WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

This critical move from Kasparov–Karpov 1985 is a fine example of the Black position being secure, but White has an immediate breakthrough.

K e 8 \times 4 \Rightarrow \text{ mate}

2 \text{ Qxb4} \text{ Qxb4} + \text{ Kd7} \text{ Rf7} +

Solution: \text{ 1 Rb3! Qa5 (1 ... cxb3}

GRANDMASTER RAYMOND KEENE
The Times
Winning Moves

Raymond Keene

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Notation

The moves contained in this book are given in what is known as 'Figurine Algebraic Notation'. This somewhat complicated sounding term actually describes a very simple way of writing down the moves. Readers familiar with the system can jump ahead to the positions themselves, but those who are comparatively new to the game or who have only learned the older English Descriptive notation will find what follows helpful. It is assumed that the reader knows how to play chess.

Each piece is represented by a symbol, called a 'Figurine', as follows:

- Pawn
- Knight
- Bishop
- Rook
- Queen
- King

The squares on the chessboard are described by a letter and a number (see diagram). For instance the square marked with a cross is called 'e4'.
To write down a move, first of all a figurine is given, followed by the square to which that piece moves. Thus in the diagram, '1 $\text{Q}f3'$ means that on White's first move he has moved his knight from g1 to f3. Occasionally, more than one similar piece can go to a given square. In such cases, information is also given about the departure square, e.g. '8 $\text{R}d1'$ indicates that the white rook standing on the a-file (at a1) moves to d1.

Pawn moves omit the figurine. '1 ... d5' therefore means that Black moves the pawn on d7 to d5. The three dots indicate that this was a move by Black.

Captures are indicated by a 'x' symbol; for instance '17 $\text{Q}xg7$' indicates that White captured something on g7 with a bishop on move 17.

Castling on the kingside is indicated by 0–0, and on the queenside by 0–0–0.

*En passant* pawn captures are given as though the captured pawn had moved only one square. For instance, if Black moves a pawn from f7 – f5, next to a white pawn at g5, which then captures the f–pawn, the move is given as 'gxf6', i.e. exactly as if Black had moved the f–pawn to f6 instead of f5.

Various other symbols are used:

+ Check
! Strong move
!! Brilliant move
? Bad move
?? Blunder
!? Interesting move
?! Dubious move

Other, more abstruse, symbols are used in many chess books, but not here.
Introduction

This book is based on the Winning Move puzzles which appear every day in *The Times*, and for which every week three chess computers are offered as prizes for correct solutions. The positions may simply be enjoyed for the intellectual challenge that they offer, but they may also serve as a tool for sharpening the tactical ability of the reader, thus improving his or her ability to spot winning moves in actual play. Finally, the puzzles in this book have been so constructed so as to offer the reader a progressive grading system both for each chapter and for the book as a whole. Every position offers points to be scored depending on the speed of solving the problem ranging from five to one. At the end of each chapter the reader will be offered the opportunity to add up the points scored and assess his or her level of strength. It is to be hoped that this level will improve as the reader becomes more experienced by delving further into the book. By adding up the points scored in each chapter and consulting the final table at the end of this book the reader will gain a good overall perspective of the general playing standard attained. The points scored indicate level of strength in category of player (grandmaster, master, expert etc) and also give a parallel indication in international and British rating figures.

*The Times* Winning Move puzzle has helped *The Times* to gain the largest circulation of readers amongst chess-players. Each year Lloyds Bank issues a prize chess puzzle which they request all papers with chess columns to
publish. The reader response rate for this is widely accepted as the most accurate barometer of which newspapers are being most popularly read for chess. In 1990 Lloyds Bank officials who run the competition announced that *The Times* had won the award for the greatest reader response. Not only was the number of *The Times* readers that replied to what was, in fact, an extremely difficult chess puzzle, an absolute record in the entire history of the competition, the response from *The Times* readers also exceeded the total number of entries combined from *The Independent, The Daily Telegraph, The Sunday Times, The Financial Times* and the now sadly defunct *Sunday Correspondent*. The top scores in descending order were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Reader Response</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 <em>The Times</em></td>
<td>545</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 <em>Mail on Sunday</em></td>
<td>395</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 <em>The Guardian</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 <em>The Sunday Correspondent</em></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Good luck with the solving.

Raymond Keene.
Scoring System

If readers wish to keep a record of their ability to solve the positions, they should score as follows:

A correct solution in one minute or less: 5 points
A correct solution in two to five minutes: 4 points
A correct solution in six to ten minutes: 3 points
A correct solution in eleven to twenty minutes: 2 points
A correct solution in more than twenty minutes: 1 point

Totals for each chapter:

100 points  Grandmaster
90+ points  International Master
80+ points  Master
70+ points  Expert
60+ points  Strong County Player
50+ points  League Player
40+ points  Club Player
30+ points  Enthusiastic Amateur
20+ points  Social Player
less than 20 points  Read The Times every day for regular practice.

A scorechart is supplied on pages 106 – 111 for readers to record their scores.
Chapter One

1) This position occurred in the game Nemet – Klinger, Biel 1989. Black to play. What is his winning move?

2) In this position from the game Majzik – Szellosi, Budapest 1989, Black to play wins.
3) In this position, from the game Zsu. Polgar – Arnason, Budapest 1989, what is Black’s winning move?

4) This is a variation from the game Sher – Smagin, from the Foreign & Colonial Hastings Masters 1990. What is Black’s winning move?

5) This position is a variation from the game Konci - Golombek, Varna Olympiad 1962. How can White take advantage of his aggressive position on the kingside?
6) This position is from the game Farago – Conquest, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Masters 1990. White to play wins.

7) In this position from the game Kaidanov – Lane, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Masters 1990, how does White force a decisive gain of material?

8) This position is from the game Gallagher – Sher, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Masters 1990. Can you see how White broke down the black defences?
9) This position is from Westerinen – Loikkanen, Finnish Championship 1963. Black has terrible threats on the queenside, but it is White's move. How can he get in first?

10) This position is taken from the game Friedrich – Bantleon, Hanover 1967. White could recapture a piece with 1 Qxd7, but he has something much stronger. Can you find it?

11) Michael Basman is one of England's most creative International Masters, well-known for his liking of unorthodox opening systems. In this position from the game Basman – Balshan, played in Israel 1981, how did White force a quick win?
12) This position is from the game Zeck – Travin, Leningrad 1933. How does Black win? There are two possible solutions to this position. Can you spot them both?

13) Grandmaster Daniel King, of Richmond, had an excellent result in the 1989 Grandmasters Association Open. In this position from the game King – Krasenkov, can you see how he won quickly?

14) Gata Kamsky was one of the USSR’s most promising young players until his defection to the USA. In the 1989 Palma de Mallorca tournament he finished equal second, ahead of a number of World class players. In this position from Milos – Kamsky he spotted a chance to win. How did he continue?
15) This problem is a possible variation from the game Speelman – Cardon, Brussels 1990. In this position, White has just injudiciously captured a black pawn on d5 with his knight. How can Black exploit this lapse?

16) This position is from a game where I played White against the Novag SuperVIP chess computer. How does White win quickly?

17) This position is taken from the game Donner – Hubner, Busum 1968. White is two pawns up, but his rook is pinned. How can Black exploit this?
18) This problem is from the game Lungwitz – Lohsse, Volklingen 1970. Can you see how Black can win immediately?

19) This position is taken from the game Carlsson – Eberlein, Biel 1979. White to play and win.

20) This problem is from the game Troyanska – Jovanovic, Oberhausen 1966. Can you see how Black wins immediately?
Solutions

1) 1 ...  ♞xf3! 2 gxf3 ♞xf3+ 3 ♜g1 d3+ 4 ♜f1 dxe2+ winning the white queen.

2) 1 ... ♞xf2+! 2 ♞xf2 ♞xg4+ 3 ♞xe2 ♞xf2 mate.

3) 1 ... ♞xc3! 2 ♞xc3 ♞e4 wins material.

4) 1 ... ♞h1+! 2 ♦xh1 ♦xh3+ 3 ♞g1 ♦g2 mate.

5) 1 ♞xh6+! gxh6 2 ♞g8 mate.

6) White wins material with 1 ♞f6+ ♞xf6 2 exf6+ ♞xf6 3 ♞xf4.

7) 1 ♞xf7! ♞xf7 2 ♞xe6 forces a decisive gain of material. If 1 ... ♞xf7, 2 ♞xe6+ ♞xe6 3 ♞f1+ wins.

8) 1 ♞g4! is decisive, e.g. 1 ... ♞xg3 2 ♞f6+ ♞h8 3 ♞xe8+.

9) 1 ♞xf8+! ♞xf8 2 ♞d8+ ♞e7 3 ♞e8 mate.

10) 1 ♞xc8+! ♞xc8 2 ♞e8 mate.

11) White forces a quick checkmate with 1 ♞g6+! fxg6 2 ♞h8+! ♞xh8 3 ♞xf8 mate.

12) 1 ... ♞e2+ (1 ... ♞b2+ 2 ♞d2 ♞d1! is also decisive) 2 ♞h3 (if 2 ♞g1 or 2 ♞h1, 2 ... ♞b2 mates) 2 ... ♞h4+! and now either 3 gxh4 ♞f3 mate or 3 ♞xh4 ♞h5 mate.

13) 1 ♞xh7+! ♞xh7 2 ♞h4 mate.

14) 1 ... ♞xe2 and White resigned as 2 ♞xe2 ♞a6 wins a piece.

