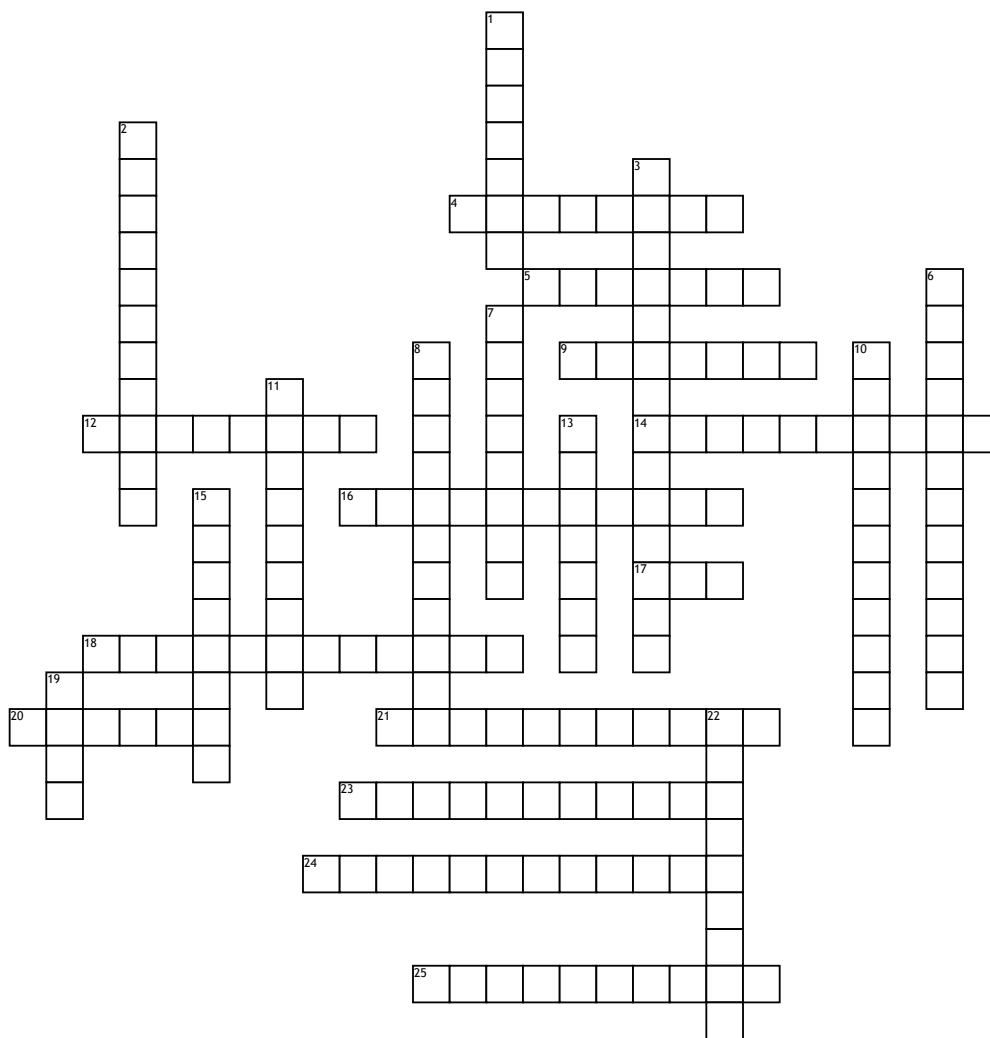


Name: _____

Date: _____

LSA5 Organic Reaction Mechanism



Across

4. the elimination reaction where by removal of the H forms the more substituted (more stable) alkene

5. a specie with an unpaired electron

9. composition of dextrorotatory and laevorotatory forms of a compound in equal proportion

12. arrow indicating the movement of a single electron

14. reaction where energy is transferred to the surroundings

16. second step in radical reaction

17. number of intermediate carbocations formed in addition reaction involving an unsymmetrical alkene

18. replacement of group by another

20. compound containing carbon to carbon double bond

21. reaction where energy is taken in from the surroundings

23. the rule that state that the more substituted halide is formed from the addition of H-X to an alkene

24. the type of nucleophilic substitution SN2 reaction involves in.

25. represents transfer of a pair of electrons

Down

1. type of dihalides molecular bromide and chlorine give rise to when added to alkenes

2. donates a pair of electron to form a chemical bond in relation to a reaction

3. process where more than one orientation is possible in a product

6. a molecular fragment that departs with a pair of electrons in a reaction

7. most stable form in radical stability due to resonance

8. first step in the addition reaction between an alkene and hydrochloric acid (HCl)

10. the intermediate formed in SN1 reaction

11. fission involved the splitting of a bond to produce particles which are the same with both having a single unpaired electrons

13. bases which leads to more substituted alkene

15. which good bases favours Elimination (E1) reaction

19. which is the rate determining step in SN1 reaction

22. the type of stereochemistry form SN2 reaction leads to.

Word Bank

alkene
Carbocation
Nucleophile
radical
Curly arrow

racemic
Exothermic
Bronsted
vicinal
bimolecular

Leaving group
Markovnikov
Saytzeff
fish hook
regiochemistry

smaller
Endothermic
Tertiary
substitution
Inversion

two
slow
homolytic
Protonation
Propagation