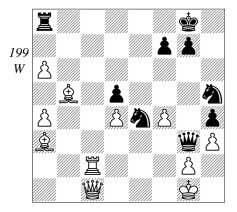
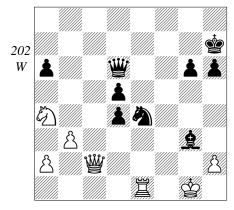
Contents

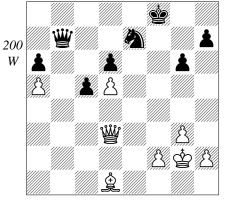
Introduction		4
Basic Tactical Ideas Symbols Difficulty Ranges for Each Chapter		5
		8
		8
Par	rt 1: With Hints, Questions and Tasks	
1	Warming Up	9
2	Checkmate	28
3	Your Choice	36
4	Getting Tricky	56
5	Endgame Exercises	74
6	Tough Nuts	93
7	Tough Choices	111
Pa	rt 2: No Clues!	
8	Not Too Hard	123
9	Tricky Tasks	141
10	Endgame Challenges	155
11	Nightmare!	175
Ind	lex of Themes	191



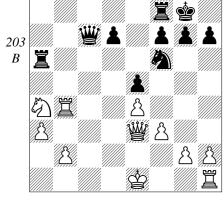
White's next move in the game allowed perpetual check. Show how he could have avoided that and won.



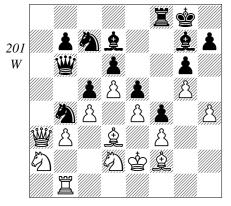
Black has just landed a blow on the kingside. Your task is to find an accurate defence for White.



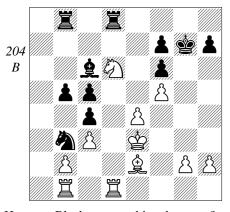
White has a very promising position, but there's only one way to win right away.



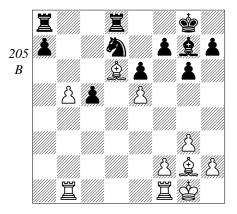
White's king is still in the centre. Can Black take advantage of this?



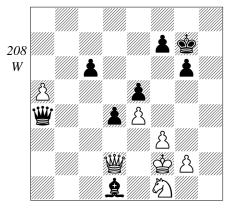
White would clearly like to remove the black knight from b4. But think carefully about how to do so.



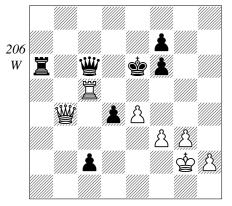
How can Black secure a big advantage?



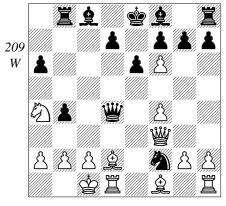
It looks like Black must lose an exchange. But maybe it's not so bad?



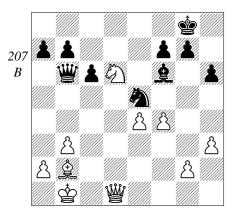
How can White strengthen his position?



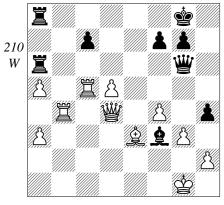
How should White press home his advantage?



Find the best move and carefully calculate the variations that follow.



It seems necessary to retreat the knight from e5. But to where?



Black is trying to create counterplay. How should White react?

199) Zhang Xiao – Nie Xinyang

Tianjin 2018/19

White must first secure his king, and only then think about pushing his a6-pawn.

35 **≜b4!**

After 35 **호**c6? ②xf4 36 **호**xa8 ②xh3+ the game ends with perpetual check: 37 **\$\displies\$1 \$\bar{\text{w}}\$3+ = or 37 \$\displies\$1** ②ef2+ 38 **\$\bar{\text{z}}\$xf2** ②xf2+ (the game was drawn here) 39 **\$\displies\$21** ②h3+=(or 39...h3 40 **\$\bar{\text{w}}\$c8+ \$\displies\$h7 41 \$\bar{\text{w}}\$f5+=).**

37 **∲**f1

Black's attack is over, and next move White will take the knight. Not 37 \$\displant \text{h1?} Def2+ -+.

37... Wh2 38 gxh3 Wxh3+

38... ₩h1+ 39 �e2 +-.

39 **ġg1** +−

200) Lu Miaoyi – Li Haoyu (variation)

Tianjin 2018/19

45 **≜e2!**

45 全f3? 勺f5 is unclear, while after 45 当f3+?! 含g7 46 当c3+含f7 White has a large advantage, but Black retains chances to hold the position.

45... **營xd5+**

Or 45...②xd5 46 皇f3 ②b4 47 皇xb7 ②xd3 48 皇xa6 +-. After 45...②f5 46 豐xa6 豐xd5+ 47 皇f3 豐a2 48 h4 +- Black's threats are over, as he gains nothing from 48...②e3+ 49 堂g1 豐a1+ 50 堂h2.

46 豐xd5 公xd5 47 臭xa6

Material is equal, but White has a decisive advantage because of his passed a-pawn. For example: 47... ②c7 48 ≜b7 №e7 49 a6 ②b5 50 &c6 ②a7 51 &d5 +-.

201) Lyrberg – Murzin

Stockholm 2018/19

24 ∰xb4! (24 ♠xb4? is wrong because before recapturing, Black can drive the white queen away by 24... a8! 25 ∰b2 ∰xb4 ₹) 24... ab4 25 ♠xb4 cxb4 26 c5 (as played in the game) gives Black a hopeless position because the g7-bishop is out of the game. For example: 26...dxc5 27 ♠xc5 a8 28 ♠xb4 +-.

