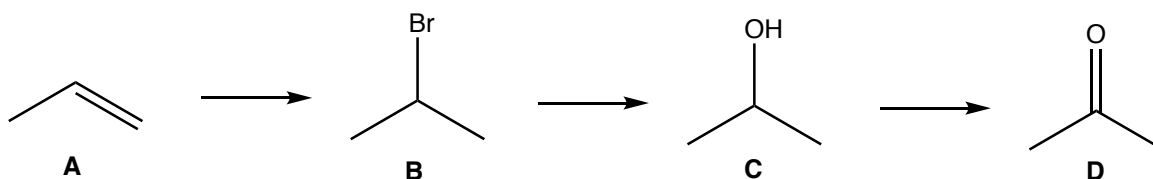
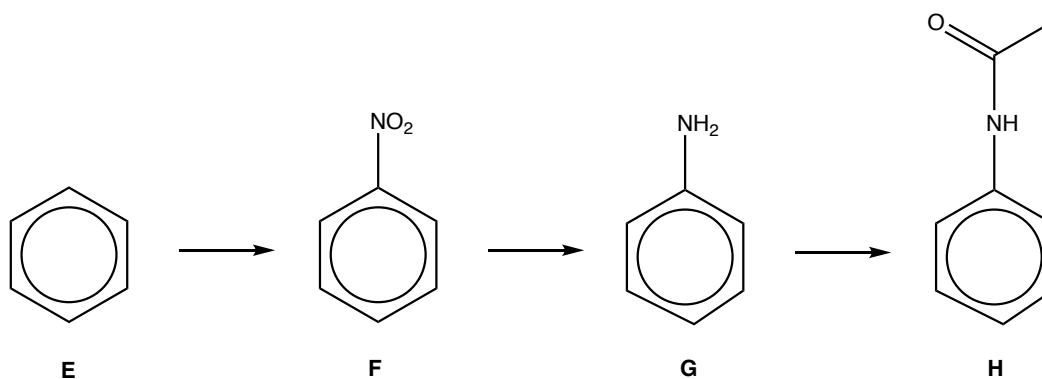




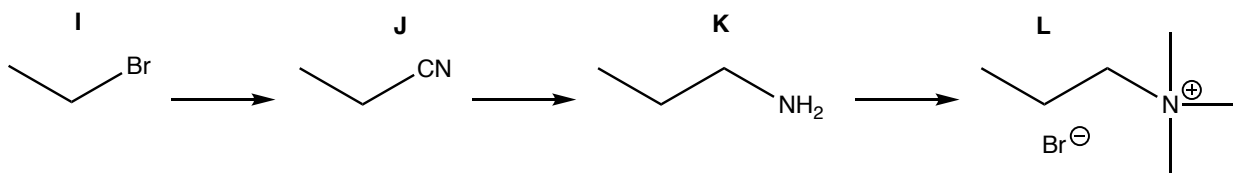
Complete the table about each of the following synthetic paths.



conversion	A → B	B → C	C → D
reaction type	<b>addition</b>	<b>substitution</b>	<b>oxidation</b>
mechanism name (if taught)	<b>electrophilic addition</b>	<b>nucleophilic substitution</b>	
reagents & conditions	<b>HBr</b>	<b>NaOH, warm, aqueous</b>	<b>K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></b>



conversion	E → F	F → G	G → H
reaction type	<b>nitration</b>	<b>reduction</b>	<b>acylation</b>
mechanism name (if taught)	<b>electrophilic substitution</b>		<b>nucleophilic addition-elimination</b>
reagents & conditions	<b>conc HNO<sub>3</sub>, conc H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, warm</b>	<b>Sn, HCl (followed by NaOH)</b>	<b>ethanoyl chloride or ethanoic anhydride</b>



conversion	I → J	J → K	K → L
reaction type	<b>substitution</b>	<b>reduction</b>	<b>substitution</b>
mechanism name (if taught)	<b>nucleophilic substitution</b>		<b>nucleophilic substitution</b>
reagents & conditions	<b>KCN, alcoholic, warm</b>	<b>LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (or Ni + H<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>excess CH<sub>3</sub>Br</b>