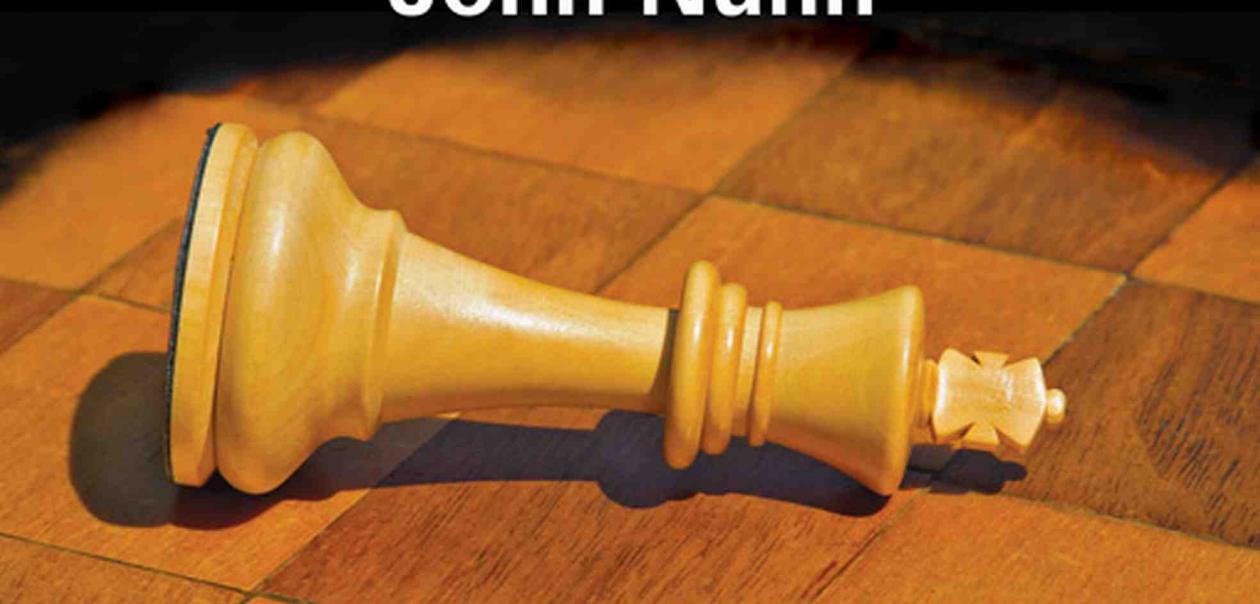


GAMBIT

1001 Deadly Checkmates

Solve the puzzles and measure your skill!

John Nunn



1001 Deadly Checkmates

John Nunn

GAMBIT

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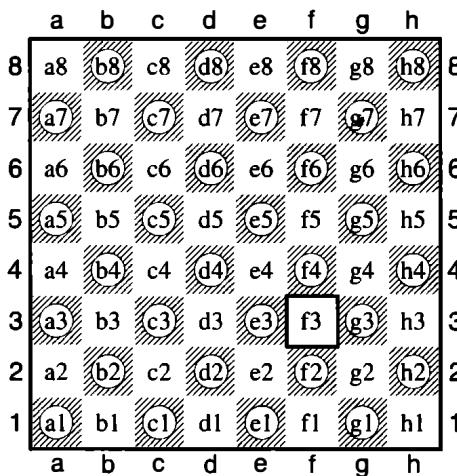
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Symbols and Notation

#	checkmate		king
+	check		queen
++	double check		rook
x	capture		bishop
!!	brilliant move		knight
!	good move		
?	bad move		
??	blunder		
1-0	Black resigned		
0-1	White resigned		
Ch	championship		

Algebraic Notation



Moves are shown by giving the piece symbol followed by the destination square. For instance, if a knight moves to the square marked in the diagram, this is written as $\mathbb{N}f3$ in algebraic notation. If two pieces of the same type can move to the same square, more information is given. For instance, if there are knights on g1 and e5, then the one on e5 moving to f3 is written as $\mathbb{N}ef3$.

For pawn moves, only the arrival square is given (e.g. e4 means that a pawn moves to the e4-square). For pawn captures, the file the pawn is leaving is also given. Thus exf4 means that a pawn on the e-file makes a capture that brings it to the f4-square.

Preface by Murray Chandler

Some time ago I wrote a little book called **How to Beat Your Dad at Chess**, which explains, in very simple terms, the most basic checkmate patterns. Little did I imagine how popular this book would become. Subsequently, many readers have asked for a follow-on book, with additional checkmate puzzles to solve. A sort of 'How to Beat Your Dad Workbook' if you like, where solving the positions reinforces and expands your checkmate pattern-recognition.

I am therefore delighted to recommend this superb new book, **1001 Deadly Checkmates**, written by John Nunn, my long-time friend and colleague. John has done six months of original research to find the instructive checkmate positions for this book, and the selection of puzzles is simply outstanding. As well as being able to practise old favourites – like back-rank mates and standard queen sacrifices – you will also learn many new and advanced patterns.

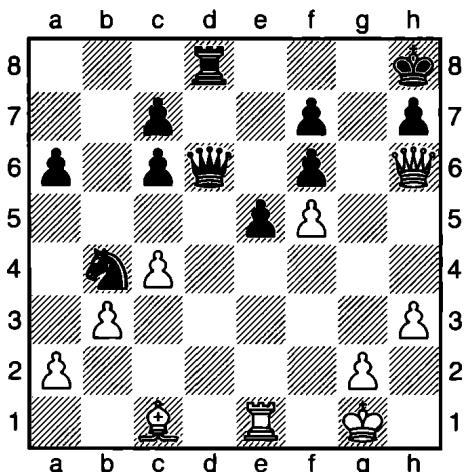
Studying these 1001 checkmates will automatically enable you to recognize similar possibilities time and again in the future. This is exactly the thinking technique that top chess masters use, when they so effortlessly launch their devastating attacks.

So enjoy solving these wonderful puzzles, checking the solutions and totalling your points. Before you know it, you will be utilizing these lethal checkmating motifs in your own games.

Murray Chandler

Introduction

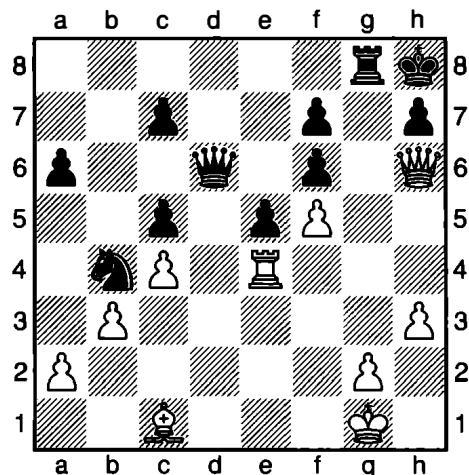
In chess, checkmate (often shortened to just ‘mate’) finishes the game. If you win a pawn, the game continues and the struggle probably has a long way to go, but there’s no coming back from checkmate; it’s game over. One of the easiest ways to improve your chess and win more games is to make sure that you spot any mating opportunities that arise. How can this be achieved? Chess-players work to a great extent by ‘pattern recognition’, spotting similarities to ideas they have seen before. One of the best ways to make sure you don’t overlook mating ideas is to increase your experience of mating patterns, and that is what this book sets out to achieve.



Nunn – Portisch
World Cup, Reykjavik 1988

Players of all standards can benefit from studying mating patterns. In this position I was facing leading Hungarian grandmaster Lajos Portisch, who was eight times in the Candidates stage of the World Championship. Portisch played 1...c5? (the immediate 1...Bg8 would have drawn after, for example, 2 Be2 Bd1+ 3 Bh2 Bxe2 4 Bxf6+ Bg7 5 Bd8+ with perpetual check) and I replied 2 Be4, threatening 3 Bh4

and mate on h7. Portisch continued 2...Bg8, which is the only defence to White’s threat, aiming to meet 3 Bh4? with 3...Bd1+ 4 Bh2 Bxg2+! 5 Bh2 Bxe2+ forcing perpetual check.



Then came the shock. I crashed through with 3 Bxh7+! and for a moment Portisch looked stunned. At first he couldn’t see the point of the queen sacrifice; then he realized that it was a forced mate after 3...Qxh7 4 Bh4+ Qg7 5 Bh6+ followed by 6 Bf8#. **Portisch resigned (1-0)** and it was a point to me. If a strong grandmaster such as Portisch can overlook a mating pattern, then anybody can.

You will find this pattern and many others as you work through the book. By solving 1001 mating puzzles of varying difficulty, you will greatly expand your knowledge of typical mating ideas. This will help you to execute such ideas in your own games and to spot when your opponent is planning to mate you.

There isn’t much text in the book, as the intention is that the reader learns by solving the puzzles. It’s simplest just to start at the beginning and work through the book. Even if you are a more advanced player, some of the puzzles

contain unusual mating ideas that you may not have seen before.

The first chapter of elementary puzzles consists of mates in one or two moves and should serve as a useful introduction. Then there are a series of chapters devoted to specific types of mate, such as back-rank mates. Chapter 15 contains an extensive collection of mates that do not fall into easily-defined categories, while in Chapter 16 there is a revision test covering the many different types of mate featured in the book. *1001 Deadly Checkmates* ends with the Extreme Mate Challenge, a collection of more difficult mating puzzles.

Each position can earn you between 1 and 5 points according to difficulty, with a progression from 1 to 5 throughout each chapter. There is a score-chart at the end of each chapter where you can fill in your score. When you have worked through each chapter, add up your points and see how close you are to the maximum possible. At the end there is a chart where you can total your points for the whole book. How close can you get to the perfect score of 2,630 points?

The value of books of this type depends largely on the selection of positions, and this is where I put in most of my effort; indeed, about two-thirds of the time spent writing the book was used on the selection of material. I started by building up a short-list of about 10,000 positions. Many of these proved unsuitable because, for example, the mate wasn't clear-cut, or because there were alternative mates. Then I carefully considered each remaining position, selecting those which were most instructive and useful. Finally, the list was whittled down to the positions in this book. What is special about the selection is that it is based on **mates that actually occur in games**. Over 95% of the positions are from the year 2000 or later, so the

vast majority will be new even to those who have read previous puzzle books. What struck me in particular is that even very strong players can overlook mates that don't fall into the standard patterns. My selection is based on real-life experience and therefore offers an especially wide range of mating ideas, including many that are rarely found in textbooks.

You may find similar ideas arising in more than one position. This is intentional. Not only does a modest amount of repetition help to reinforce important ideas, but the positions have been arranged in a logical sequence so that a later position will repeat an idea from an earlier one, but with an additional subtlety or finesse. By working through the positions, your skill will gradually develop and you will learn to spot more and more difficult mating ideas.

In each position you are looking for a forced mate. In some positions there are other, slower, ways to win, for example by gaining material, but in general you only get points for finding the quickest mate (in a few cases, which are specifically mentioned, you also get points for playing the winning moves in an alternative order). The solutions are unique in the sense that there is always one route to mate that is significantly quicker than any other.

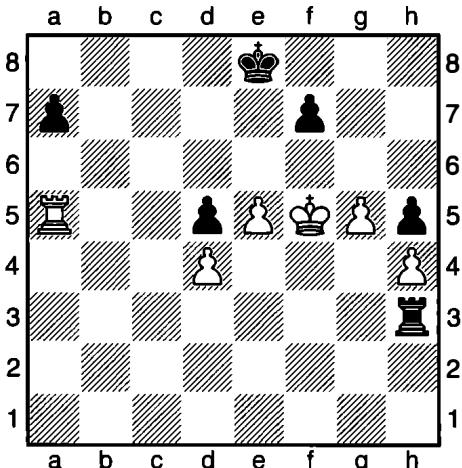
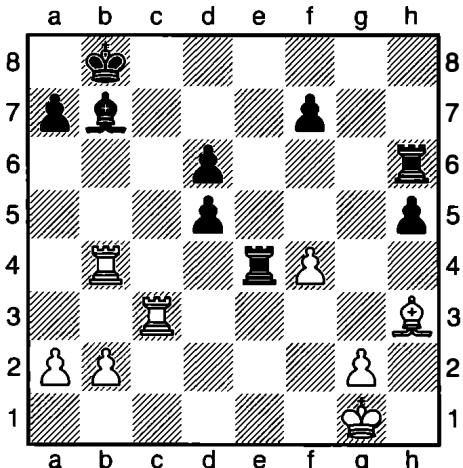
I have made an effort to give complete solutions. However, readers should be aware that in some cases the defender can delay mate by 'spite checks' (giving away pieces with check) or by interposing pieces that can just be taken. In most cases I don't mention such pointless delaying tactics.

The positions in this book feature some unexpected and beautiful mating combinations, which I hope will provide entertainment as well as instruction. Good luck on your journey through the *1001 Deadly Checkmates*!

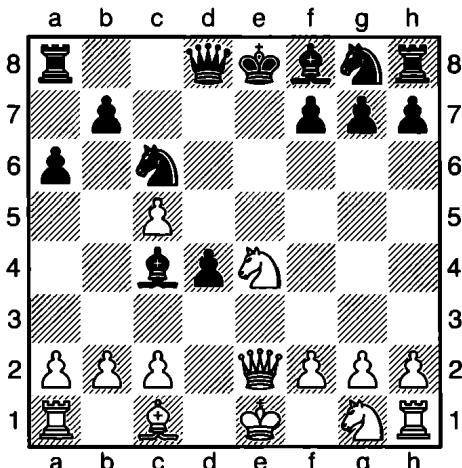
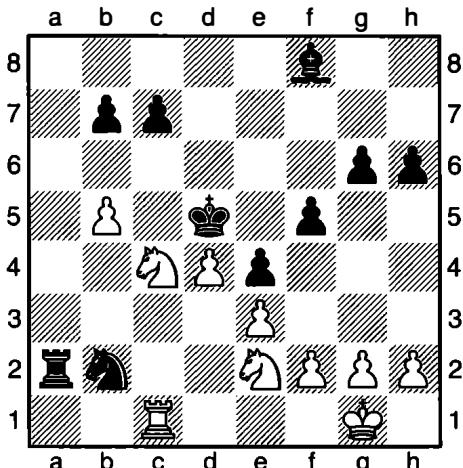
1 Elementary Mates

This first chapter provides a gentle warm-up since all the positions involve mates in one or two moves. Here we meet in a simple form some ideas which will arise again later in the book.

Learning to spot mates is the simplest way to improve your chess and win more games. Players often miss opportunities involving unusual mates because it's easy to overlook something that is unfamiliar. The wide range of ideas in this chapter will help increase your repertoire of mating patterns and give you a better chance of mating your next opponent!

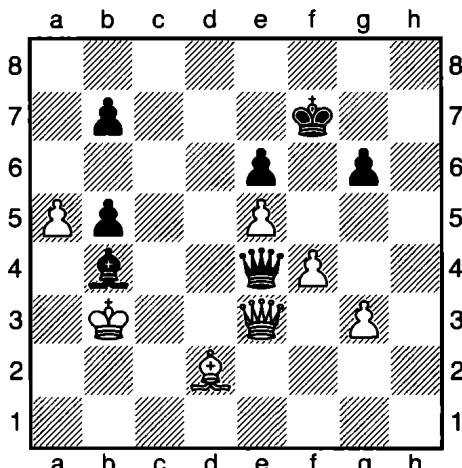
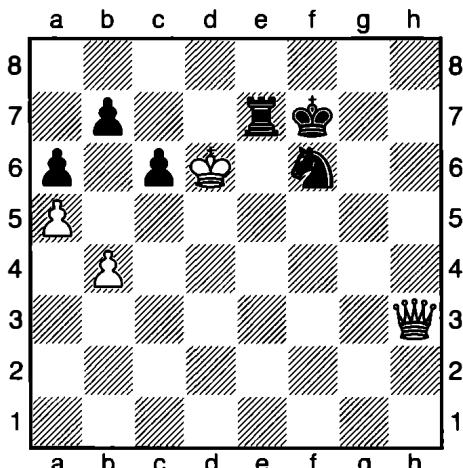


1) White to play (1 point)



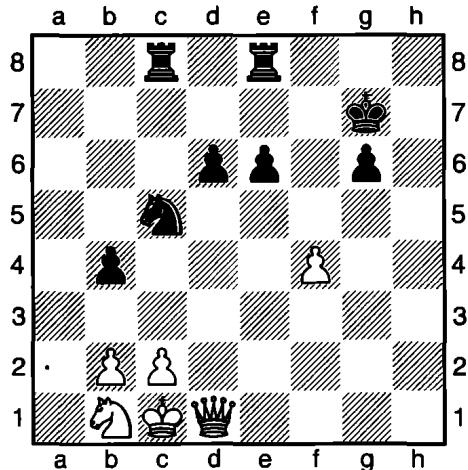
2) White to play (1 point)

5) White to play (1 point)

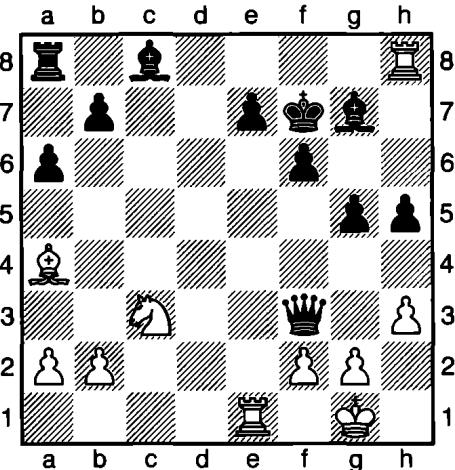


3) Black to play (1 point)

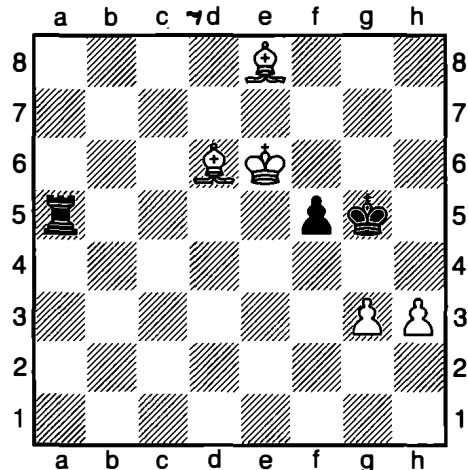
6) Black to play (1 point)



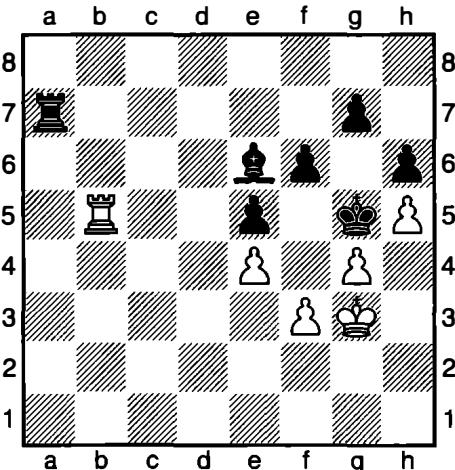
8) Black to play (1 point)



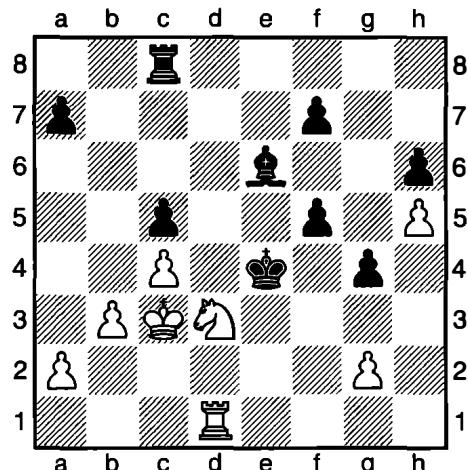
10) White to play (1 point)



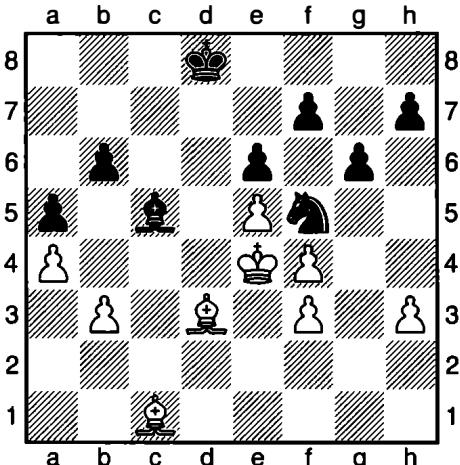
9) White to play (1 point)



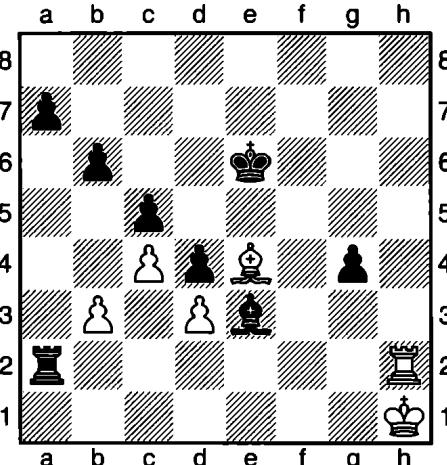
11) White to play (1 point)



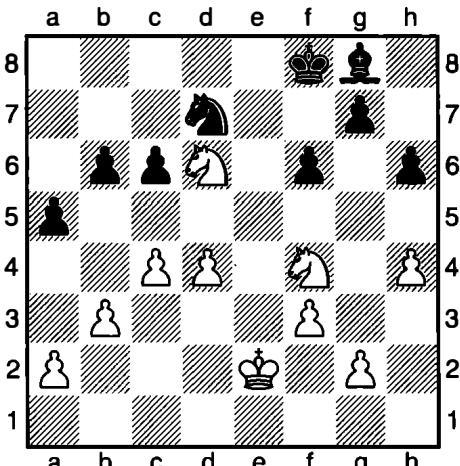
12) White to play (1 point)



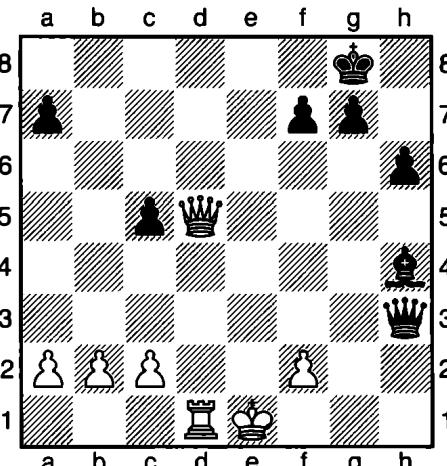
13) Black to play (1 point)



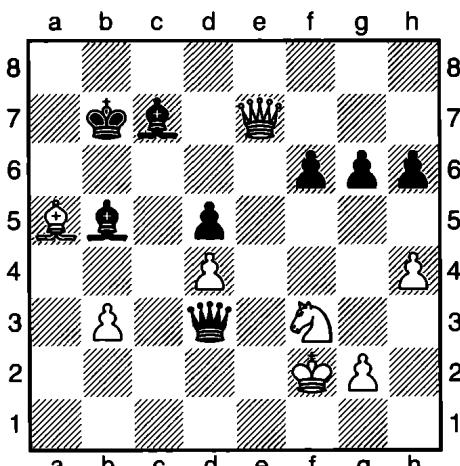
16) Black to play (2 points)



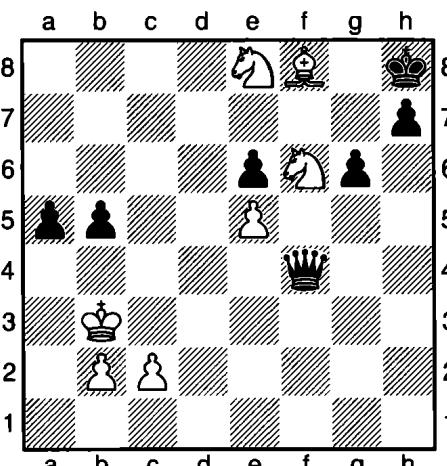
14) White to play (1 point)



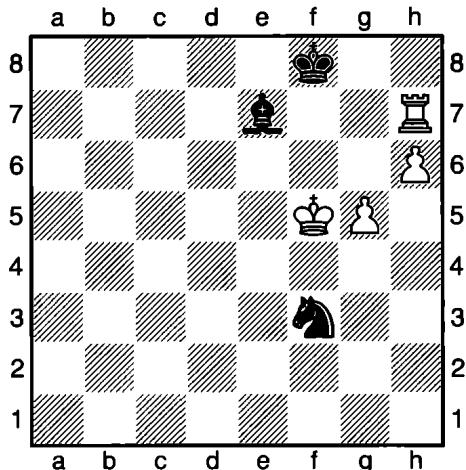
17) Black to play (2 points)



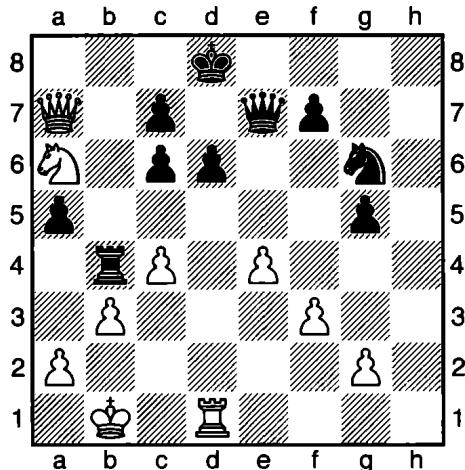
15) Black to play (2 points)



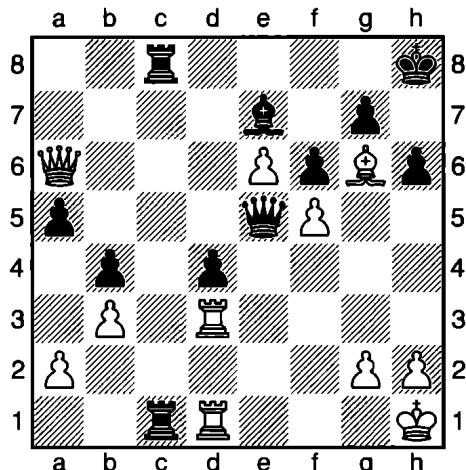
18) Black to play (2 points)



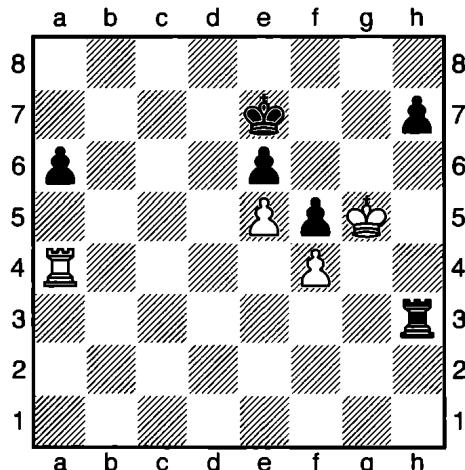
19) White to play (2 points)



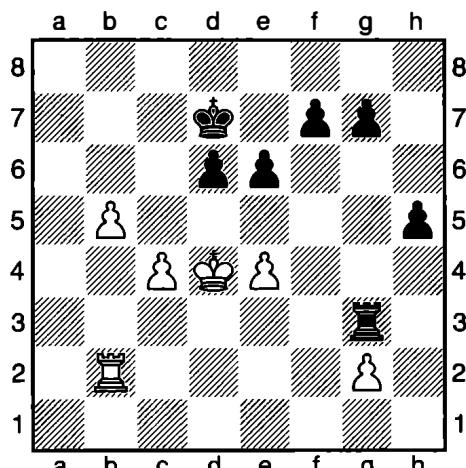
22) White to play (2 points)



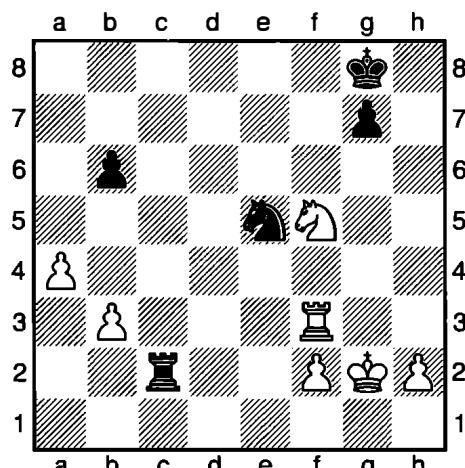
20) Black to play (2 points)



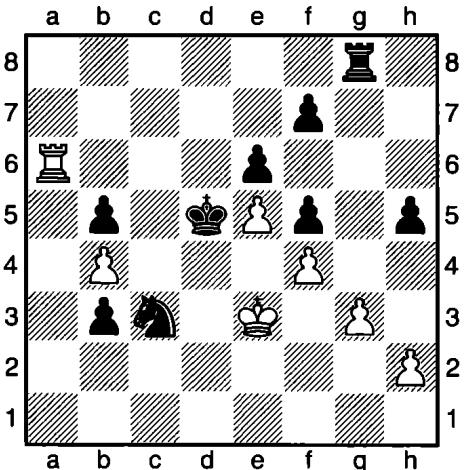
23) Black to play (2 points)



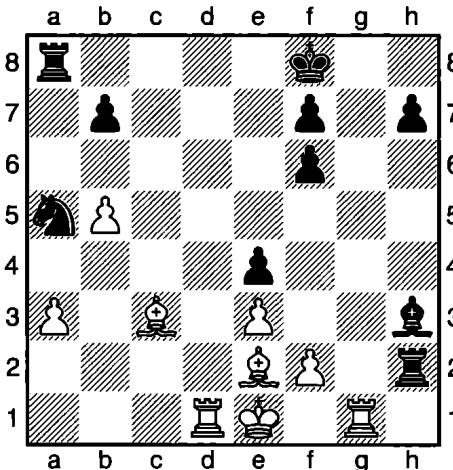
21) Black to play (2 points)



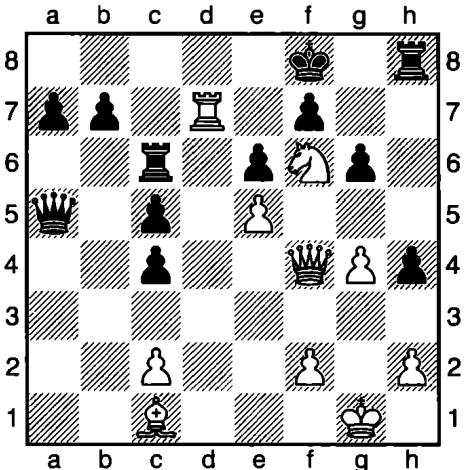
24) White to play (2 points)



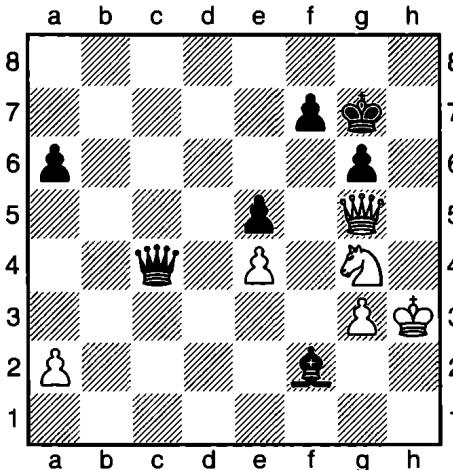
25) White to play (2 points)



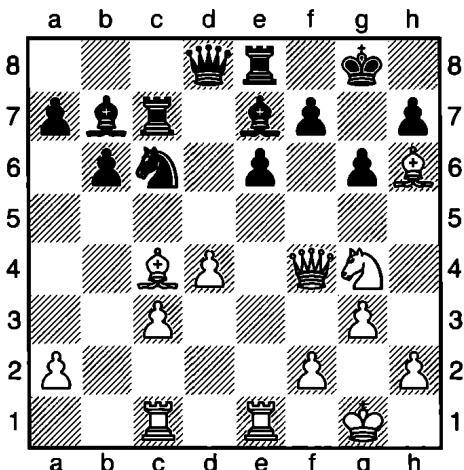
28) White to play (2 points)



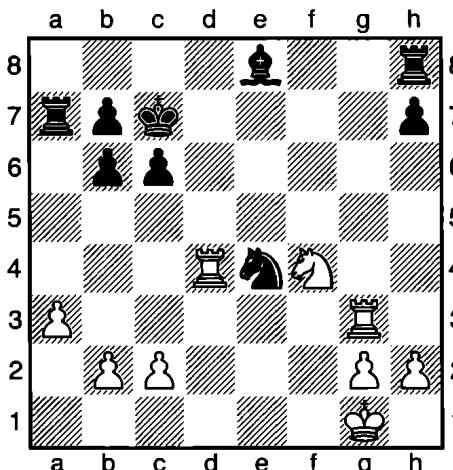
26) White to play (2 points)



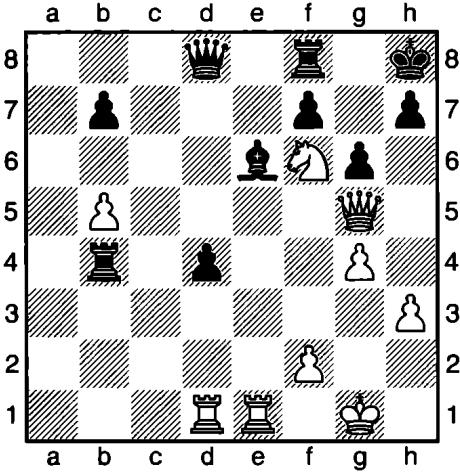
29) White to play (2 points)



