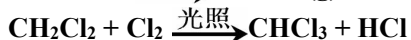


2026年高考必背七类型有机反应方程式汇总

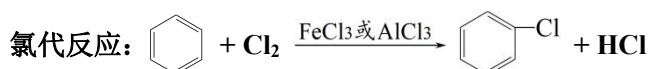
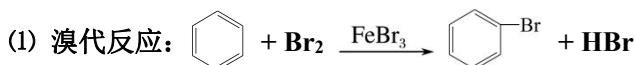
有机反应化学方程式是中学化学必备知识之一，也是高考必考知识点，有机反应的类型包括：取代反应、加成反应、消去反应、氧化反应、还原反应、加聚反应、缩聚反应等，下面按类型分类梳理，以便同学们对比异同，理解记忆掌握。

一. 取代反应：硝化磺化和卤代，酰化酯化或成肽，水解无论酸碱性，取代类型无例外。

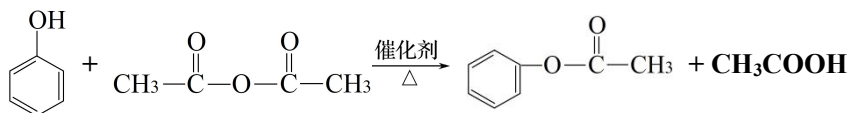
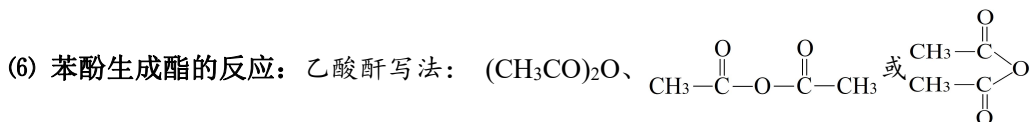
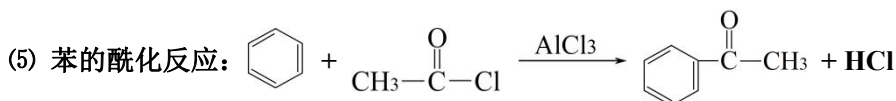
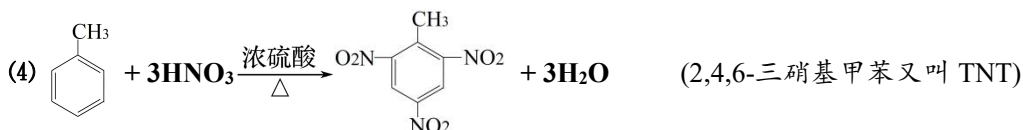
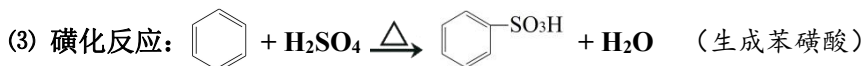
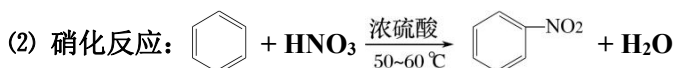
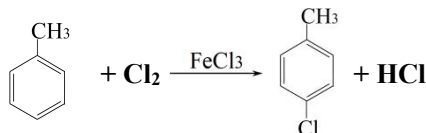
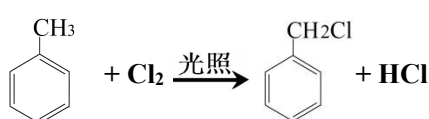
1. 甲烷的取代：



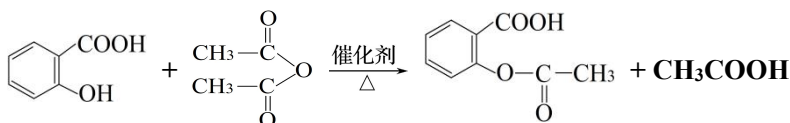
2. 苯（甲苯、苯酚）的取代反应：



甲苯的氯代：（注意反应条件与取代位置）

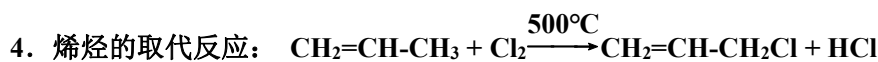
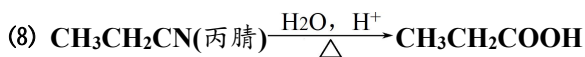
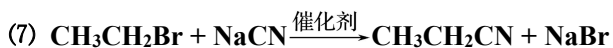
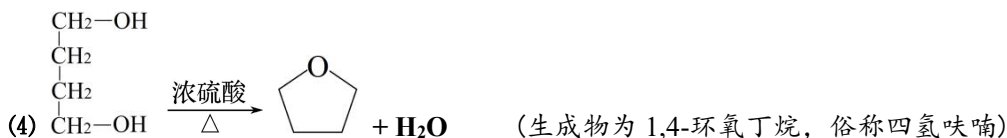
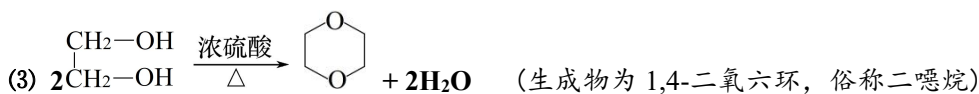
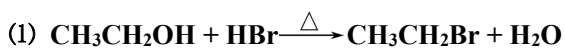


(7) 制取乙酰水杨酸（阿司匹林）

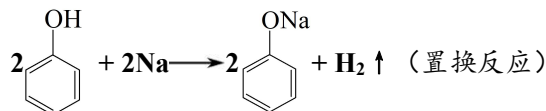
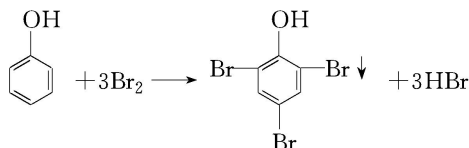


