Rules to Answer	Rules to Answer	Compare and Contrast	Compare and Contrast
Answer supported by evidence, and reasoning links answer and evidence. Response is specific and detailed. Presence of keywords and scientific terminology.	Refer content if unable to recall after 15-30sec of trying, then again retrieve from memory without help.	Allylic Halides and Vinylic halides	Benzylic halides and Aryl Halides
Draw	Draw	Nomenclature	Nomenclature
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Halides	Propyl, Isopropyl, Butyl, tert-butyl, sec-butyl, iso-butyl	Hierarchy of Functional Groups	Rules for Selecting Main Chain
Nomenclature Rules of Numbering Main Chain	Nomenclature Sequence of Naming the Compound	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	Sandmeyer Reaction Free Recall Diazotization Reaction Diazonium Salt Reagents used	Write Examples  Markonikov and AntiMarkonikov
Explain Finkelstein Reaction	Difference Between Finkelstein and Swarts Reaction	o,m,p isomers of dihalobenzens  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 <sup>-</sup> and HS <sup>-</sup> 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	