15) 1 ... ♞xb2+! 2 ♞xb2 ♞h1+ mating.

16) 1 ♞xh7+! ♞xh7 2 ♞h1+ ♞h5 3 ♞xh5+ gxh5 4 ♞e4+ winning the black queen.

17) 1 ... ♞xc5 2 ♞xc5 ♞c8! 3 ♞xb6 ♞xc1+ and 4 ... axb6.

18) 1 ... ♞b2+! 2 ♞xb2 a1(♕) mate.

19) 1 ♞xf8! ♞xf8 2 ♞g6+ hxg6 3 ♞h4+

20) 1 ... ♞h1+! 2 ♞xh1 ♞xh1 mate.

Now turn to page 106 to mark down your scores.
Chapter Two

21) This position is from the game Forbes – Milligan, Blackpool Women’s Zonal 1990. How can White conclude the struggle immediately?

22) This position is from the game Geller – Howell, IBM/VISA Open, Reykjavik 1990. White to play and win.
23) This problem is from the game Ivanov – Dimitro, Sofia 1957. White to play and win.

24) This problem is from the game Stahlberg – Becker, Buenos Aires 1944. Can you see how White forces an immediate win?

25) This position is from the game Catalan – Tatai, Dubai 1984. How does Black win with the help of a standard tactical motif?
26) This position is from the game David Taylor – Arthur Freeman, Athenaeum Club Championship 1990. Here White played 1 \texttt{\textit{\textbf{Wh}}xh6}. What was the opportunity to win material that this move overlooked?

27) This position occurred later in the same game, the decider of the 1990 Championship. How did Black ensure himself of the title from this position?

28) This position is from the game Bird – Gunsberg, London 1887. White to play and win.
29) This position is a possible variation from the game Kumaran – Kennedy, The Times British Schools Championship Semi-Final 1990. How can White immediately conclude the game?

30) This problem is from the game King – Keene, London 1982. How can Black finish the game immediately?

31) This position is from the game Karstens – Ulbrich, Swinemunde 1932. Can you spot White’s immediate win?
32) This position is from the game Hartlaub – Wahle, Bremen 1923. White to play and win.

33) This problem is from the game Capablanca – Graham, Newcastle 1919. How can White finish the game immediately?

34) This position is from the game Marovic – Piasetski, Toronto 1990. In this position, Black found a clever way to win material. Can you spot it?
35) This position is from the game Razmyslovic – Fisman, USSR 1978. Can you spot White's immediate win?

36) This position is from the game Subaric – Trifunovic, Yugoslavia 1947. How can Black do better than exchanging queens?

37) This problem is from the game Olland – Leussen, Utrecht 1902. How can White exploit the vulnerability of the black back rank to finish the game immediately?
38) This position is from the game Wade – Shoebridge, Australia 1945. White is winning easily on material, but can administer an immediate winning combination. Can you see it?

39) This position is from the game Jagielski – Kohler, Munich 1952. How does White win material with a neat trick?

40) This position is from the game Ekstrom – Bergmann, Sweden 1949. White has a tremendous attack, but his bishop is pinned. How does he continue?
Chapter Two

Solutions

21) 1 $\text{Q}h3!$ traps the black bishop.
22) 1 $\text{Q}xb7+! \text{Q}xb7 2 \text{B}c8+ \text{B}b8 3 \text{B}f3+ mating.
23) 1 $\text{Q}h8+! \text{Q}xh8 2 \text{Q}xh8 mate.
24) 1 $\text{Q}e1+! \text{Q}xe1 2 g3 mate.
25) 1 ... $\text{Q}e1+!$ wins material.
26) 1 $\text{Q}xd6 \text{Q}xd6 2 \text{Q}b4 skewers the rooks and thus wins material.
27) 1 ... $\text{Q}xg3!$ 2 $\text{hxg3}$ $\text{gxh6}$.
28) 1 $\text{Q}xe5+! \text{Q}xe5 2 \text{Q}c3 mate.
29) White wins the black queen with 1 $\text{B}xh7+! \text{Q}xh7 2 \text{Q}xg5$.
30) 1 ... $\text{Q}xh1+!$ 2 $\text{Q}xh1$ $\text{Q}xf3++ 3 \text{Q}g1 \text{Q}h1$ mate.
31) 1 $\text{Q}f6!$ (threatening 2 $\text{Q}g7$ mate) 1 ... $\text{exf6} 2 \text{Q}xe8$ mate.
32) 1 $\text{Q}g5+!$ $\text{fxg5} 2 \text{Q}h6$ mate.
33) 1 $\text{B}xc6+!$ wins the black queen after 1 ... $\text{B}xc6 2 \text{Q}e7+ \text{Q}xe7 3 \text{Q}xc6+.
34) 1 ... $\text{Q}xd2! 2 \text{Q}xd2 \text{Q}xe4$ forks White's rooks, which cannot both be defended.
35) 1 $\text{Q}d5+! \text{cx}d5 2 \text{Q}h7$ mate.
36) 1 ... $\text{Q}xd4! 2 \text{Q}xd4 $\text{Q}f3+ 3 \text{Q}f1 \text{Q}b5+$ forcing mate.
37) 1 $\text{Q}d4!$ hits the black queen and rook and White meets 1 ... $\text{Q}xd4$ with 2 $\text{Q}e8$ mate.
38) 1 $\text{Q}e7+! \text{Q}xe7 2 \text{Q}d4$ mate.
39) 1 $\text{Q}xd7+ \text{Q}xd7 2 0-0-0+$ winning the black rook.
40) 1 $\text{Q}g8+! \text{Q}xg8 2 \text{Q}e7++ \text{Q}f8 3 \text{Q}xg6$ mate.

Now turn to page 106 to mark down your scores.
41) In this position from the game Vince – Adamski, Budapest 1989, Black to play wins.

42) This position is from the game Cserna – Smyslov, Copenhagen 1986. White to play wins.
43) In this position from the game Geller – Bousla, Erevan 1960, how does White force a quick decision?

44) Ex-World Champion Vasily Smyslov has been a frequent visitor to England, playing in the Lloyds Bank Masters in 1988 and 1989 and Hastings in 1989. In this position from the game Smyslov – Guimard, Mar Del Plata 1962, he demonstrated his quick tactical eye. Can you see how he broke down the Black defences?

45) In this position taken from the game Zilberstein – Veresov, USSR 1952, how can Black win quickly?
46) David Bronstein is one of the strongest players never to have become World Champion. He played Botvinnik for the title in 1951, but Botvinnik drew the match and retained his crown. In this position from the game Keller – Bronstein, Moscow 1956, Black seized the chance to finish off the game with a tactical coup.

47) This position is from the game Chouta – Choutei, Bucharest 1953. How does White deal with the black threats?

48) This position is taken from the game Dubinsky – Bikhovsky, Moscow 1968. How does Black force a win?
49) This position is from the correspondence game Popov – Angelov, played in 1960. Can you see how White forced checkmate?

50) This position is from the game Teschner – Portisch, Monaco 1969. In this position Black played 1 ... ♜a6? and a draw was soon agreed. What did he miss?

51) This position is taken from the game Spassky – Larsen, Palma de Mallorca 1969. How does White force a win?
Chapter Three

52) This position is from the game Sakharov – Cherepkov, Alma–Ata 1969. White's bishops are pointing aggressively at the black kingside. How can he capitalise on this?

53) This position is taken from the game Smirnov – Yeletsnov, USSR 1969. How does Black force a quick win?

54) This position is from the game Efimov – Djuric, Sibenik 1989. How can White force a decisive gain of material?
Chapter Three

55) This position is from the game Kichniev - Damljanovic, Sibenik 1989. Both queens are under attack. How can White resolve the situation in his favour?

56) This position is from the game Pape - Stanke, Wernegerode 1980. How can White deal with the threats to his kingside?

57) This position is taken from the game Popov - Ajanski, Plovdiv 1980. How can White exploit his passed pawn in dramatic fashion?
58) This position is from the game Reshevsky - Ivanovic, Skopje 1976. How can Black break through on the king-side?

59) This position is from the game Sinkovic - Molnar, Sopron 1976. Can you see how Black forces a quick mate?

60) This problem is from the game Barriera - Belkadi, Siegen 1970. How can Black exploit the retarded development of White's queenside?
Solutions

41) 1 ... ♝f3+! 2 gxf3 ♝xe2! 3 ♝xe2 ♝g6+ 4 ♝h1 ♝h5.

42) White wins material with 1 ♝d6! ♝a6 (1 ... ♝f8 2 ♝h7+!) 2 ♝xa7! and Black has no good reply.

43) 1 exf6! ♝xa3 2 ♝xh7+ ♝xh7 3 ♝h5+ ♝g8 4 ♝g5 g6 5 ♝h6 and mate next move.

44) 1 cxb6! ♝e1+ 2 ♝xe1 ♝xb5 3 bxa7 ♝c6 4 ♝b1 ♝h7 5 ♝b8.

45) 1 ... ♝xg2+ 2 ♝xg2 ♝e3 mate.

46) 1 ... ♝f4+! wins after 2 gxf4 ♝g1+ or 2 ♝f2 ♝h3+.

47) 1 ♝g5! ♝xf6 (1 ... ♝xg5 2 ♝xf7 mate) 2 ♝d4! ♝xd4 3 ♝xf7 mate.

48) 1 ... ♝xd1+! 2 ♝xd1 ♝xd1+ 3 ♝c2 ♝c1+! and 4 ... ♝d3+ wins the white queen, or 3 ♝a2 ♝d3! with the decisive threat of 4 ... ♝b4 mating.