（水杨酸与乙酸酐在一定条件下反应生成乙酰水杨酸，又叫阿司匹林）

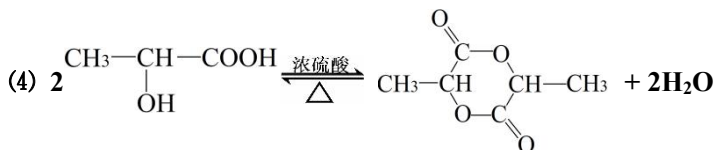
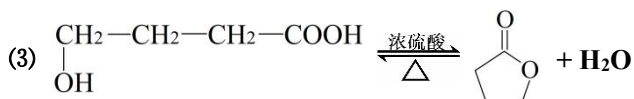
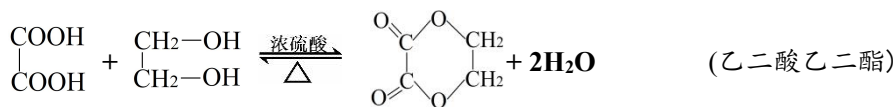
3. 乙醇(卤代烃)的取代反应：

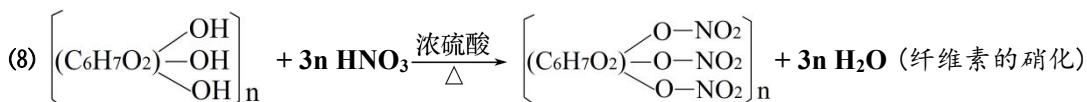
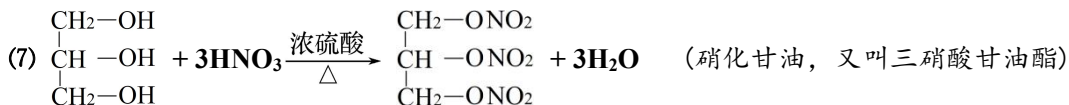
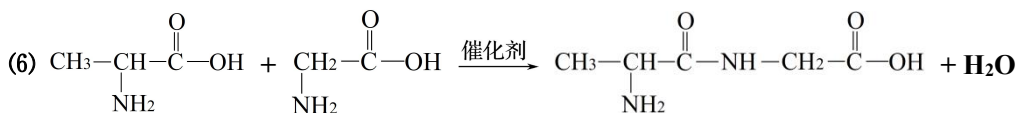
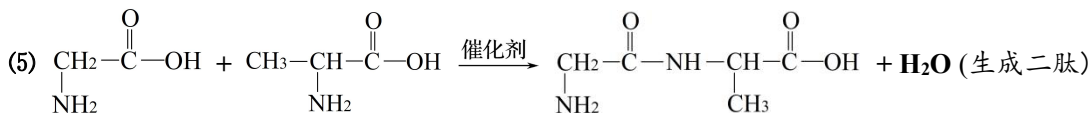


5. 苯酚的取代反应:

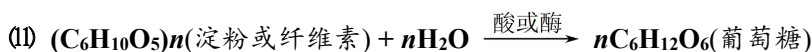
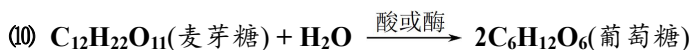
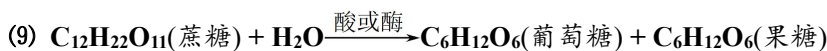
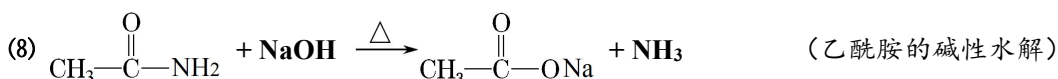
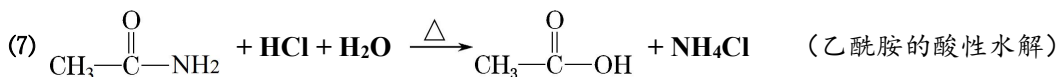
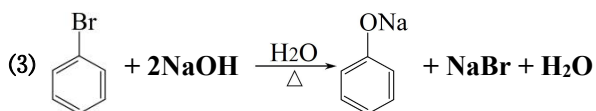
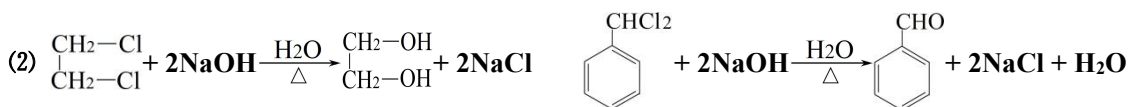
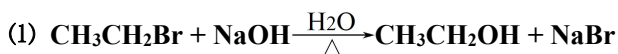


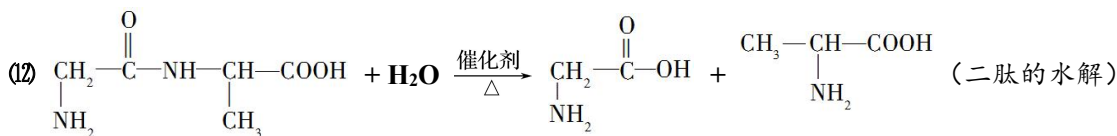
6. 酯化反应、成肽反应:

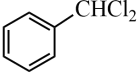
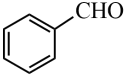




7. 有机物的水解反应(也是取代反应):



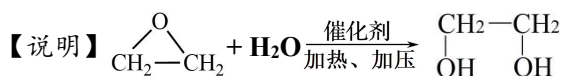
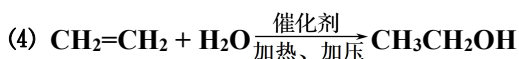
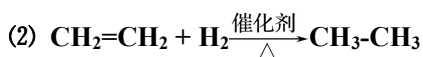


【特别说明】① 同一碳原子上的二卤代物水解可得醛。如  $\xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{NaOH (aq)}}$ 