202) Pranav – **A.Liang**

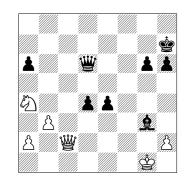
Stockholm 2018/19

The first step is to reduce Black's attacking potential, and the knight is the obvious target.

34 **\(\beta\)**xe4!

34 hxg3? loses to 34...豐xg3+ 35 堂f1 d3! 36 豐g2 d2 (as played in the game) 37 罩d1 豐e3 —+ and White has no good defence against the knight check on g3.

34...dxe4 (D)



35 hxg3

203) Ruiz Castillo - Taghizadeh

Burlingame 2019

After 20... **Z**xa4! 21 **Z**xa4 **E**c2 (as played in the game) Black will win one of White's rooks, and the game: 22 **Z**b4 (22 0-0 **E**xa4 -+) 22... **B**b1+ 23 **E**f2 **E**xh1 -+.

204) P.Almagro – Kravtsiv

Madrid 2012

25... □ d7! (next move Black will attack the d6-knight, which has nowhere to go) 26 ♀ f3 □ bd8 27 e5 ♠ xf3 28 ♠ xf3 (the game ended 28 ♠ e8+? □ xe8 29 □ xd7 ♠ c6 0-1) 28... fxe5 29 ♠ e8+ ♠ f8 ∓ with an extra pawn and good chances to win.

205) Javakhadze – Eswaran

Burlingame 2019

Black can clearly get the white e5-pawn for the exchange, but must also hold on to the c5-pawn.

23...**ℤ**ac8!

After 23...②xe5? 24 ②xc5! Zac8 (24...②f8!?) 25 ③xa7 +- (as played in the game) White's b-pawn is too strong.

24 臭b7

Or 24 f4!? \(\hat{2} f8 25 \) \(\hat{2} b7 \) \(\hat{2} xd6 26 \) \(\hat{2} xc8 \) \(\hat{2} xe5!, \text{ with unclear play.} \)

24...**∮**)xe5 25 **≜**xc8

25 \(\partial xe5 \(\partial xe5 \) \(\partial xe8 \) \(\partial xc8 \) \(\partial xc8 \) \(\partial xc8 \) =.

with a playable game, and near-equality.

206) Training position

Rather than taking the black queen, the priority is to neutralize the dangerous pawn on c2.

1 **學b3+!**

After 1 營c4+? 含d6! (1...含d7? 2 營xc2 +-) 2 營xd4+ 含c7 Black achieves a draw thanks to his strong passed pawn: 3 營c3 營xc5! 4 營xc5+ 富c6 =.

1...\$d6 2 \(\bar{2}\) xc2 +-

207) Røyset – J.Trevelyan

Hastings 2018/19

37...**9**g6!

The more natural 37... \bigcirc d7? is a mistake due to 38 e5 \bigcirc e7 (38... \bigcirc d8 39 \bigcirc xf7 +-) 39 \bigcirc f5 +-, as played in the game.

38 e5

38 \(\precent{\precent_xf6}\) gxf6 is unclear.

38...**≜e**7

39 f5 41

39... \bigcirc f8?! 40 \bigcirc c8 \bigcirc c7 41 \bigcirc $xe7+ \pm$ gives White a large advantage.

40 ②c8

40 ②c4?! "gf2 ∓.

40...₩c7

with an unclear position. Next the knight will go to d5.

208) A.Barton – M.Chapman

Hastings 2018/19

46 ©h2!

On g4 the knight will create serious problems for Black. 46 ②g3? (as played in the game) should have been answered with 46...f6!,

denying the white queen the g5-square, and so leaving the knight uselessly placed on g3.

46...f6 47 ②g4 **�**f7

47...g5?! 48 營e1! **\$b3** 49 營h1 +-.

48 a6!

with a large advantage. While Black is dealing with the a-pawn, White will bring his queen into the attack on the other flank. For example: 48... 全6 (48... g5?! 49 a7 息b3 50 豐b2 +-) 49 全g3 c5 50 豐h6 豐xa6 51 豐xg6 ±.

209) C.Murphy – Leenhouts

Hastings 2018/19

16 **≜c3!**

Only this move is good enough; otherwise White loses. 16 c3? bxc3 17 \(\delta\)xc3 \(\bar{\text{w}}\)xd1+-+.

16... ₩xd1+ 17 ₩xd1 ∅xd1 18 fxg7

18 **溴e**5? **②**f2 -+.

18...**≜**xg7

18... **三**g8? 19 gxf8 **当**+ **含**xf8 20 **息**d4 +-.

19 \(\partial_x\text{g7}\) \(\partial_1\text{f2!}\)

19... **三**g8? 20 **总**d4! (20 **总**e5? **公**f2) 20...**总**b7 21 **三**g1 +-.

20 &xh8 2xh1 21 &e5 ±

White has a slight advantage thanks to the bad knight on h1.

210) Kalavannan – A.Taylor

Hastings 2018/19

34 f5!

In the game $34 \ \text{@}f2? \ \text{hxg}3 + 35 \ \text{hxg}3 \ \text{@}h5 \ \mp$ gave Black a dangerous attack.

34...豐xf5 35 豐f4

An exchange of queens will kill Black's attack, leaving the a5-pawn as a decisive advantage.

211) Zelesco – Kravtsiv (variation)

Al Ain tt 2012

20...f4!

Not 20... ②xd4? 21 ②xd4 ②xd4 22 ②ge2 ±. 21 ②xf4 ③f8 22 ②ce2 g5

Black wins the bishop and the game. 23 d5 doesn't help in view of 23... 12xf4 24 dxc6 2xh3+25 gxh3 \(\mathbb{Z} \text{xf1} + -+. \)

212) Kravtsiv – Abergel (variation)

Cappelle-la-Grande 2013