49) White forces mate with 1 ♝g3+ ♝f8 2 ♝d7! ♝xd7 3 ♝d6+ ♝e7 4 ♝h6+ ♝e8 5 ♝g8.

50) 1 ... ♝f2! wins, e.g. 2 ♝xf2 ♝e1 mate or 2 ♝g3 ♝el+!

51) 1 ♝c8+ ♝h7 2 ♝xe6! fxe6 3 f7 winning.

52) 1 ♝xh7+! ♝xh7 2 ♝xd6 ♝xd6 3 ♝h4+ ♝g8 4 ♝h8+! ♝xh8 5 ♝h6+ ♝g8 6 ♝xg7 mate.

53) 1 ... e2+! 2 ♝xe2 ♝d4+! 3 ♝xd4 (3 ♝e1 or 3 ♝c2 3 ... ♝xc 3 ... ♝cl mate.

54) 1 ♝xb7! ♝xb7 2 ♝c8+ ♝f7 3 ♝e8+ picks up the queen.

55) 1 ♝xc8! wins material, as 1 ... ♝xc8 allows 2 ♝f6+ ♝h8 3 ♝h7 mate.

56) 1 ♝xf7+ ♝xf7 2 ♝d5 mate.

57) 1 ♝f6! ♝xf6 2 exf6 and the h-pawn promotes.

58) 1 ... ♝xh2+! 2 ♝xh2 ♝h4+ 3 ♝g1 ♝g3 and 4 ... ♝h1 mate.

59) 1 ... ♝h4+ 2 gxh4 ♝c3+ forcing mate.

60) 1 ... ♝c5! 2 ♝xc5 ♝e1 mate.

Now turn to page 107 to mark down your scores.
61) This position is from the game Unzicker – Dankert, Munich 1979. Black to play and win.

62) This position is from the game Bronstein – Goldenov, Kiev 1944. Can White do better than exchanging queens?
63) In this position, from the game Medina – Tal, Palma de Mallorca 1967, can you see how Tal spotted an opportunity to cash in on his dangerous h-pawn?

64) This position is from the game Nikolic – Maric, Vrnjacka Banja 1965. Black to play and win.

65) This position is taken from the game Larsen E – Erlandsson, Sweden 1966. How does Black exploit his tremendous kingside initiative?
66) In this position from the game Minic – Honfi, Vrnjacka Banja 1966, black’s king lacks an escape square from the back rank. Can you see how White can take advantage of this?

67) This position is from the game Bernstein – Kotov, Groningen 1946. The white rooks have invaded the black position. How can he administer the coup de grace?

68) This position is from the game Popova – Kasinova, USSR 1974. Can you see how White finishes off his kingside attack?
69) This position is taken from the game Lesiege – Huber, Canada 1989. How does White exploit his kingside initiative?

70) In this position from the game Arkell – Kosten, Hastings 1990, White has just carelessly retreated his rook from c7 to c2. Why was this a mistake?

71) This position is from the game Piket – Martinovic, Groningen 1989. White to play and win.
72) This problem is from the game Andersson S – Knutsson, Stockholm 1974. Can you see how Black wins immediately?

73) This position is from the game Polvne – Kreitchik, USSR 1961. How can Black win immediately?

74) This position is taken from the game Molinari – Cabral, Uruguay 1943. How does Black finish off his kingside attack?
75) This position is from the game Seleznov – Panov, USSR 1929. How can Black profit from his dangerously placed pieces?

76) This position is from the game Ivkov – Portisch, Bled 1961. The black king is in a tight corner. Can you see how White exploits this?

77) This position is from the game Georgadze – Kuindzi, USSR 1973. Black to play and win.
78) This position is from the game Dietrich – Bauer, Austria 1967. Black forces the win with a surprising maneuvre. Can you spot it?

79) Here is a problem from the game Kudari – Larsen, Ottawa 1970. How can Black finish the game immediately?

80) This position is from the game Skuratov – Svedcikov, USSR 1972. How can White capitalize most efficiently on his passed pawns?
Solutions

61) 1 ... ♕g3+! 2 ♕h1 (2 ♕xg3 hxg3+ 3 ♕h1 ♧f2 mate) 2 ... ♕xf3 3 gxf3 ♧f2+ wins material.

62) 1 ♕c8! ♕xc8 2 ♕xc8 ♕xc8 3 ♕e7 mate.

63) 1 ... ♕xf3+ 2 ♕xf3 ♧e3! and the pawn will promote.

64) 1 ... ♕g3! wins, as 2 ♕xf6 allows 2 ... ♕el mate.

65) 1 ... ♕h3! 2 gxh3 ♕f3! and 3 ... ♧xh3 mate is unstoppable.

66) 1 ♕a7! causes an overload in the black position. Black is without a reasonable reply.

67) 1 ♕h8+ ♕g6 2 f5+ exf5 3 ♕xh6+! gxh6 4 ♕ag8 mate.

68) 1 ♕xh7+! ♕xh7 2 ♕h1+ ♕g8 3 ♕h8+ ♕f7 4 ♕g5 mate.

69) 1 ♧f8+! ♧xf8 2 ♕h5 mate. If 1 ... ♕h6 or 1 ... ♕h8, then 2 ♕h3 is mate.

70) 1 ... ♕c7! and the white rook is caught in the crossfire.

71) 1 d8(♕)+! ♕xd8 2 ♕xf7 mate.

72) 1 ... ♕d1+! 2 ♕xd1 ♕g4++ and 3 ... ♕d1 mate.

73) 1 ... ♕xh2+! 2 ♕xh2 ♧g4+ 3 ♕h1 ♕h3+ 4 gxh3 ♕h2 mate.

74) 1 ... ♕g1+! 2 ♕xg1 (2 ♕xg1 ♕xg3+) 2 ... ♧g4+! 3 hxg4 ♕h6+ 4 ♕h4 ♕xh4 mate.

75) 1 ... ♕xe2! 2 ♕xe2 ♕xg2+! and 3 ... ♕bl+ mating.

76) 1 ♕c6+! ♕xc6 2 ♕c5+ ♕a5 3 ♕c7 mate.

77) 1 ... ♕f2+! 2 ♕xf2 ♕h5+! 3 ♕xh5 g5 mate.

78) 1 ... ♧h1+! 2 ♕xh1 ♤df2 and there is no defence against 3 ... ♤f3 mate.

79) 1 ... ♤f2! 2 ♤xf2 (2 ♤xf2 ♤g2 mate) 2 ... exf2+ 3 ♤xf2 ♤f8+ 4 ♤f3 ♤e3+.

80) 1 ♕h5! ♕xh5 ♤fxe7 and the white pawn queens.

Now turn to page 107 to mark down your scores.
81) In this position from the game Ponomarev – Pugatjev, USSR 1989, Black to play wins.

82) In this position from the game Gejzerskij – Masjtjbic, USSR 1989, Black to play wins.
83) This position is from the game Gallagher – Lane, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Masters 1990. Despite the reduced material, White forced a quick win. Can you see how?

84) This position is from the game Vasiukov – Pribyl, Hungary 1977. White has a very active position and the black king is stuck in the centre. Can you see how White can exploit these factors?

85) In this position, from the game Lobazov – Gorniak, Kalinine 1964, Black forced a quick win.
86) In this position, from the game Hallier – Herman, Hamburg 1965, how does White win quickly?

87) This position is from the game Schneider – Federau, Berlin 1979. How can Black win immediately?

88) This position is from the game Benjamin – Dlugy, New York 1988. Can White do better than retreating his knight?
89) This position is from the game Garcia P – van der Wiel, Kastrikjum 1980. How does White exploit the chronic dark square weaknesses in the black kingside?

90) This position is from the game Tal – Olafsson, Las Palmas 1975. The white back rank is very weak – can you see how Black took advantage of this?

91) In this position, from the game Askelof – Svensson, Sweden 1981, can you see how Black exploited the exposed position of the white king?
92) This problem is from the game Siekanski - Stratil, Oakham Junior International 1990. How does White win at once?

93) In this position, from the game Blatny - Ruxton, Oakham Junior International 1990, can you see how White can break through on the queenside?

94) This position is from the game Wolff - Hodgson, WFW/City Of London Corporation International 1990. What is Black's most direct route to victory?
95) This position is a possible variation from the exciting last round game Motwani – Larsen, WFW/City Of London Corporation International 1990. White is two rooks down, but has a tremendous attacking position. Can you see how he forces the win?

96) This position is from the game Lutikov – Tal, Kiev 1964. How can White exploit his dangerous passed pawn on f7?

97) In this position, from the game Sherzer – Mate, Budapest 1989, White has a brilliant winning coup. Can you spot it?
98) This position is from the game Simagin – Abramov, Moscow 1949. How can White checkmate quickly?

99) This position is from the game Netto – Abente, Peru 1983. Black has a forcing sequence to deliver checkmate. Can you see it?

100) This position is taken from the game Spassov – Kozma, Zinnowitz 1965. White has a tremendous concentration of forces on the kingside. How does he now cash in?
Chapter Five

Solutions

81) 1 ... ♙g3+! 2 ♙g1 ♙h3+ 3 gxh3 ♙e2+ 4 ♙h1 ♙g1 mate. If 2 hxg3 hxg3, intending ... ♙h4, wins.

82) 1 ... ♙g3! 2 hxg3 ♙h5 mate. Other defences also fail: 2 ♙xe3 ♙cl+, 2 ♙xe3 ♙xe3 3 ♙xe3 ♙cl+ or 2 ♙d1 ♙h5 3 h3 ♙xh3+ 4 gxh3 ♙xh3 mate.