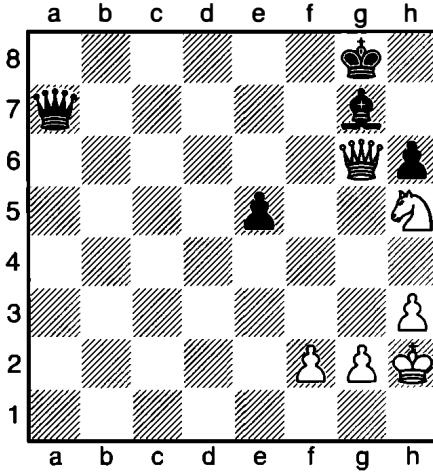
27) White to play (2 points)



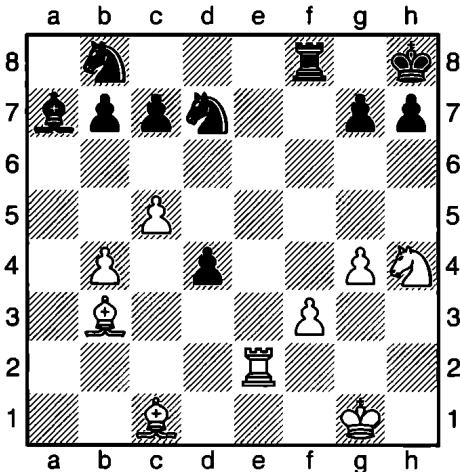
30) White to play (2 points)



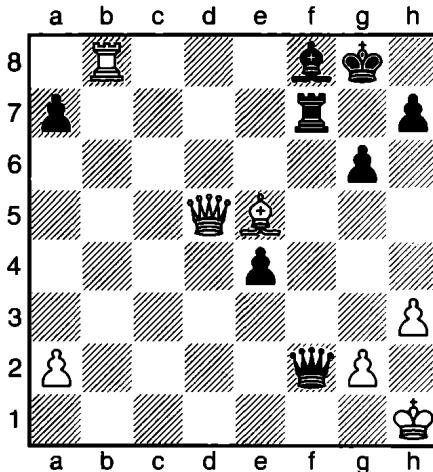
31) White to play (2 points)



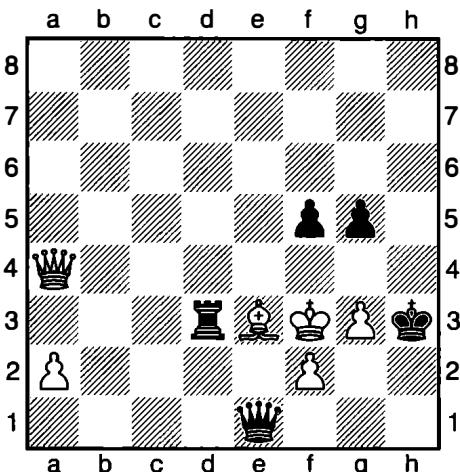
34) White to play (2 points)



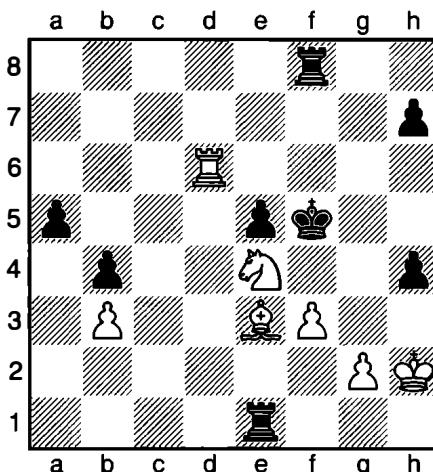
32) White to play (2 points)



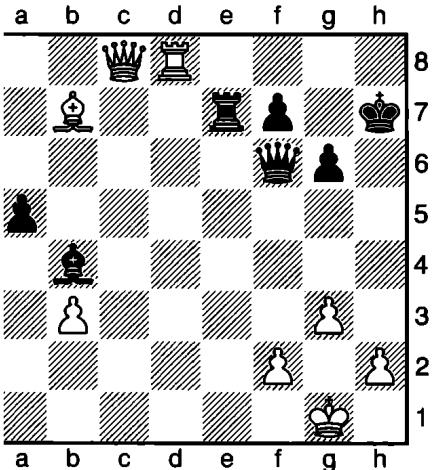
35) White to play (2 points)



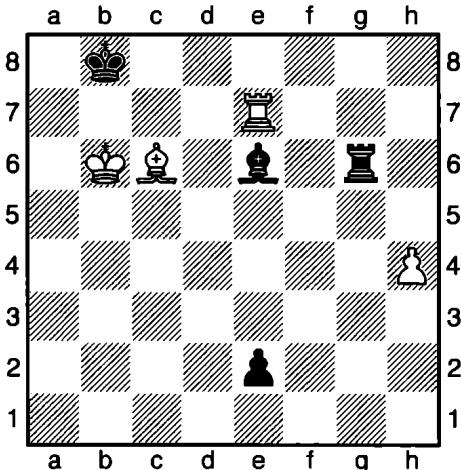
33) Black to play (2 points)



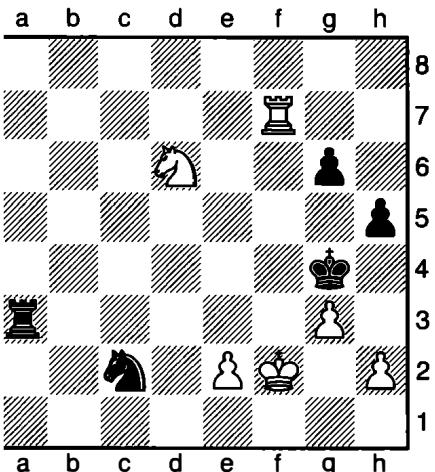
36) White to play (2 points)



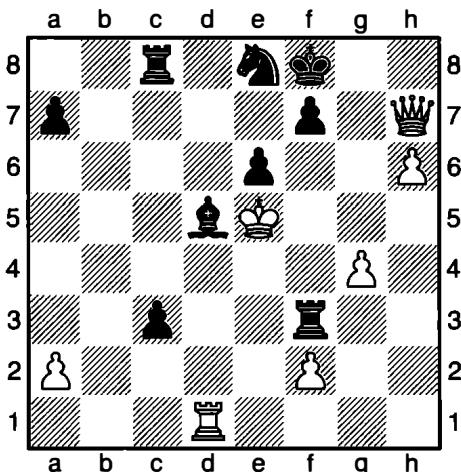
White to play (2 points)



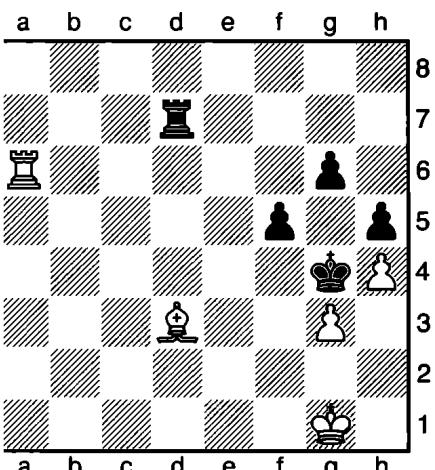
40) White to play (2 points)



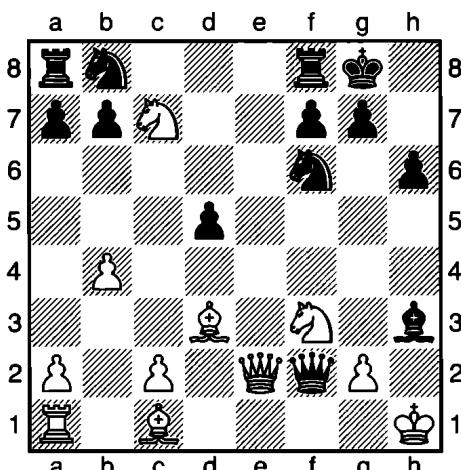
White to play (2 points)



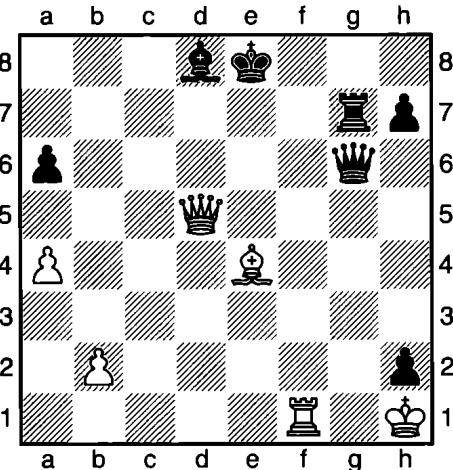
41) Black to play (2 points)



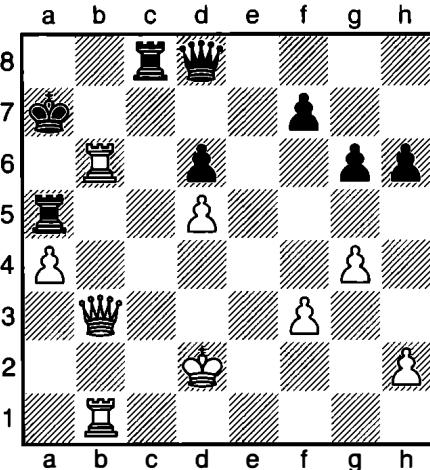
White to play (2 points)



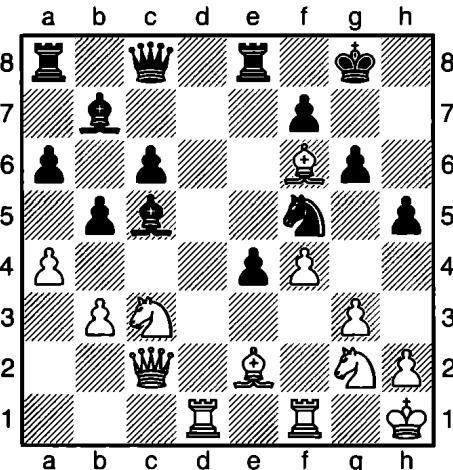
42) Black to play (2 points)



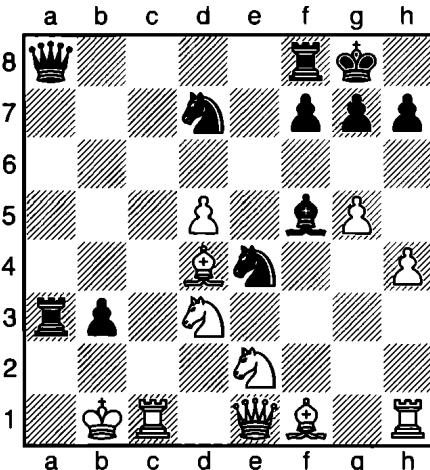
43) Black to play (2 points)



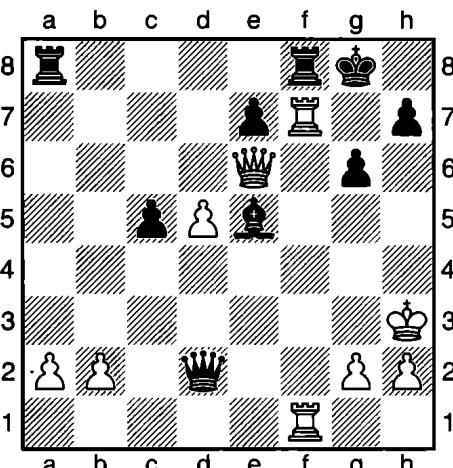
46) White to play (2 points)



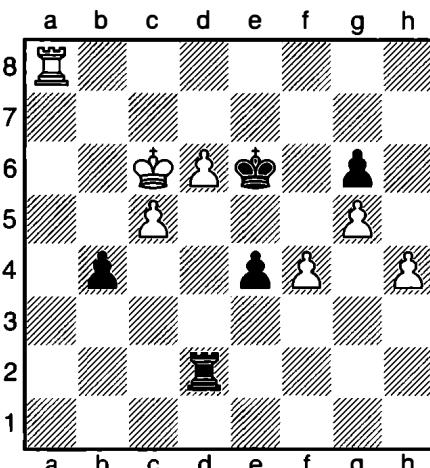
44) Black to play (2 points)



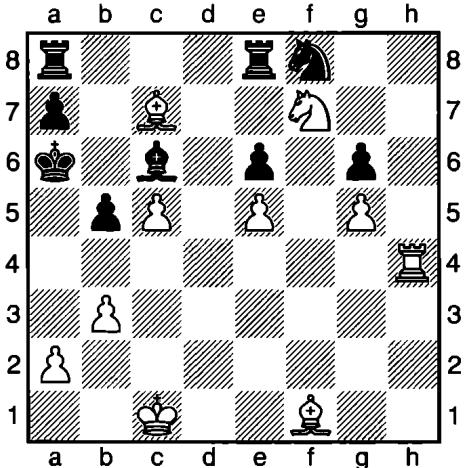
47) Black to play (2 points)



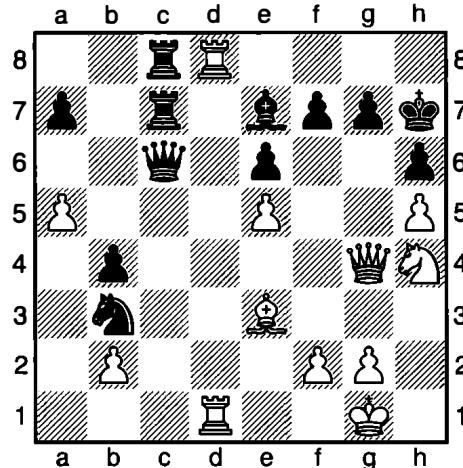
45) Black to play (2 points)



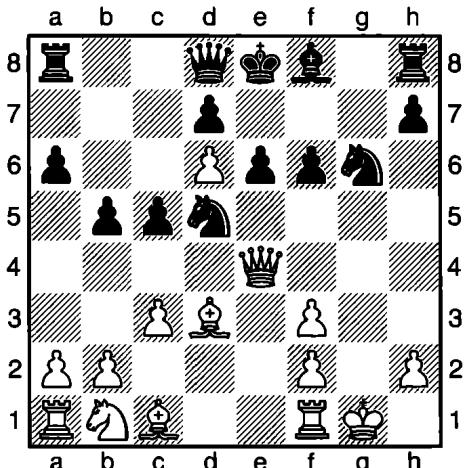
48) White to play (2 points)



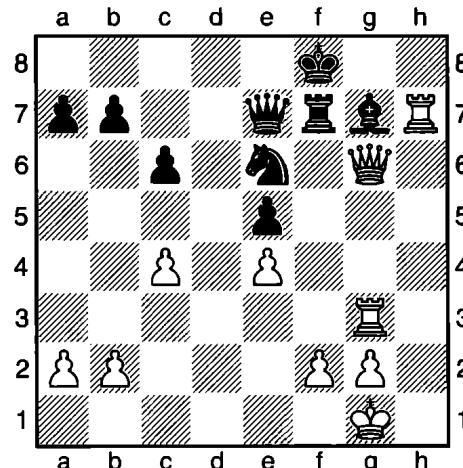
49) White to play (2 points)



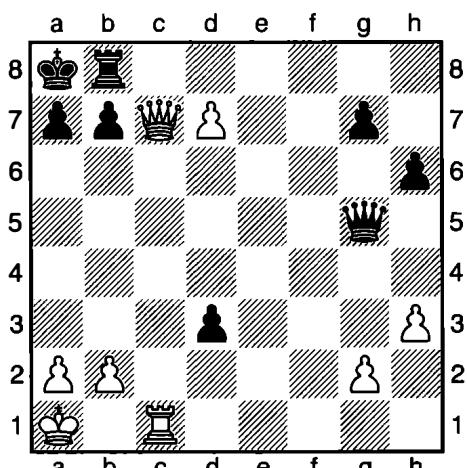
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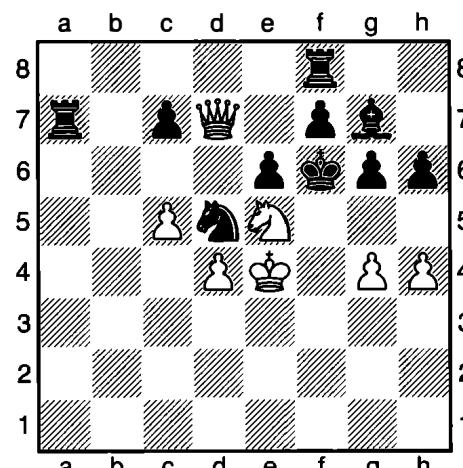
50) White to play (2 points)



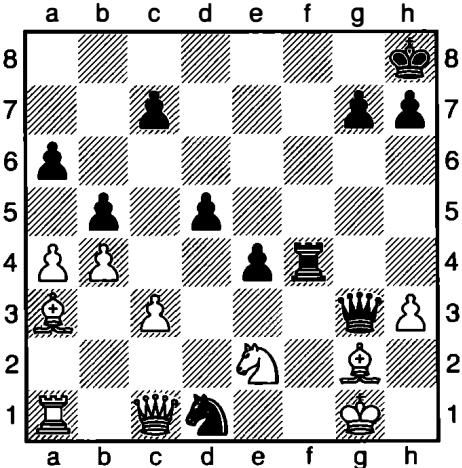
53) White to play (2 points)



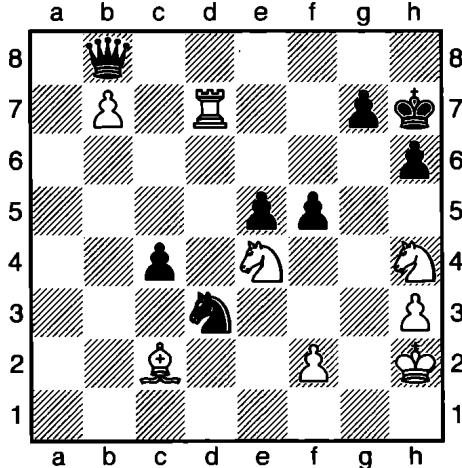
51) White to play (2 points)



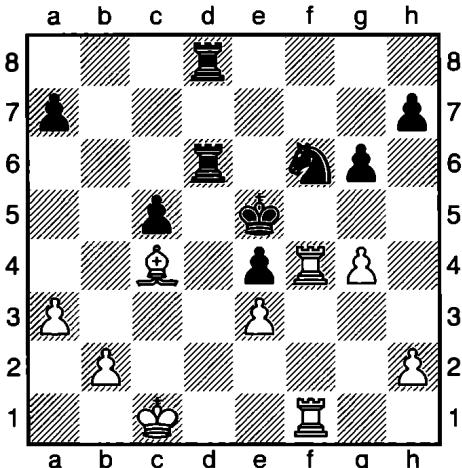
54) White to play (2 points)



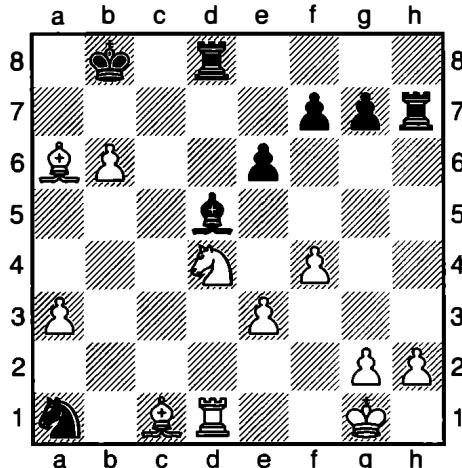
55) Black to play (2 points)



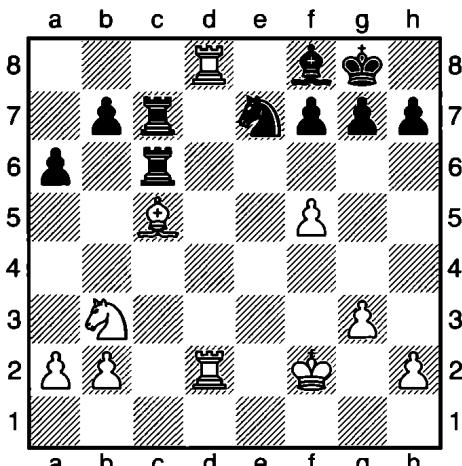
58) White to play (2 points)



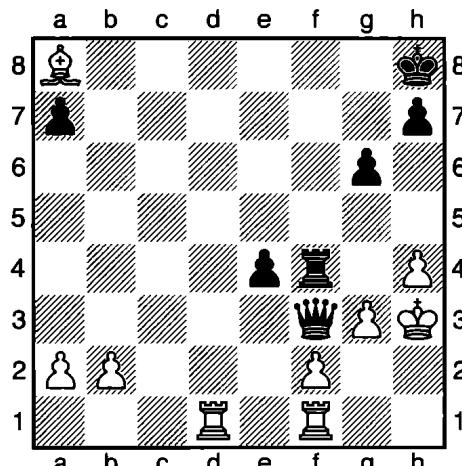
56) White to play (2 points)



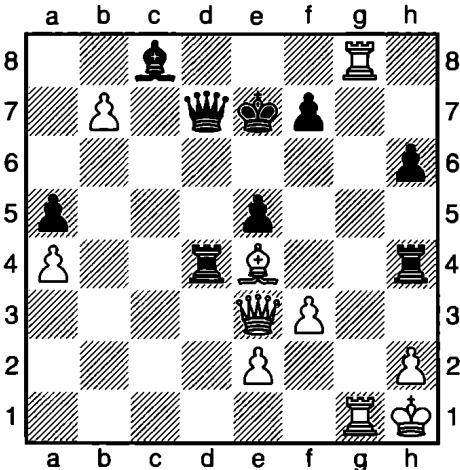
59) White to play (2 points)



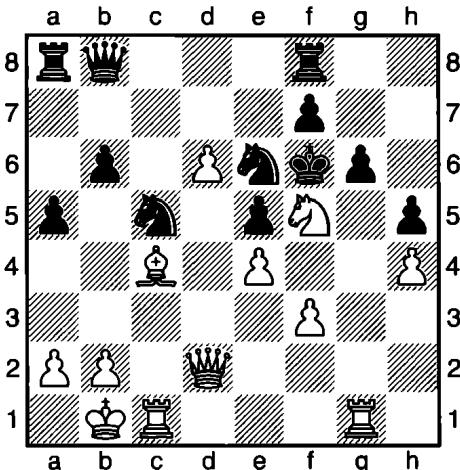
57) White to play (2 points)



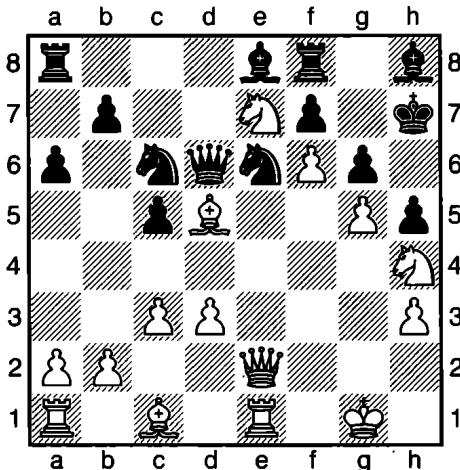
60) Black to play (2 points)



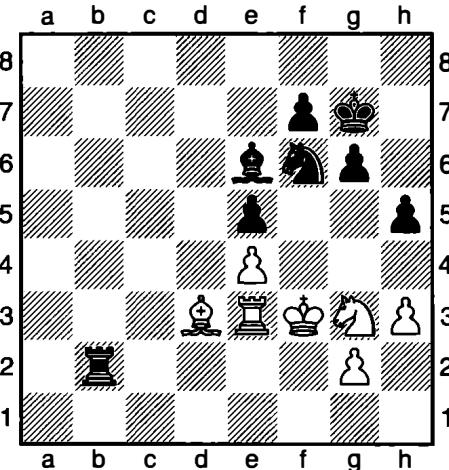
61) Black to play (2 points)



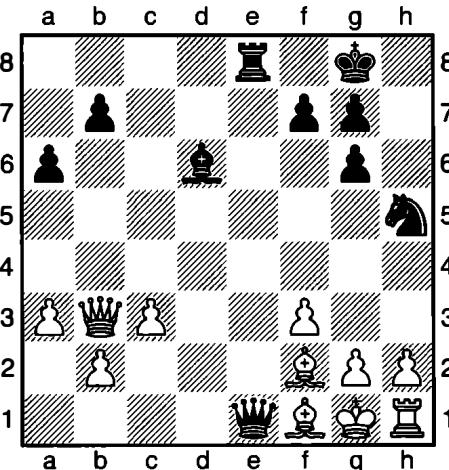
62) White to play (2 points)



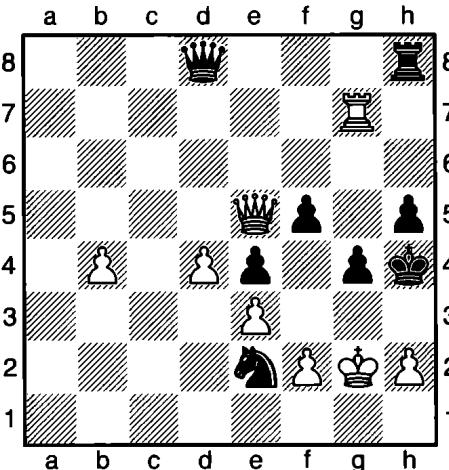
63) White to play (2 points)



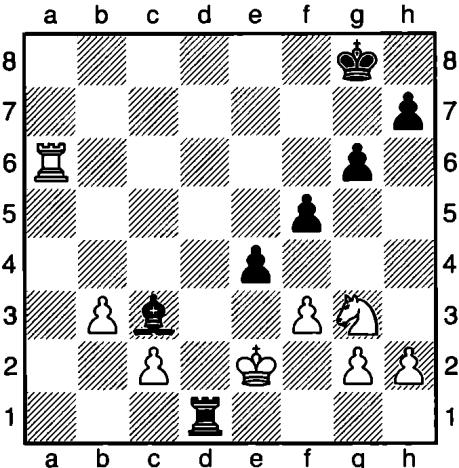
64) Black to play (2 points)



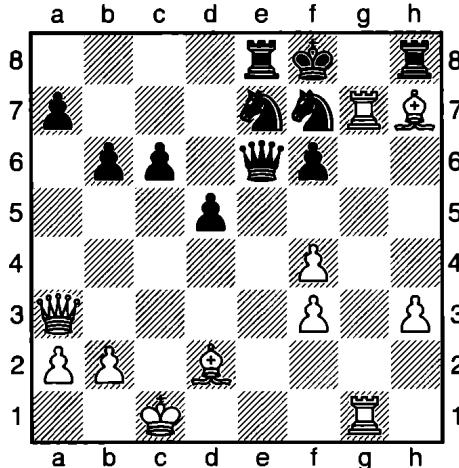
65) Black to play (2 points)



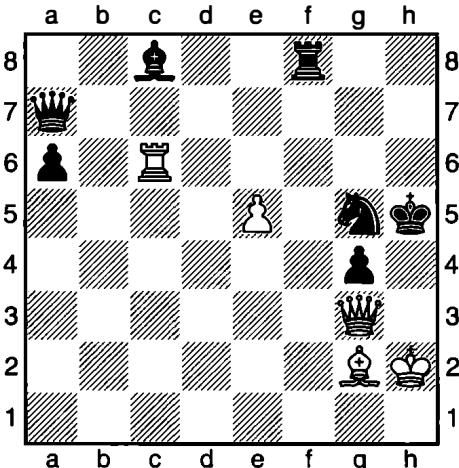
66) White to play (2 points)



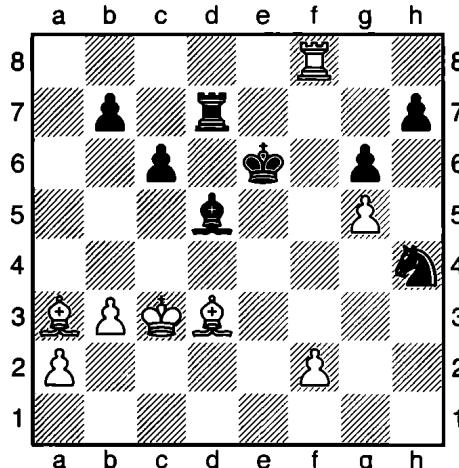
67) Black to play (2 points)



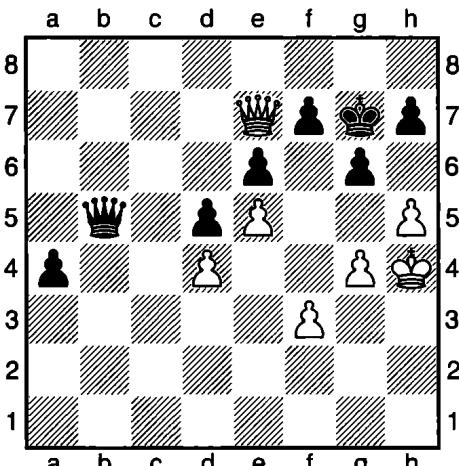
70) White to play (2 points)



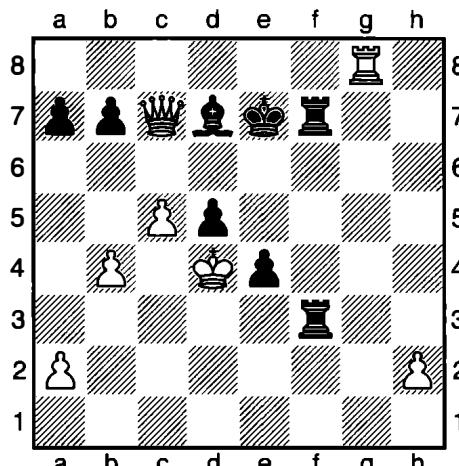
68) White to play (2 points)



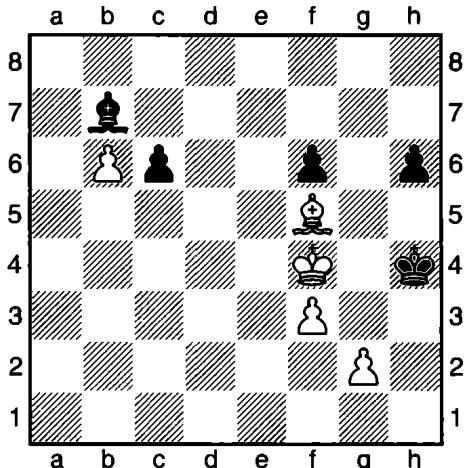
71) White to play (2 points)



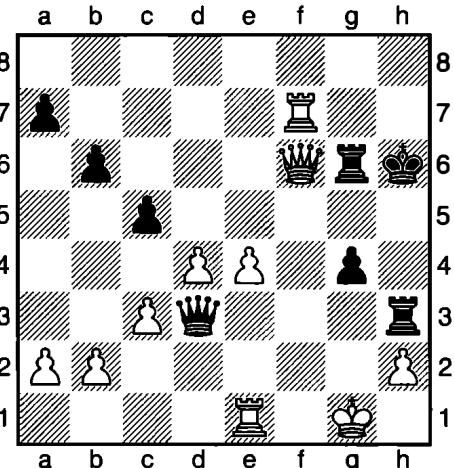
69) White to play (2 points)



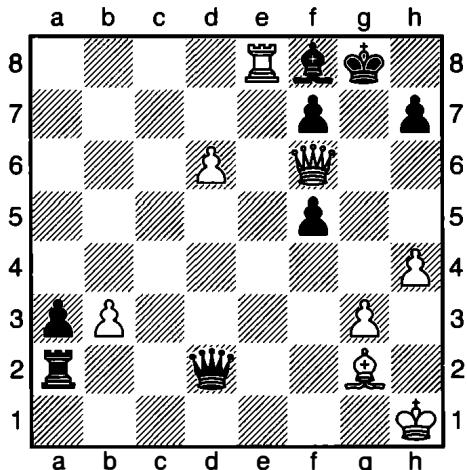
72) Black to play (2 points)



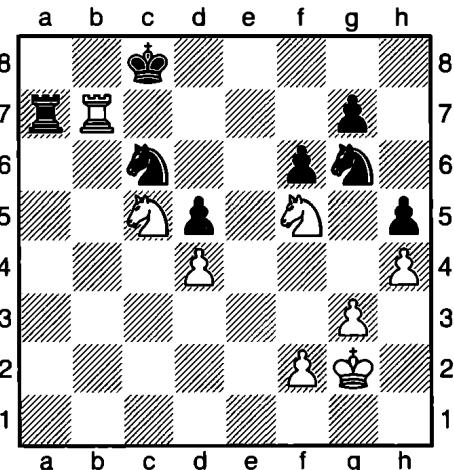
73) White to play (2 points)



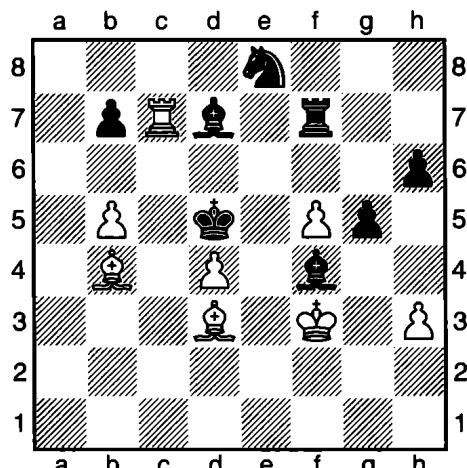
76) White to play (2 points)