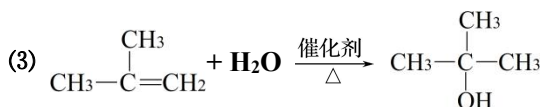
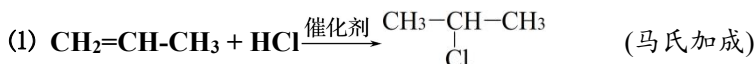


二. 加成反应: 双键叁键有 π 键, π 键受热容易断, 接受原子到饱和, 马氏加成最常见。

1. 乙烯的加成反应:

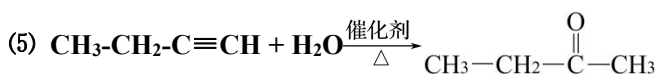
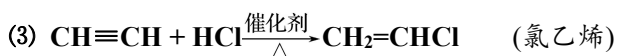
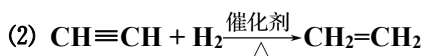
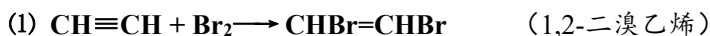


2. 丙烯的加成反应:



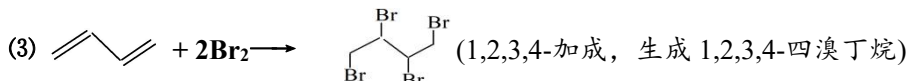
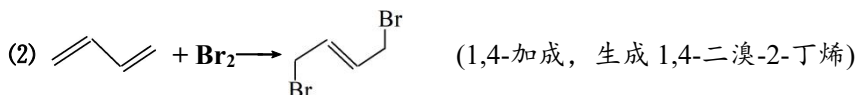
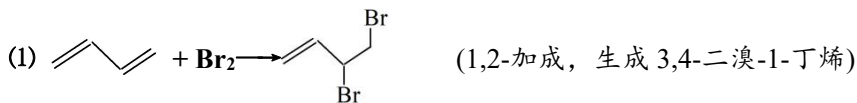
【特别说明】马氏规则可描述为: 带正电性的部分加在含氢较多的碳上, 像 H_2O 、 HX 中的 H 原子 $\text{HO}-\text{X}$ 的 X 原子均加在氢多的碳上。如 $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{ICl} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \\ | \qquad | \\ \text{Cl} \qquad \text{I} \end{array}$ (ICl 中 I 为+1 价)

3. 乙炔的加成反应:

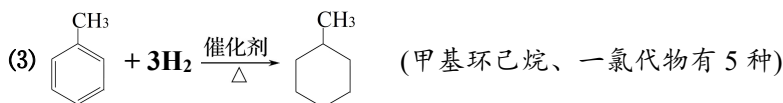
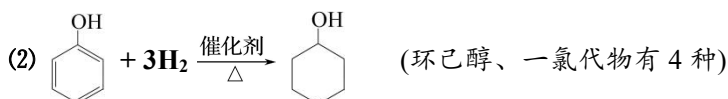
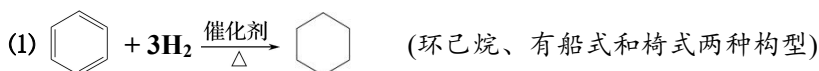




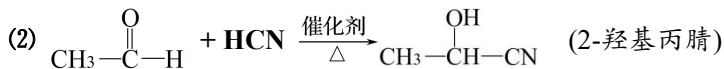
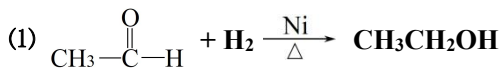
4. 1,3-丁二烯的加成反应:



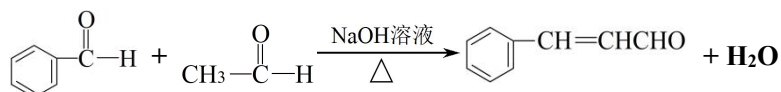
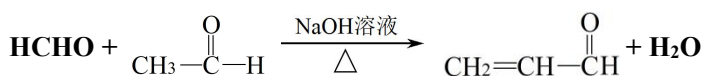
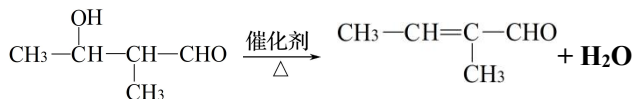
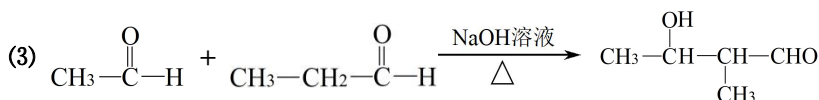
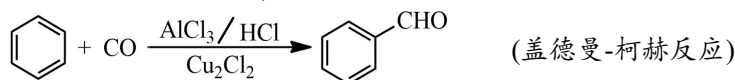
5. 苯(苯酚)的加成反应:



6. 醛的加成反应:

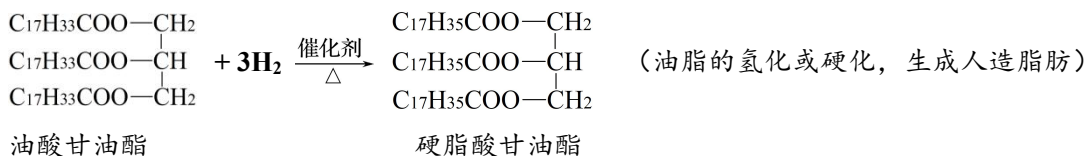


【说明】本反应可以增长碳链，增长碳链的反应还有：

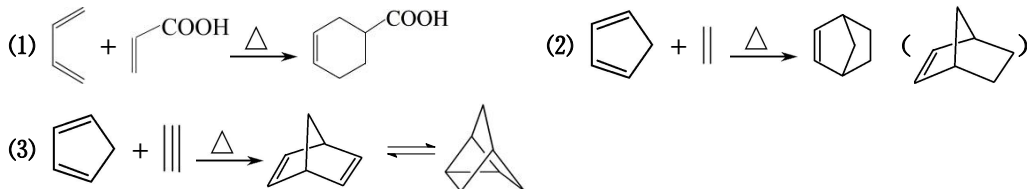


【说明】本反应叫羟醛缩合反应，也叫做醇醛缩合，是指具有 α -H 的醛或酮，在一定条件下与另一分子的醛或酮进行加成，生成 β -羟基醛或者 β -羟基酮，再受热脱水生成不饱和醛或酮。通过醇醛缩合，可以在增长碳链。