83) 1 ♙d7+ ♙a8 2 ♙c5! ♙xd7 3 ♙c8 mate.

84) 1 ♙c7+! ♙xc7 2 ♙xe7+! ♙xe7 3 ♙f6+ ♙e8 4 ♙d8 mate.

85) 1 ... ♙xd3! 2 cxd3 ♙xe4! 3 fxe4 c2 forces a new queen.

86) 1 ♙g3+ ♙xg3 2 ♙e7+! ♙xe7 3 ♙xf7 mate.

87) Black captures the white queen with 1 ... ♙f1+ 2 ♙e3 ♙f5+! 3 exf5 ♙e1+.

88) 1 ♙e5! leaves no answer to the combined threats of 2 ♙g5, 2 ♙f7 and 2 ♙g6. If 1 ... ♙d8 2 ♙f7+.

89) 1 ♙xf5! ♙xf5 2 ♙e5+! ♙xe5 3 ♙f6 mate.

90) 1 ... ♙g5! overloads the white queen. If 2 ♙xg5 ♙xel mate, or 2 ♙b4 ♙xe7!

91) 1 ... ♙e1+! 2 ♙xe1 ♙g1+! 3 ♙xg1 ♙xel mate.

92) 1 ♙xf7+! ♙xf7 2 ♙xd6+.

93) 1 ♙xb6+! axb6 2 a7+ ♙xa7 (2 ... ♙a8 or 2 ... ♙b7 leads to the same after 3 ♙c6+) 3 ♙c7+ ♙a8 4 ♙c6 mate.

94) 1 ... ♙g1+! 2 ♙xf3 (2 ♙h3 ♙h2 mate) 2 ... ♙f1+ 3 ♙e3 ♙e1+ picks up the white queen.

95) 1 ♙h7++! ♙f8 2 ♙g7+ ♙e8 3 ♙xf6+ ♙d8 4 ♙xd7 mate.

96) 1 ♙xd8! ♙xd8 2 ♙xd7+ ♙xd7 3 f8(♙).

97) 1 ♙g5+! ♙xg5 2 hxg5+ ♙xh5 3 g4 mate.

98) 1 ♙xh6+! ♙xh6 (1 ... ♙xh6 2 ♙h8 mate) 2 ♙e2+ ♙g5 3 ♙e7+ ♙g4 (3 ... ♙h5 4 ♙h4 mate) 4 f3+ ♙hs5 5 ♙h4.

99) 1 ... ♙e1+ 2 ♙g2 ♙g1+! 3 ♙xg1 ♙e1+ 4 ♙g2 ♙f1+! 5 ♙xf1 ♙h3+ 6 ♙g1 ♙e1 mate.

100) 1 ♙xg7+! ♙xg7 2 ♙e8+ ♙f7 3 ♙xg7+ ♙xe8 4 ♙f8 mate.

Now turn to page 108 to mark down your scores.
101) This problem is from the game Popov – Novopashin, Munich 1979. Can you see how White wins immediately?

102) In this position, from the game Bohling – Starck, Lipsia 1972, can you see how Black wins immediately?
103) This position is from the game Borisenko - Simagin, Moscow 1955. White is a pawn up but his king is dangerously positioned. How does Black exploit this?

104) This position is from the game Feher - Mate, Budapest 1989. Can you spot White's brilliant winning continuation?

105) This position is from the game Ludolf - Koc, Leningrad 1960. Can you see how White exploits the vulnerable position of the black king?
106) This position is from the game Lundin - Momo, Leipzig 1960. What is the most efficient conclusion to White's attack?

107) This problem is from the game Reti - Tartakower, Vienna 1910. Can you see how White administers a brilliant coup?

108) This position is from Gurevich M - Short, Rotterdam 1990. Nigel has just captured a pawn on f5 with his queen. Can you see what he overlooked?
109) This position is from the game Kochenko - Lerner, USSR 1962. How does White resolve the problem of his attacked rook?

110) This position is from the game Straonttinich - Zauerman, Correspondence 1984. Can you see how White wins immediately?

111) This position is from the game Lasker - Mieses, Leipzig 1889. Can you spot White's brilliant finish?
112) This position is from the game Schmid - Keres, Tel Aviv Olympiad 1964. White to play and win.

113) This position is from the game Schiffers - Tchigorin, Berlin 1897. It is famous as one of the great missed opportunities of chess. Despite his deficit of a queen for a piece, Black has a winning combination, which he overlooked with 1 ... b6? Can you do better?

114) This position is from the game Alden - Nilsson, Sweden 1972. How can Black exploit White's vulnerable back rank?
115) This position is from the game Alapin - Levitsky, St. Petersburg 1911. White blundered here with 1\textit{\underline{\text{c}}}e8. Can you do better?

116) This position is from the game Engelbert - Hofmann, Schleusingen 1961. Black cannot capture the White queen on account of \textit{\underline{\text{h}}}a8+. What should he do instead, in order to save himself?

117) This position is from the game Suba - Portisch, Thessaloniki 1984. White's development is lacking and his queen is attacked. How can Black immediately exploit these factors?
118) This position is from the game Ostropolski - Ivanovski, USSR 1949. Can you spot White's brilliant winning continuation?

119) This problem is from the game Taimanov - Kuzmin, USSR 1950. Can you see how White forces an immediate win?

120) This position is from the game Miles - Schnelder, Philadelphia 1980. White is a piece up, but how can he cope with Black's dangerous pawn on b2?
Chapter Six

Solutions

101) $\text{1}\, \text{h6}+!$ wins i.e. 1 ... $\text{g}x\text{h6} \, 2 \, \text{A}x\text{b7+} \, \text{or} \, 1 \, ... \, \text{g}x\text{h6} \, 2 \, \text{h}8$. 

102) 1 ... $\text{f7}+! \, 2 \, \text{xf7} \, \text{A}x\text{d1+} \, \text{and} \, 3 \, ... \, \text{xf7}$. 

103) 1 ... $\text{f5}+! \, 2 \, \text{exf6} \, \text{e.p.} \, (2 \, \text{h}4 \, \text{h}1 \, \text{mate}) \, 2 \, ... \, \text{f5}+ \, 3 \, \text{h}4 \, \text{h}5 \, \text{mate}$. 

104) $\text{1} \, \text{c6}! \, 2 \, \text{xc6} \, (1 \, ... \, \text{e6} \, 2 \, \text{xe6} \, \text{leads to the same finish}) \, 2 \, \text{g7}+ \, \text{h}5 \, 3 \, \text{f3} \, \text{mate}$. 

105) $\text{1} \, \text{d8}+! \, \text{xd8} \, (1 \, ... \, \text{xd8} \, 2 \, \text{e5}+) \, 2 \, \text{c3+} \, \text{mating}$. 

106) $\text{1} \, \text{d8}+! \, \text{xd8} \, 2 \, \text{e7+} \, \text{f8} \, 3 \, \text{xf7} \, \text{mate}$. 

107) $\text{1} \, \text{d8}+! \, \text{xd8} \, 2 \, \text{g5+}+ \, \text{c7} \, (2 \, ... \, \text{e8} \, 3 \, \text{d8} \, \text{mate}) \, 3 \, \text{d8} \, \text{mate}$. 

108) $\text{1} \, \text{h6}+! \, \text{g}x\text{h6} \, 2 \, \text{h}x\text{h6} \, \text{mate}$. 

109) $\text{1} \, \text{f3}! \, \text{xf3} \, 2 \, \text{g1+} \, \text{mating}. \, \text{If} \, 1 \, ... \, \text{g6} \, 2 \, 0-0-0 \, \text{and} \, 3 \, \text{d1} \, \text{will \ win \ the \ queen}$. 

110) $\text{1} \, \text{c6}+! \, \text{xd5} \, 2 \, \text{g2} \, \text{mate}$. 

111) $\text{1} \, \text{xg6}+! \, \text{xg6} \, 2 \, \text{g3+} \, \text{h7} \, 3 \, \text{d3}+ \, \text{h6} \, 4 \, \text{f7} \, \text{mate}. \, \text{If} \, 2 \, ... \, \text{h6} \, 3 \, \text{f7}+ \, \text{h7} \, 4 \, \text{d3} \, \text{mate}$. 

112) $\text{1} \, \text{xf5}+! \, \text{xf5} \, 2 \, \text{h7}+ \, \text{e5} \, (\text{or} \, 2 \, ... \, \text{f6}) \, 3 \, \text{h8+} \, \text{ske-} \text{wering \ the \ Black \ queen}$. 

113) $\text{1} \, ... \, \text{h1}+! \, 2 \, \text{xh1} \, \text{h2}+! \, 3 \, \text{xh2} \, \text{h8+} \, 4 \, \text{g3} \, \text{f5}+ \, 5 \, \text{g4} \, \text{(or} \, 5 \, \text{f4}) \, 5 \, ... \, \text{h4} \, \text{mate}$. 

114) $\text{1} \, ... \, \text{c6}! \, \text{wins \ the \ rook}. \, \text{If} \, 2 \, \text{xc6} \, \text{or} \, 2 \, \text{xc6} \, 2 \, ... \, \text{d1}+$. 

115) $\text{1} \, \text{xg8}+! \, \text{xg8} \, 2 \, \text{exg7}+ \, \text{h8} \, 3 \, \text{g8+} \, \text{h7} \, 4 \, \text{g7} \, \text{mate}$. 