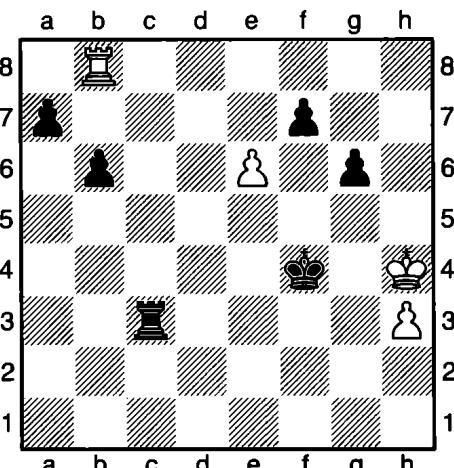
74) White to play (2 points)



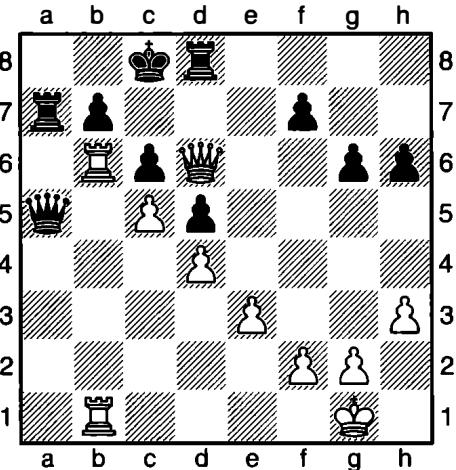
77) White to play (2 points)



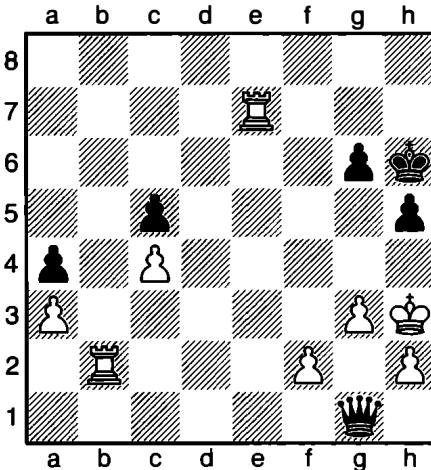
75) White to play (2 points)



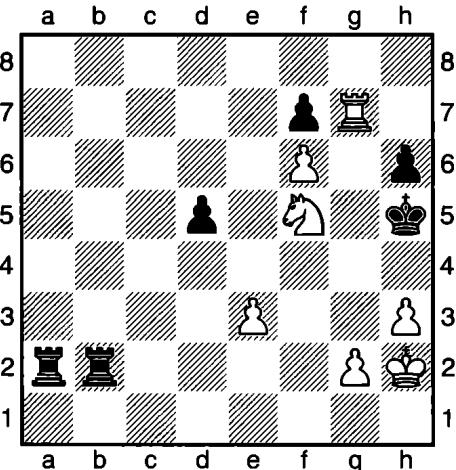
78) Black to play (2 points)



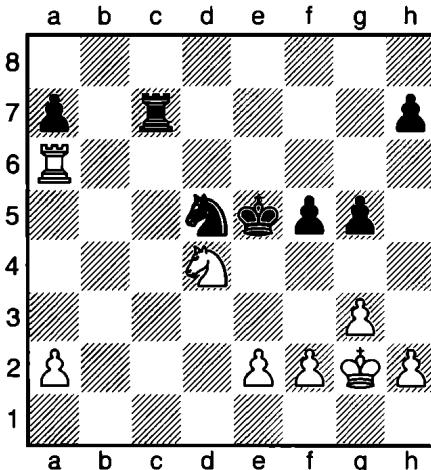
79) White to play (2 points)



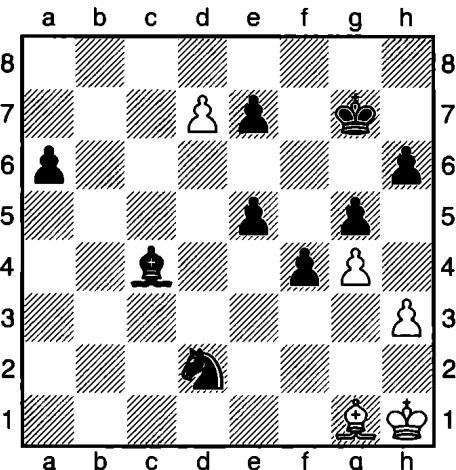
82) Black to play (2 points)



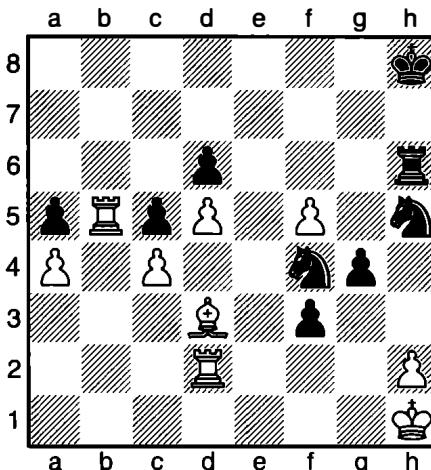
80) White to play (2 points)



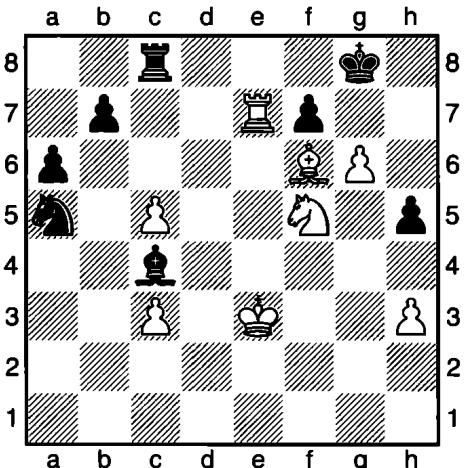
83) White to play (2 points)



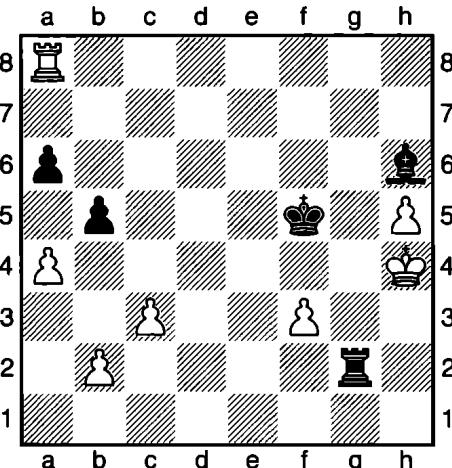
81) Black to play (2 points)



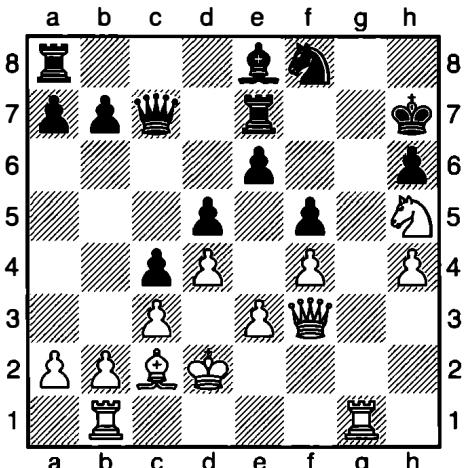
84) Black to play (2 points)



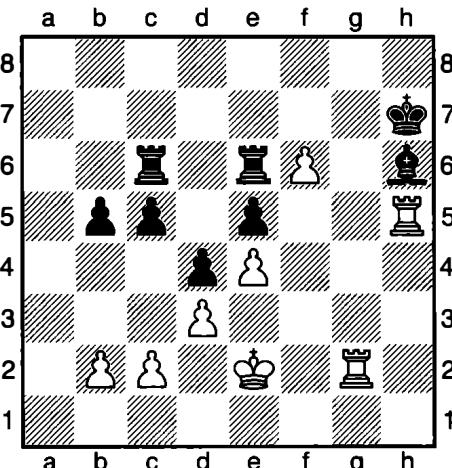
85) White to play (2 points)



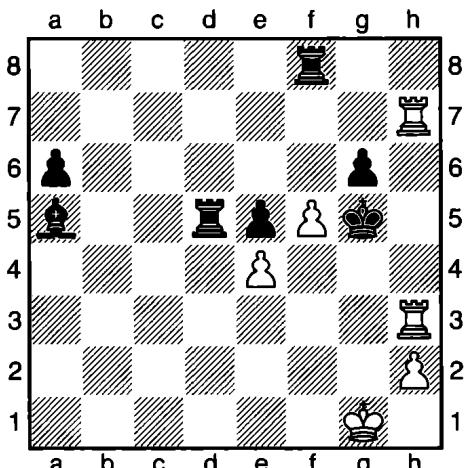
88) Black to play (2 points)



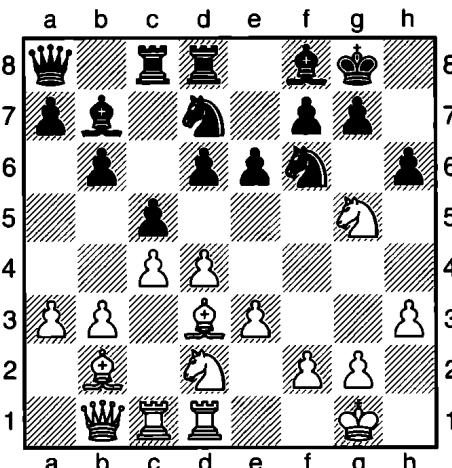
86) White to play (2 points)



89) White to play (2 points)



87) White to play (2 points)



90) White to play (2 points)

Solutions for Elementary Mates

1) G. Jones – P. Short

Bunratty 2009

White made use of the pin along the b-file:

1 $\mathbb{Q}c8\#$

2) P. Vorobjov – O. Sepp

Estonian Ch, Rakvere 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$

3) Bu Xiangzhi – Nakamura

Gibraltar 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$

4) S. Ivanov – S. Alho

Espoo 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$

5) Woeber – A. Kania

European Seniors Team Ch, Dresden 2008

Black resigned (1-0) without waiting for 1 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$.

After the knight move, Black's king is under attack from both queen and knight, so this is a *double check*. Double checks are exceptionally dangerous because they can only be met by a king move. When, as here, the king has no safe square, the result is mate. There will be many more examples of double checks in Chapter 13.

6) Zeltwanger – Schiendorfer

Triesen 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}b1\#$

7) Szirmai – Vokač

Prague 2007

1... $\mathbb{Q}b3\#$

8) De Haan – T. Vandenbussche

Belgian Team Ch 2004/5

1 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$

9) Hautot – Marechal

Belgian Team Ch 2002/3

Black resigned (1-0) in anticipation of 1 $\mathbb{Q}e1\#$.

10) Mi. Horvath – Kal. Horvath

Hungarian Team Ch 2003/4

1 $\mathbb{Q}e8\#$

11) Gombocz – Dolnik

Hungarian Team Ch 2003/4

1 $f4\#$

12) Matejović – Vrana

Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}d6\#$

13) Muutnik – K. Pulkkinen

Estonian-Finland match, Tallinn 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$

14) Tkachev – Ivanchuk

Moscow (blitz) 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$

15) Dreev – T.L. Petrosian

Budva 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}f1+ 0-1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}e2\#$.

16) K. Lie – L. Lovik

Norwegian Ch, Bergen 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}a1+ 2 \mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}g1\#$

17) T. Vandenbussche – P. Vandevoot

Namur 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}e3+ 0-1$

Black utilizes the pin of the f-pawn and mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{Q}xf2\#$.

18) Windelband – Ulms

Germany (team event) 2007/8

White is threatening mate in one by $\mathbb{Q}g7\#$, so Black must act quickly.

1... $\mathbb{Q}c4+ 2 \mathbb{Q}a3 \mathbb{Q}a4\#$

19) Langheinrich – H. Poetsch

Germany (team event) 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{g}6\#$

20) V. Nikolaev – S. Goriunov

St Petersburg (Under-18) 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}e1+! 0-1$

Black mates by 2 $\mathbb{Q}xel$ $\mathbb{Q}xel\#$. This type of mate is called a *back-rank mate*, and the whole of Chapter 2 is devoted to it.

21) Korochkin – Kovpak

Kolomna Ch 2008

1... $e5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}d3\#$

22) I. Kovov – V. Ni

Orsha 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}a8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ only delays mate by one move.2 $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$

23) Ta. Balla – Duong The Anh

Budapest 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 0-1White cannot prevent 2... $h6\#$.

24) S.K. Mousavi – Zanan

World Under-12 Ch, Kemer 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ 1-0After the king moves, White plays 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$.

25) P. Welz – Sloth

World Seniors Ch, Condino 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d4\#$

26) Turutin – Valeev

Moscow 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}h6+!$ 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6\#$.

27) Ju. Bolbochan – Pachman

Moscow Olympiad 1956

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.2 $\mathbb{Q}xe6\#$

28) Vakhidov – Nesterov

Bishkek Zonal 1993

1 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 1-0

Black resigned in anticipation of 2 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$. This is another type of back-rank mate in which two of the squares on the second rank are controlled by white pieces instead of being blocked by black pawns.

29) Nabaty – Sidorenko

Beersheba 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}h6+ 1-0$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$.

30) Manakova – Khropova

Moscow Women's Ch 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}e6+ 1-0$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ and 1... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ are both met by 2 $\mathbb{Q}d8\#$.

31) Potkin – Navara

Russian Team Ch, Dagomys 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}h6!$ 1-0

White threatens 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7\#$, and if 1... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ then 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$.

32) Granda – Lopez Heras

Benidorm 2008

Black resigned (1-0) before White could play 1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+!$ $\mathbb{h}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2\#$. We shall see more of this type of line-opening sacrifice in Chapter 11.

33) Mostertman – H. van Vliet

Dutch Under-17 Ch, Venlo 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}xe3+!$ 2 $\mathbb{fxe}3$ $\mathbb{W}f1\#$

34) H. Delgado – Forgas Moreno

Havana 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+ 1-0$

White mates after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$. Queen and knight often make a good mating team.

35) I. Deriabin – M. Yusupov

Alushta 2008

Black resigned (1-0) as White can force mate in two by 1 $\mathbb{Q}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d8\#$.

36) Safarli – Khotenashvili

Baku 2008

1 $g4+ 1-0$ 1... $\mathbb{h}xg3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3\#$.

- 37) Gonda – Godena**
Mitropa Cup, Olbia 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$
- 38) S. Kasparov – Movsziszian**
Sort 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$
 Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$
- 39) E. Medvedev – V. Karpov**
Tomsk 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ 1-0
 Trapping Black's king and threatening 2 $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$ and 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#.$ Black cannot prevent both mates.
- 40) V. Ten – Kuporosov**
Tomsk 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 1-0
 White can safely ignore Black's advanced e-pawn, because there is no way to prevent mate by 2 $\mathbb{Q}a8\#.$
- 41) Brynell – H. Tikkanen**
Swedish Ch, Växjö 2008
- 1... $f6+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 0-1
 As 2... $\mathbb{Q}c4\#$ is mate.
- 42) Kotainy – A. Izrailev**
Dortmund 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\#.$
- 43) Jor. Fluvia – Matnadze**
Barbera del Valles 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{W}g1+$ 0-1
 In view of 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $hxg1\mathbb{W}\#.$ Chapter 5 is devoted to mates involving pawn promotion.
- 44) Tassopoulos – A. Dimitrov**
Greek Team Ch, Kallithea 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg3+!$ 0-1
 2 $hxg3$ $\mathbb{W}h3\#.$
- 45) K. Hedjazian – R. Ludwig**
Creon 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{W}h6+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#$
- 46) Makepeace – Stayt**
Liverpool 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}a6+!$ 1-0
 It's mate next move by 2 $\mathbb{W}b7\#$ whichever way Black takes.
- 47) Moskwiński – J. Worek**
Warsaw 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{Q}a1+!$ 0-1
 After 2 $\mathbb{Q}xal$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}b2$ is met by 2... $\mathbb{W}a2\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{W}a3\#)$ Black mates by 2... $\mathbb{W}a2\#.$
- 48) Olejarczyk – Czarnecki**
Warsaw 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 1-0
 Threatening 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$, which Black can only delay for one move by giving up his rook on d6.
- 49) D. Benidze – G. Oliver**
World Junior Ch, Gaziantep 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 1-0
 Black cannot prevent 2 $\mathbb{Q}a4\#.$
- 50) F. Huguet – Lelong**
French Team Ch 2006/7
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xg6+!$ $hxg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$
- 51) T. Filipiak – Joehnk**
Leipzig 2005
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xb8+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c8\#.$
- 52) Ferčec – I. Sarić**
Umag 2005
- 1 $\mathbb{W}g6+!$ 1-0
 1... $fxg6$ 2 $hxg6\#.$
- 53) Martin Becker – S. Hirsch**
Germany (team event) 2006/7
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+!$ 1-0
 This opens the g-file for a queen mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g8\#.$
- 54) El. Hernandez – I. Martin Alvarez**
Azkoitia 2004
- 1 $g5+!$ $hxg5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g4\#$
- 55) So – Giri**
Wijk aan Zee 2010

- 1... $\mathbb{K}f1+$! 0-1**
2 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}f2\#.$
- 56) A. Gonzalez Perez – J.A. Alvarez**
Santa Clara 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{K}f5+$! 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 2 $\mathbb{K}xf5\#.$
- 57) Zivić – J. Mladenović**
Nisa 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{K}xf8+$ 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}d8\#$ is another type of back-rank mate.
- 58) S. Gromovs – R. Pace**
Cesenatico 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$
- 59) Battaglini – F. Rey**
Issy-les-Moulineaux 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}c6+$ 1-0**
White mates after 1... $\mathbb{K}xc6$ 2 $\mathbb{K}xd8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 2 $b7\#.$
- 60) F. Kelemen – Barva**
Gyongyos 2003
- 1... $\mathbb{K}xh4+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#$**
- 61) Dobrov – I. Simeonidis**
Nikea 2003
- 1... $\mathbb{K}xh2+$! 0-1**
2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}h3\#.$
- 62) V. Lazarev – Solomunović**
2nd Bundesliga 2002/3
- 1 $\mathbb{W}g5+$! 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $hxg5\#.$
- 63) F. Apaydin – Celiker**
Izmir Ch 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$! 1-0**
This sacrifice opens the line from e4 to h7 and forces mate after 1... $gxh5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e4\#.$
- 64) L. Rouillon – D. Justo**
Le Mans 2002
- 1... $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ 0-1**
2 $hxg4$ $hxg4\#.$
- 65) L. Konings – Werle**
Amsterdam 2002
- 1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+$! 0-1**
2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}c5\#.$
- 66) O. Uwira – M. Heindrich**
Dotzheim 2002
- 1 $\mathbb{W}g3+$! 1-0**
After 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ White can mate by 2 $fxg3\#$ or 2 $hxg3\#.$
- 67) Kozakov – A. Maksimenko**
Lvov 2001
- 1... $\mathbb{K}e1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $e3\#$**
- 68) Schlindwein – Ravnik**
Feffernitz 2000
- 1 $\mathbb{W}h4+$! 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 2 $\mathbb{K}h6\#.$
- 69) G. Schumacher – Bolwerk**
Germany (team event) 2005/6
- 1 $\mathbb{h}6+$ 1-0**
It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe8\#.$
- 70) Hrbolka – Satransky**
Czech Team Ch 2005/6
- 1 $\mathbb{K}g8+$ 1-0**
After 1... $\mathbb{K}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}xg8\#$ Black's knight on e7 is pinned, and so cannot capture the white rook.
- 71) Orso – R. Szekeres**
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6
- 1 $\mathbb{K}f6+$ 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2 $f4\#.$
- 72) Ruppaner – Vargyas**
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6
- 1... $\mathbb{K}d3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{K}f5\#$**
- 73) Magony – Szaz**
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6
- 1 $\mathbb{K}g4$ 1-0**
Black cannot prevent 2 $g3\#.$
- 74) Boguszlavszkij – A. Meszaros**
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

- 1 $\mathbb{Q}xf8+$! 1-0**
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$
- 75) T. Varga – Mihalyfi**
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c3\#$
- 76) Trent – Eames**
British League (4NCL) 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f5\#.$
- 77) Klundt – Krauseneck**
Germany (team event) 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6\#$
- 78) Saleron – Donrault**
French Team Ch 2005/6
1...g5+ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ $\mathbb{W}xh3\#.$
- 79) R. Shaw – M. Gray**
British League (4NCL) 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$! $bxc6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b8\#$
- 80) Limp – Tsuboi**
São Paulo 2006
1 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g4\#.$
- 81) Mir. Jablonski – B. Siwiec**
Torun Ch 2006
White is about to promote a pawn, so Black must act quickly.
1... $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$
- 82) Nikitina – Tukhvatullin**
Ufa 2006
1... $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ g5#.
- 83) Prusikin – Stuhl**
Schwäbisch Gmünd 2006
1 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6\#.$
- 84) T. Kononenko – Mirzoev**
Seville 2006
1... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}h3\#.$
- 85) Bosiočić – Atakisi**
Antalya 2006
1 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 g7#.
- 86) Jugelt – W. Brandt**
Bad Zwischenahn 2006
1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$
- 87) J.B. Rodriguez – Glavina**
Spain (team event) 2006
1 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 1-0
White mates after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}f6$
2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#.$
- 88) B. Sanmartin Agustin – I. Trigo Conde**
Spain (team event) 2006
1... $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}f4\#.$
- 89) S. Johannessen – W. Meier**
European Seniors Team Ch, Dresden 2006
1 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6\#.$
- 90) V. Kovačević – B. Kovačević**
Croatia Cup, Šibenik 2008
1 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ 1-0
It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$
2 $\mathbb{Q}xf7\#.$

Score-Chart for Elementary Mates

Position number	Points	Score
1	1	
2	1	
3	1	
4	1	
5	1	
6	1	
7	1	
8	1	
9	1	
10	1	
11	1	
12	1	
13	1	
14	1	
15	2	
16	2	
17	2	
18	2	
19	2	
20	2	
21	2	
22	2	
23	2	
24	2	
25	2	
26	2	
27	2	
28	2	

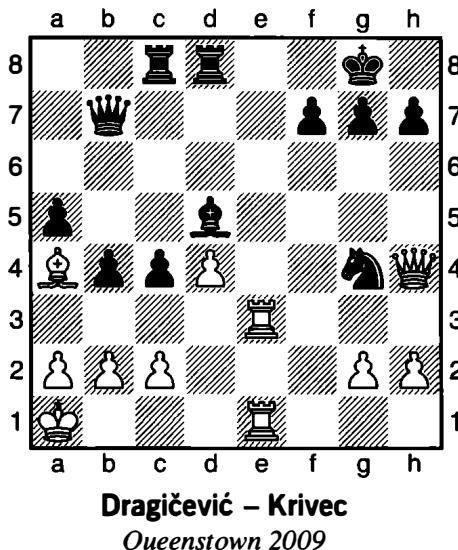
29	2	
30	2	
31	2	
32	2	
33	2	
34	2	
35	2	
36	2	
37	2	
38	2	
39	2	
40	2	
41	2	
42	2	
43	2	
44	2	
45	2	
46	2	
47	2	
48	2	
49	2	
50	2	
51	2	
52	2	
53	2	
54	2	
55	2	
56	2	
57	2	

Position number	Points	Score
58	2	
59	2	
60	2	
61	2	
62	2	
63	2	
64	2	
65	2	
66	2	
67	2	
68	2	
69	2	
70	2	
71	2	
72	2	
73	2	
74	2	

75	2	
76	2	
77	2	
78	2	
79	2	
80	2	
81	2	
82	2	
83	2	
84	2	
85	2	
86	2	
87	2	
88	2	
89	2	
90	2	
Total	166	

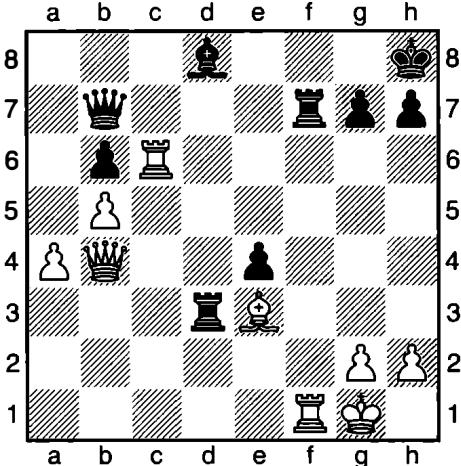
2 Back-Rank Mates

The back-rank mate is one of the most common checkmating ideas in chess and can arise when a king is unable to escape from the first rank.

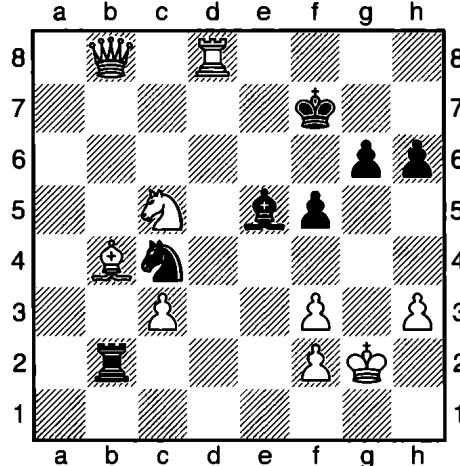


In this position, Black's king is hemmed in by three of its own pawns and so cannot move off the first rank. This situation should ring a warning bell, because if White can get a rook unopposed to Black's first rank then it will be mate. White can't play 1 $\mathbb{R}e8+??$ at once since 1... $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{R}xe8+$ $\mathbb{R}xe8$ destroys White's rooks. However, by first sacrificing his queen to eliminate one of Black's rooks, White can make this line work: 1 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+!$ and **Black resigned (1-0)**, since 1... $\mathbb{R}xd8$ 2 $\mathbb{R}e8+$ $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xe8\#$ is mate.

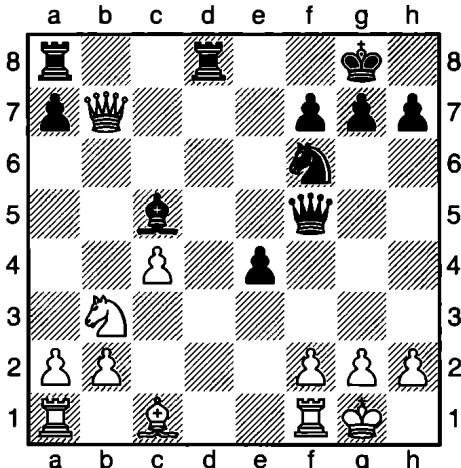
Back-rank mates aren't necessarily based on a row of three pawns blocking in the enemy king, as it's also possible for the squares on the second rank to be covered by friendly pieces. There are many different versions of this theme, and knowing them will prove a great point-winner.



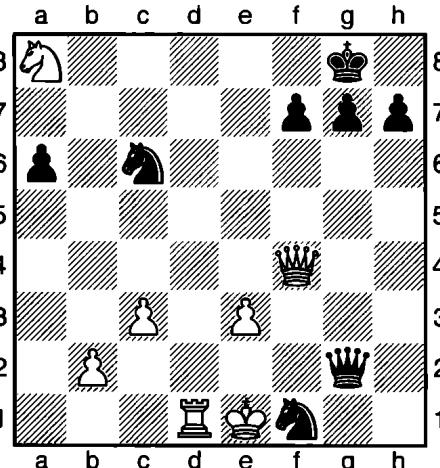
91) White to play (1 point)



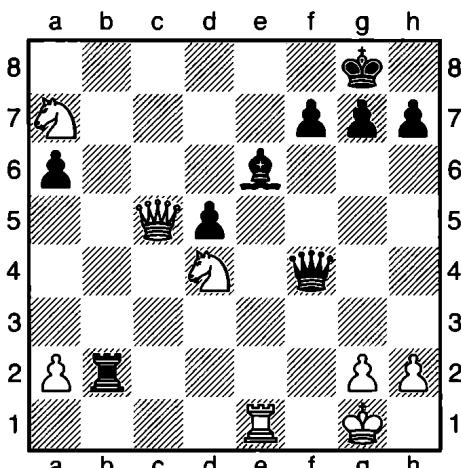
94) Black to play (1 point)



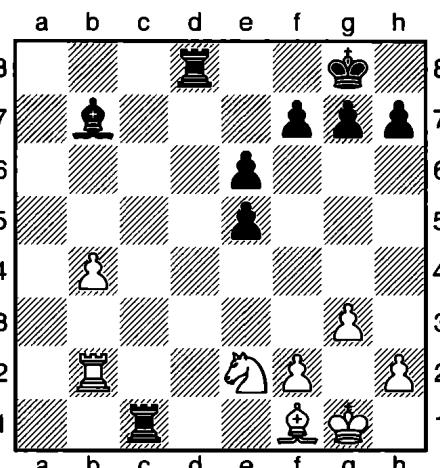
92) Black to play (1 point)



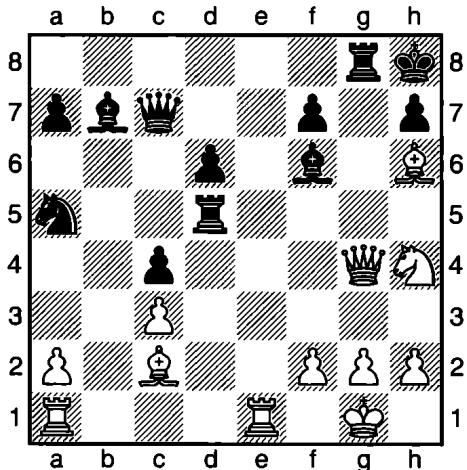
95) White to play (1 point)



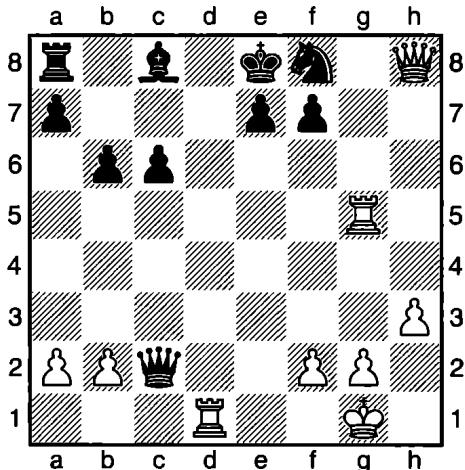
93) White to play (1 point)



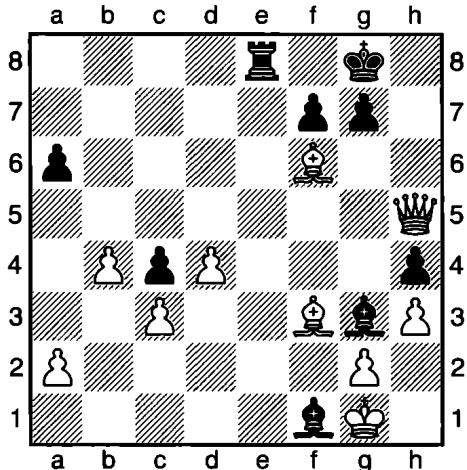
96) Black to play (1 point)



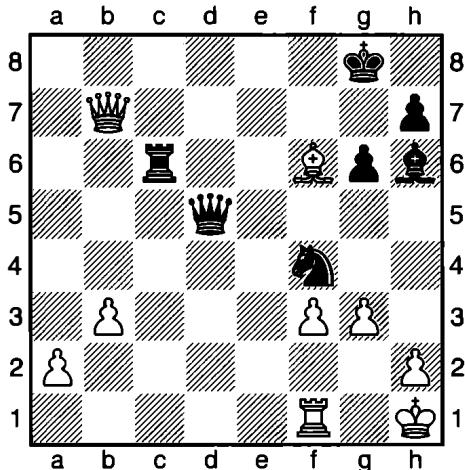
97) White to play (1 point)



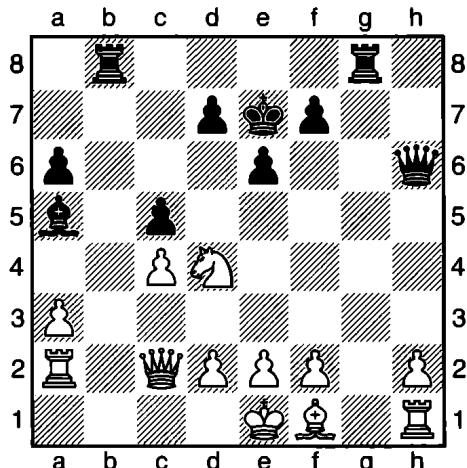
100) White to play (1 point)



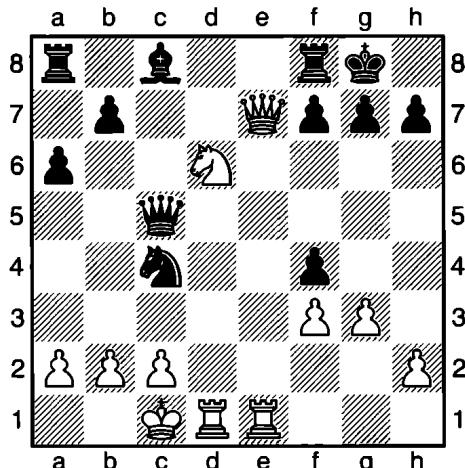
98) Black to play (1 point)



