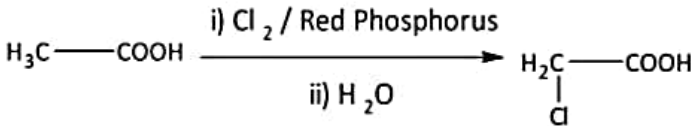
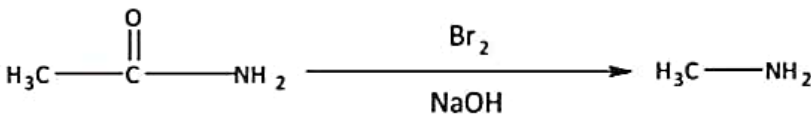


## NAME REACTIONS

1.	Finkelstein	$\text{CH}_3\text{Br} + \text{NaI} \xrightarrow{\text{Acetone}} \text{CH}_3\text{I} + \text{NaBr}$
2.	Swarts	$\text{CH}_3\text{Br} + \text{AgF} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{F} + \text{AgBr}$
3.	Friedel-Crafts Alkylation	 $+$  $\xrightarrow{\text{Anhydrous AlCl}_3}$ 
4.	Friedel-Crafts Acylation	 $\xrightarrow[\text{Anhydrous AlCl}_3]{\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}}$ 
5.	Wurtz	 $+$  $\xrightarrow[\text{Dry ether}]{2\text{Na}}$  $+$ 
6.	Fittig	 $+$  $\xrightarrow[\text{Dry ether}]{2\text{Na}}$  $+$ 
7.	Wurtz-Fittig	 $+$  $\xrightarrow[\text{Dry ether}]{2\text{Na}}$  $+$ 
8.	Kolbe	 $\xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}}$  $\xrightarrow[\text{ii) H}^+]{\text{i) CO}_2}$ 
9.	Reimer-Tiemann	 $\xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH}}$  $\xrightarrow{\text{H}^+}$ 
10.	Williamson	$\text{CH}_3\text{-Br} + \text{CH}_3\text{-ONa} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-O-CH}_3 + \text{NaBr}$
11.	Stephen	 $+$  $+$  $\longrightarrow$  $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+}$ 

12.	Etard	
13.	Gatterman – Koch	
14.	Rosenmund reduction	
15.	Clemmensen reduction	
16.	Wolff-Kishner reduction	
17.	Tollens' test	$\text{R-CHO} + 2 [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+ + 3 \text{OH}^- \longrightarrow \text{R-COO}^- + 2\text{Ag} \downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4 \text{NH}_3$
18.	Fehling's test	$\text{R-CHO} + 2 \text{Cu}^{2+} + 5 \text{OH}^- \longrightarrow \text{R-COO}^- + \text{Cu}_2\text{O} \downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
19.	Iodoform	
20.	Aldol condensation	
21.	Cannizzaro	
22.	Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky (HVZ)	
23.	Hoffmann bromamide degradation	



7. All primary amines (R/Ar -NH<sub>2</sub>) give **Carbyl Amine Test**  

$$\text{R-NH}_2 + \text{CHCl}_3 + \text{KOH(alc)} \rightarrow \text{R-NC} + \text{KCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

offensive smell
8. Aniline gives Azo Dye Test ( Only for aromatic amines)  

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 + \text{NaNO}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2^+\text{Cl}^-$$
 ; then add β-naphthol orange dye
9. All alcohols (ROH) give **Na-metal test**  

$$\text{R-OH} + \text{Na} \rightarrow \text{R-ONa} + \text{H}_2$$

bubbles
10. For esters (RCOOR) : Hydrolyses first. Then see the products ( acid & alcohol) and give a test to identify them.
11. All alkenes (C=C) and alkynes (C≡C) decolorizes Br<sub>2</sub> – water from red to colourless
12. **Lucas Test to distinguish primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols**  
 Lucas reagent: ZnCl<sub>2</sub>/HCl  
 3°-alcohol + Lucas reagent → immediate turbidity  
 2°-alcohol + Lucas reagent → turbidity after sometime  
 1°-alcohol + Lucas reagent → no turbidity