116) $\text{1} \, ... \, \text{b1}+! \, 2 \, \text{g2} \, \text{f4}+! \, 3 \, \text{f3} \, (3 \, \text{xf4} \, \text{xa6} \, \text{or} \, 3 \, \text{gxg4} \, \text{gxf4}+\text{g4}+) \, 3 \, ... \, \text{e6} \, \text{and} \, \text{Black \ escapes}$. 

117) $\text{1} \, ... \, \text{d1}+! \, \text{creates \ insoluble \ problems, \ e.g.} \, 2 \, \text{xd1} \, \text{xb4} \, \text{or} \, 2 \, \text{xd1} \, \text{xc3}+!$. 

118) $\text{1} \, \text{xd7}+! \, \text{xd7} \, 2 \, \text{c7}+ \, \text{xc7} \, 3 \, \text{d8} \, \text{mate}$. 

119) $\text{1} \, \text{xd8}+! \, \text{xd8} \, 2 \, \text{xe6} \, \text{mate}$. 

120) $\text{1} \, \text{g6}! \, \text{wins}. \, \text{1} \, ... \, \text{b1(\text{h})} \, 2 \, \text{h8} \, \text{mate}, \, \text{or} \, 1 \, ... \, \text{fxg6} \, 2 \, \text{fxg6}+ \, \text{and} \, 3 \, \text{xf1}, \, \text{preventing \ the \ pawn \ promoting}$. 

Now turn to page 108 to mark down your scores.
Chapter Seven

121) This position is from the game Geller – Notaros, Novi Sad 1978. Black is a rook ahead, but White has the chance for a brilliant drawing combination. Can you see it?

122) This position is from the game Berger – Kos, Graz 1882. White to play and win.
123) This position is from the game Reti – Bogolyubov, New York 1924. How does White exploit his pressure on the f-file?

124) This position is from the game Hromadka – Samisch, Piestany 1922. Black has got 'in round the back'. How can he capitalise on his efforts?

125) This problem is from the game Trifunovic – Aaron, Beverwijk 1962. What is the quickest way for White to exploit the light square weaknesses in Black's kingside?
126) This position is from the game Bachtiar – Liang, Indonesia 1961. Black is a piece up but his knight and bishop are attacked. How does he resolve his difficulties?

127) This position is from the game Skuja – Rozenberg, Riga 1962. Can you spot White’s brilliant mating combination?

128) This position is from the game Hinks – Clifford, City Chess Quickplay 1990. How did Black finish off his opponent with a dazzling combination?
129) This problem is from the game Cevallos – Mohring, Tel Aviv 1964. How can Black win without further ado?

130) This position is from the game Bogomolov – Kozlov, Moscow 1976. How does White capitalise on his concentration of forces on the kingside?

131) This position is from the game Garbett – West, Sydney 1989. The black king is very constricted. Can you see how White exploited this?
132) In this position from the game Onouchko – Avramenko, USSR 1989, Black has a long forcing sequence resulting in mate or win of material. Can you spot it?

133) This position is from the game Akhipkine – Kuznetsov, Kiev 1980. White to play and win.

134) This position is from the game Wallner – Stoppel, Austria 1989. How does Black exploit the white king’s dangerous shortage of squares?
Chapter Seven

135) This position is from the game Polyak – Levin, Kiev 1949. Although Black is a piece up, he seems to be in trouble as his queen and rook are attacked. How did he turn the tables on White?

136) This position is from the game Larson – Englund, Iceland 1942. Black to play and win.

137) This position is from the game Sturua – Nunn, Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1990. White is material ahead, but his pieces are under attack. How can he cope with the threats?
138) This position is from the game Conquest – Kaidanov, Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1990. White to play and win.

139) This problem is from the game Rada – Kostal, Prague 1942. Here White finished matters off with a superb mating combination. Can you see it?

140) This position is from the game Gereben – Komarov, Moscow 1949. Can you spot Black’s brilliant winning continuation?
Solutions

121) 1️⃣xe5+! ️⃣xe5 2️⃣g4+! ️⃣xg4 (2... ️⃣h6 3️⃣g5+ wins the queen) 3️⃣xe2+ with perpetual check on d3, e2 and f1.

122) 1️⃣xe8+ ️⃣h7 2️⃣xe8+! ️⃣xh8 3️⃣g7 mate.

123) 1️⃣f7+ ️⃣h8 2️⃣xe8! wins, e.g. 2... ️⃣xe8 3️⃣xf8+, 2️⃣xc5+ 3️⃣xc5 ️⃣xe8 4️⃣f8+ or 2️⃣xe7 3️⃣xf8+.

124) 1... ️⃣d1! wins, as 2️⃣xd1 ️⃣xf2+ 3️⃣h1 ️⃣g1 is mate.

125) 1️⃣g8! threatening 2️⃣h7 mate and 2️⃣xe8.

126) 1... ️⃣e2! and if 2️⃣xe2 ️⃣e1 mate.

127) 1️⃣xf8+ ️⃣xf8 2️⃣h7+ ️⃣h7 3️⃣h1 mate.

128) 1... ️⃣f3! 2️⃣d1 (2️⃣xf3 ️⃣h2 mate) 2... ️⃣xg3! 3️⃣g1 (3️⃣hxg3 ️⃣f2 mate) 3... ️⃣h2+! 4️⃣h2 ️⃣f2 mate.

129) 1... ️⃣h1+! 2️⃣h1 ️⃣xf2 and 3... ️⃣h8+ mating.

130) 1️⃣f7+! ️⃣xg7 2️⃣xe6 3️⃣h3+ ️⃣f8 4️⃣f6 and 5️⃣h8 mate.

131) 1️⃣g3! ️⃣xe5 2️⃣g7+ ️⃣g7 3️⃣hxg7+ ️⃣xg7 4️⃣h7+.

132) 1... ️⃣h1+! 2️⃣g2 (2️⃣h1 ️⃣h8+ 3️⃣g1 ️⃣h2+ 4️⃣f1 ️⃣g2+ 5️⃣e2 ️⃣g1(.engine) 2... ️⃣h2+ 3️⃣xg3 ️⃣h2+ 4️⃣g4 ️⃣h4 mate.

133) 1️⃣g5! ️⃣xg5 (1... ️⃣h6 2️⃣h6!) 2️⃣c3+ ️⃣g7 3️⃣xg7+ ️⃣f8 4️⃣h7 and 5️⃣h8 mate.

134) 1... ️⃣c4! 2️⃣e1 ️⃣c3+! 3️⃣xg3 ️⃣f1 mate.

135) 1... ️⃣c8! 2️⃣h4 threatening 3... ️⃣c1! against which there is no reasonable defence, e.g. 3️⃣h1 ️⃣e2!

136) 1... ️⃣d1+! 2️⃣g1 ️⃣c3! with dual threats of 3... ️⃣e3 mate and 3... ️⃣a4! trapping the black queen.

137) 1️⃣d7! ️⃣xd7 (1... ️⃣xel 2️⃣g6+ ️⃣h8 3️⃣xe8+ ️⃣h7 4️⃣g6+) 2️⃣g8+ ️⃣h6 3️⃣g6 mate.

138) 1️⃣xg6! ️⃣xg6 2️⃣xh5+ ️⃣g8 3️⃣b3+ ️⃣f8 4️⃣h8+.

139) 1️⃣g4+! ️⃣xg4 2️⃣xh6+! gxh6 3️⃣f7 mate.

140) 1... ️⃣xh3+! 2️⃣xh3 g4 and White will be mated by 3️⃣xh3 and 4️⃣h1.

Now turn to page 109 to mark down your score.
Chapter Eight

141) This position is from the game Koch – Kogan, Singapore 1990. How can White make the most of his active pieces and dangerous passed pawn?

142) This position is from the game Guigonis – Dussol, Paris 1990. Can you spot Black’s winning continuation?
Chapter Eight

143) This position is from the game Zollner – Velasco, Munich 1934. Black has sacrificed his queen for a tremendous kingside attack. Can you see how he forced checkmate?

144) This position is from the game Lyczynowicz – Szymanski, Poland 1953. Black to play and win.

145) This problem is a possible variation from the game van der Wiel – Piket, Holland 1990. White has just sacrificed his queen to open the g-file to the black king. How can he conclude immediately?
146) This position is from the game Ornstein – Schneider, Sweden 1985. Can you work out how Black forces mate with a checking sequence?

147) This position is from the game Ofstad – Uhlmann, Halle 1963. Can you see White’s brilliant winning coup?

148) This position is from the game Kamysev – Sokolsky, USSR 1936. Black to play and win.
149) This problem is from the game Kotronias – King, Watson, Farley & Williams International Challenge, New York 1990. White to play and win.

150) This position is from the game Speelman – Hodgson, in the Watson, Farley & Williams International challenge, New York 1990. In this innocent-looking position White forces immediate resignation. Can you see how?

151) This position is from the game Fishbein – Kotronias, Watson, Farley & Williams International Challenge, New York 1990. Black has just offered a bishop sacrifice on g3. How should white respond?
Chapter Eight

152) This position is from the game Hodgson – King, Watson, Farley & Williams International Challenge, New York 1990. How did Black terminate proceedings immediately?

153) This position is from the game Alekhine – Schwartz, London 1926. Although White is a rook down, he can win by force. Can you see how?

154) This position is from the game Andruet – Birmingham, Angers 1990. How can White break down the black fortress?
155) This problem is from the game Jacobs – Mannion, Nat West Masters 1987. Can you see White’s knock-out blow?