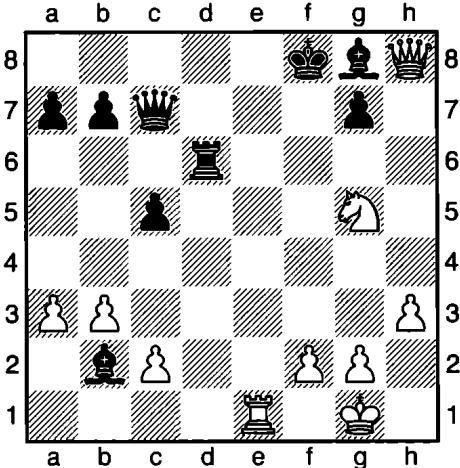
101) Black to play (1 point)



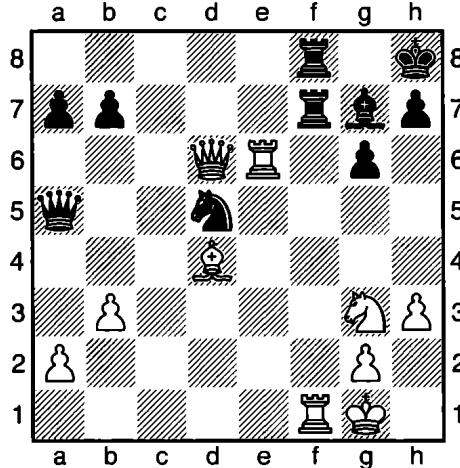
99) Black to play (1 point)



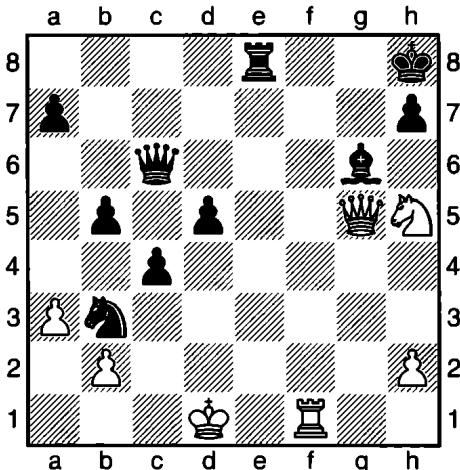
102) White to play (1 point)



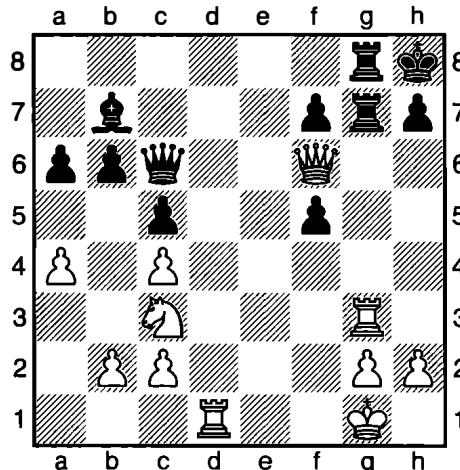
103) White to play (1 point)



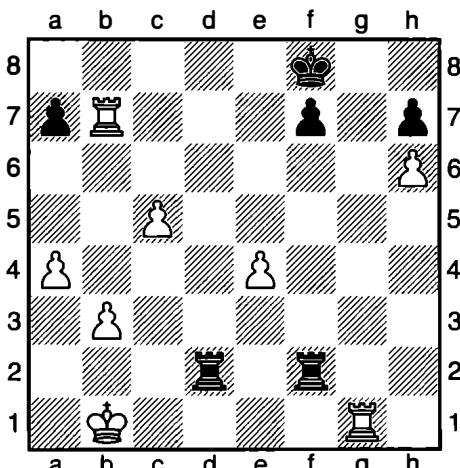
106) White to play (1 point)



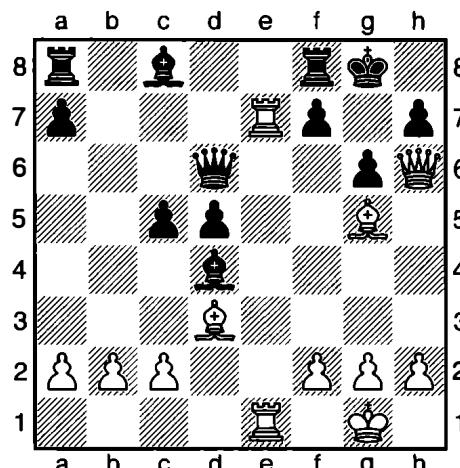
104) White to play (1 point)



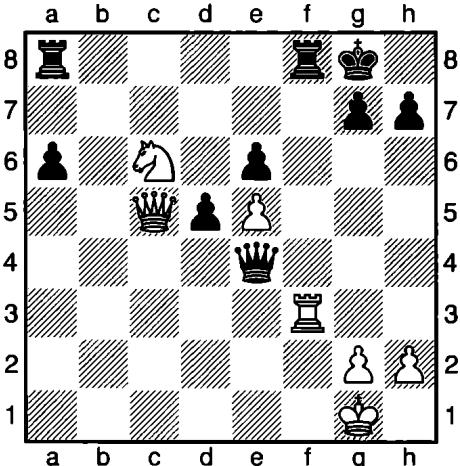
107) White to play (2 points)



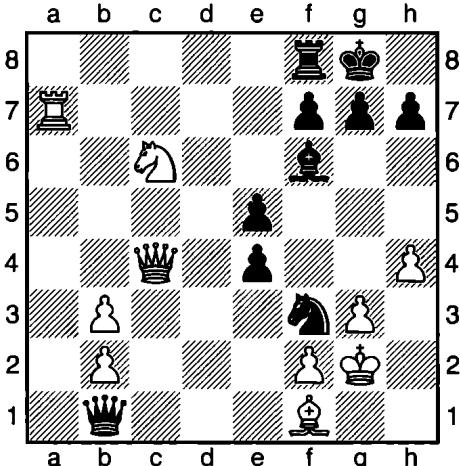
105) White to play (1 point)



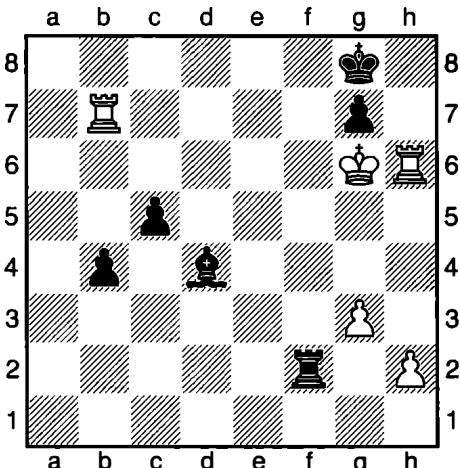
108) White to play (2 points)



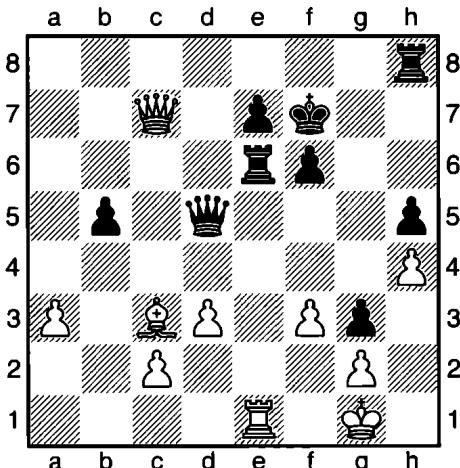
109) White to play (2 points)



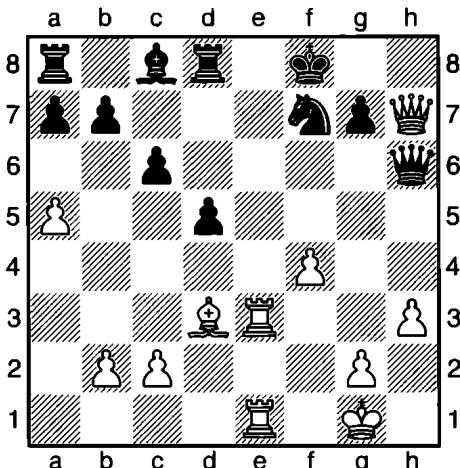
112) White to play (2 points)



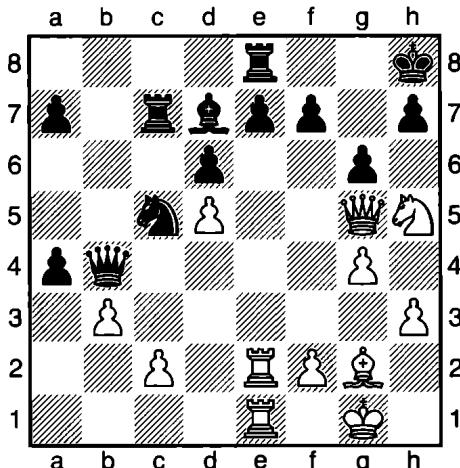
110) White to play (2 points)



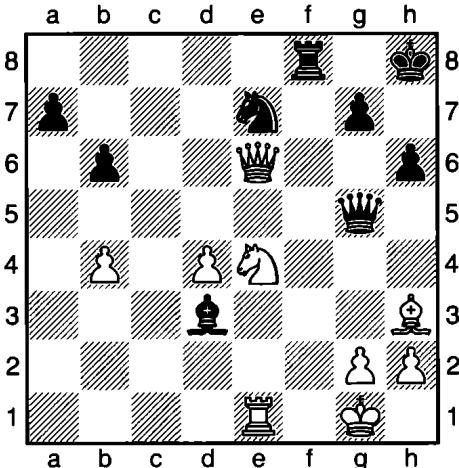
113) Black to play (2 points)



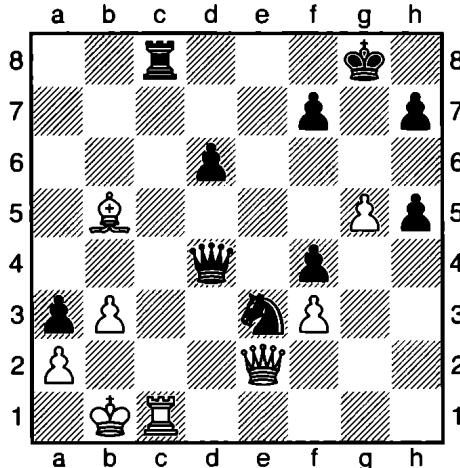
111) White to play (2 points)



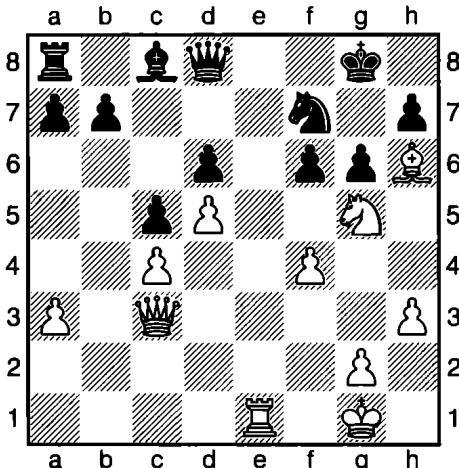
114) White to play (2 points)



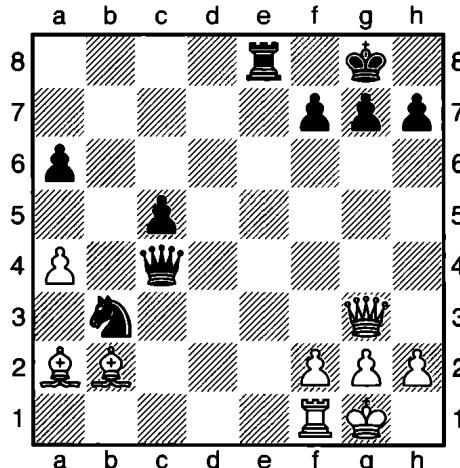
115) Black to play (2 points)



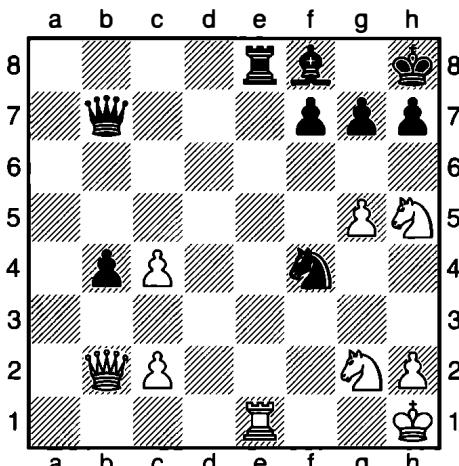
118) Black to play (2 points)



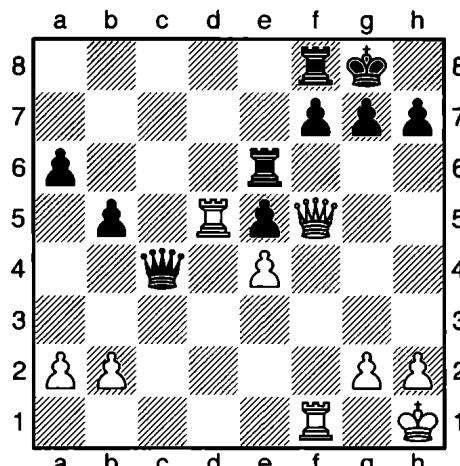
116) White to play (2 points)



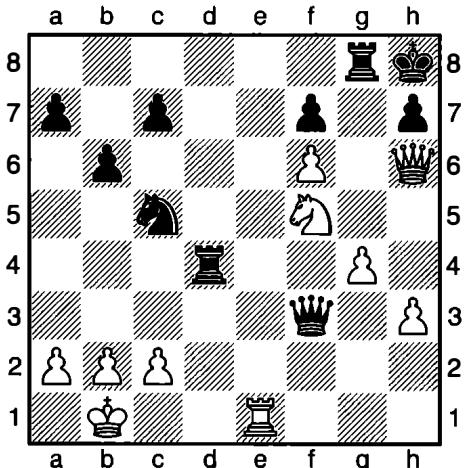
119) Black to play (2 points)



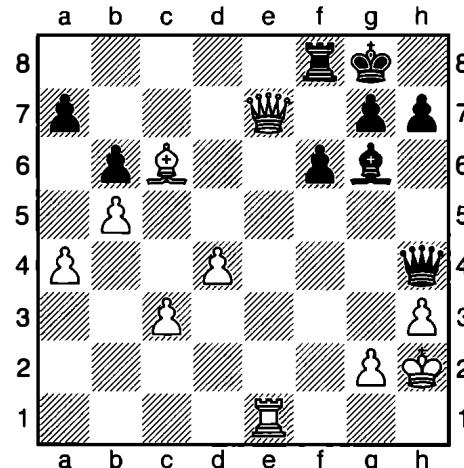
117) White to play (2 points)



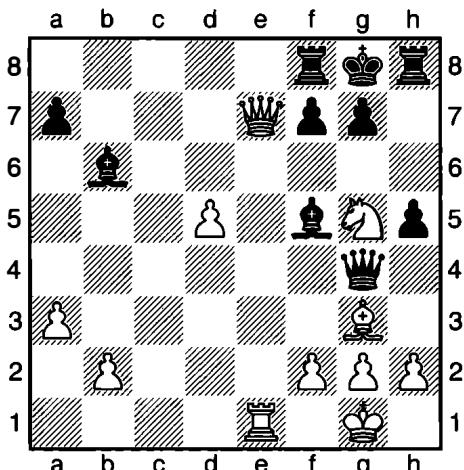
120) White to play (2 points)



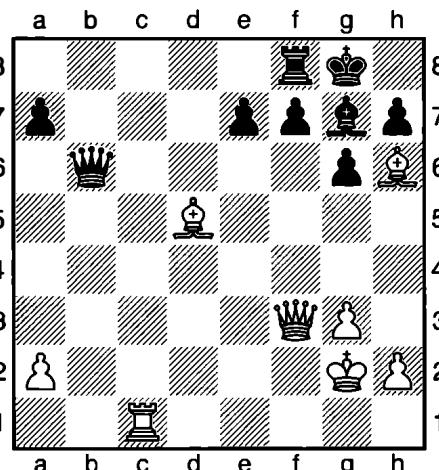
121) White to play (2 points)



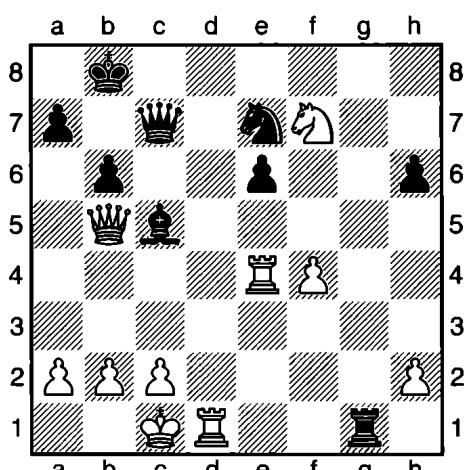
124) White to play (2 points)



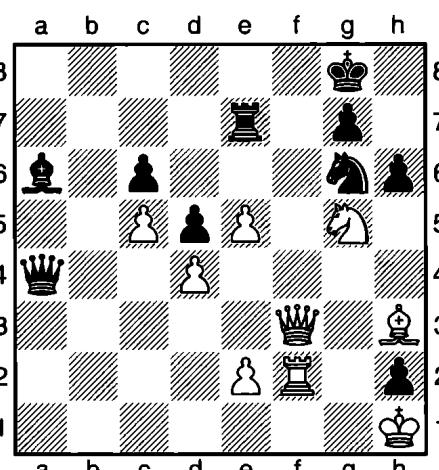
122) White to play (2 points)



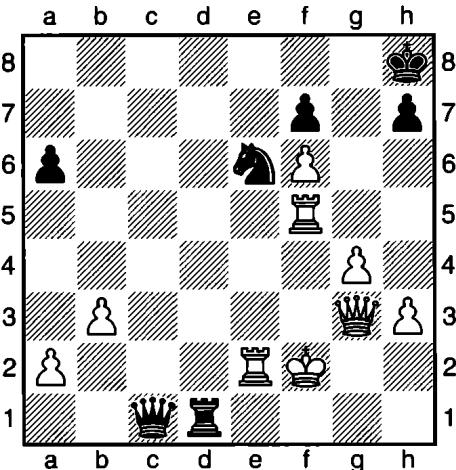
125) White to play (2 points)



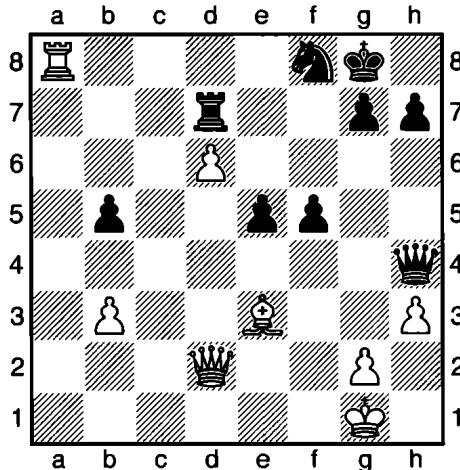
123) Black to play (2 points)



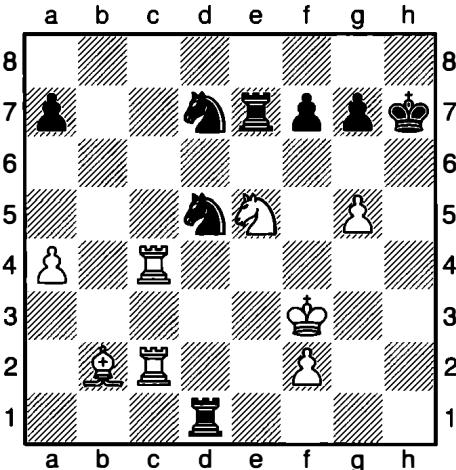
126) White to play (3 points)



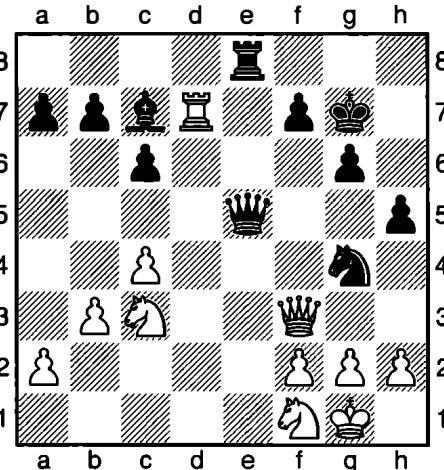
127) White to play (3 points)



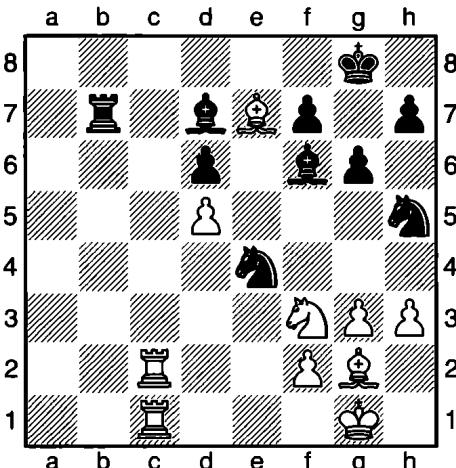
130) White to play (3 points)



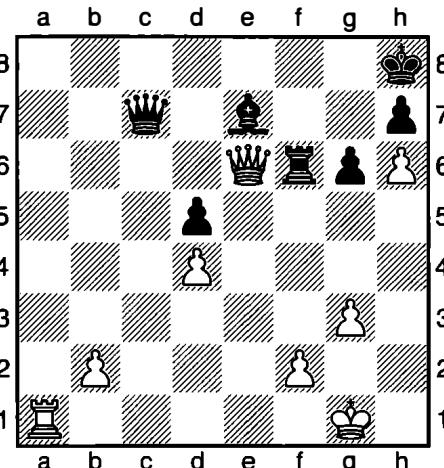
128) White to play (3 points)



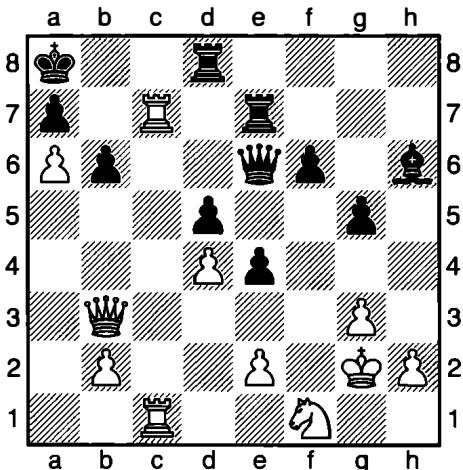
131) Black to play (3 points)



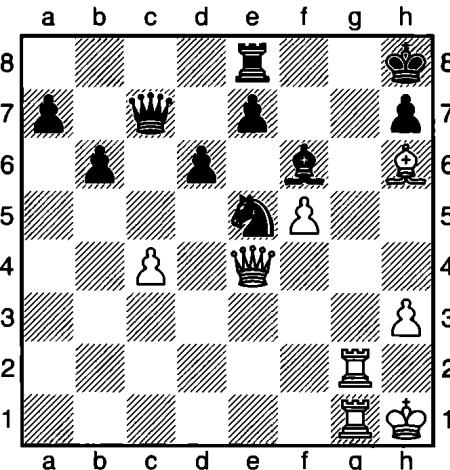
129) White to play (3 points)



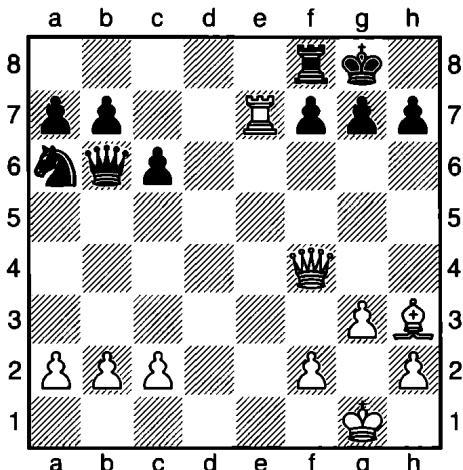
132) White to play (3 points)



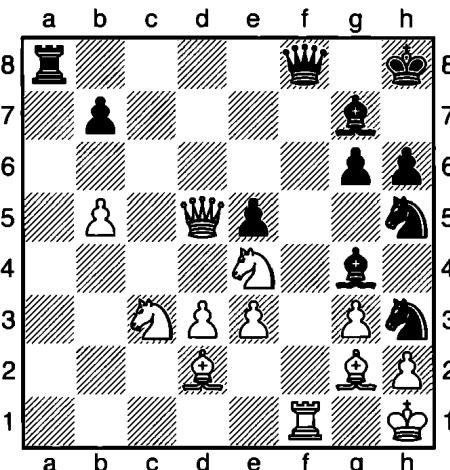
133) White to play (3 points)



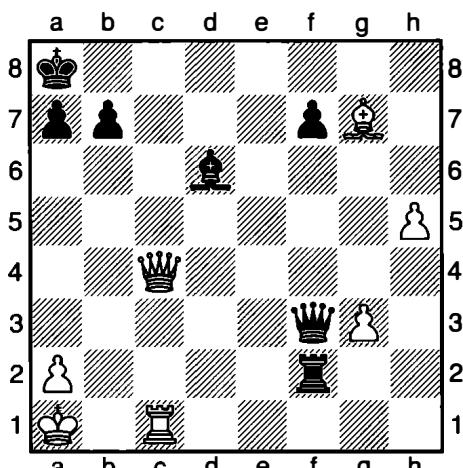
136) White to play (3 points)



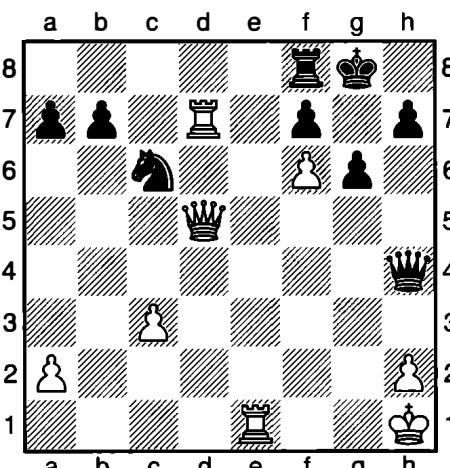
134) White to play (3 points)



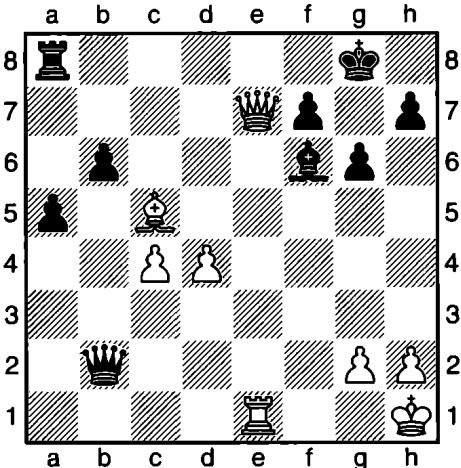
137) Black to play (3 points)



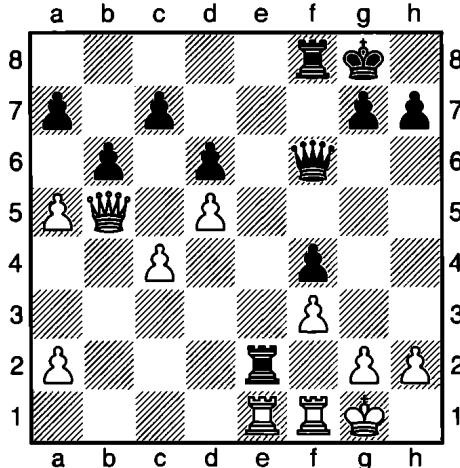
135) White to play (3 points)



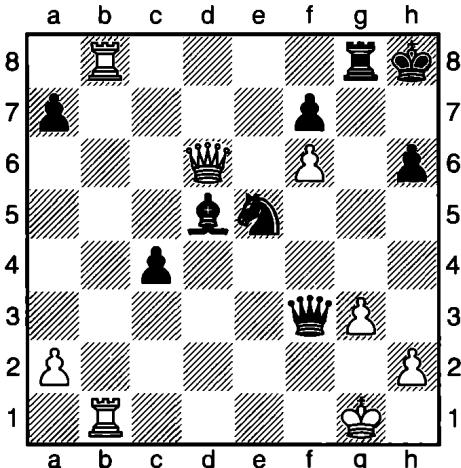
138) White to play (3 points)



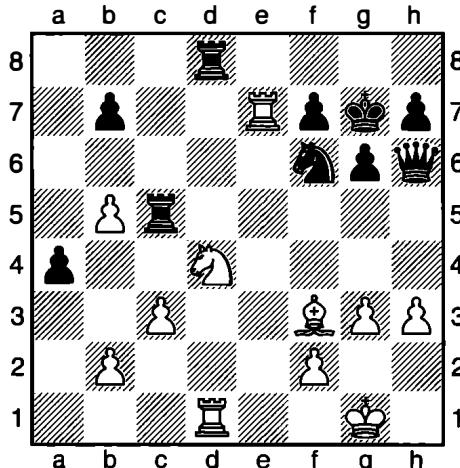
139) White to play (3 points)



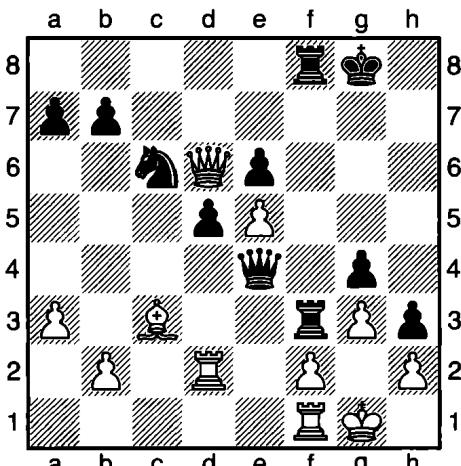
142) Black to play (4 points)



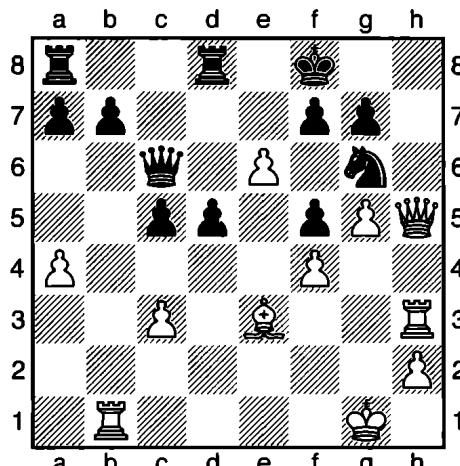
140) White to play (3 points)



143) White to play (4 points)



141) Black to play (4 points)



144) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Back-Rank Mates

91) Thakur – K. Jha
New Delhi 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}f8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{B}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#$ is a typical back-rank mate, with Black's king obstructed by its own pawns on g7 and h7.

92) B. Schaper – S. Reisch
Germany (team event) 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+$! 0-1

White is mated after 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $\mathbb{B}d1\#$. This is one of the most common back-rank combinations and one of the most frequently overlooked.

93) Appolonov – Vakhamov
Moscow 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}c8+$! 1-0

White clears the way for his rook to reach the back rank after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e8\#$.

94) Tkachev – Karpov
Moscow (blitz) 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}g1/h1$ $\mathbb{B}b1+$ and mate next move. In this example, the squares on the second rank are covered by enemy pieces rather than blocked by friendly pawns.

95) Rothuis – Coene
Bussum 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}b8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xb8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}d8\#$.

96) Ry. Sokolowski – Pi. Staniszewski
Koszalin 2008

1... $\mathbb{B}xf1+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{B}d1\#$

97) Barletta – Gioseffi
Saint Vincent 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xg8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e8\#$.

98) Poobalasingam – Likavsky
Tromsø 2008

1... $\mathbb{B}e1$

Threatening 2... $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}d3\#$. Not, however, 1... $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ because 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ blocks the e-file.

2 $\mathbb{W}e5$

Now the rook is attacked, so Black must choose the correct square for his bishop.

2... $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$

It's mate since the bishop cuts off the queen's attack on the rook.

99) Tvauri – Nippgen
2nd Bundesliga 2008/9

1... $\mathbb{W}xd2+$! 0-1

2 $\mathbb{W}xd2$ $\mathbb{B}b1\#$.

100) T. Horvath – Vesin
Geneva 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}d8\#$.

101) Loginov – P. Wells
Budapest 1994

1... $\mathbb{W}xf3+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$

Or 2 $\mathbb{B}xf3$ $\mathbb{B}c1+$ and mate next move.

2... $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$

2... $\mathbb{W}g2\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$ are just as good.

102) J. Mohammad – Jam. Ahmed
Bangladeshi Ch, Dhaka 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e8\#$.

103) Keprt – Holeksa
Czech Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{W}xg8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e8\#$.