7. 油脂的加成反应:

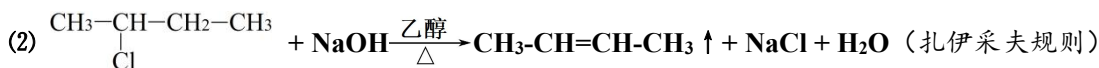
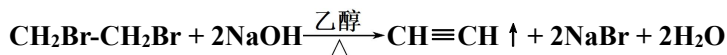


8. 第尔斯-阿尔德(Diels-Alder)环加成反应:



三. 消去反应: (消除反应) 小分子水卤化氢, 来自醇和卤代烃, 扎伊采夫双键, 消除反应同名称。

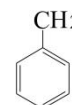
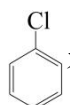
1. 卤代烃的消去反应:



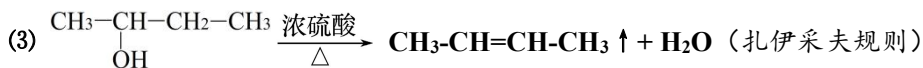
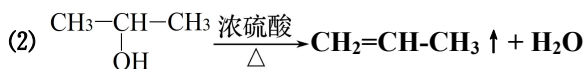
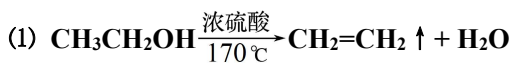
主要产物是 2-丁烯 $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$, 也有少量的 1-丁烯 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$ 生成。

【特别说明】

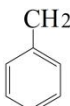
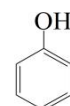
① 在醇脱水或卤代烷脱卤化氢中, 如分子中含有不同的 β -H时, 则越少越脱氢, 即含H较少 β 碳提供氢原子, 生成稳定烯烃, 此规律称为扎伊采夫规则。

② CH_3Cl 、 $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ 、、 不能发生消去反应。

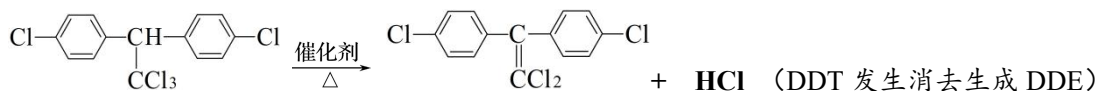
2. 醇的消去反应:



【特别说明】① 醇的消去反应同样符合扎伊采夫规则

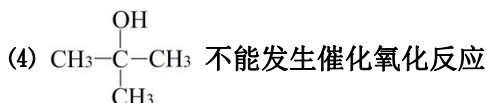
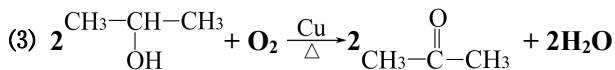
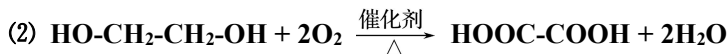
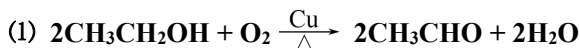
② 跟卤代烃类似, CH_3OH 、 $\text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ 、、 不能发生消去反应。

3. DDT 的消去反应:

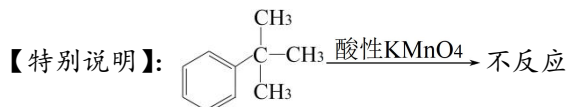
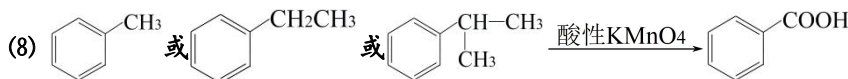
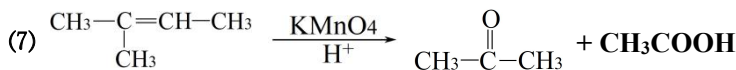
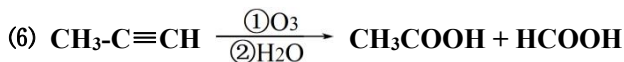
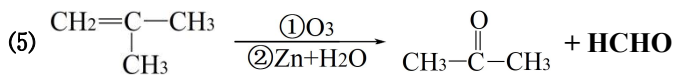
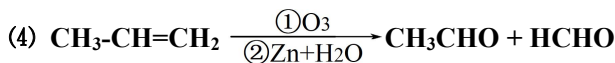
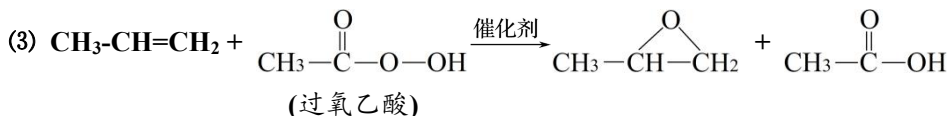
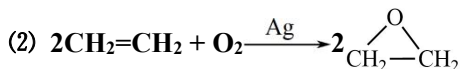
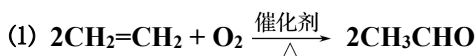


四. 氧化反应: 加氧去氢是氧化, 碳升碳降化合价, 燃烧生成氧化物, 银镜反应闪光华。

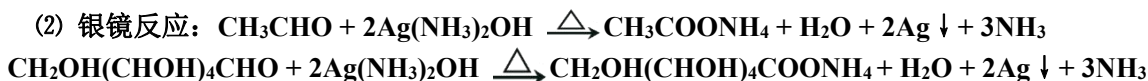
1. 醇的催化氧化反应:



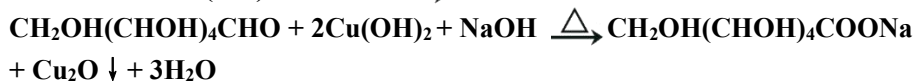
2. 烃的催化氧化反应:



3. 烃的衍生物氧化反应:



(3) 醛与新制 $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ 悬浊液反应:

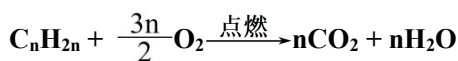


4. 有机物的燃烧: (燃烧都是氧化反应)

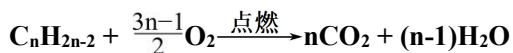
(1) 烷烃: $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (点燃前须验纯, 淡蓝色火焰)



(2) 烯烃: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 3\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (须验纯, 火焰明亮, 伴有黑烟)



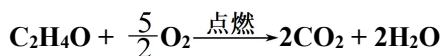
(3) 炔烃: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + \frac{5}{2}\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (须验纯, 火焰明亮, 伴有浓烟)



(4) 苯的同系物: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \frac{15}{2}\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 6\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (火焰明亮, 伴有浓烟)



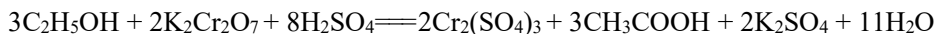
(5) 乙醇、乙酸: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} + 3\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 2\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$



(6) 葡萄糖: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{点燃}} 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

【特别说明】

乙醇能使高锰酸钾溶液褪色、使重铬酸钾溶液由橙红色变为绿色, 都是氧化反应。

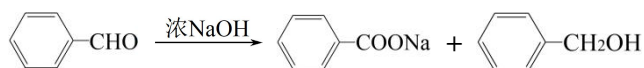
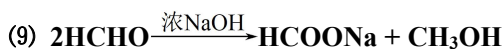
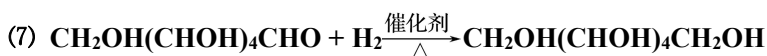
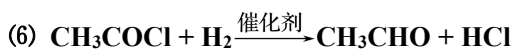
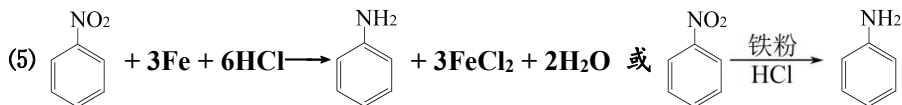
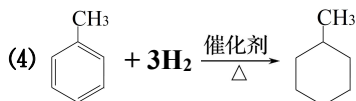


五. 还原反应: 加氢去氧是还原, 烯炔苯环和酮醛, 乙酸也能变乙醇, 氢化铝锂乙硼烷。

(1) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{催化剂}} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{催化剂}} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3$

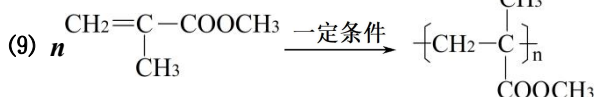
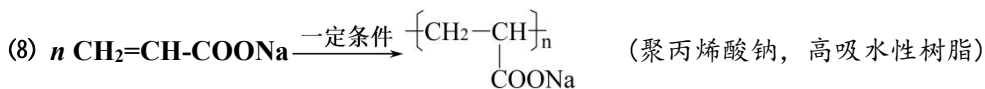
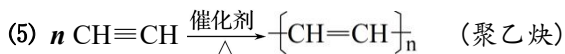
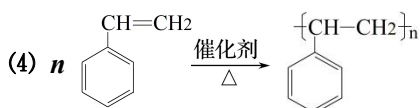
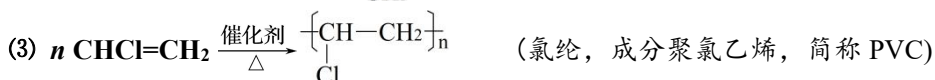
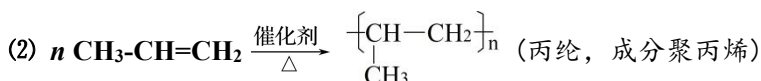
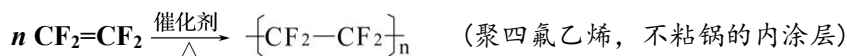
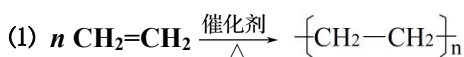
(2) $\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{H} + \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{催化剂}} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

(3) $\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{催化剂}} \text{CH}_3-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_3$

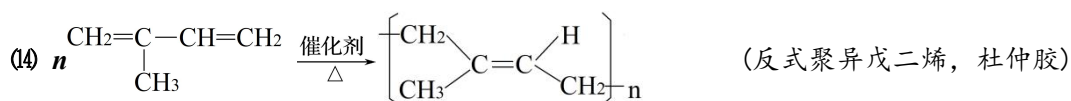
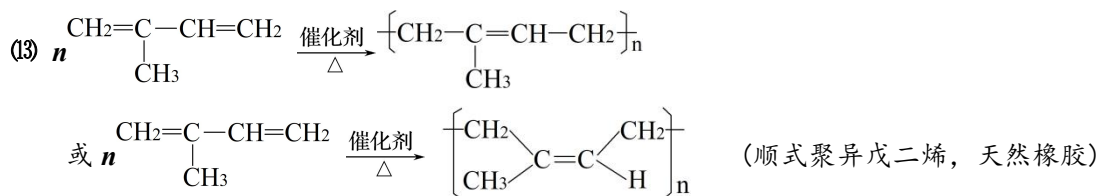
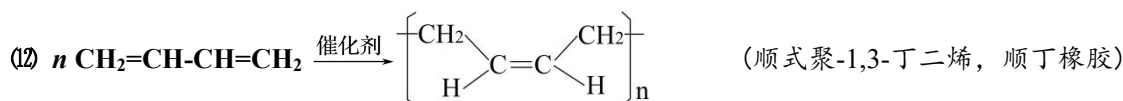
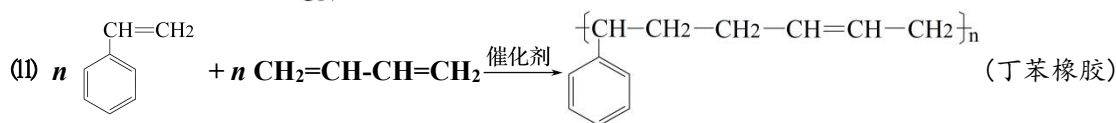
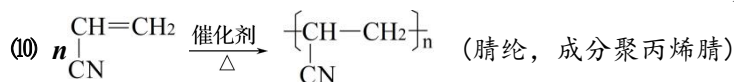