156) This position is from the game Cairou – Cech, Paris 1990. Black has a forcing continuation that leads to checkmate. Can you see it?

157) This position is from the game Saunina – Chekhova, Sochi 1981. How can White force an immediate win?
Chapter Eight

158) This position is from the game Oberg – Unander, Finland 1983. Black’s rook and bishop are both threatened, but he has a beautiful way to resolve the problem. Can you see it?

159) This position is from the game Machulsky – Gurevich, USSR 1977. A quick glance at this position reveals that White has five pieces developed and Black only one, so it is not surprising that White has an immediate forced win. Can you see it?

160) This position is from the game Moiseev – Ilivinsky, Primorsko 1974. Can you see how White powered his way through to the black king?
Chapter Eight

Solutions

141) 1 ♕xf8+! ♕xf8 (1 ... ♕xf8 2 ♕xb7) 2 ♕c8+ ♕g7 3 ♕xb7! ♕xb7 4 ♕c7+ ♕xc7 5 bxc7 and the pawn promotes.

142) 1 ... ♕xc3! 2 ♕xc3 ♕xa2+ 3 ♕f1 ♕b5+ 4 ♕e1 ♕e2 mate.

143) 1 ... ♕f3+! 2 gxf3 ♕xf3 mates, e.g. 3 hxg3 ♕h1 or 3 h3 ♕xh3 and 4 ... ♕h1 mate.

144) 1 ... ♕xe5+! 2 ♕xe5 h4 3 g4 (otherwise 3 ... ♕h1 mate) 3 ... ♕f2 mate.

145) 1 ♕e7+! ♕xe7 2 ♕hg1+ mating.

146) 1 ... ♕h4+! 2 gxh4 ♕4d3+ 3 ♕e4 (3 ♕g2 ♕h3+ and 4 ... ♕d1+ mating) 3 ... f5 4 ♕xe5 ♕e2+ 5 ♕f4 ♕e4 mate.

147) 1 ♕xe7! ♕xe7 2 ♕f6+! gxf6 3 ♕h6 mate.

148) 1 ... ♕xg4! 2 hxg4 ♕h5+! 3 gxh5 ♕h4 mate.

149) 1 ♕h6! gxh6 2 ♕xh6 mate.

150) 1 ♕xd5! wins, e.g. 1 ... exd5 2 ♕xf6+ and 3 ♕xe7 or 1 ... ♕xd5 2 ♕xc8! ♕xc8 3 ♕xf6+ and 4 ♕xd5.

151) 1 ♕d4+! ♕xd4 2 ♕xd4+ and 3 fxg3 with an extra piece.

152) 1 ... ♕c3! snares the white queen, e.g. 2 ♕a1 ♕xg3+! and 3 ... ♕xal with an easy win.

153) 1 ♕xc7+ ♕xc7 2 bxc7 ♕e8 3 cxb8(♕) ♕xb8 4 ♕e6! and the c-pawn will cost Black his rook.

154) 1 ♕xb5! cxb5 2 ♕h8+ ♕f8 3 ♕xb5+ ♕e7 4 ♕f6 mate.

155) 1 ♕g5! hxg5 2 ♕h5 mate.

156) 1 ... ♕h1+ 2 ♕g1 ♕xf4 3 ♕xf4 ♕e1+! 4 ♕xe1 ♕xg1+ 5 ♕d2 ♕d3 mate.

157) 1 ♕g5 ♕g6 2 ♕xh7+! ♕xh7 3 ♕xf7 mate.

158) 1 ... ♕c1! 2 ♕xc1 ♕xe3+ and 3 ... ♕xc1.

159) 1 ♕xe6+! fxe6 2 ♕xg6+ ♕e7 3 ♕g5+ ♕f6 4 exf6+ ♕d7 5 ♕e5 mate.

160) 1 ♕xg7+! ♕xg7 2 ♕xg7+ ♕h8 3 ♕xg8+! ♕xg8 4 ♕g6+ ♕h8 5 ♕g7 mate.

Now turn to page 109 to mark down your score.
Chapter Nine

161) This position is from the game Stratil – Tozer, Oakham Junior International 1990. Black has sacrificed two pawns to open lines on the kingside. How can he make use of them?

162) This position is taken from the game Blatny – Stangl, Oakham Junior International 1990. Can White exploit the isolated position of the black queen?
163) This problem is from the game Fuller - Steedman, Chester 1979. Can you spot White's win?

164) In this position, from the game between two grandmasters, Hodgson and Chandler, Watson, Farley & Williams International 1990, how does White finish off his kingside attack?

165) This problem is from the game Tukmakov - Norwood, Reykjavik 1990. Can you see how White wins immediately?
166) In this position, from the game Carton – Adams, Blackpool Zonal 1990, can you see how Black wins immediately?

167) This position is from the game Suba – Davies, Blackpool Zonal 1990. Can you see how White immediately terminates the Black resistance?

168) This position is from the game Milligan – Jackson, Blackpool Women's Zonal 1990. How does Black exploit her dangerous passed pawns?
169) This position is from the game Dedes – Makropoulos, Greece 1990. How can White break the pin on his knight?

170) This position is from the game Polyak – Kholmov, Riga 1954. White has a promising attack but his back rank is weak (e.g. 1 $\mathbb{Q}$xe7+? $\mathbb{Q}$xe7 2 $\mathbb{Q}$xe7 $\mathbb{Q}$a1+). How did he solve this problem?

171) This position is from the game Fedder – Westerinen, Roskilde 1978. How can Black win immediately?
172) This position is from the game Padevski – Belkadi, Varna 1962. Black to play and win.

173) This position is from the game Braga – Rossetto, Argentina 1980. Can you see how White delivered mate with a long forcing manoeuvre?

174) This position is from the game Friker – de Vita, Catanzaro 1979. White to play and win.
175) This problem is from the game Bates – Fearn, *The Times* British Schools Championship Final. Can you spot White's immediate win?

176) This position is from the game Florence – Piper, *The Times* British Schools Championship Semi-Finals 1990. How can Black force an immediate win?

177) This position is from the game Petrov – Chimansky, Warsaw 1847. White to play and win.
178) This position is from the game Martinik – Dobosh, France 1973. How does Black capitalise on White’s lack of development?

179) This problem is from the game Saemisch – Reimann, Bremen 1927. How does White conclude proceedings in dramatic fashion?

180) This position is from the game Bennini – Reggio, Rome 1911. Can you spot White’s elegant winning combination?
Solutions

161) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright xg5} \) wins a piece as 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xg5} \) allows 2 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xf2} \) mate, and 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xc6} \) is met by 2 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xf4} \).

162) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright a4} \)! traps the black queen. After 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xe4} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright d3} \) \( \text{\textcopyright b4} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright xe4} \), White has won a piece.

163) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright g7+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xg7} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xg7} \) mate.

164) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright f6+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xf6} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xe8+} \)

165) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright d7+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xd7+} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xe5+} \) costs Black his queen.

166) 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xf1+} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xf1} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xe3} \).

167) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright f6+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xf6} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright xf7+} \) and 4 \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \).

168) 1 ... c4! (not 1 ... c2? 2 \( \text{\textcopyright d3} \)) leaves White helpless, e.g. 2 \( \text{\textcopyright e2} \) c2 3 \( \text{\textcopyright b2 a3} \) 4 \( \text{\textcopyright c1 a2} \) and a pawn queens.

169) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright f5} \) wins at once as 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright exf5} \), 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xf5} \) and 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xa3} \) are all met by 2 \( \text{\textcopyright d8} \) mate.

170) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright d2} \) \( \text{\textcopyright c5} \) (1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xd2} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \) mate) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xe7+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright xd5+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright e6} \) 4 \( \text{\textcopyright b7+} \) and 5 \( \text{\textcopyright xa8} \).

171) 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright g3} \) and if 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xf1} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xg2} \) mate. If 2 \( \text{\textcopyright g6} \) (or 2 \( \text{\textcopyright g2} \)) 2 ... \( \text{\textcopyright h2+} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright xh2} \) \( \text{\textcopyright g3} \) mate.

172) 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xf2+} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xf2} \) \( \text{\textcopyright g2+} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright xg2} \) \( \text{\textcopyright e1+} \) mating.

173) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright xh6+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xh6} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xh6+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright g7} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright h7+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright f8} \) 4 \( \text{\textcopyright h8+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright g7} \) 5 \( \text{\textcopyright g8+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright h6} \) 6 \( \text{\textcopyright f7+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xf7} \) 7 \( \text{\textcopyright g5} \) mate.

174) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright b7+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xb7} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright e8+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright a7} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright d4+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright a6} \) 4 \( \text{\textcopyright a4} \) mate.

175) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright xe5} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xef6} \) (1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xef6} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright c5} \) mate) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright e8+} \), winning.

176) 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright de7} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright e1} \) (the only way to save the knight) 2 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xd3} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright dl} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xe6} \) winning a piece, as 4 \( \text{\textcopyright xe6} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xe6} \) 5 \( \text{\textcopyright xd3} \) allows 5 ... \( \text{\textcopyright e1} \) mate.

177) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright f5} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xf5} \) (1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright xf5} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright d6+} \)) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright f6+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright f8} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright e8} \) mate.

178) 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright f2+} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xf2} \) (2 \( \text{\textcopyright g1} \) \( \text{\textcopyright e4} \)) 2 ... \( \text{\textcopyright d4} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright xd4} \) \( \text{\textcopyright e1+} \).

179) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright e7} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright d5+} \) or 1 ... \( \text{\textcopyright a} \) (or \( \text{\textcopyright b} \)) \( \text{\textcopyright xe7} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright f7} \) mate.

180) 1 \( \text{\textcopyright h8+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xh8} \) 2 \( \text{\textcopyright xc8+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright xg8} \) 3 \( \text{\textcopyright h3} \) \( \text{\textcopyright g8} \) 4 \( \text{\textcopyright xc8+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright f8} \) 5 \( \text{\textcopyright e6+} \) \( \text{\textcopyright h8} \) 6 \( \text{\textcopyright h3} \) and 7 \( \text{\textcopyright h7} \) mate.

Now turn to page 110 to mark down your score.
Chapter Ten

181) This problem is from the game Hassapis – Watson, Harry Baines Memorial British Chess Championships 1990. Black is a piece up and will win eventually, but how can he force an immediate, elegant win?

182) This position is from the game Cavendish – Marsh, Harry Baines Memorial British Chess Championships 1990. Can you spot White’s immediate win?
183) This position is from the game Gelfand – Aseev, USSR 1988. Black has a cunning way to win material. Can you see it?

184) This position is from the game Weltmander – Polugayevsky, USSR 1958. Black seems to be in trouble as his knight is pinned and under attack. How does he turn the tables with a tactical sequence?

185) This position is from the game Dolmatov – Kholmov, Sochi 1988. How can White conclude his attack most efficiently.
186) This position is from the game Lautier – J. Polgar, Haifa 1989. In this battle of the two prodigies, White played 15 gs, overlooking a chance to win material in brilliant fashion. Can you see what he missed?

187) This position is from the game Capablanca – Vilaro, Simultaneous, Barcelona 1935. White to play and win.

188) This position is from the game Lazard – Gibaud, Paris 1909. White to play and win.
Chapter Ten

189) This position is from the game Zaitsev – Nikolaevsky, USSR 1968. How can White conclude his attack most efficiently?

190) This position is from the game Riemann – Kruger, Leipzig 1933. White to play and win.

191) This problem is from the game Dzhandzhava – Chandler, Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1990. How can Black finish the game immediately?
192) This position is from the game Adams – Conquest, Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1990. How did White terminate Black’s resistance?

193) This position is from the game Short – Nikolic, Tilburg Interpolis International 1990. White, a rook down, looks to be in trouble here. How did he escape his difficulties by forcing a neat draw?

194) This position is from the game Estrin – Rudensky, USSR 1947. White to play and win.
195) This position is from the game Pines – Gabis, USSR 1955. How did Black exploit the awkward placement of the white king?

196) This position is from the game Bauer – Golner, Berlin 1936. Can you spot White’s powerful winning combination?

197) This problem is a possibility which was overlooked by the then World Champion Anatoly Karpov. In the game Karpov – Hubner, Montreal 1979, White missed the chance to force this position. Can you see White’s knock-out blow?
198) This position is from the game Kosten – Berg, Naestved 1988. The black king has been forced into a dangerous position. Can you see how White finishes off?

199) This position is from the game Kuijf – Rogers, Groningen 1990. How did White force a decisive material gain?

200) This position is from the game de Firmian – Lautier, Bienne 1990. Both rooks are under attack, but it is White’s move. Can he do better than capturing Black’s rook?
Chapter Ten

Solutions

181) 1... Qxb2+! 2 Qxb2 Qf1+! mating.

182) 1 Qe7! Qxe7 2 Qd3+ Qh8 (2 ... Qh6 3 Qg6 mate) 3 Qg6+ forcing mate.

183) 1... Qg4! 2 Qxd6 Qxf3+ 3 Qg2 Qxg2+ 4 Qg1 Qxd6 5 Qxg2 and a rook for knight up, Black wins easily.

184) 1... Qg3+! 2 fxg3 Qf6+ 3 Qf2 Qxe1+ 4 Qxe1 Qxf2+ 5 Qxf2 c2 and the pawn promotes.

185) 1 Qxh6! Qxh6 2 Qh4+ Qg7 3 Qxg5 and, after the black queen moves, 4 Qf6+ and 5 Qh8 mate follow.

186) 1 Qe8+ Qc7 2 Qxa8! Qxa8 3 h3! trapping the black queen, when White has a winning advantage.

187) 1 Qh3+ Qg4 2 Qg2 Qc2 3 Qh5+ Qf5 4 Qf3+ Qe4 5 Qg6.

188) 1 Qxf6+! Qxf6 2 Qc3+ mating.

189) 1 Qxh7+! Qxh7 2 Qh3+ Qg7 3 Qe7 mate.

190) 1 Qxg7+! Qxg7 2 Qe5+ Qg8 3 Qh6 mate.

191) 1... Qxd5! 2 exd5 Qel+ 3 Qg2 Qf1+ and 4 ... Qh3 mate.

192) 1 Qxe4! Qxe4 2 Qxf6+! Qxf6 3 f8(Q) mate.

193) 1 Qc8+ Qf8 2 Qg4+ Qh8 3 Qc8! Qg8 (or 3 ... Qg7) 4 Qg4+ with perpetual check.

194) 1 Qa6! bxa6 2 Qb8 mate.

195) 1... Qxh3! wins, e.g. 2 Qxh3 Qc4, 2 Qxc7 Qb3 mate, or 2 Qfc2 Qc4+! 3 Qxc4 Qb3 mate.

196) 1 Qxh6+! gxh6 2 Qg8+ Qxg8 3 Qf5 mate. If 1 ... Qxh6 then 2 Qg5+ Qh7 3 Qh4+ Qg6 4 f4 is mate.

197) 1 Qh8+! Qxh8 2 Qxh6+ Qh7 3 Qf8+ mating.

198) 1 Qxf5+! gxf5 2 Qe6+! fxe6 3 Qf6 mate.

199) 1 Qd8+! Qxd8 2 Qxd8+ Qf7 3 Qf5+ Qxg5 4 Qxg5+ and 5 Qh3 wins easily.

200) 1 Qc6! Qe1+ 2 Qg2 Qf8 (to avoid a deadly discovered check) 3 Qa7! Qc8 4 Qa8 wins the bishop.

Now turn to page 110 to mark down your score.
Chapter Eleven

201) This position is from the game Paglilla – Carbone, Argentina 1985. In this tricky position, the black queen is attacked, but White is threatened with a back rank mate. Can you see how White resolves the problem in his favour?

202) This position is from the game Kristev – Tringov, Skopje 1961. Black to play and win.
203) This position is from the game Sznapik – Bernard, Poznan 1971. Although a piece down, White has a tremendously active position. Can you see how he breaks through?

204) This position is from the game Samisch – Ahues, Hamburg 1946. White would like to play 1 f6, but this is met by 1 ... $b5+ exchanging queens. How can he improve on this?

205) This problem is from the game Ivanovsky – Lyustrov, Moscow 1972. Black to play and win.
206) This position is from the game Morin – Alain, Montreal 1983. Black has tremendous pressure against the white king position. Can you see how he breaks through?

207) This position is taken from the game Gufeld – Plaskett, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Premier 1986/87. Can you see how White won quickly?

208) This position from the game Larsen – Large, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Premier 1986/87. How did Grandmaster Bent Larsen break through Black’s defences here?
209) This position is from the game Larsen - Chandler, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Premier 1987/88. How did Grandmaster Bent Larsen force a swift mate?

210) This position is a variation from the game Smyslov - Kosten, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Premier 1988/89. How can Black force a quick checkmate?

211) This position is from the game Bibby - Basman, Harry Baines Memorial British Chess Championships 1990. Although Black is lacking development, he has a chance to exploit the exposed position of the white king. Can you see it?
212) This position is from the game Cooper – Muir, Harry Baines Memorial British Chess Championships 1990. Black to play and win.

213) This position is from the game Conquest – Hodgson, Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1990. Here, White found a neat way to gain a decisive material advantage. Can you see it?

214) This position is from the game Adams – Suba, Lloyds Bank Masters, London 1990. White has sacrificed a piece for a dangerous attack. Can you see how he continued?
215) This position is from the game Euwe – Keres, Moscow 1948. Black to play and win.

216) This position is from the game Hever – Siklaj, Hungary 1975. Despite the reduced material in this position, White has a mating combination. Can you spot it?

217) This position is from the game Rutherford – Chapman, Brighton 1990. Can you see White’s brilliant winning coup?
218) This position is from the game Houghton – Leanse, Hampstead 1990. Black has sacrificed a rook for three pawns and a dangerous attack. How does he continue?

219) This position is from the game Plaskett – Ward, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Challengers 1989/90. Can you see how Black wins immediately?