104) Rabovszky – K. Kalmar
Aggtelek 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}e5+$! 1-0

- It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{K}xe5$ 2 $\mathbb{K}f8\#$.
- 105) Garancovsky – Gerbery**
Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{W}g8+$! 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}b8+$ and mate next move.
- 106) Jenni – S. Bücker**
Internet (playchess.com) 2006
1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! 1-0
1... $\mathbb{K}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}xf8\#$.
- 107) Külaots – K. Stokke**
Gjøvik 2009
1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$! $\mathbb{K}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{K}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}dxg8\#$
Or 3 $\mathbb{K}gxg8\#$.
- 108) Nunn – T.C. Fox**
Bristol 1980
1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 1-0
After 2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{K}e8\#$ Black is mated at once, while 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}e8+$ leads to mate next move.
- 109) Reilhac – Beudaert**
French Team Ch 2007/8
1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! 1-0
1... $\mathbb{K}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}xf8\#$.
- 110) Barle – Cebalo**
Bled 2008
1 $\mathbb{K}b8+$
1 $\mathbb{K}h8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}b8+$ is equally good.
1... $\mathbb{K}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}h8+$! 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}xf8\#$.
- 111) Pingitzer – Jusić**
Stockerau 1992
1 $\mathbb{W}g8+$
1 $\mathbb{K}e8+$ $\mathbb{K}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ works just as well.
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{K}e8+$ $\mathbb{K}xe8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}xe8\#$
- 112) J. Ramirez Garcia – Bolado**
Madrid Ch 2008/9
1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$! 1-0
1... $\mathbb{K}xf7$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$) 2 $\mathbb{K}a8+$ $\mathbb{K}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{K}xf8\#$. This is a deeper version of the typical 'queen sacrifice on f7' idea first seen (with reversed colours) in Position 92.
- 113) Ulianin – Rakhmanov**
St Petersburg 2009
1... $\mathbb{W}d4+!$ 0-1
White is mated after 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xh4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{W}h2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}fl$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$, 2 $\mathbb{Q}fl$ $\mathbb{W}f2\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{K}el\#$.
- 114) C. Hess – G. Marten**
Bad Homburg 2009
1 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{exf6}$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$) 2 $\mathbb{K}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}xe8\#$.
- 115) Kirszenberg – Autran**
Calvi 2005
1... $\mathbb{W}e3+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$
2 $\mathbb{K}xe3$ $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$ and 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xel\#$ lead to immediate mate.
2... $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ 0-1
3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 4 $\mathbb{K}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1\#$.
- 116) Noroozi – N. Ryahi**
Teheran 2005
1 $\mathbb{W}xf6!$ 1-0
White threatens 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$, and the lines 1... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$, 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{K}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{K}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 5 $\mathbb{K}xh7\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 2 $\mathbb{K}e8\#$ all lead to a quick mate.
- 117) A. Kovaliov – Stević**
Calvia Olympiad 2004
1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{K}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{K}xf8\#$.
- 118) Z. Lanka – Nemet**
Rostock 2002
1... $\mathbb{W}a1+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xal$ $\mathbb{K}xc1\#$.
- 119) Ho. Ledesma – W. Diaz**
Buenos Aires 2002
1... $\mathbb{W}xf1+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xfl$ $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{K}el\#$.
- 120) Joh. Bourne – Parkin**
British League (4NCL) 2000/1
1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0
After 1... $\mathbb{K}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{K}d8+$ White mates in two more moves.

121) Degraeve – L. Arnold
French Team Ch 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}g7+$! 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{B}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{F}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{E}e8\#.$

122) Mastrovasilis – Stavrakakis
Thessaloniki 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{E}e8\#$

123) N. Bojković – M. Šćekić
Serbian Ch, Kragujevac 2000

1... $\mathbb{W}xf4+!$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{B}xf4$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}bl$ $\mathbb{B}xd1\#$) 2... $\mathbb{B}e3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}bl$
 $\mathbb{B}xd1\#.$

124) Helstroffer – Geske
Bad Zwischenahn 2006

1 $\mathbb{B}d5+$ $\mathbb{B}f7$
 1... $\mathbb{B}f7$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{W}d8\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 3 $\mathbb{E}e8\#.$

125) Frih – Calas

French Team Ch 2003/4

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}c8+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$

126) Kharashuta – Ali. Balaian

*European Women's Ch,
St Petersburg 2009*

1 $\mathbb{B}e6+$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{B}xe6$
 2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#$ both lead
 to a back-rank mate.

127) Ja. Szabo – An. Balazs
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{B}d8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}d8$ allows White to mate immediately
 by 2 $\mathbb{B}e8\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{W}xd8+!$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 3 $\mathbb{E}e8\#.$

128) Timman – Krivoshei
2nd Bundesliga 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{B}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$
 2... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}a3$ leads to mate in
 a few moves.
 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ 1-0
 3... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

129) N. Gasparian – Aghabekian

Armenian Women's Ch, Erevan 2008

1 $\mathbb{B}c8+$ $\mathbb{B}e8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f8+$ and 1... $\mathbb{B}xc8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xc8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$
 3 $\mathbb{B}f8+$ lead to basically the same mate.
 2 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}f8+$ 1-0
 Followed by 4 $\mathbb{B}h6\#.$

130) T. Willemze – V. Grabliauskas

European Clubs Cup, Ohrid 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}d5+$ $\mathbb{B}f7$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{B}xf8+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}a8+$ and mate next move.

131) T. Forster – B. Konig

Hungarian Team Ch 2003/4

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$
 A spectacular and slightly unusual queen
 sacrifice.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}e1+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{B}h2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}xf1\#.$

132) Lupulescu – L. Filip

Romanian Ch, Eforie Nord 2009

1 $\mathbb{B}a8+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f6+!$ 1-0
 Mate follows after 2... $\mathbb{B}xf6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#$ or
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

133) Y. Demina – Yul. Yakovich

European Women's Ch, St Petersburg 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xd5+!$ 1-0
 The queen sacrifice forces a black piece
 away from control of c8, so that 1... $\mathbb{B}xd5$ and
 1... $\mathbb{W}xd5$ are both met by 2 $\mathbb{B}c8+$ and mate
 next move.

134) Giri – R. Picard

Bussum 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e8+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#.$

135) E. Andreev – Aleskerov

Cherepovets 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{B}b8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xb8+!$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{B}xb8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}c8\#.$

136) U. Krause – P. Rahls

2nd Bundesliga 2004/5

1 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg8+$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}a8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f8\#.$

137) Adla – Goasdoue
French Team Ch 2003/4

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf1+$! 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xfl$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}al+$ and Black mates in two more moves.

138) Apicella – D. Ionescu
Paris Ch 2004

1 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$! 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xf8\#.$

139) O. Orel – M. Kovač
Slovenian Ch, Dobrna 2002

1 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xe8$
1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ followed by $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ leads to the same mate.
1-0

Black resigned without waiting for 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ and 4 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

140) A. Ledger – Cherniaev
Hastings (weekend) 2000

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f8+!$ 1-0
Black is mated after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b8\#.$

141) N. Bojković – L. Zaitseva
Yugoslav Team Ch, Cetinje 1992

Black could have mated with the beautiful sequence 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg3+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{Q}g2\#$)

2... $\mathbb{Q}h1+$! 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1\#.$ Instead, she continued with the prosaic 1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ and White resigned (0-1) since, although this doesn't lead to mate, White faces heavy material loss.

142) Mate. Hoffmann – Spal

Klatovy 2000

1... $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2!$ 0-1

Black's spectacular queen move threatens 3... $\mathbb{Q}xg2\#$ and leads to a quick mate after 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1\#$, 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}el$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}el+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1\#.$

143) J. Wehner – Alexandrovsky
Germany (team event) 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ and White mates in two more moves.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg8+!$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf8\#.$

144) Jasnikowski – Mat. Westphal

2nd Bundesliga 2000/I

1 $\mathbb{Q}xb7!$

Threatening 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh8\#.$

1... $\mathbb{Q}xb7$

Other moves are no better; for example, 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh8\#.$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xc5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$

Or 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}h8+!$ 1-0

Mate follows after either 3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xf8\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh8\#.$

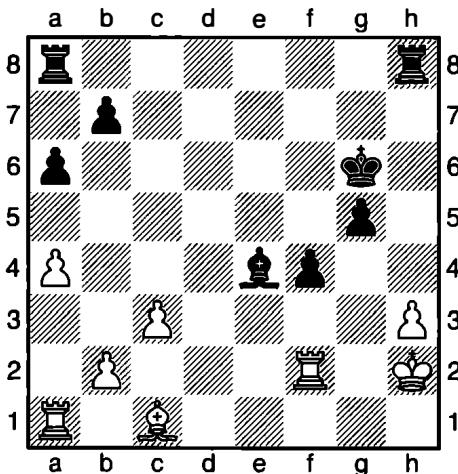
Score-Chart for Back-Rank Mates

Position number	Points	Score
91	1	
92	1	
93	1	
94	1	
95	1	
96	1	
97	1	
98	1	
99	1	
100	1	
101	1	
102	1	
103	1	
104	1	
105	1	
106	1	
107	2	
108	2	
109	2	
110	2	
111	2	
112	2	
113	2	
114	2	
115	2	
116	2	
117	2	

118	2	
119	2	
120	2	
121	2	
122	2	
123	2	
124	2	
125	2	
126	3	
127	3	
128	3	
129	3	
130	3	
131	3	
132	3	
133	3	
134	3	
135	3	
136	3	
137	3	
138	3	
139	3	
140	3	
141	4	
142	4	
143	4	
144	5	
Total	116	

3 Mate in the Endgame

One of the great chess myths is that there are few tactical possibilities in the endgame. This is simply wrong; endgames contain just as many tactics as the other phases of the game. It's true that direct mating attacks are somewhat less likely, since there's less material to play with, but mating chances nevertheless do arise. Moreover, since players don't expect to be mated in the endgame, they often take fewer defensive precautions and this allows the vigilant attacker to strike.

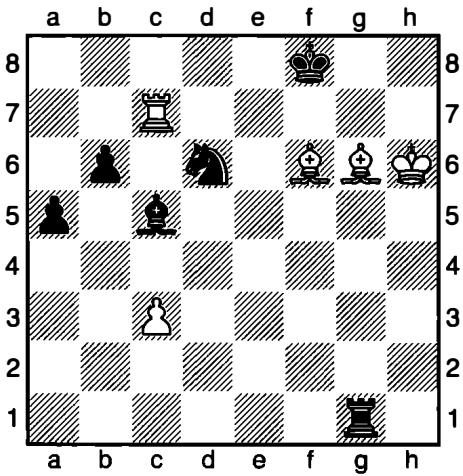


Z. Djukić – Pandurević

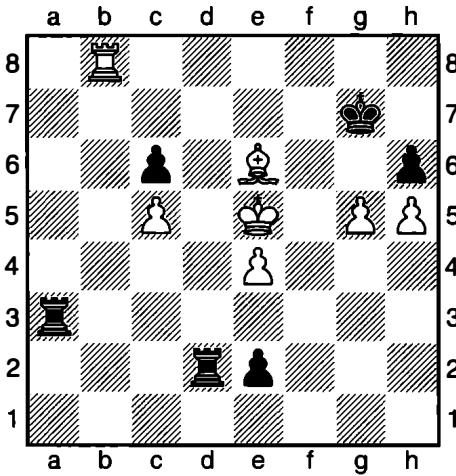
Bizovac 2003

Here Black played 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh3+$! and White resigned (0-1) since mate is forced after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$. The final position is very attractive, with all Black's pieces except the queenside pawns playing a role.

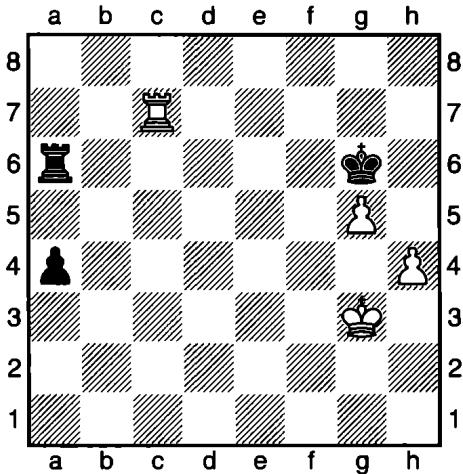
After solving the 90 exercises in this chapter, you will be well prepared to strike just when your opponent least expects it!



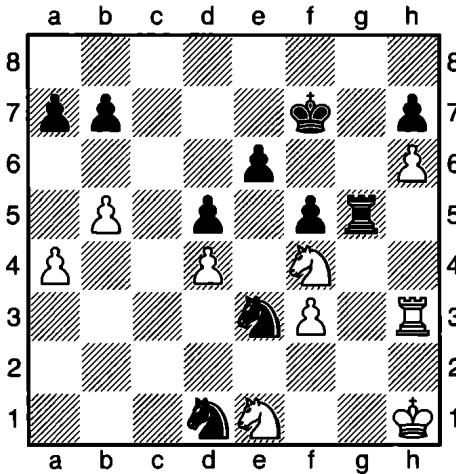
145) White to play (1 point)



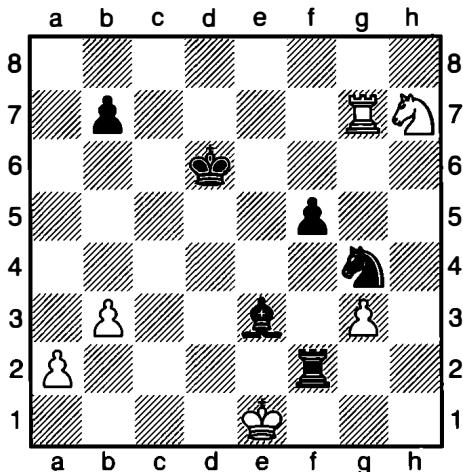
148) White to play (1 point)



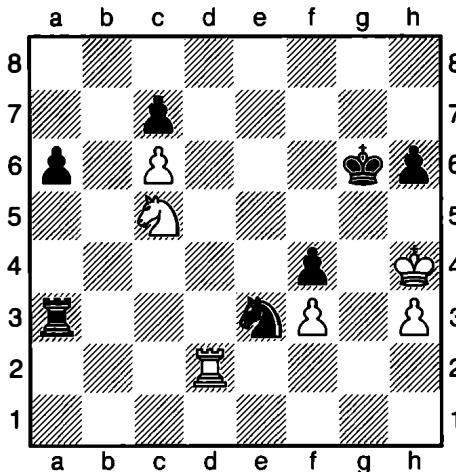
146) White to play (1 point)



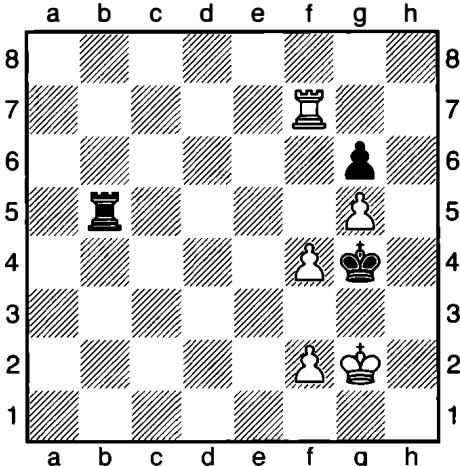
149) Black to play (1 point)



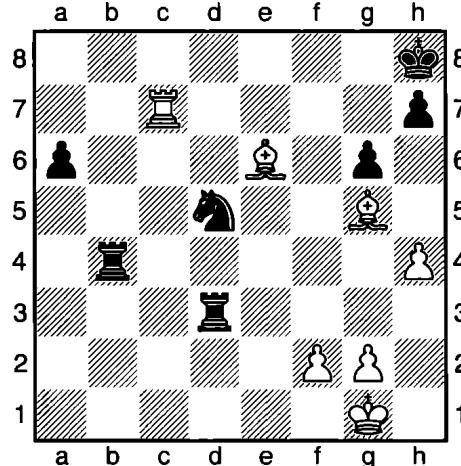
147) Black to play (1 point)



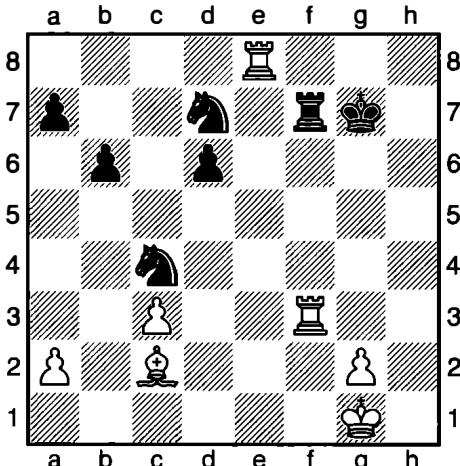
150) Black to play (1 point)



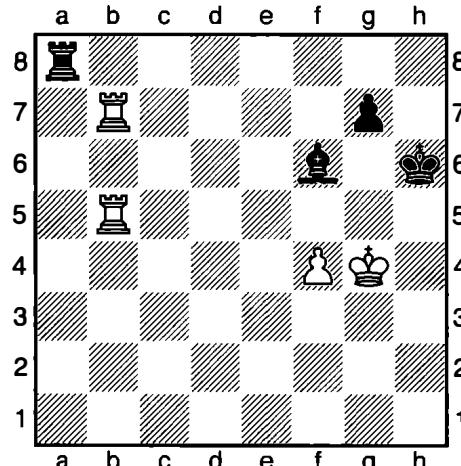
151) White to play (1 point)



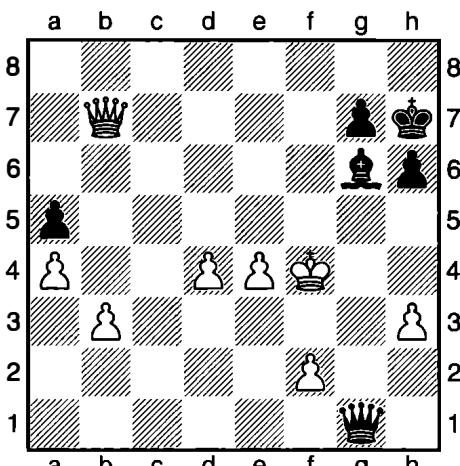
154) White to play (1 point)



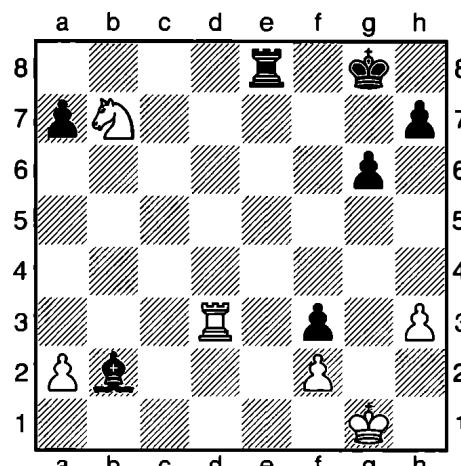
152) White to play (1 point)



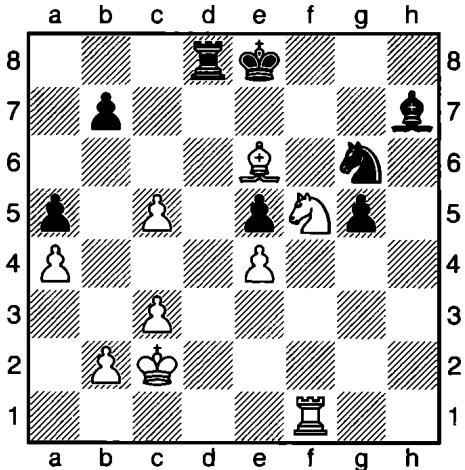
155) White to play (1 point)



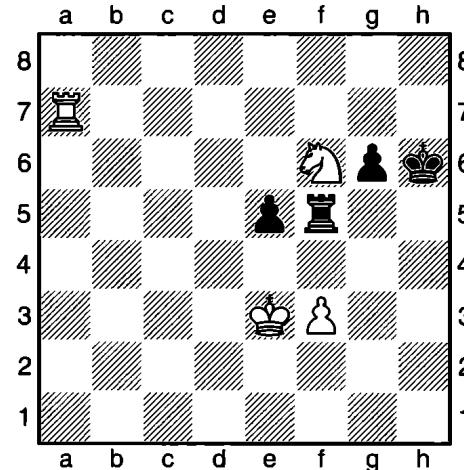
153) Black to play (1 point)



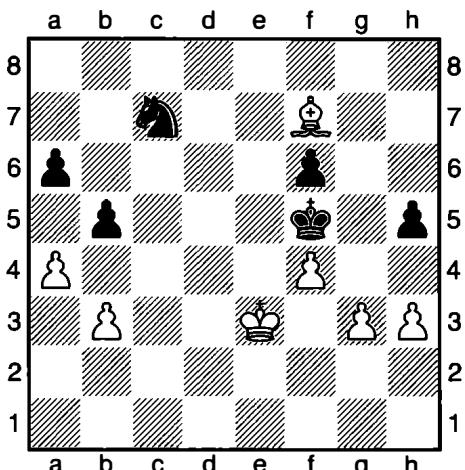
156) Black to play (1 point)



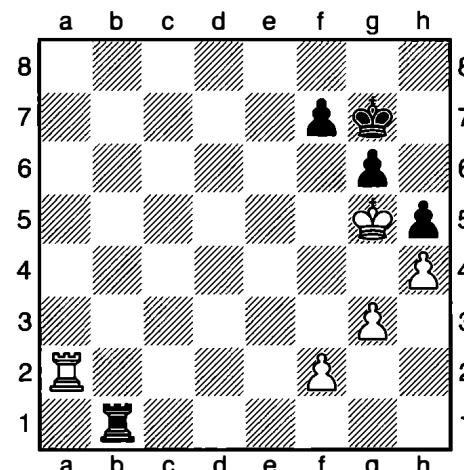
157) White to play (1 point)



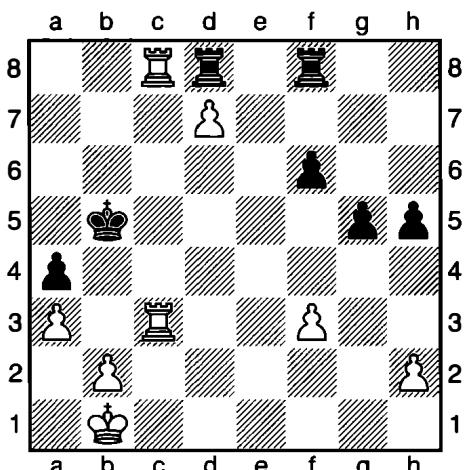
160) White to play (1 point)



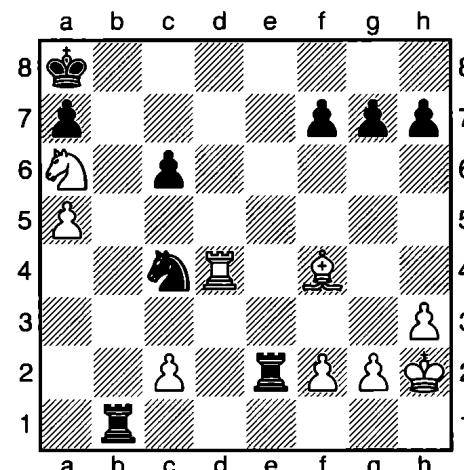
158) White to play (1 point)



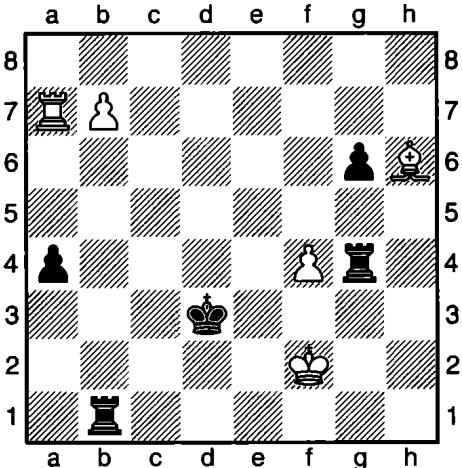
161) Black to play (1 point)



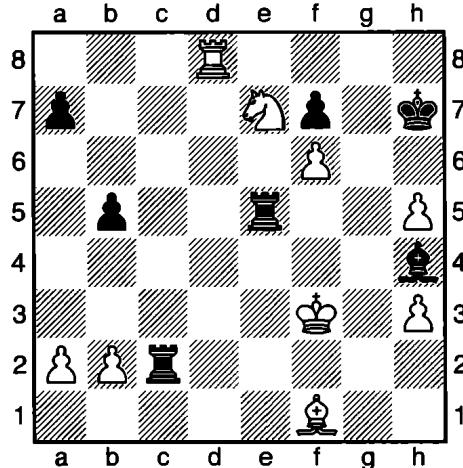
159) White to play (1 point)



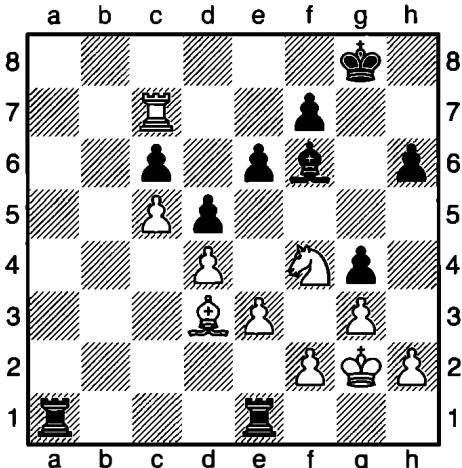
162) White to play (1 point)



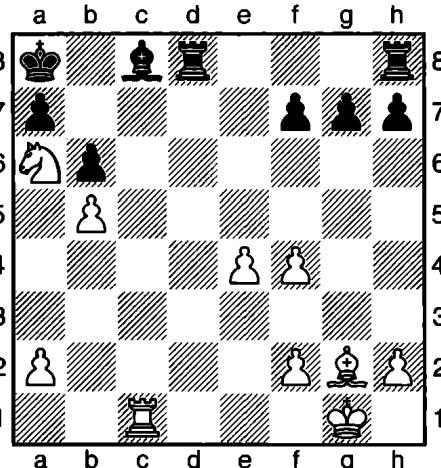
163) Black to play (1 point)



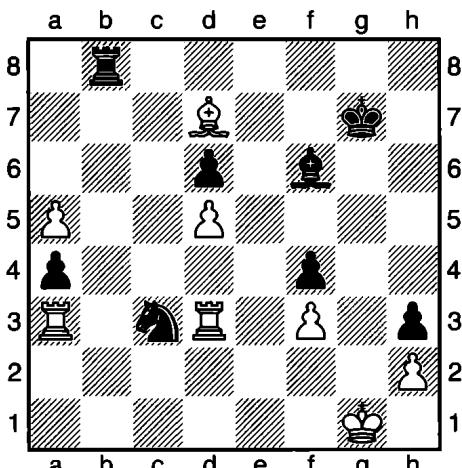
166) Black to play (2 points)



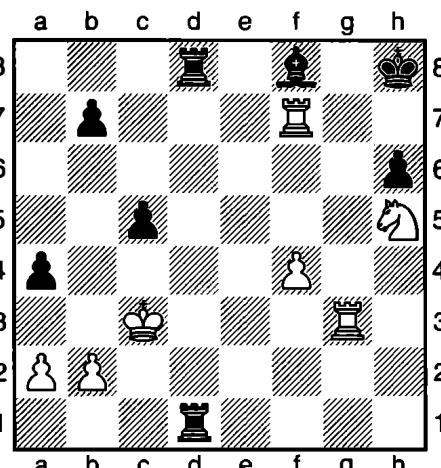
164) White to play (2 points)



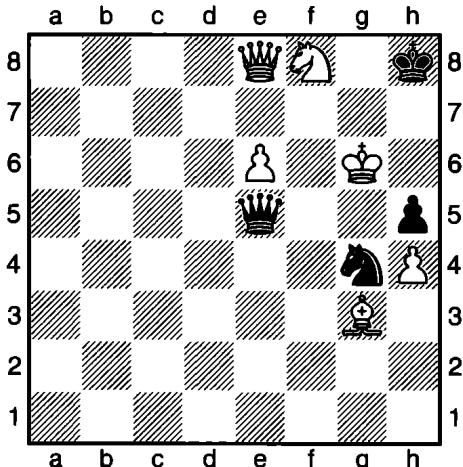
167) White to play (2 points)



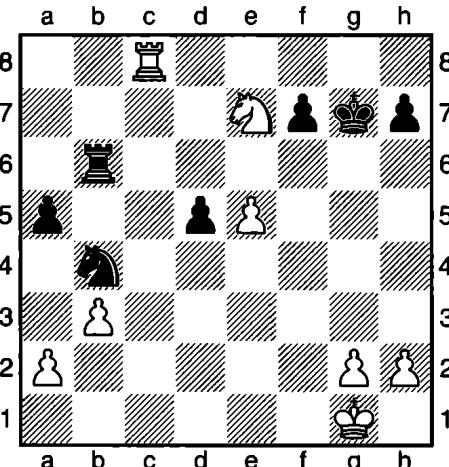
165) Black to play (2 points)



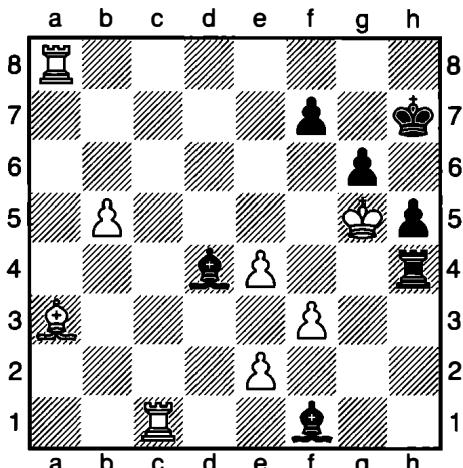
168) White to play (2 points)



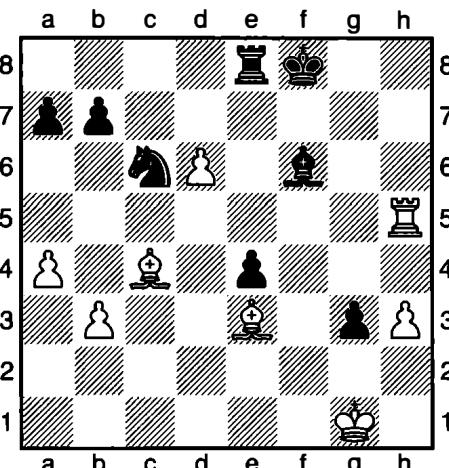
169) Black to play (2 points)



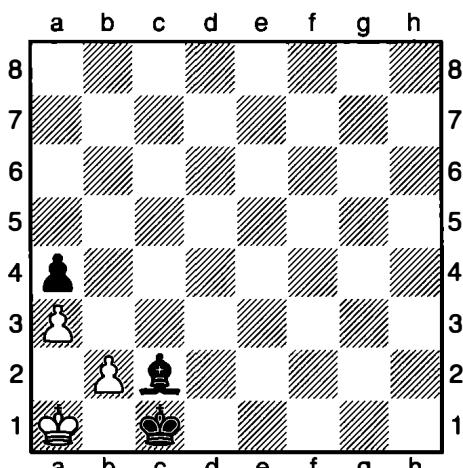
172) White to play (2 points)



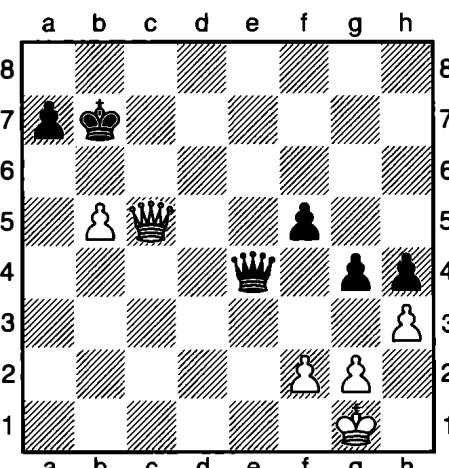
170) Black to play (2 points)



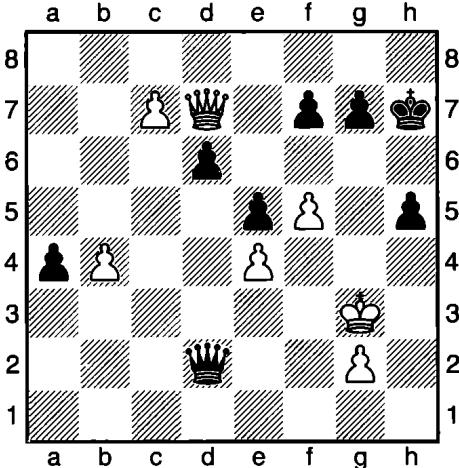
173) White to play (2 points)



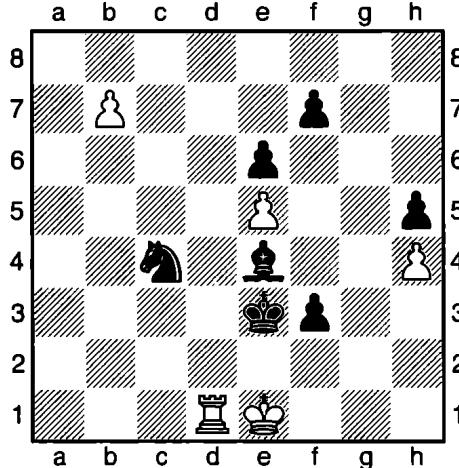
171) Black to play (2 points)



