

Rules to Answer Accurate answer supported by evidence, and reasoning links answer and evidence. Response is specific and detailed. Presence of keywords and scientific terminology.	Rules to Answer Refer content if unable to recall after 15-30sec of trying, then again retrieve from memory without help.	Compare and Contrast Allylic Halides and Vinylic halides	Compare and Contrast Benzylic halides and Aryl Halides
Draw Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Halides	Draw Propyl, Isopropyl, Butyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, iso-butyl	Nomenclature Hierarchy of Functional Groups	Nomenclature Rules for Selecting Main Chain
Nomenclature Rules of Numbering Main Chain	Nature of C-X bond Elaborate	Preparation of Haloalkanes from Alcohols Free Recall	Free Radical Free Recall
Preparation of Haloalkanes from Hydrocarbons Free Recall Free Radical Halogenation	Write Examples Markonikov and AntiMarkonikov	Explain Finkelstein Reaction	Difference Between Finkelstein and Swarts Reaction
o,m,p isomers of dihalobenzenes Which one has highest boiling point and why?	Arrange (Same alkyl group, different halides) Arrange according to its boiling point and also give reason.	Nucleophile and Electrophile Elaborate	Name the types and explain Nucleophilic Substitution Reaction
Draw SN2 and SN1 reaction	Why it is so named? SN2 and SN1	Why SN1 is first order reaction?	Nucleophilic Substitution Reaction Free Recall Factor 1: Electrophile Which type of reaction occurs with which type of Electrophile?
Nucleophilic Substitution Reaction Free Recall Factor 2: Nucleophile	Common Nucleophile Give examples of strong and weak nucleophile	Why I^- and HS^- are strong nucleophile?	SN1 and SN2 Free Recall Factor 3: Leaving Group Which of the two reaction is more sensitive to leaving group and why?
Examples of Good Leaving Groups Arrange halogen with increasing order based on good leaving group			