【说明】无活泼 α -氢的醛，在浓碱条件下，发生自身氧化还原反应，一分子被氧化成酸，另一分子被还原为醇。

六. 加聚反应： 不饱和键有没有？有就打开手拉手，加聚产物无端基，橡胶顺反扭一扭。

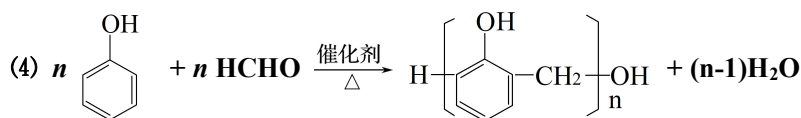
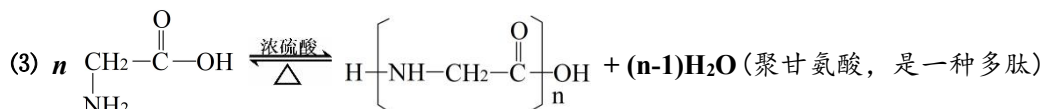
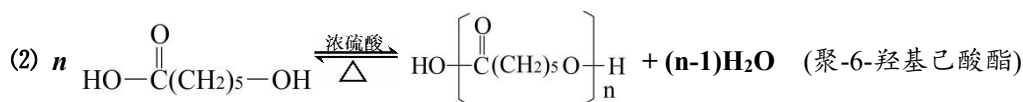
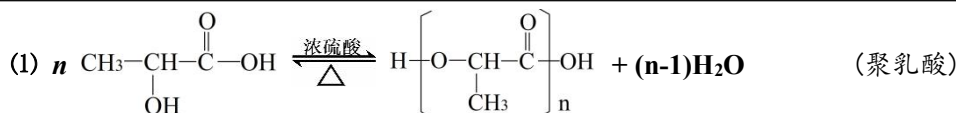


(有机玻璃, 成分聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯, 英文缩写 PMMA)

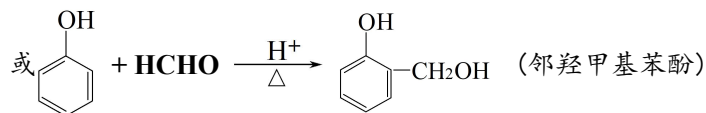


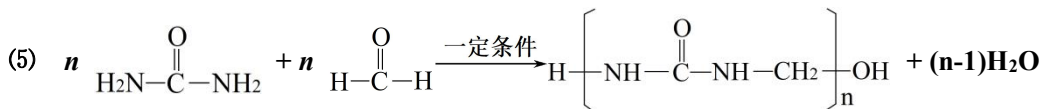
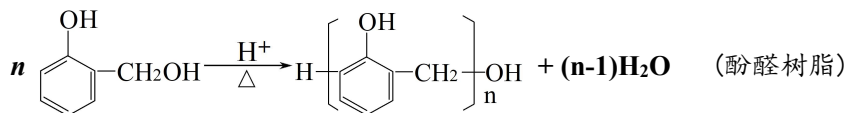
七. 缩聚反应: 羧酚醛氨基酸, 树脂纤维多含酰, 缩聚产物长流水, 氢和羟基在两端。

酰基: $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-$						
醛基	酮羰基	酯基	羧基	酰卤键	酰胺基	肽键
$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{H}$	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{R}'$	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{R}'$	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OH}$	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{X}$	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{NH}_2$	$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{NH}-$
注: ① 酰卤键中的 X 为 F、Cl、Br、I; ② 肽键都是酰胺键, 酰胺键包括肽键但不等同于肽键。						

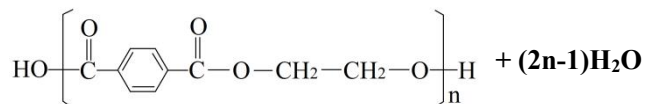
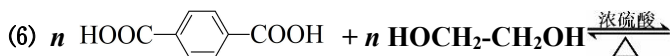


(苯酚与甲醛发生缩聚反应, 生成酚醛树脂, 用于生产烹饪器具的手柄)

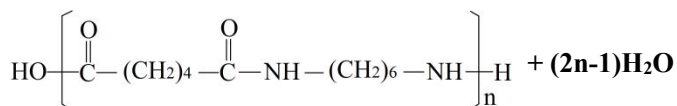
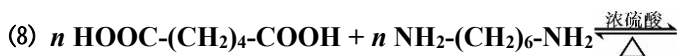
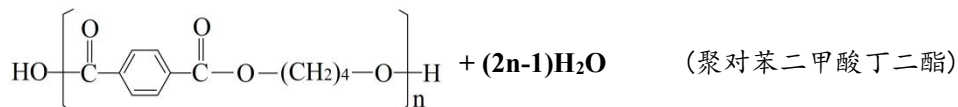
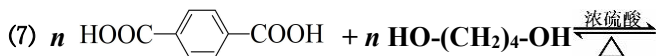