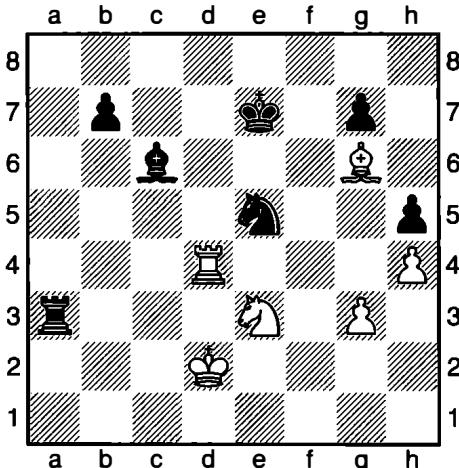
174) Black to play (2 points)



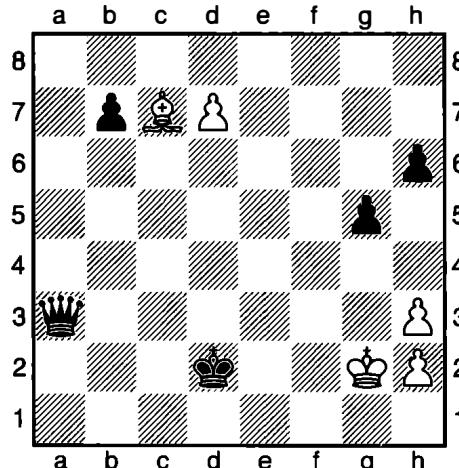
175) Black to play (2 points)



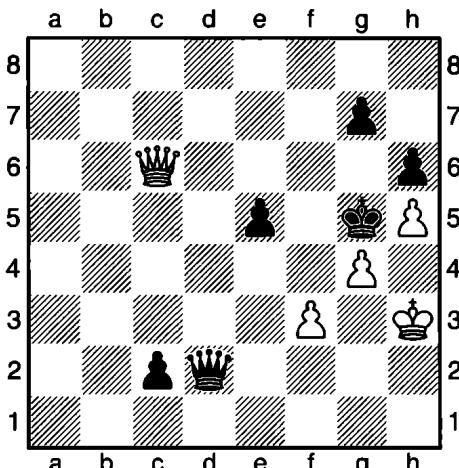
178) Black to play (2 points)



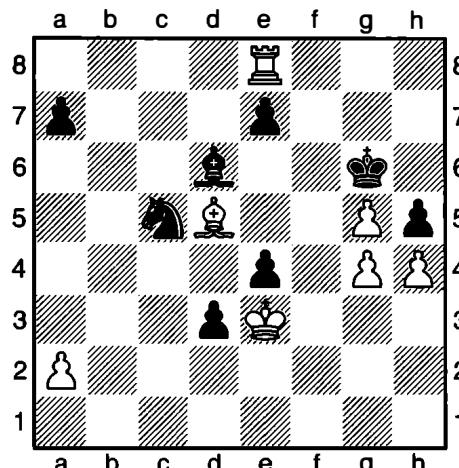
176) White to play (2 points)



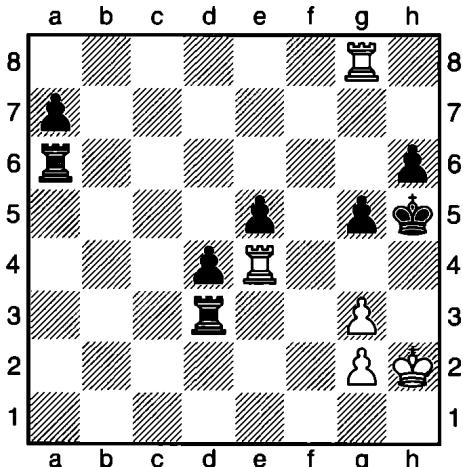
179) Black to play (2 points)



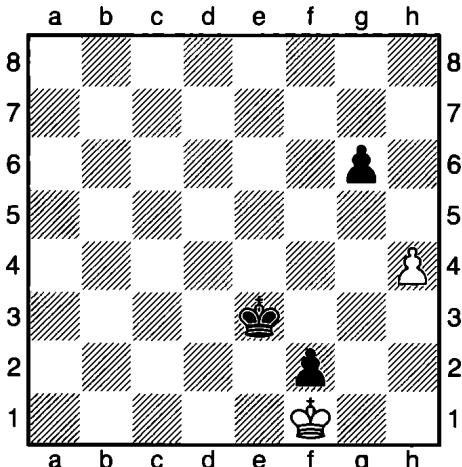
177) White to play (2 points)



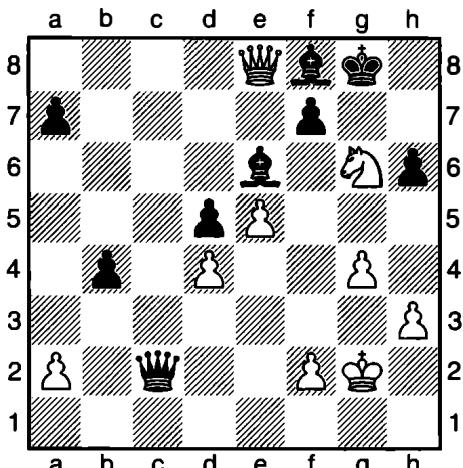
180) White to play (2 points)



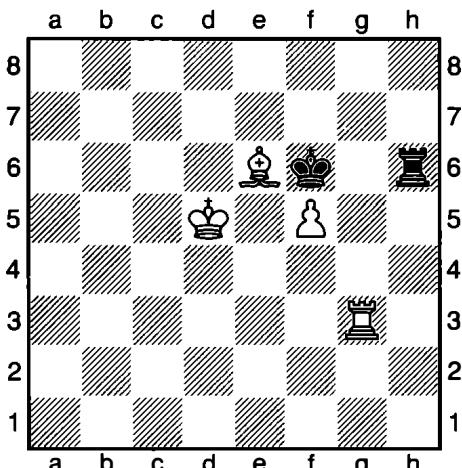
181) White to play (2 points)



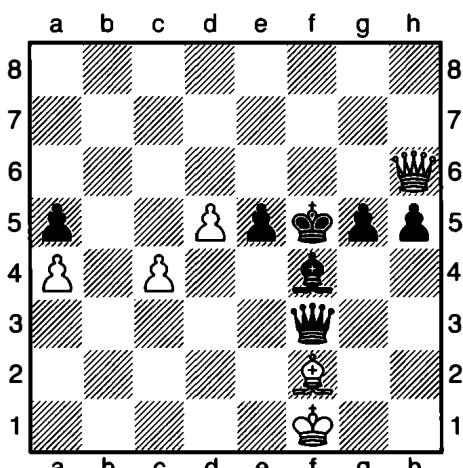
184) Black to play (2 points)



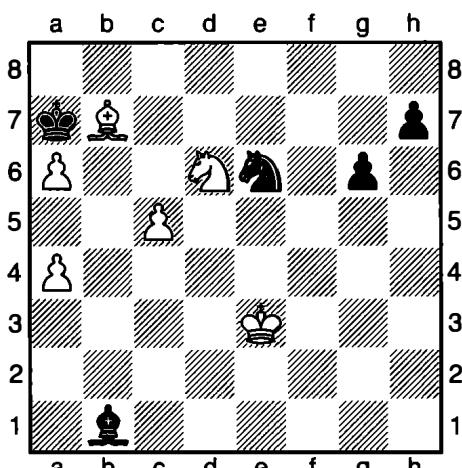
182) White to play (2 points)



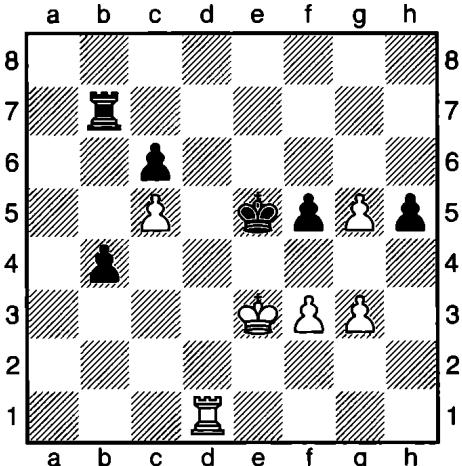
185) White to play (2 points)



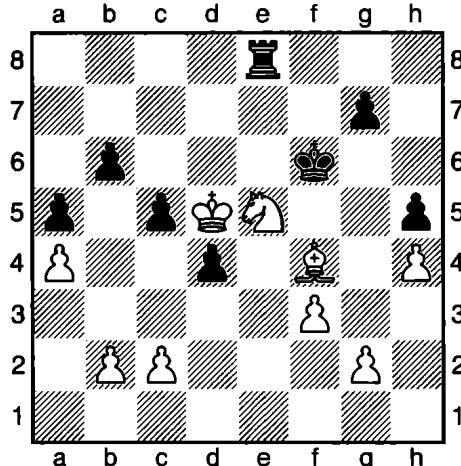
183) White to play (2 points)



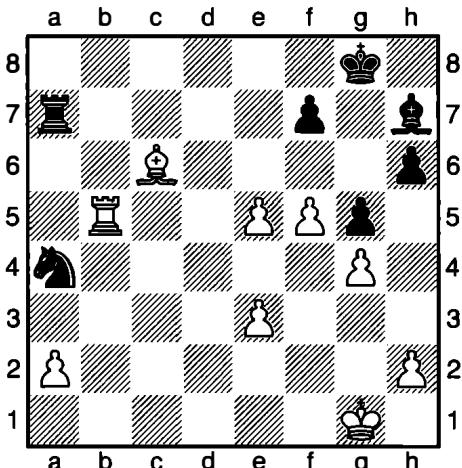
186) White to play (2 points)



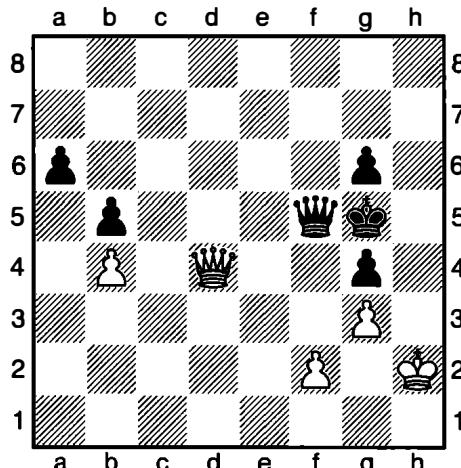
187) White to play (2 points)



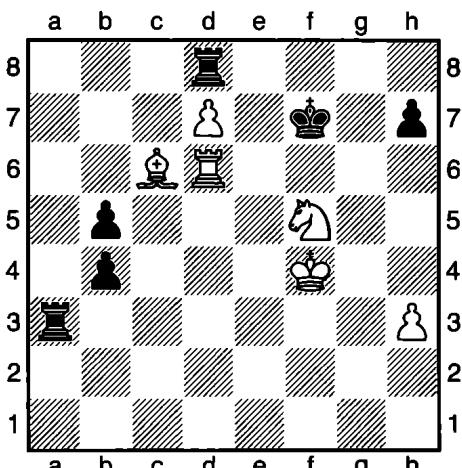
190) White to play (2 points)



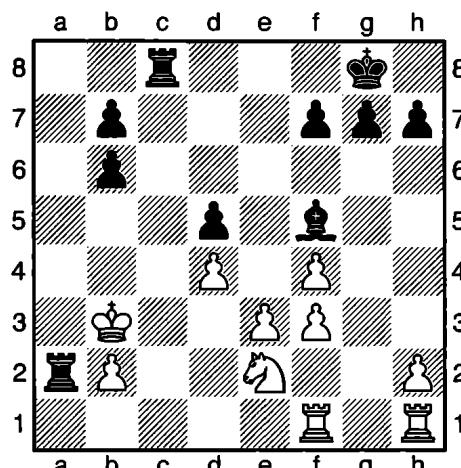
188) White to play (2 points)



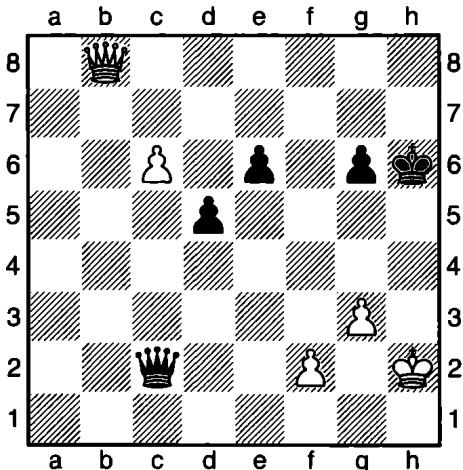
191) White to play (2 points)



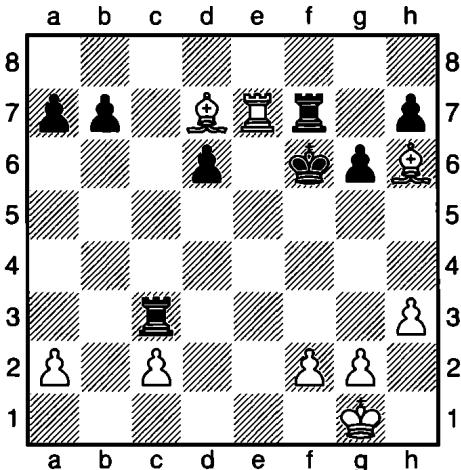
189) White to play (2 points)



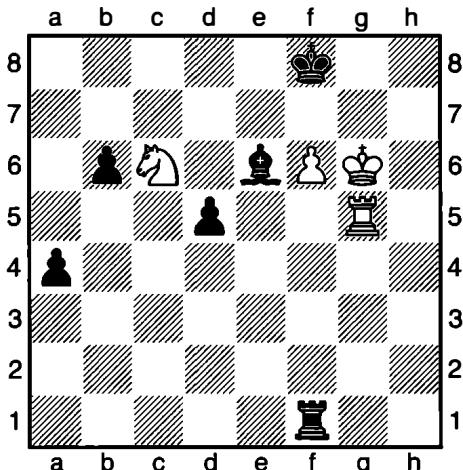
192) Black to play (2 points)



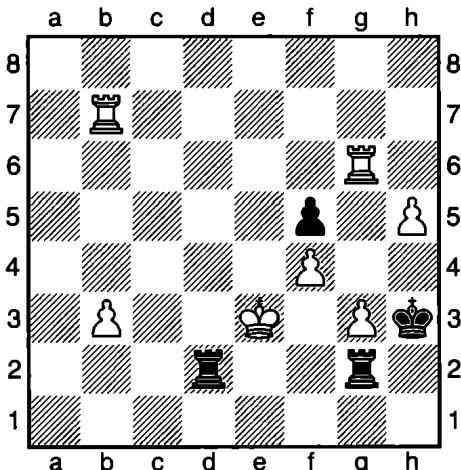
193) White to play (2 points)



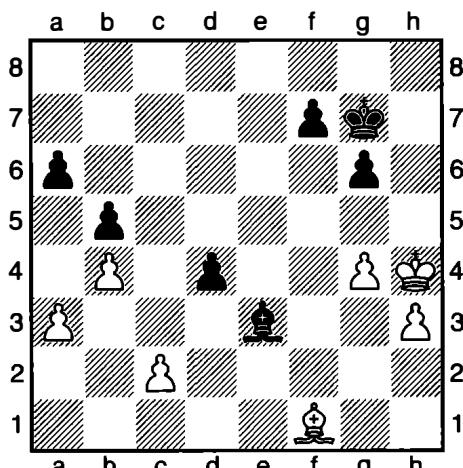
196) White to play (2 points)



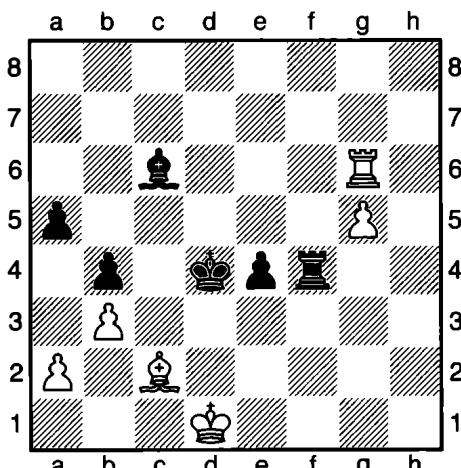
194) Black to play (2 points)



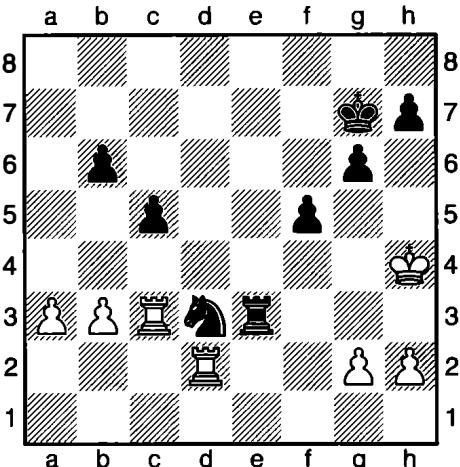
197) Black to play (3 points)



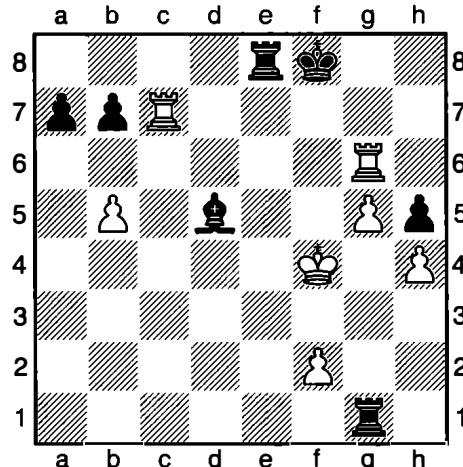
195) Black to play (2 points)



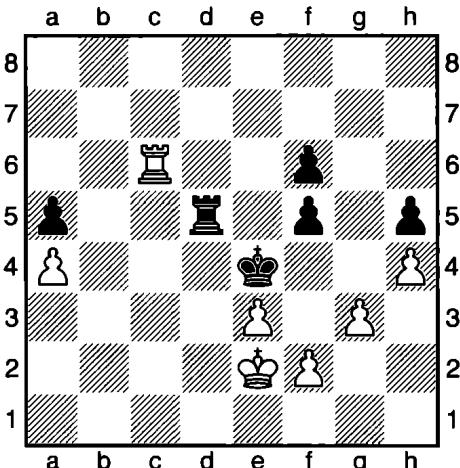
198) Black to play (3 points)



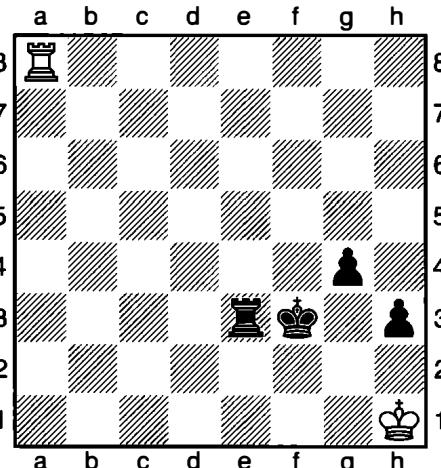
199) Black to play (3 points)



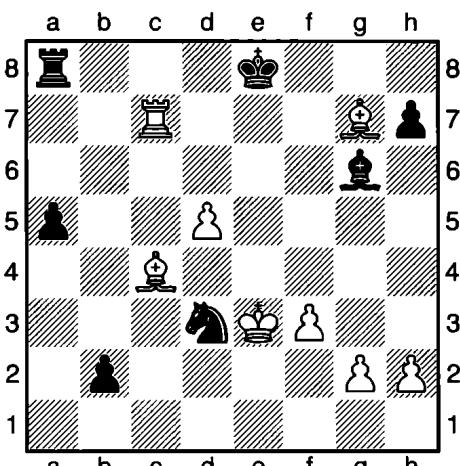
202) Black to play (3 points)



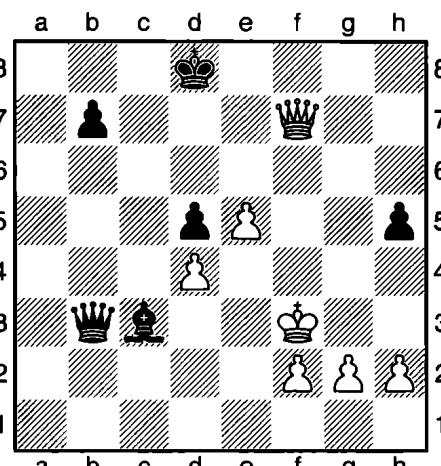
200) White to play (3 points)



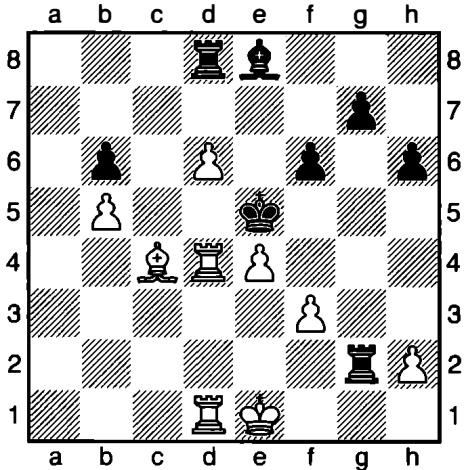
203) Black to play (3 points)



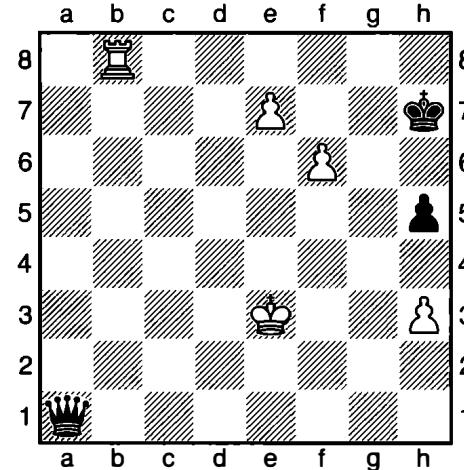
201) White to play (3 points)



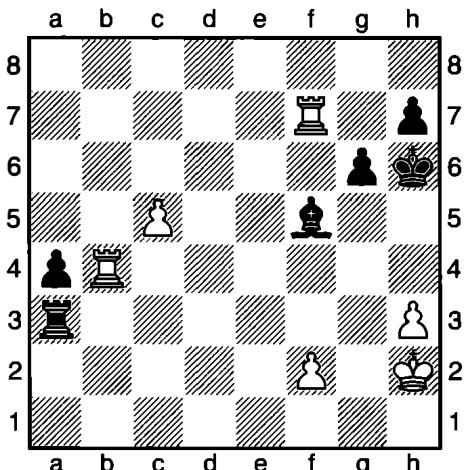
204) Black to play (3 points)



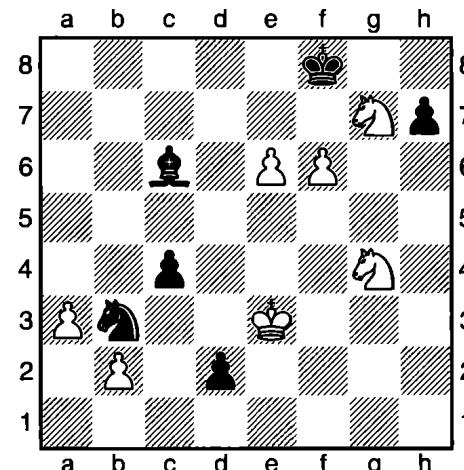
205) White to play (3 points)



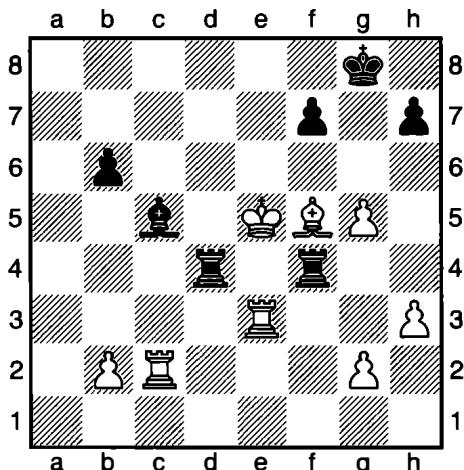
208) White to play (3 points)



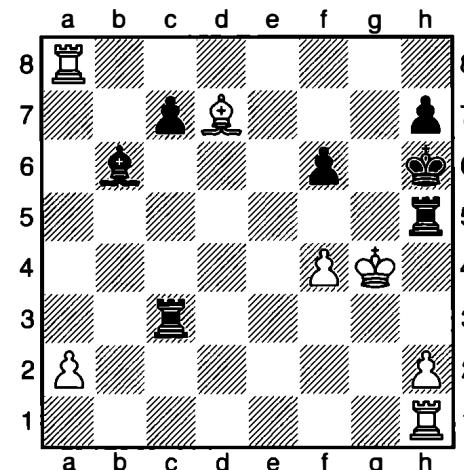
206) White to play (3 points)



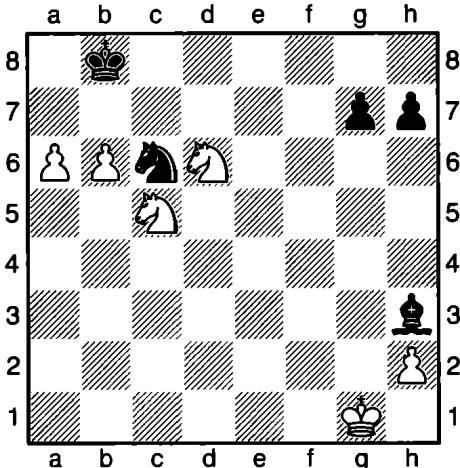
209) White to play (3 points)



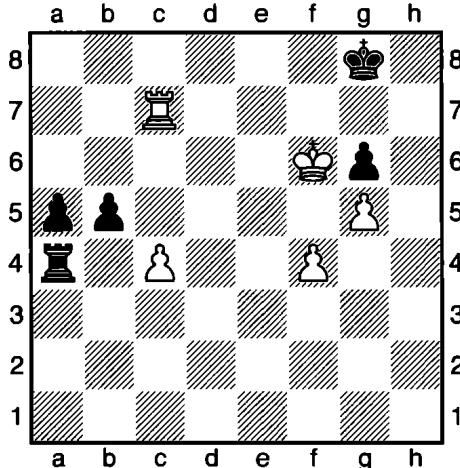
207) Black to play (3 points)



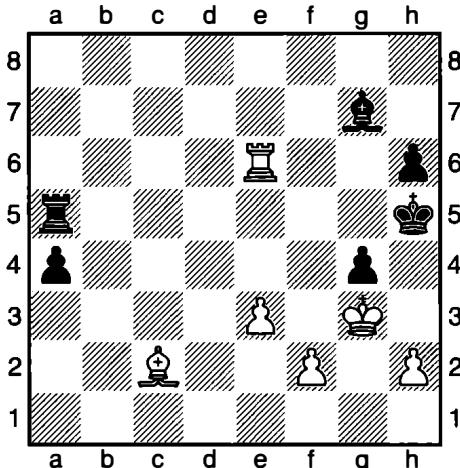
210) Black to play (3 points)



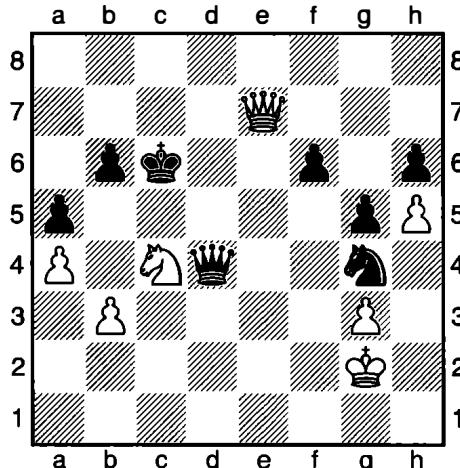
211) White to play (3 points)



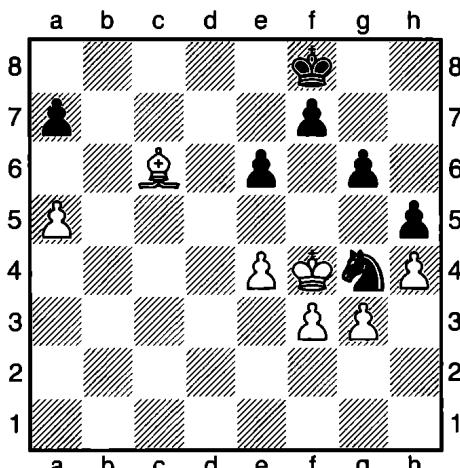
214) White to play (3 points)



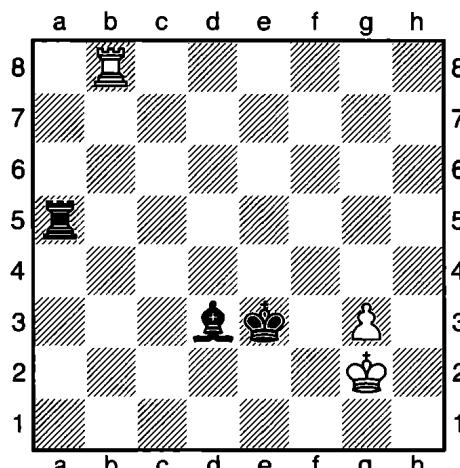
212) White to play (3 points)



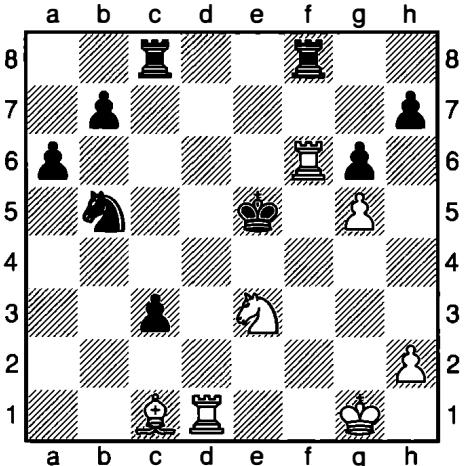
215) Black to play (3 points)



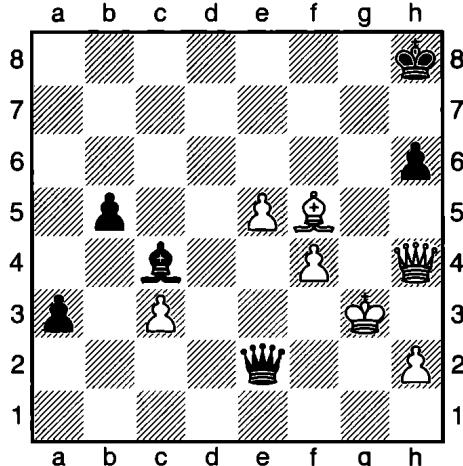
213) Black to play (3 points)



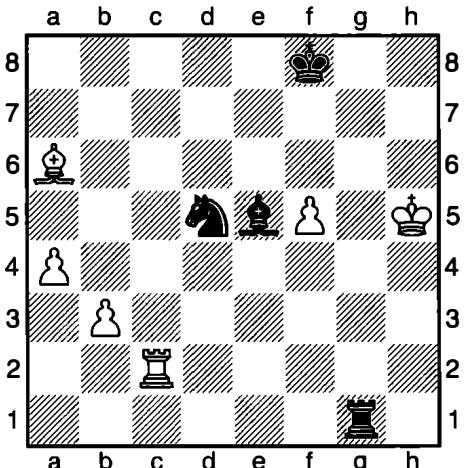
216) Black to play (3 points)



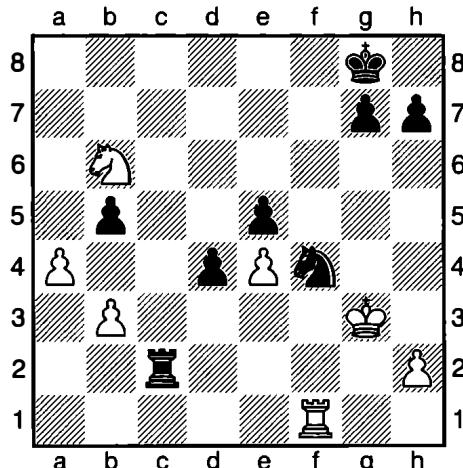
217) White to play (3 points)



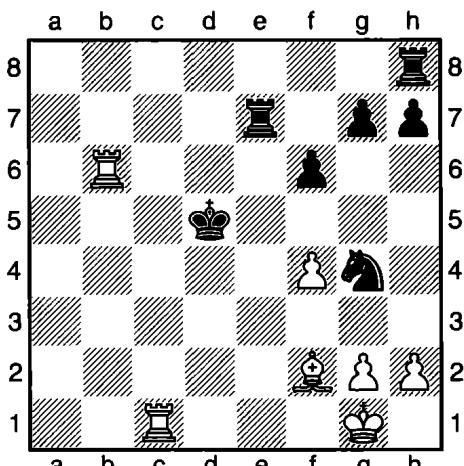
220) Black to play (4 points)



