



1. The product formed from the reaction of acid catalysed addition of alcohol to the carbonyl group of aldehyde
2. An electron-deficient species and electron-pair acceptor that attacks part of a molecule where the electron density is high (nucleophilic site)
3. One of the chain step in alkane mechanism
4. Common name for methanal attached to benzene ring
5. Name of the elimination reaction of HX from adjacent atoms of a haloalkane (alkyl halides), RX.
7. The product (alkene) that has more highly substituted (has greater number of alkyl groups attached to the doubly-bonded carbon)
8. Propanoate ion is more stable than phenoxide ion due to the resonance stabilisation by which the electrons are over the two electronegative oxygen atoms. Thus, propanoic acid is more acidic than phenol
10. Boiling point of carboxylic acid compared to alcohol
13. ...'s rule is the rule name in hydration reaction in alkene. It states that, in the addition of electrophilic reagent to an unsymmetrical alkene, the electrophile, H^+ ion, will attach to the doubly bonded carbon that has greater number of hydrogen atoms
14. Reagent used in preparation of organic halide with Magnesium in dry ether solvent
16. Influence effect of carboxylate ion that make carboxylic acid are more acidic
17. Common name for pentanoic acid
20. Name of the reaction where the saturated bonds of alkenes, are cleaved with ozone.
22. Common name for 1-phenylethanone
23. The type of reaction that mainly used in producing an alkenes
27. The molecule from which a polymer is synthesized
28. Methanoic acid molecule has both carboxyl and ... groups
4. Common name of ketone compound that placed between two benzene structures
6. Name of the reversible chemical reaction between carboxylic acid and alcohol
9. One of the criteria for aromaticity
11. Detect the existence of methyl carbinol
12. 2-chloropropanoic acid is the most acidic due to the presence of Cl atom which is electron ... group that increases the stability of carboxylate ion
15. It can serve as a test for the presence of $C=C$, and is commonly used to differentiate alkenes from alkanes
18. When this substance is put together with HBr in an alkene reaction the product formed will follow anti-Markovnikov's rule.
19. The identification test for carbonyl compounds
21. The ion (cyclohexadienyl cation) that appear immediate in electrophilic aromatic substitution.
24. Bonding electrons are equally distributed between the two bonded atom
25. First order nucleophilic substitution of haloalkane
26. Observation of cloudiness for tertiary alcohol in Lucas test
29. The configuration of the product formed after backside attacked by the nucleophile
30. The chemical process in which monomers react to form a polymer by eliminating small molecules such as water, methanol and HCl.
31. The rule's name in elimination reaction, the more highly substituted alkene is the preferred product.
32. The polarity induced in a molecule by the interaction of a lone pair of electrons with a pi bond or the interaction of two pi bond in nearby atom.
33. Phenol is less acidic than $COOH$ because in ... ion, the electrons are delocalised between O atom and less electronegative C atom of benzene ring