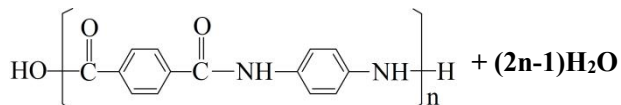
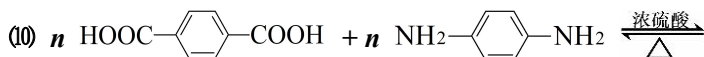
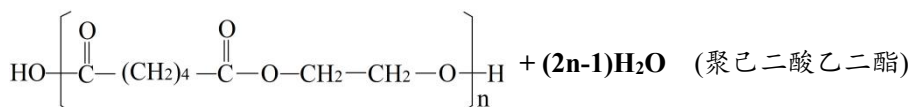
(尿素与甲醛发生缩聚反应, 生成脲醛树脂, 用于生产电器开关)



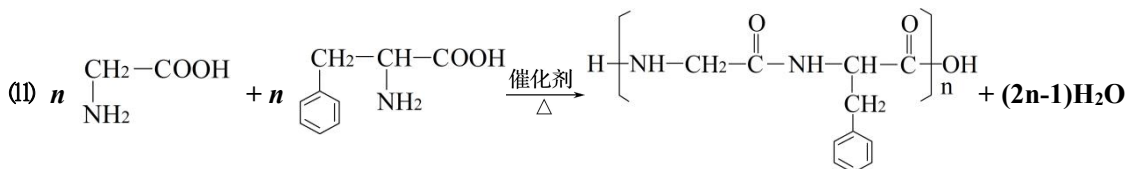
(涤纶, 是一种聚酯纤维, 成分聚对苯二甲酸乙二酯)



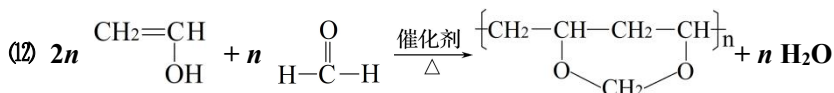
(锦纶 66 或尼龙 66, 成分聚己二酰己二胺纤维)



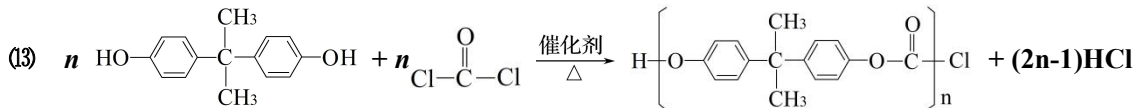
(芳纶 1414 或凯夫拉, 成分聚对苯二甲酰对苯二胺纤维)



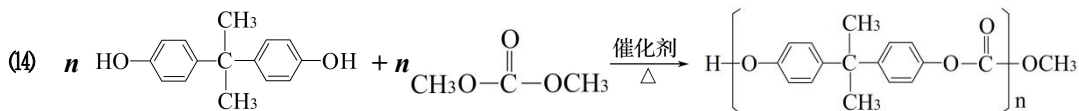
(甘氨酸与苯丙氨酸发生缩聚反应形成多肽)



(维纶, 也叫维尼纶, 成分聚乙烯醇缩甲醛纤维, 吸湿性好, 俗称“人造棉花”)

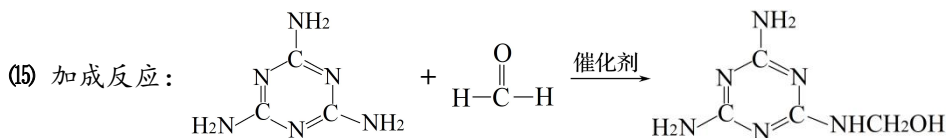


〔二酚类物质与碳酰氯(光气)发生缩聚反应, 产物为聚碳酸酯〕

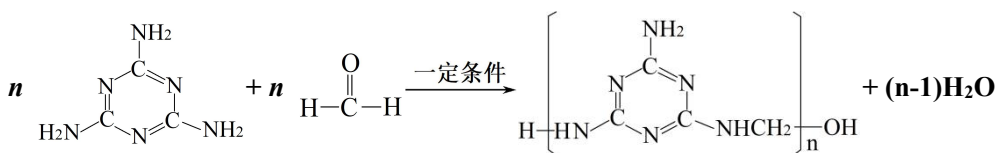


+ (2n-1)CH₃OH

(二酚类物质与碳酸二甲酯发生缩聚反应, 产物为聚碳酸酯)



缩聚反应:

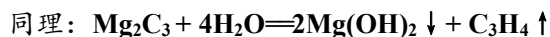
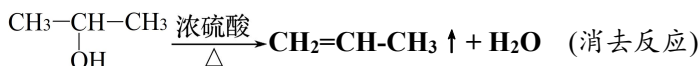
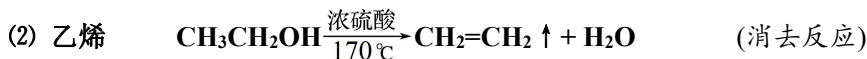
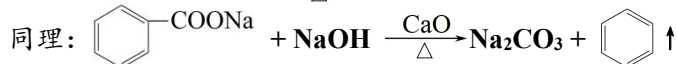
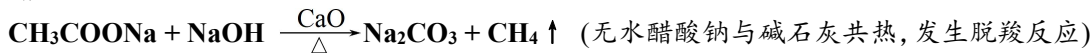


(三聚氰胺与甲醛发生缩聚反应生成密胺树脂, 可制仿瓷餐具, 质轻美观、不易破碎)