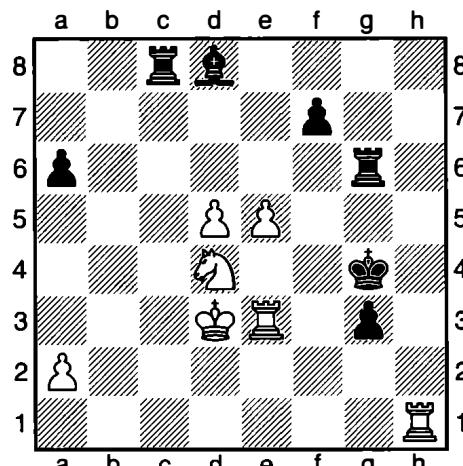
218) Black to play (3 points)



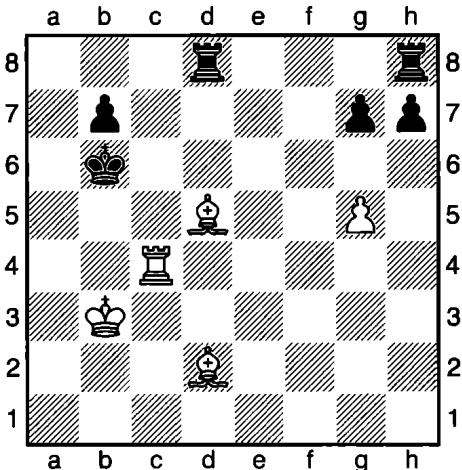
221) Black to play (4 points)



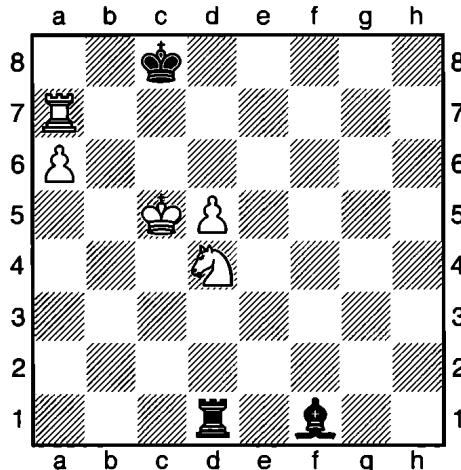
219) White to play (4 points)



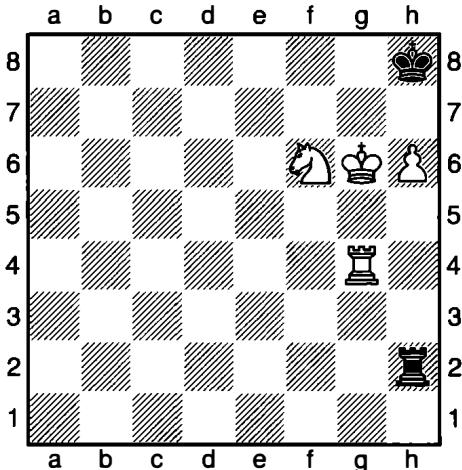
222) White to play (4 points)



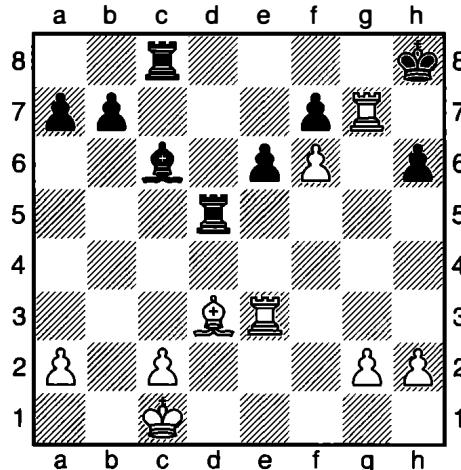
223) White to play (4 points)



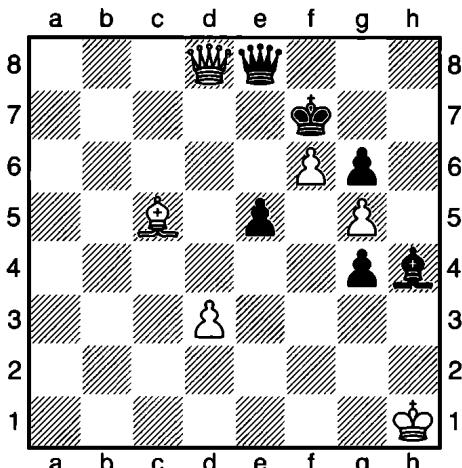
226) White to play (4 points)



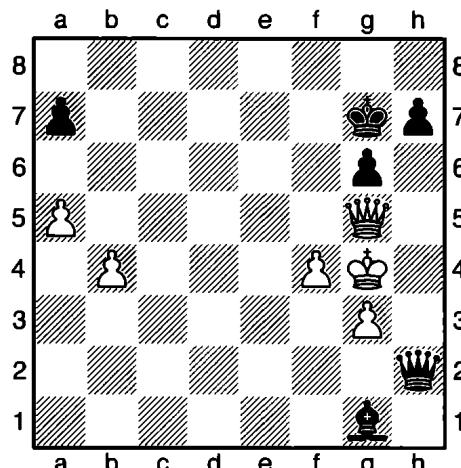
224) White to play (4 points)



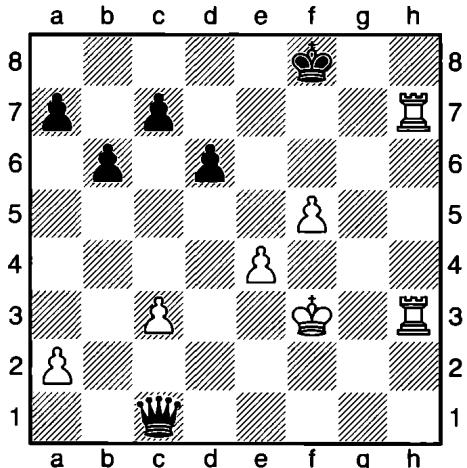
227) White to play (5 points)



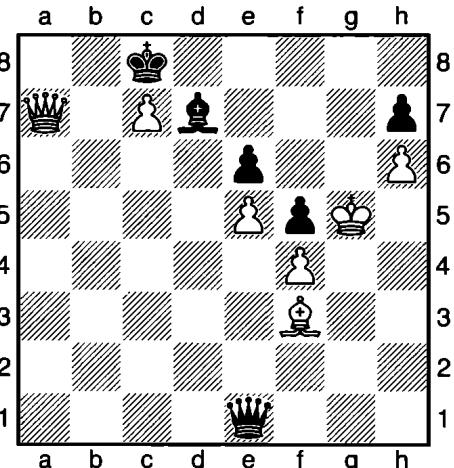
225) White to play (4 points)



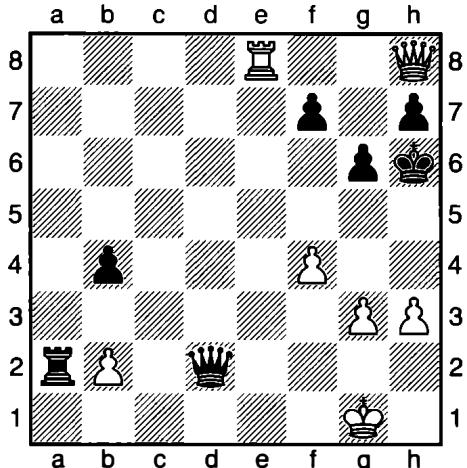
228) Black to play (5 points)



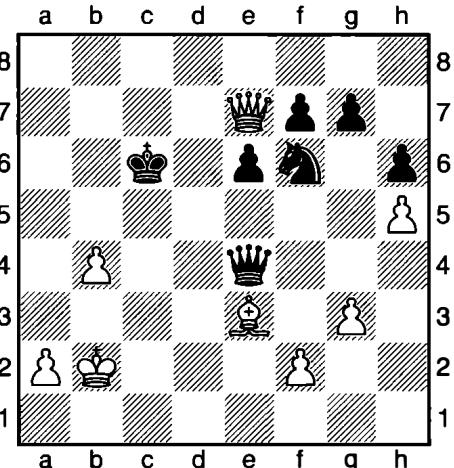
229) White to play (5 points)



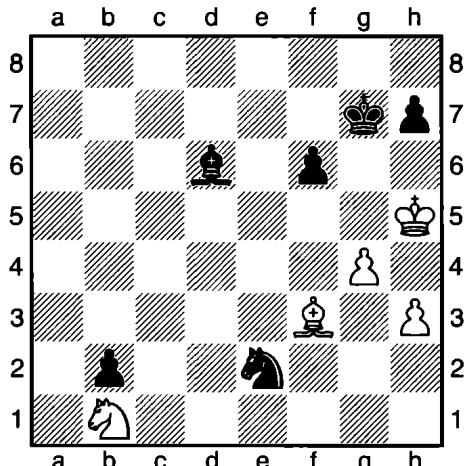
232) Black to play (5 points)



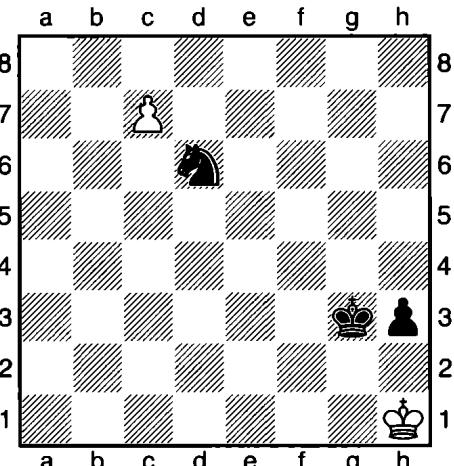
230) White to play (5 points)



233) White to play (5 points)



231) Black to play (5 points)



234) Black to play (5 points)

Solutions for Mate in the Endgame

145) M. Djurković – Tratar
Bošnjaci 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#.$

146) Kadrić – Kolakovski
Bošnjaci 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 1-0
Black cannot prevent 2 $h5\#.$

147) M. Nyberg – Mar. Post
Queenstown 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}e3\#$

148) Nunn – Bologan
Bundesliga 1993/4

1 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $g6\#.$

149) Z Andriasian – Y. Airapetian
Dos Hermanas (Internet) 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$

150) Inarkiev – Nayer
Russian Team Ch, Dagomys 2009

1... $h5$

Threatening 2... $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$, which White can only delay for a move by giving up his rook.

2 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$

151) A. Sarić – Ax. Smith
Pula 2009

1 $f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$

152) S. Slugin – G. Airapetian
Lipetsk 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ allows 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$, while after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ it's mate next move.

153) Dermann – Marcel Becker
Germany (team event) 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}h5\#.$

154) Podzielny – Happel
Germany (team event) 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$

155) Ax. Delorme – S. Pucher
Nancy 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2 $f5\#.$

156) M. Ginsburg – Al. Ivanov
Ledyard 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}e5\#.$

157) Voitsekhovsky – Gazizov
Kazan 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#.$

158) Gioseffi – Ferri
Saint Vincent 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 1-0
Black cannot prevent 2 $g4+$ $hxg4$ 3 $hxg4\#.$

159) Diuraev – M. Alvarez Ramirez
World Junior Ch, Gaziantep 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}8c6$ 1-0
Followed by 2 $\mathbb{Q}3c5\#.$

160) Svihel – Pecha
Brno 2005

1 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$

161) Tri Hoang – Ta. Szegi
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{Q}b4!$
White cannot meet the threats of 2... $f6\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}g4\#.$
2 $\mathbb{Q}a7$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\#$

162) Mordue – D. Robinson*British League (4NCL) 2005/6***1 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ 1-0**

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{B}b8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xb8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$.

163) Movsesian – Evseev*Moscow 2006***1... $\mathbb{Q}gg1$ 0-1**

Black will mate by 2... $\mathbb{Q}bf1\#$.

164) Golubičić – Iv. Filipović*Bošnjaci 2009***1 $\mathbb{Q}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$**

1... $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$ only takes one move longer.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$ **165) R. Ibrahimov – N. Mamedov***Azerbaijani Ch, Baku 2009***1... $\mathbb{Q}b1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$** **166) P. Welz – A. Gorin***Prague 2009***1... $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$** **167) Chelushkina – E. Cosma***Belgrade (Women) 2009***1 $\mathbb{Q}xc8+$ 1-0**

1... $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 3 e5+ also leads to mate) 2 e5+ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xc6\#$.

168) Kotronias – Vallejo Pons*European Ch, Budva 2009***1 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$! 1-0**

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$.

169) D. Fridman – Y. Vovk*Dos Hermanas (Internet) 2009*

Black could have forced mate in two by 1... $\mathbb{Q}f6+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$. The game actually finished 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7+??$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh5??$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ gives White good winning chances since Black has no mate) 2... $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$.

170) Jianu – Milos Roganović*Bucharest 2009***1... $\mathbb{Q}f6+!$ 0-1**

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$.

171) Liam Henry – Samsonkin*Edmonton 2009***1... $\mathbb{Q}b1$ 0-1**

White's king is immobilized, so he is forced to commit suicide by advancing his b-pawn: 2 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ 3 a4 b2#. Not, however, 1... $\mathbb{Q}b3?$, when White is stalemated.

172) W. Kastner – Spindelboeck*Austrian Team Ch 2007/8***1 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 1-0**

2... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 3 g4#.

173) S. Farago – Lorand*Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8***1 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 1-0**

1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$, a mate based on Black's pinned bishop.

174) Feltan – Bajramović*Zupanja 2008***1... $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ 0-1**

2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ g3+ 3 fxg3 hxg3#.

175) Udeshi – E. Hossain*New Delhi 2008***1... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ h4 0-1**

White cannot prevent 3... $\mathbb{Q}g3\#$.

176) Ab. Gupta – Z. Amanov*New Delhi 2008***1 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 1-0**

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}e6/f6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6\#$.

177) Imocha – M.C. Reddy*Indian Ch, Chennai 2008***1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ 1-0**

2... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ is met by 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe5\#$.

178) Sultimov – V. Nevostruev*Siberian Ch, Novokuznetsk 2008***1... $f2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 0-1**

The threat is 3... $\mathbb{Q}e3\#$ and if 3 $\mathbb{Q}el$, then 3... $\mathbb{Q}d2\#$.

179) Aronian – J. Polgar*Moscow (blitz) 2009***1... $\mathbb{Q}e2!$ 0-1**

Polgar's continuation is the only clear win for Black. Mate is forced after 2 d8 \mathbb{Q} $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}f1\#.$

180) Ha. Metz – C. Schatz

Bad Wiessee 2009

1 $\mathbb{E}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $g6+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $g5\#.$

181) An. Filippov – A. Eminov

Agzamov Memorial, Tashkent 2008

1 $\mathbb{E}h4+$! 1-0

1... $gxh4$ 2 $g4\#.$

182) Maevsky – Korennoi

St Petersburg Club Ch 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g8\#.$

183) M.A. Cabrera – E. Solis

Costa Rican Ch, Moravia 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6\#$

184) Sikanjić – Cucančić

Croatia Cup, Šibenik 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}f3$

The only move to win.

2 $h5$ $g5$ 0-1

3 $h6$ $g4$ 4 $h7$ $g3$ 5 $h8\mathbb{W}$ $g2\#.$

185) Malfagia – Rotonì

Foligno 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 1-0

White has no threat but Black must move his rook away, allowing 2 $\mathbb{E}g6\#.$

186) G. Pap – Panocki

European Under-18 Team Ch, Szeged 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 2 $c6$ 1-0

White mates by 3 $a7\#.$

187) A. Cotonnec – L. Bourdonnais

Avoine 2008

1 $\mathbb{E}d6$

Threatening 2 $f4\#.$

1... $f4+$ 2 $gxf4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{E}f6\#$

188) J. Carstensen – Kj. Strand

Politiken Cup, Elsinore 2008

1 $\mathbb{E}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $f6+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e4\#.$

189) T. Struik – M. van Delft

Dieren 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{E}f6\#$

190) D. Czarnota – Korosciel

Poraj (girls) 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2 $g4+$ $hxg4$ 3 $fxg4\#.$

191) M. Rachela – Kaniansky

Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $f4+$! 1-0

Every line leads to mate: 1... $gxf3$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4\#$, 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6/h5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ or finally 1... $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 2 $gxf4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4/h5/h6$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e5\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

192) B. Savage – M. Simons

British League (4NCL) 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{Q}c2+$! 0-1

Black mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ $\mathbb{E}a8\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{E}c4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{E}xb2\#.$

193) L. Karlsson – V. Gagarin

Rilton Cup, Stockholm 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f4\#.$

194) T. Fomina – P. Cramling

Tallinn (women) 2006

1... $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6$

2 $\mathbb{Q}h7$ is no different.

2... $\mathbb{E}h1+$ 0-1

It's mate next move.

195) Be. Jobava – Kuparadze

Georgian Ch, Tbilisi 2006

1... $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ 0-1

White cannot prevent 3... $f6\#.$

196) Canneva – Larrat

French Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{E}e6+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2 $g4\#.$

197) Glimbrant – L. Wickström

Rilton Cup, Stockholm 2008/9

1... $\mathbb{E}e2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{E}f2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}g2!$ 0-1

There is no defence to Black's threat of
4... $\mathbb{E}fe2\#.$

198) Sanikidze – J. Rukavina

European Ch, Budva 2009

1... $\mathbb{E}f1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e2$

Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ e3+ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ and mate next move.

2... $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ e3#.

199) Rødgaard – Nunn

Thessaloniki Olympiad 1988

1... $\mathbb{Q}h6!$

Threatening 2...g5#.

2 g3 g5+ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$

200) Deshpande – R. Bharathi

Sort 2009

1 f3+ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2 f4+ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 3 $\mathbb{E}c4+$ (3 $\mathbb{E}e6+$ wins Black's rook but doesn't lead to a quick mate) 3... $\mathbb{E}d4$ 4 $\mathbb{E}xd4\#.$

201) L. Kovač – L. Sokol

Slovakian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 2 d6! 1-0

Surprisingly, Black is unable to prevent 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#.$

202) J. Bathke – F. Schulenburg

Germany (team event) 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{E}g4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{E}f4\#$

203) R. Safonov – Omariev

Moscow (Under-18) 2008

1... $\mathbb{E}e1+$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ g3+ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#.$

204) Vul – Zhu Chen

Gibraltar 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}d1+$

Surprisingly, the mating line involves abandoning the possible discovered checks.

2 $\mathbb{Q}f4$

2 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{W}g4\#$ and 2 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}g4\#$ also lead to mate.

2... $\mathbb{W}g4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e4\#$

205) T. Raupp – H. Schwing

Germany (team event) 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{E}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$

1... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2 $\mathbb{E}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 3 $\mathbb{E}c7\#.$

2 $\mathbb{E}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 3 $\mathbb{E}d3\#$

206) A.R. Salem – M. Yilmaz

World Under-18 Ch, Kemer 2009

1 $\mathbb{E}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 f4+! 1-0

This surprising rook sacrifice forces mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 3 $\mathbb{E}xh7\#.$

207) P. Djurdjević – L. Damjanović

Belgrade 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{E}xf5+!$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{E}f4\#.$

208) Beeke – Ge. Klein

Maastricht 2008

1 $\mathbb{E}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2 $\mathbb{E}8\mathbb{W}+$ also leads to a quick mate; for example, 2... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{E}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 4 $\mathbb{E}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (or 4... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h5\#$) 5 $\mathbb{E}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}g8\#.$

2 $\mathbb{E}8\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ 1-0

White mates by 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

209) Henrichs – Prizker

Differdange 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h6!$ 1-0

After 1...d1 $\mathbb{Q}+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f4$, White mates by 3 e7#.

210) E. Epstein – Bat. Tuvshintugs

USA Women's Ch, Tulsa 2008

1... $\mathbb{E}ch3!$

There is no real defence to the threat of 2...f5+ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{E}5h4\#.$

2 $\mathbb{E}f8$

2 f5 $\mathbb{E}5h4\#$ is even quicker.

2... $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 0-1

Followed by 3... $\mathbb{E}5h4\#.$

211) Jenni – Šimaček

Mitropa Cup, Olbia 2008

White should win in any case with his powerful passed pawns, but it's even better to force mate in three.

1 a7+! $\mathbb{Q}xa7$

Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}a6$ (with the threat 3 $\mathbb{Q}c7\#$)

2... $\mathbb{Q}xa7$ 3 $b7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}a6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 3 $b7\#$

212) Carlsen – Shirov
Foros 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 1-0

It's mate after 2 $h4+$ $gxh3$ 3 $f4\#$. White can also play his moves the other way around: 2 $f4+$ $gxf3$ 3 $h4\#$.

213) Ko. Kunz – J. Wolter
Dortmund 2008

1... $e5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 0-1

White cannot prevent 3... $f6\#$.

214) E. Perelshteyn – Shankland
Philadelphia 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $f5$

Threatening 3 $fxg6\#$.

2... $gxf5$ 3 $g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$

215) J. Mihailovs – Barsov
Barbera del Valles 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}f2+$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ is met by 2... $\mathbb{W}h2\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{W}f1\#$, and 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ by 2... $\mathbb{W}f1+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $f5\#$.

216) G. Petursson – Szalanczy
Budapest 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$

It's also mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}al+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$.

2... $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$

217) Bielek – P. Neuman
Czech Team Ch 1999/00

1 $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$.

218) Sobry – Camus de Solliers
French Team Ch 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{Q}f4+!$

Although Black is winning after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4$, this does not lead to a quick mate.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h6$

Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$.

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}h7$ $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh2\#$.

219) G. Guseinov – A. Savanović

European Ch, Budva 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$

White forces mate with a series of checks.

1... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c2\#$

220) Dobrotka – Varholakova

Slovakian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{W}e1+!$

Only the correct sequence of checks leads to a quick mate. 1... $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ lets White escape.

2 $\mathbb{Q}g4$

The alternatives are no better: 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}e2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$, 2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}f3\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}f1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}e2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$.

2... $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}f3\#$.

221) Rmus – A. Mijović

Belgrade (team event) 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}g2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$

2 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $g5\#$.

2... $g5$

Threatening 3... $g4\#$.

3 $h3$ $h5$ 0-1

White cannot prevent 4... $g4+$ followed by mate.

222) Vedrickas – An. Green

Scottish Ch, Glasgow 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$

After 3... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ White has a choice between 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$ and 4 $\mathbb{Q}d4\#$.

4 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$

223) Rozum – Kislinsky

Minsk 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ Black is mated one move quicker, while 1... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}a4+$ is the same as the game.

2 $\mathbb{Q}a4+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ 1-0

White mates after 3... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}b6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c4\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xb7+$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}b6\#$.

224) K. Nuber – Svetushkin

Dresden 2008

Although White can force mate in three, the solution is quite hard to spot.

1 ♜f7

Threatening 2 ♜g8#.

1...♜g2

A neat trick to stop the mate, as taking the rook stalemates Black.

2 ♜g7! 1-0

White proves victorious in any case. The threat is 3 ♜h7#, while 2...♜xg7+ is met by 3 hxg7#.

225) Drtina – Hlinka

Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1 ♜d5+ ♜e6 2 ♜b7+ ♜e8

Or 2...♜g8 3 ♜g7#.

3 f7+! 1-0

3...♜xf7 4 ♜c8#.

226) Z. Lanka – Shengelia

Austrian Team Ch 2007/8

1 ♜d6

Threatening 2 ♜a8#.

1...♝xa6

White also mates after 1...♝b8 2 ♜c6+ ♜c8

3 ♜c7# or 1...♝bl 2 ♜c6, threatening 3 ♜c7#.

2 ♜c7+ 1-0

Black is mated after 2...♝b8 3 ♜c6+ ♜a8 4 ♜a7# or 2...♝d8 3 ♜e6+ ♜e8 4 ♜e7#.

227) Khukhashvili – Melia

Georgian Women's Ch, Tbilisi 2009

1 ♜h3!

The immediate 1 ♜h7+? ♜g8 2 ♜g3+ isn't very effective because Black can reply 2...♜g5, so White first forces Black to advance her h-pawn, when ...♜g5 is no longer possible.

1...h5 2 ♜h7+ ♜g8 3 ♜g3+ 1-0

3...♜f8 4 ♜h8#.

228) Cmilyte – St. Christensen

Danish Team Ch 2008/9

1...h5+ 2 ♜f3 ♜f2+ 3 ♜e4 ♜d4+ 0-1

Forcing the king back to its doom: 4 ♜f3 ♜e3+ 5 ♜g2 ♜f2+ and 6...♜h2#.

229) Mcchedlishvili – Timoshenko

Leros 2009

1 ♜h8+ ♜f7

White's reply is the same no matter where Black moves his king.

2 ♜3h7+ ♜f6 3 ♜f8+ ♜g5

3...♜e5 4 ♜e7#.

4 ♜g8+ ♜f6 5 ♜g6+ 1-0

After 5...♜e5 White mates by 6 ♜e6# or 6 ♜e7#.

230) Bakre – M. Papadakis

Rethymnon 2009

1 ♜f8+

White can mate with a series of checks, but he has to take care.

1...♜h5 2 ♜e5+

2 ♜c5+? f5 leads to nothing, while 2 g4+?? ♜h4 3 ♜h6+ ♜g3 only forces Black to mate White.

2...f5

2...g5 3 ♜xg5#.

3 ♜xf5+!

Not 3 g4+? ♜h4 4 ♜e7+ g5, which slightly favours Black.

1-0

3...gxg5 4 ♜xf5+ ♜h6 5 ♜g5#.

231) Gauglitz – Frank Müller

2nd Bundesliga 2007/8

1...♝f4+ 2 ♜h4 ♜g6+ 3 ♜h5 ♜g3

Threatening 4...♝f4#.

4 g5 f5 0-1

Black is careful to keep the net closed around the white king, and now ...♝f4# can no longer be delayed.

232) D. Afanasiev – Vi. Pavlov

Kazan 2008

A king-hunt is also possible in the endgame.

1...♜g3+ 2 ♜f6

2 ♜g4 ♜xg4+ only delays the end by one move.

2...♜g6+ 3 ♜e7 ♜e8+ 4 ♜f6 ♜f8+ 5 ♜g5

♜e7+ 0-1

6 ♜h5 ♜e8#.

233) D. Forcen Esteban – Cruz Lledo

Spanish Under-14 Ch, Padron 2008

1 b5+!

Drawing Black's king into a more exposed position.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xb5$

1... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}c5\#.$

2 $\mathbb{W}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$

2... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}b6\#.$

3 $\mathbb{W}a7+!$

Although Black's king is in danger, White must find the correct sequence of checks to force mate.

3... $\mathbb{Q}b5$

3... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}b6+$ leads to the same conclusion.

4 $\mathbb{W}b6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$

4... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 5 $\mathbb{W}b3\#.$

5 $\mathbb{W}a6+$ 1-0

5... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 6 $a3\#.$ After a series of checks by the queen, White's humble a-pawn strikes the final blow.

234) M. Baldauf – Manitz

Dresden 2003

1... $\mathbb{Q}e4!$

The only way to win is to allow White to promote.

2 c8 \mathbb{W} $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ h2+ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ h1 $\mathbb{W}+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}d1+$

Other moves win, but this is by far the quickest.

6 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}d3\#$

Score-Chart for Mate in the Endgame

Position number	Points	Score
145	1	
146	1	
147	1	
148	1	
149	1	
150	1	
151	1	
152	1	
153	1	
154	1	
155	1	
156	1	
157	1	
158	1	
159	1	
160	1	
161	1	
162	1	
163	1	
164	2	
165	2	
166	2	
167	2	
168	2	
169	2	
170	2	
171	2	
172	2	

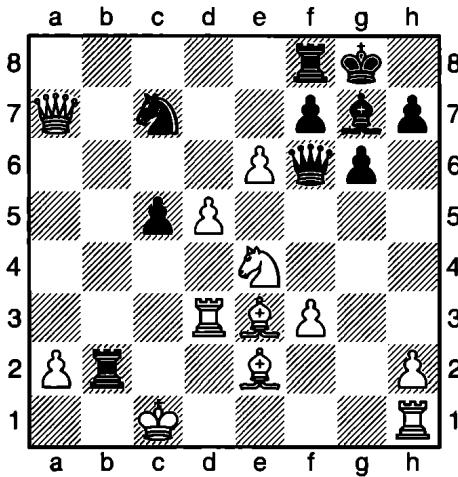
173	2	
174	2	
175	2	
176	2	
177	2	
178	2	
179	2	
180	2	
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184	2	
185	2	
186	2	
187	2	
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189	2	
190	2	
191	2	
192	2	
193	2	
194	2	
195	2	
196	2	
197	3	
198	3	
199	3	
200	3	
201	3	

Position number	Points	Score
202	3	
203	3	
204	3	
205	3	
206	3	
207	3	
208	3	
209	3	
210	3	
211	3	
212	3	
213	3	
214	3	
215	3	
216	3	
217	3	
218	3	

219	4	
220	4	
221	4	
222	4	
223	4	
224	4	
225	4	
226	4	
227	5	
228	5	
229	5	
230	5	
231	5	
232	5	
233	5	
234	5	
Total	223	

4 The Lethal Long Diagonal

If, for example, Black's king is castled kingside, then one line of attack is the long diagonal stretching from a1 to h8. This poses a particular danger if there is no defensive pawn on g7, since then a white bishop or queen on the diagonal can extend its influence all the way to h8.

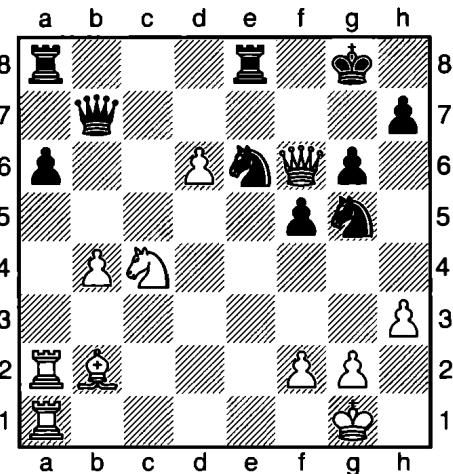


E. Lund – El Kher
Danish Team Ch 2002/3

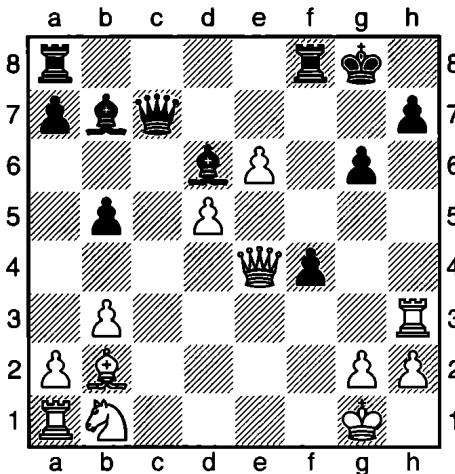
Here's an example of the analogous situation with Black attacking a white king which has castled queenside. Black's line-up of queen and bishop on the long diagonal is a typical attacking idea since the bishop defends the queen wherever it moves on the diagonal. This allows the queen to burst into White's position on b2 or a1 provided, of course, that those squares are not defended.

Black continued 1... $\mathbb{Q}b1+$!, which serves a dual purpose. First of all, it gets the rook out of the way so that Black's queen can make an entrance. Secondly, it draws the white king into a more vulnerable position. The game ended 2 $\mathbb{Q}xb1$ (2 $\mathbb{R}d2$ and 2 $\mathbb{R}c2$ are also met by 2... $\mathbb{Q}b2\#$) 2... $\mathbb{Q}b2\#$.

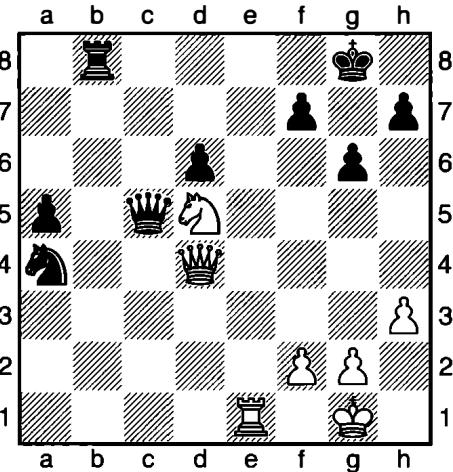
This chapter shows how the lethal long diagonal can be used in many different ways to rip into the enemy king position. It's playtime for queens and bishops!