220) This position is from the game Flear – Emms, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Challengers 1989/90, How does White use the cluster of pieces he has around the black king to force a decision?
Solutions
201) 1 ♕a8! wins, e.g. 1 ... ♙xa8 2 fxe7 and 3 ♙d8.
202) 1 ... ♔h1+! 2 ♔xh1 ♙xh3++ 3 ♔g1 ♔h1 mate.
203) 1 ♙d8! ♙xd8 (1 ... ♙g7 2 ♙b7 mate) 2 c7+ and 3 cxd8(♕) with a winning material advantage.
204) 1 ♙e5! ♙xe5 2 f6 forcing mate.
205) 1 ... ♔d3+! 2 ♙xd3 ♔e1 mate.
206) 1 ... ♗e4! 2 ♙xe4 (2 fxe4 is met the same way) 2 ... ♖xb2+! 3 ♖xb2 ♔xb2 mate.
207) 1 ♙xe8+! ♔xe8 2 ♗c7+ winning the black queen.
208) 1 ♙xf7! ♙xf7 2 ♙d8+ forces mate.
209) 1 ♗f4+! ♖xg4 2 ♔f3 mate.
210) 1 ... ♕xh4+ 2 gxh4 ♙h3 mate.
211) Black wins material after 1 ... a4! 2 ♔c4 d5! threatening the bishop and 3 ... ♔g4 winning the queen.
212) 1 ... ♔c8! 2 ♕xa5 ♙xc1 mate.
213) White broke through with 1 ♙xe7! ♙xe7 2 ♗xg6+ ♙xg6 3 ♙xe7 with a decisive material gain.
214) 1 ♙xe5! ♙xe5 (the same continuation follows after 1 ... dxe5) 2 ♗e6+ and 3 ♗xc7 emerging with two extra pawns.
215) 1 ... ♙xc1! wins, e.g. 2 ♙xc1 ♙xg2 mate or 2 ♙xc1 ♗f3+ and 3 ... ♗xd2.
216) 1 ♙xf7+ ♔xf7 2 ♗f5+ ♔e6 (2 ... ♔e8 3 ♙d8 mate) 3 ♗g7+ ♔e7 4 ♙d8 mate.
217) 1 ♙xg6 ♙xb3 (otherwise Black loses the queen, e.g. 1 ... ♕xd5 2 ♔e4+) 2 ♔h7++! ♔xh7 3 ♙h5 mate.
218) 1 ... ♔g2+! 2 ♔xg2 fxg2+ 3 ♕xg2 ♗e3+ regaining the rook with an easy win.
219) 1 ... ♙xd7 wins. If 2 ♙xd7 ♕g1+.
220) 1 b8(♕)+! ♕xb8 2 ♗b7+ ♕c8 3 ♗e7 mate.

Now turn to page 111 to mark down your score.
Chapter Twelve

221) This problem is from the game Hanov - Ball, USSR 1951. Can you see how White wins immediately?

222) In this position, from the game Pirc - Byrne R, Helsinki 1952, can you see how Byrne spotted an opportunity to cash in on his dangerous pawn on f2?
223) This position is from the game Werner – Webster, Oakham Junior International 1990. Black has just played his rook from b1 to h1. Is this a winning move?


225) This position is from the game Levitt – Tisdall, Watson, Farley & Williams International 1990. White to play and win.
226) This position is a possible variation from a game between two English internationals, Hebden – Hodgson, Watson, Farley & Williams International 1990. How can Black exploit the draughty position of the white king?

227) This problem is from the game Semjonov – Loginov, USSR 1952 Can you see how White wins immediately?

228) In this position, from the game Alekhine – Lougovsky, Belgrade 1931, can you see how White wins immediately?
229) This position is from the game Bulan - Petrov, USSR 1962. The white king is dangerously restricted. Can you see how Black can exploit this?

230) This problem is from the game Keene - Mestel, Esbjerg 1981. White is threatened with mate, but can you see how he forces an immediate win of material?

231) This position is from the game Kennedy - Davey, The Times British Schools Championship 3rd place play-off 1990. How can Black force an immediate win of material?
Chapter Twelve

232) This position is from the game Strens – Maxwell, The Times British Schools Championship 3rd place play-off 1990. How did Black capture a vital pawn?

233) In this position, from the game Yusupov – Gulko, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Premier 1989/90, White was on the receiving end of a fine attack. Can you see how the White resistance can be ended here?

234) This position is a variation from the game Sorensen – Plaskett, Foreign & Colonial Hastings Challengers 1989/90. How can White force a quick decision?
Chapter Twelve

235) This position is from the game Kamsky – Gelfand, Tilburg Interpolis International 1990. How did White respond to the challenge to his bishop?

236) This position is from the game Timman – Short, Tilburg Interpolis International 1990. Here White finished off with a classic combination – a rarity in contemporary grandmaster chess. Can you spot it?

237) This position is from the game Mestel – Norwood, Harry Baines Memorial British Chess Championships 1990. How does White exploit his big lead in development?
238) This position is from the game Sadler - Lewis, Harry Baines Memorial British Chess Championships 1990. Black to play and win.

239) This problem is from the game Speelman - Korchnoi, Reykjavik 1988. How can White finish the game immediately?

240) This problem is from the game Boey - Filip, Schilde 1972. How can White make use of his passed pawn?
Chapter Twelve

Solutions

221) 1 ♘xh7+! ♘xh7 2 ♘f7 mate.

222) 1 ... ♘xc3+! 2 ♘xc3 ♗e3 3 ♘xf2 ♘d1+ picks off the black rook.

223) No. After 2 ♘xb2! ♗h2+ 3 ♘f3, Black cannot play 3 ... ♘xb2 as this results in a draw by stalemate.

224) 1 ♘xf5+! gxf5 2 ♘d6+ ♗g7 3 ♘gl+ and 4 ♘g8 mate.

225) 1 ♘xf8+! ♗xf8 2 ♘g8+ ♗f7 3 ♘xd8 and with a rook against a knight, White wins easily.

226) 1 ... ♘xd5! 2 ♘xd5 (2 ♘xd5 ♗xe2) 2 ... ♗a1+! 3 ♘xa1 ♗c1 mate.

227) 1 ♘f6+! ♗xf6 2 ♘f7 mate.

228) 1 ♗e6+! ♗xe6 (1 ... ♗xe6 or 1 ... fxe6 then 2 ♗e7+ and 3 ♗e8 mate) 2 ♗e7+ ♗g8 3 ♗e8+ ♗f8 4 ♗e7 mate.

229) 1 ... ♘xb3+! 2 axb3 ♗c1+! 3 ♘xc1 ♘d2 mate.

230) 1 ♘xe5+! ♘xe5 2 ♘f6+ wins the black queen.

231) 1 ... ♗ae8 wins material – White cannot guard both his rooks.

232) 1 ... ♘xf3 wins a pawn as 2 gxf3 ♘xf3 is mate.

233) 1 ... ♘xg2! 2 ♘xg2 ♗g3 wins the queen. Alternatively 2 ♘xg2 ♗g3+ 3 ♗f2 ♗h2+ 4 ♗e1 ♗e3+ forcing mate.

234) 1 ♗g5! ♗xe4 2 ♘xg7+ ♗f8 3 ♗a3+ ♗e8 4 ♗e1 wins.

235) 1 ♗e4! ♘hx6 2 ♘xd6+ and 3 ♘xb7 winning a crucial pawn.

236) 1 ♗f7+ ♗g8 2 ♗h6++ ♗h8 3 ♗g8+ ♘xg8 4 ♗f7 mate.

237) 1 ♗e7! hxg5 (or f7 caves in) 2 ♘xg5 (threatening 3 ♘xg6+) 2 ... ♗g8 3 ♘xg6 with a swift mate.

238) 1 ... ♘d3+ 2 ♗d1 (2 ♗e2 ♗f4+ and 3 ... ♘c1 mate; 2 ♗f1 ♘xd2 winning) 2 ... ♘c1+ 3 ♗e2 ♗f4 mate.

239) 1 ♗e6! and White will emerge a rook for bishop up.

240) 1 ♘d8! ♘xd8 2 h7 and the pawn promotes.

Now turn to page 111 to mark down your score.
Scorechart

The reader who wishes to keep track of his or her progress should record their scores on the following pages. The scoring system is repeated below.

A correct solution in one minute or less: 5 points
A correct solution in two to five minutes: 4 points
A correct solution in six to ten minutes: 3 points
A correct solution in eleven to twenty minutes: 2 points
A correct solution in more than twenty minutes: 1 point

Totals for each chapter:

100 points Grandmaster
90+ points International Master
80+ points Master
70+ points Expert
60+ points Strong County Player
50+ points League Player
40+ points Club Player
30+ points Enthusiastic Amateur
20+ points Social Player
less than 20 points Read The Times every day for regular practice.
### Scorechart

| Position 1 | ...... | pts | Position 21 | ...... | pts |
| Position 2 | ...... | pts | Position 22 | ...... | pts |
| Position 3 | ...... | pts | Position 23 | ...... | pts |
| Position 4 | ...... | pts | Position 24 | ...... | pts |
| Position 5 | ...... | pts | Position 25 | ...... | pts |
| Position 6 | ...... | pts | Position 26 | ...... | pts |
| Position 7 | ...... | pts | Position 27 | ...... | pts |
| Position 8 | ...... | pts | Position 28 | ...... | pts |
| Position 9 | ...... | pts | Position 29 | ...... | pts |
| Position 10 | ...... | pts | Position 30 | ...... | pts |
| Position 11 | ...... | pts | Position 31 | ...... | pts |
| Position 12 | ...... | pts | Position 32 | ...... | pts |
| Position 13 | ...... | pts | Position 33 | ...... | pts |
| Position 14 | ...... | pts | Position 34 | ...... | pts |
| Position 15 | ...... | pts | Position 35 | ...... | pts |
| Position 16 | ...... | pts | Position 36 | ...... | pts |
| Position 17 | ...... | pts | Position 37 | ...... | pts |
| Position 18 | ...... | pts | Position 38 | ...... | pts |
| Position 19 | ...... | pts | Position 39 | ...... | pts |
| Position 20 | ...... | pts | Position 40 | ...... | pts |

**Total for**

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**Chapter 2** | ...... | pts
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- 108 -
Scorechart

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Total for
Chapter 11 | .... pts | Total for
Chapter 12 | .... pts
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