八. 其它反应: 反应类型难判断, 有机无机无界限, 取代又像复分解, 掌握原理最关键。

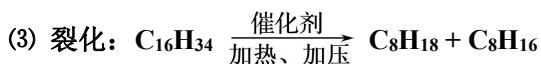
1. 气体制备

(1) 甲烷

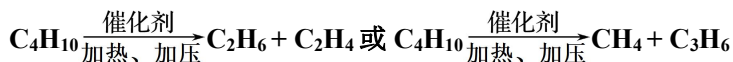


2. 分解、裂化、裂解

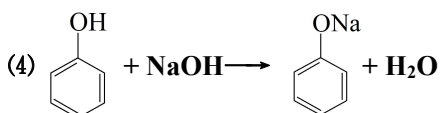
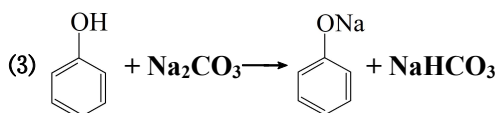
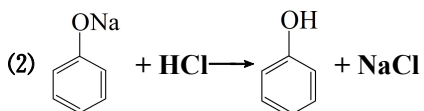
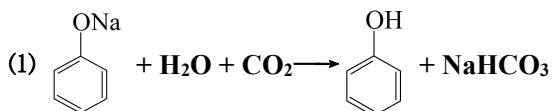




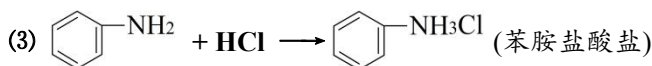
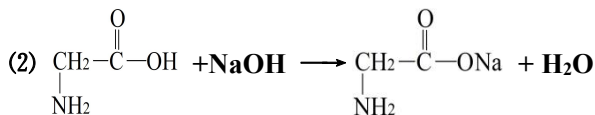
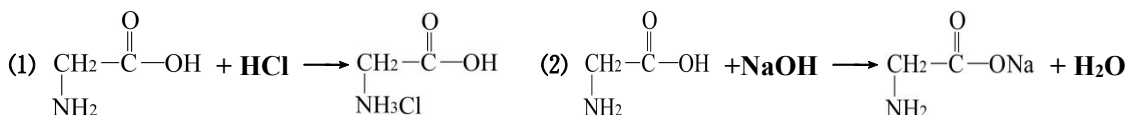
(4) 裂解(深度裂化):



3. 酸性比较



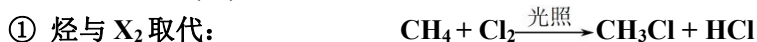
4. 氨基酸(胺)的性质



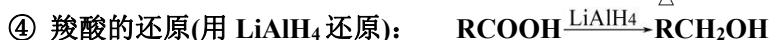
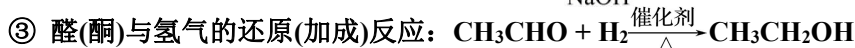
九. 有机合成中官能团的引入与转化

1. 官能团的引入: 比较常用的是引入卤素原子(-Cl、-Br 等)、引入-OH、形成双键。

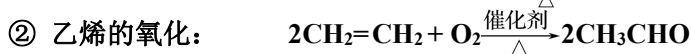
(1) 引入卤素原子(-X)



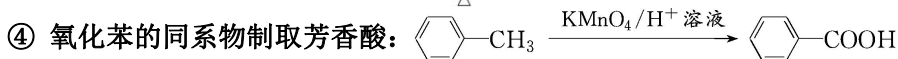
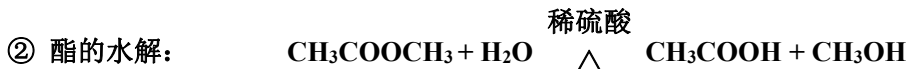
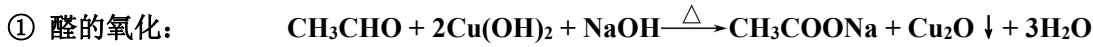
(2) 引入羟基(-OH)



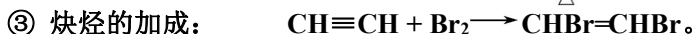
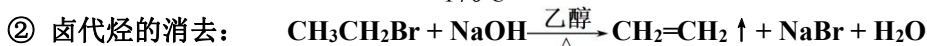
(3) 引入羰基($-C(=O)-$)



(4) 引入羧基(-COOH):

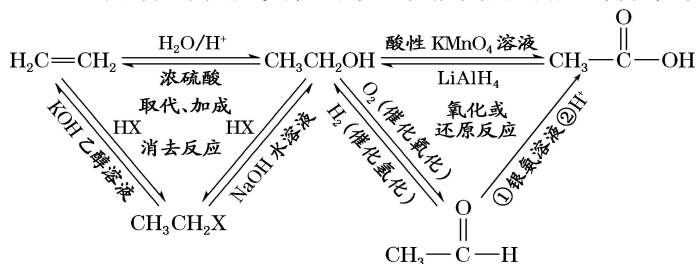


(5) 引入双键(C=C)



2. 官能团的转化:

在有机合成中,官能团的转化可以通过取代、消去、加成、氧化、还原等反应实现。以乙烯为起始物,通过一系列化学反应实现的某些官能团间的相互转化如图所示:



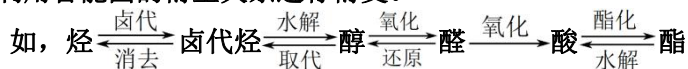
3. 官能团的消除:

- 通过加成反应消除不饱和键。
- 通过消去反应、氧化反应、酯化反应等消除羟基。
- 通过加成反应或氧化反应等消除醛基。

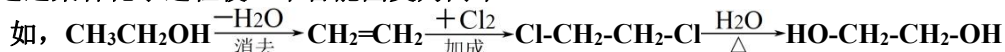
4. 官能团的衍变:

根据合成需要(有时题目信息中会明示某些衍变途径)可进行有机化合物官能团的衍变,以使中间物向产物递进。常见的有三种方式:

- (1) 利用官能团的衍生关系进行衍变。



- (2) 通过某种化学途径使一个官能团变为两个。



- (3) 通过某种手段,改变官能团的位置等。