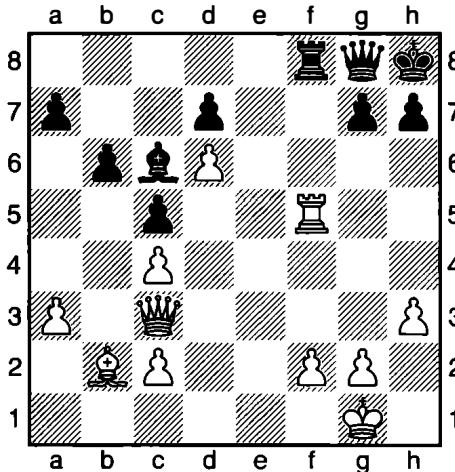
235) White to play (1 point)



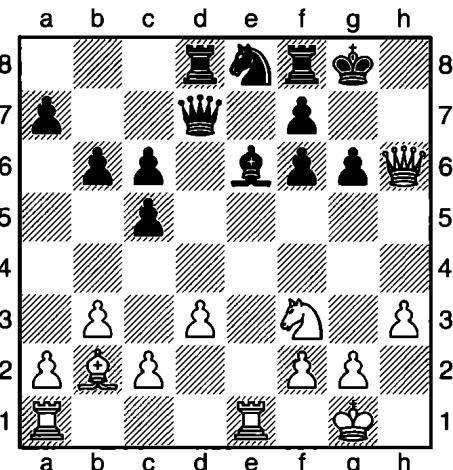
238) White to play (1 point)



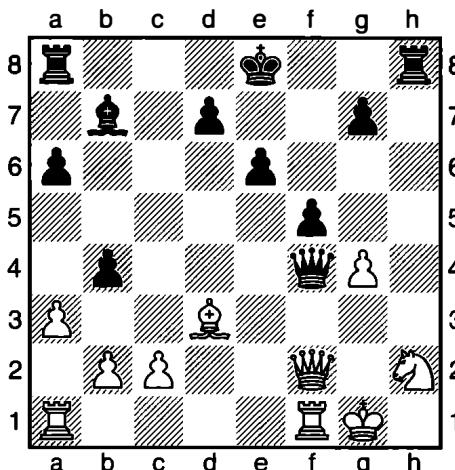
236) White to play (1 point)



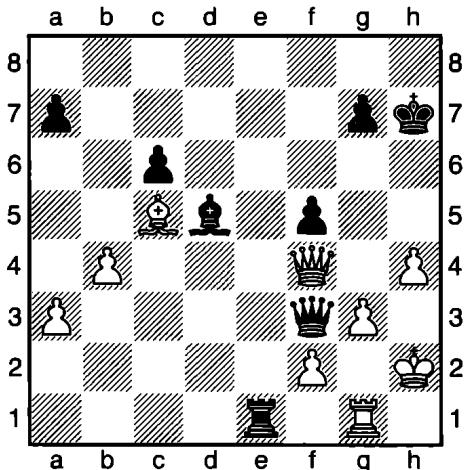
239) White to play (1 point)



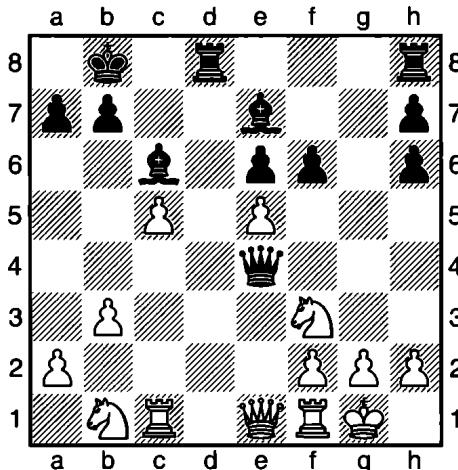
237) White to play (1 point)



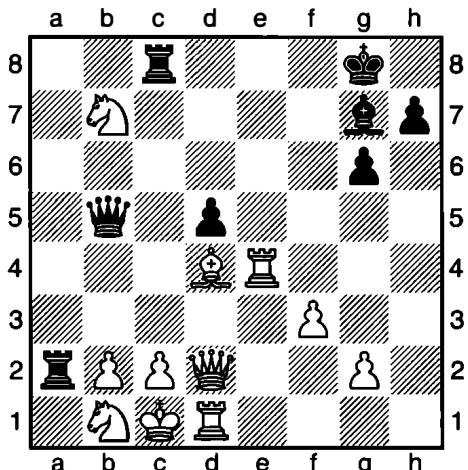
240) Black to play (1 point)



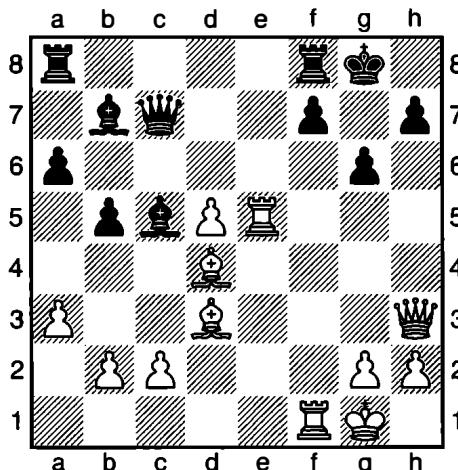
241) Black to play (1 point)



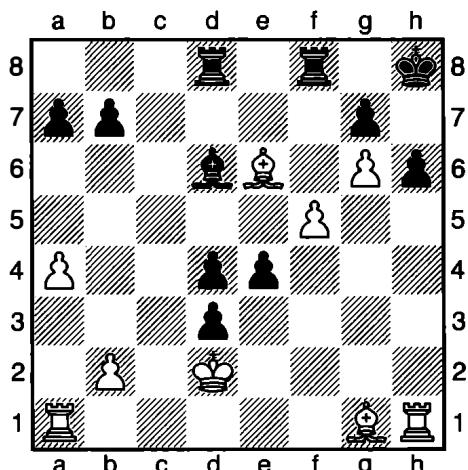
244) Black to play (2 points)



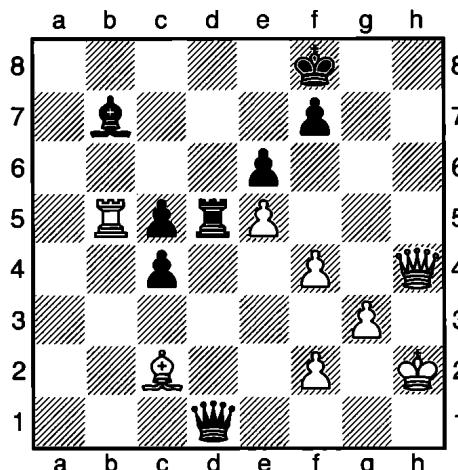
242) Black to play (1 point)



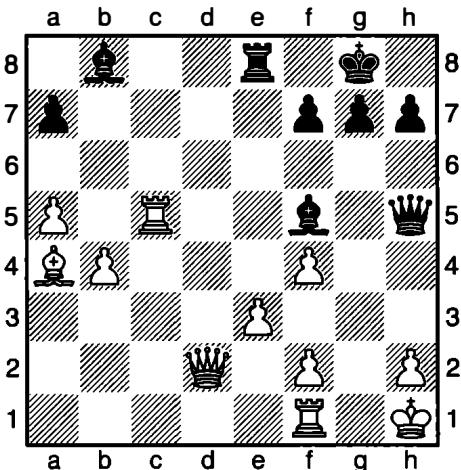
245) White to play (2 points)



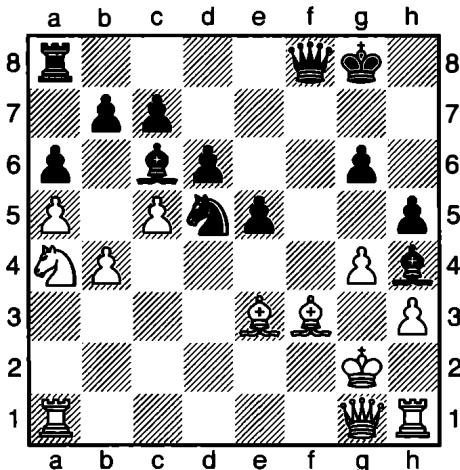
243) White to play (2 points)



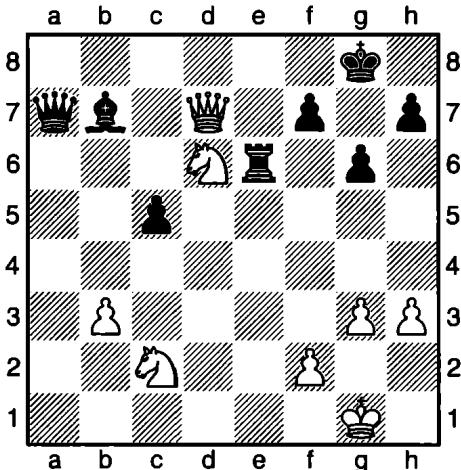
246) Black to play (2 points)



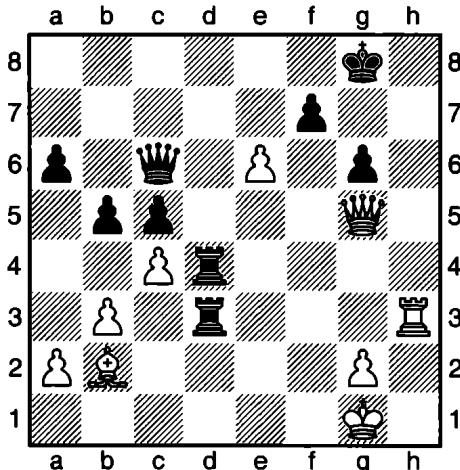
247) Black to play (2 points)



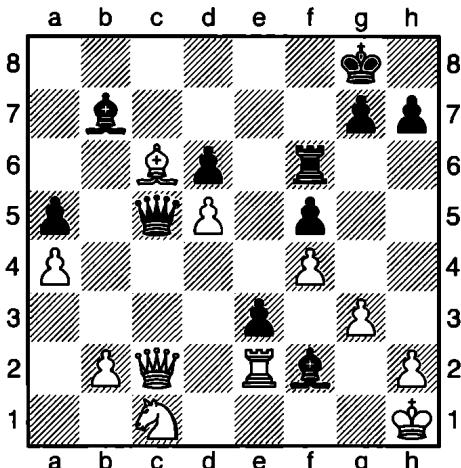
250) Black to play (2 points)



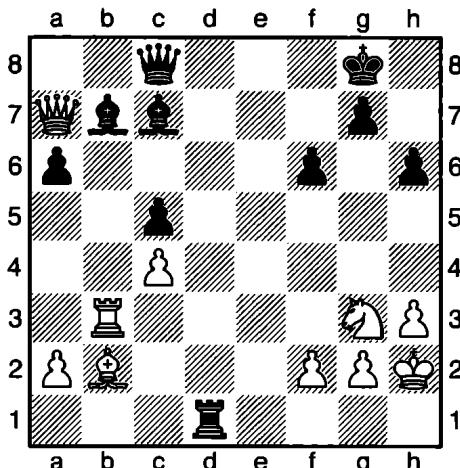
248) Black to play (2 points)



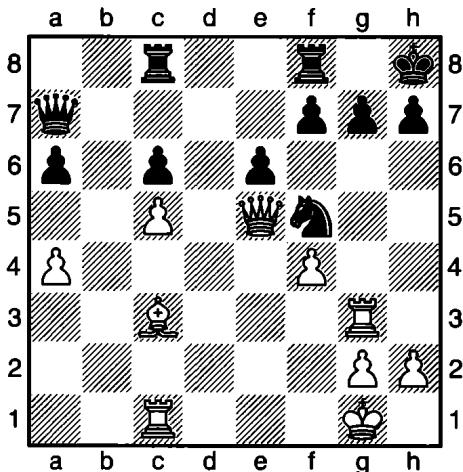
251) White to play (2 points)



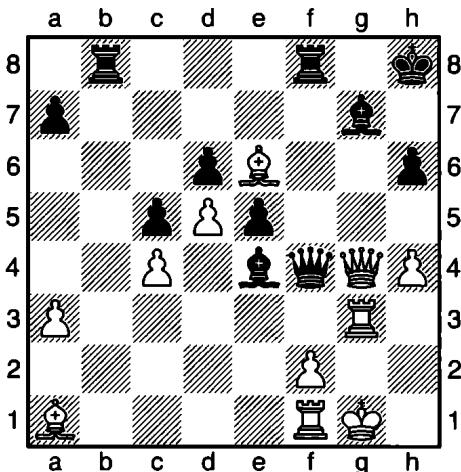
249) Black to play (2 points)



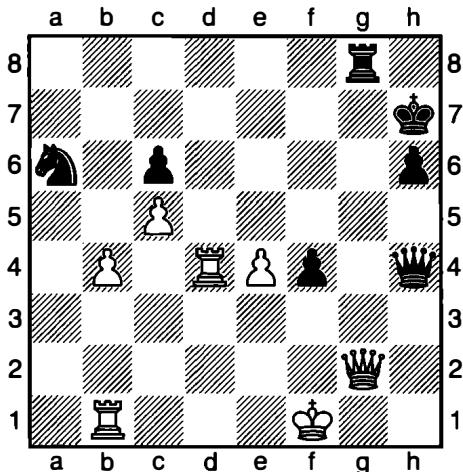
252) Black to play (2 points)



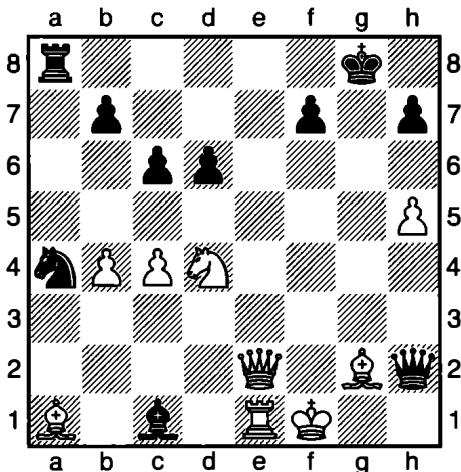
253) White to play (2 points)



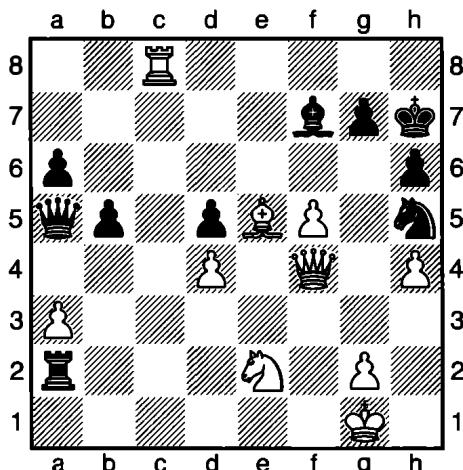
256) Black to play (2 points)



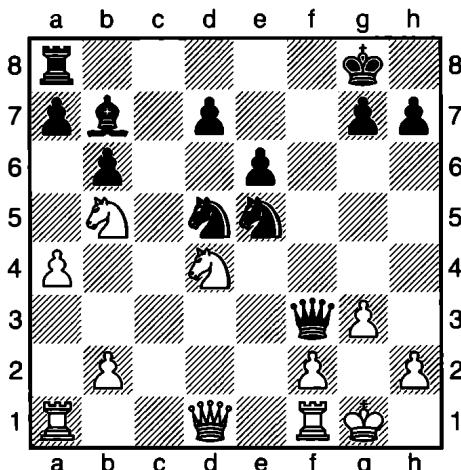
254) White to play (2 points)



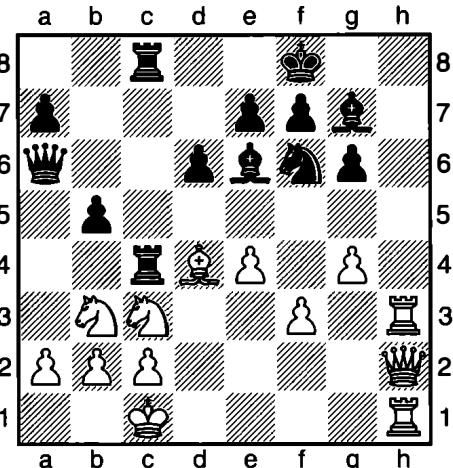
257) White to play (2 points)



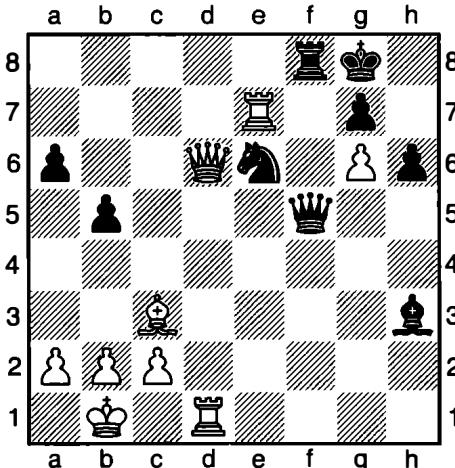
255) White to play (2 points)



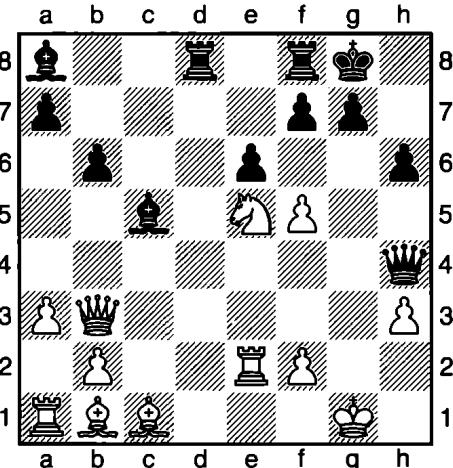
258) Black to play (3 points)



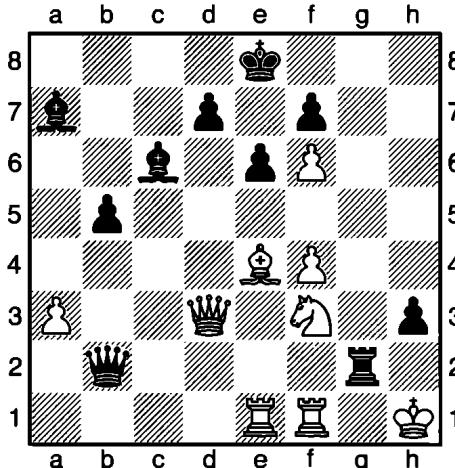
259) White to play (3 points)



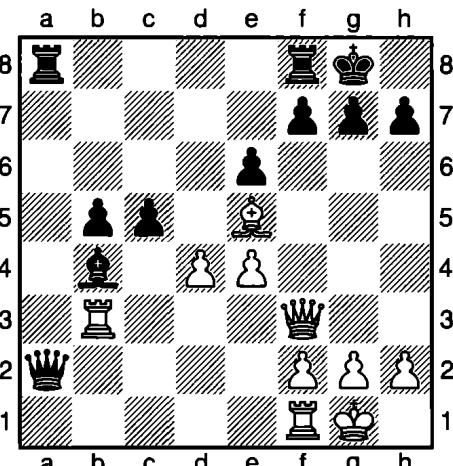
262) White to play (3 points)



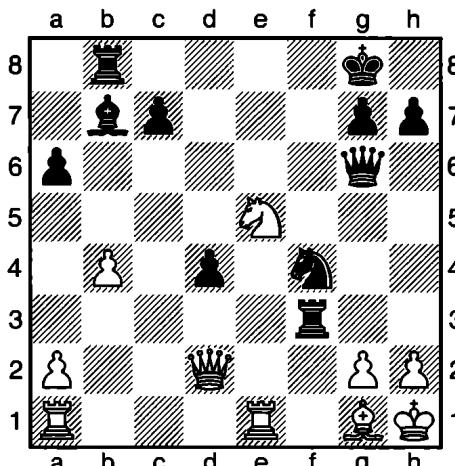
260) Black to play (3 points)



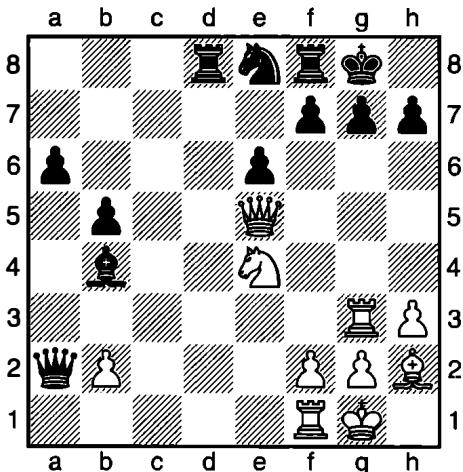
263) Black to play (3 points)



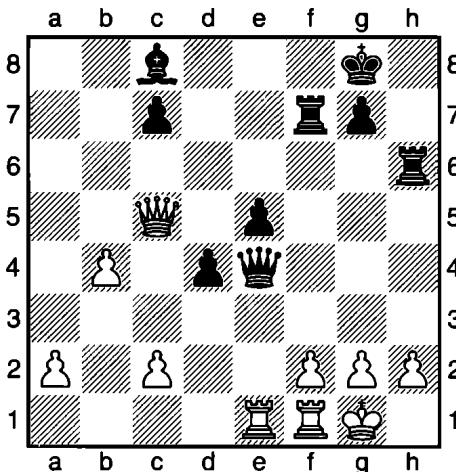
261) White to play (3 points)



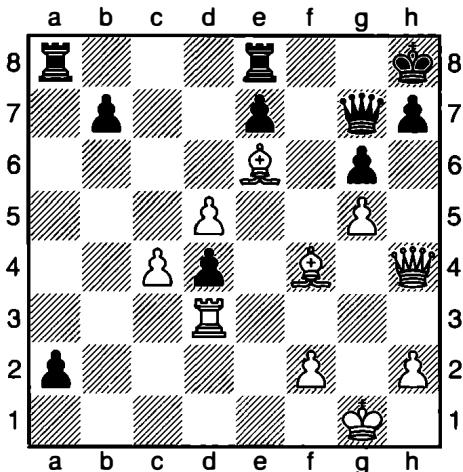
264) Black to play (3 points)



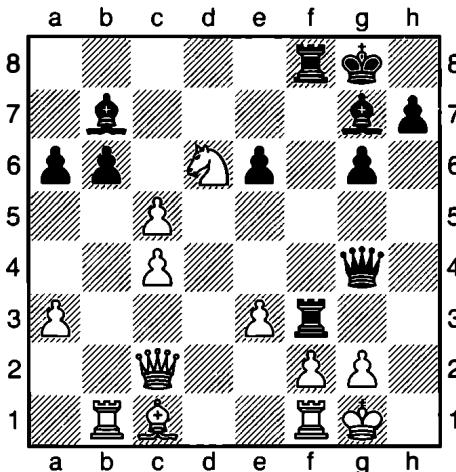
265) White to play (4 points)



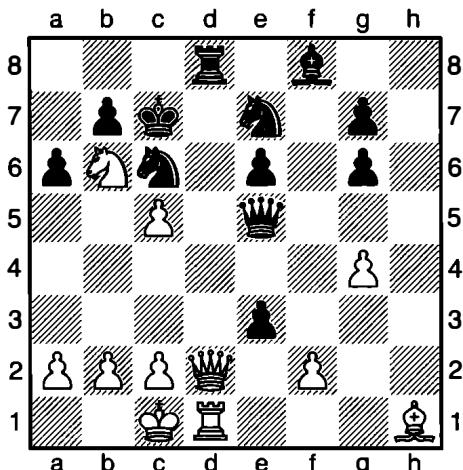
268) Black to play (5 points)



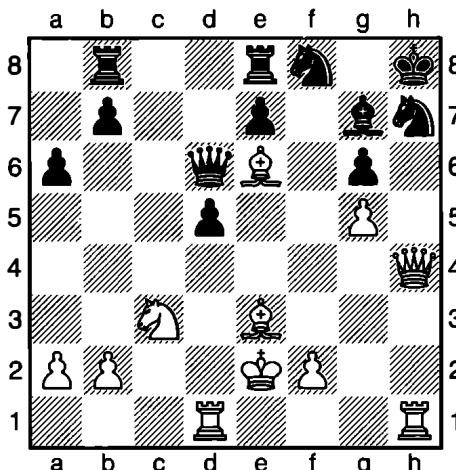
266) White to play (4 points)



269) Black to play (5 points)



267) White to play (4 points)



270) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for the Lethal Long Diagonal

235) S. Kaplan – L. Lovik
Gjøvik 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5\#$. The line-up of bishop and queen on the long diagonal often leads to mate based on the queen penetrating to g7 or h8.

236) Kochetkova – A. Hairapetian
European Women's Ch, St Petersburg 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.

237) J. Dostan – Keschitz
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 1-0

Threatening 2 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$, and if 1...fxg5 then 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.

238) M. Huda – Chulivska
Ukrainian Girls Ch, Odessa 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{h}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$. The combination of a bishop on the long diagonal and a rook penetrating to h8 is another common mating idea.

239) A. Janković – Bogut
Stari Mikanovci 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{W}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf8\#$.

240) Shkuro – Andreikin
Ukrainian Team Ch, Alushta 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}xg4+$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$.

241) Manakova – Stepovaia Dianchenko
Russia Cup (Women), St Petersburg 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$.

242) Csolig – P. Biro
Hungarian Team Ch 2003/4

1... $\mathbb{W}xb2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2\#$.

243) Gustafsson – Tischbierek

German Ch, Bad Wörishofen 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$! $\mathbb{g}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ 1-0

White mates in two more moves.

244) Perodeau – Kachiwagi

St Quentin 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}xf3!$ 2 $\mathbb{g}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}hg8+$ 0-1

2... $\mathbb{Q}dg8+$ is equally good since both moves lead to mate after 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3\#$.

245) M. Cristobal – N. Sanduay

Mar del Plata 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

246) Gracin – Segović

Croatia Cup, Šibenik 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{Q}d1++$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$.

247) Zozek – Khader

Amman (team event) 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 0-1

Black mates next move, for example by 3... $\mathbb{W}h1\#$. 2... $\mathbb{Q}h3?$ is wrong as White can defend by 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5$.

248) T. Perman – Perez Ponsa

Gibraltar 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}a1+$! 0-1

It's mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xal$ $\mathbb{Q}el+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$.

249) O.A. Ivanenko – Rakhmangulova

Ukrainian Under-16 Girls Ch, Odessa 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ 0-1

Black breaks open the long diagonal and mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4\#$.

250) E. de Groote – Arutinian

*Vienna 2009*1... $\mathbb{W}xf3+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ leads to a quick mate.2... $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}c3\#$ is equally good.

251) Udo Hoffmann – F. Armbrust

*German Under-18 Ch, Willingen 2005*1 $\mathbb{W}d8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.2 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$

252) Oleksienko – Hovhannisyan

*European Ch, Rijeka 2010*1... $\mathbb{Q}h1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$

White's knight is pinned, so this capture is forced.

2... $\mathbb{W}xh3+ 0-1$ The queen is invulnerable as the g-pawn is pinned, so Black mates by 3... $\mathbb{W}xg2\#$.

253) Guerra Bastida – F. Ruiz Jimenez

*Spanish Team Ch, Mondariz 2002*1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$ (or any other square on the long diagonal except for h8!).

254) N. Pais – J. Figler

*Hungarian Team Ch 2003/4*1 $\mathbb{Q}d7+ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}b2+ 1-0$

It's mate in two more moves.

255) Korchnoi – Nickel

*Berlin (simultaneous) 2001*1 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$ 1 $\mathbb{W}h8+?$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ doesn't work as g7 is defended.

1-0

Both 1...gxh6 and 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ are met by 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

256) Re. Meier – O. Kurmann

*Zurich 2001*1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}b1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$

257) N. Krieg – Apkaidze

*Germany (team event) 2005/6*1 $\mathbb{W}e8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$.2 $\mathbb{Q}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$

258) R. Grünberg – Döry

*Stockholm 1984*1... $\mathbb{W}g2+!$

Black's queen was under attack, so no other move would do.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}f4++$

This is a double check, so White must move his king.

3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$

259) I. Akst – Mikleeva

*Cheliabinsk Region Ch 2008*1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh8\#$.2 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ and now 3 $\mathbb{W}xg8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$ finishes Black at once.The FIDE game archive and Mega Database both give the finish of the game as 3 $\mathbb{W}g7+ 1-0$, but White isn't even better after the check on g7, so it seems likely that this is a data error and White did actually take on g8.

260) I. Frolov – D. Zatsurdaev

*Russian Under-16 Ch, Dagomys 2004*1... $\mathbb{W}g3+!$ 0-1Black delivers mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}g2+ 3 \mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{W}g1\#$ (or 3... $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$) or 2 $\mathbb{W}xg3$ $\mathbb{Q}d1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$.

261) Gleizerov – Alavkin

*Kaluga 2003*1 $\mathbb{W}f6!$ 1-0A tricky idea to spot if you haven't seen it before. After 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ (Black can delay mate by giving away queen and rook but it makes no real difference) White mates by 2 $\mathbb{Q}g3+ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf6\#$.

262) Holmsten – Avrukh

*Linares 2001*1 $\mathbb{W}xe6+!$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ Black is also mated after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#$.2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7++ 1-0$ 3... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

263) Saastamoinen – Nyysti

*Tampere 2000*1... $\mathbb{Q}h2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{W}g2+!$ 0-1

After 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ Black can mate by 3... $hxg2\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}xg2\#$.

264) Namyslo – I. Sokolov

*Mainz 2003*1... $\mathbb{Q}f2!$ 0-1

Unleashing a deadly attack on g2, which leads to mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6 \mathbb{Q}xg2\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{W}xf2 \mathbb{Q}xg2+$ (2... $\mathbb{W}xg2+$ is equally good) 3 $\mathbb{W}xg2 \mathbb{W}xg2\#$. f2 is the only good square for the rook because after other rook moves White can simply take Black's queen.

265) Gutacker – Ju. Voss

*Frankfurt 2008*1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ Black has to give up his queen to avoid mate, but even this doesn't delay the end for long.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 1-0

It's mate next move by 6 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$ or 6 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.

266) I. Vincze – Nogradi

*Kobanya 1996*1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ Or 1... $\mathbb{W}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$.2 $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ $\mathbb{W}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ 1-04... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

267) Apicella – Giffard

*French Team Ch 2003*1 $\mathbb{W}xd8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 3... $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}a8\#$.4 $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xb7\#$

268) J.W. Diaz – Castro Rojas

*Merida 1992*1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{Q}g6+$ 0-1

After 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}b7+$ 4 $f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ there is no defence to the threats on the long diagonal; for example, 5 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}f1+$ and mate in two more moves.

269) Baumgartner – A. Herzog

*Austrian Ch, Wolfsberg 1985*1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$

The quickest mate.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{Q}xf2++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$

Or 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$.

3... $\mathbb{Q}8f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $h5\#$.4... $h5+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}g2+$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ 0-19 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1\#$.

270) K. Beaton – M. Fraser

Scottish Ch, Stirling 2002

A queen sacrifice decides the game.

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$

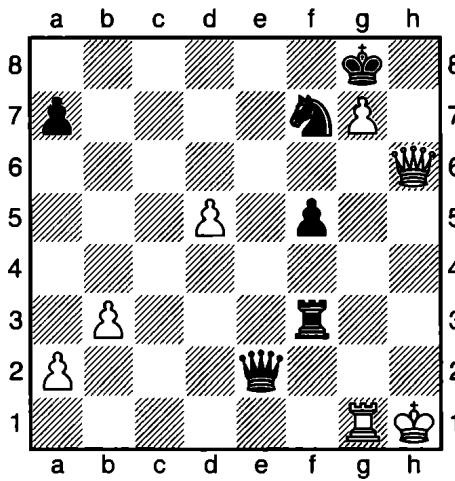
Score-Chart for the Lethal Long Diagonal

Position number	Points	Score
235	1	
236	1	
237	1	
238	1	
239	1	
240	1	
241	1	
242	1	
243	2	
244	2	
245	2	
246	2	
247	2	
248	2	
249	2	
250	2	
251	2	
252	2	

253	2	
254	2	
255	2	
256	2	
257	2	
258	3	
259	3	
260	3	
261	3	
262	3	
263	3	
264	3	
265	4	
266	4	
267	4	
268	5	
269	5	
270	5	
Total	86	

5 Pawn-Promotion Mates

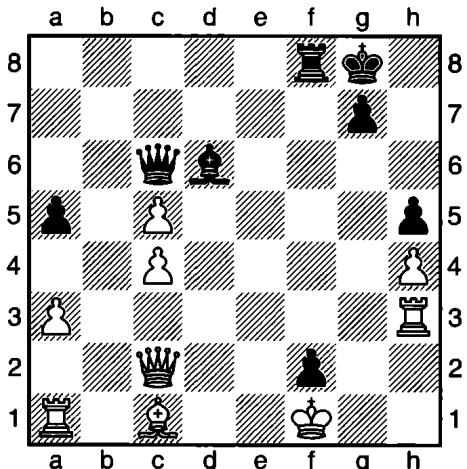
Having a pawn near the enemy king can be the foundation for a possible mate; for example, a pawn on f6 can support a mate by the queen on g7. In this case the pawn plays a supporting role in helping another piece to deliver mate, but sometimes a pawn can be the star of the show itself.



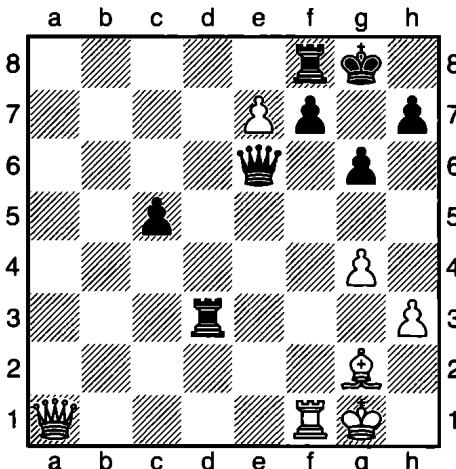
Krasenkow – Bobras
Polish Team Ch, Glogow 2001

Here White won prettily with the queen sacrifice $1 \mathbb{Q}h7+!$ and **Black resigned (1-0)**. The clever point is that after $1\dots \mathbb{Q}xh7$ the white pawn on g7 is able to promote, and its resurrection to a new queen makes a quick checkmate possible: $2 g8\mathbb{Q}+ \mathbb{Q}h6 3 \mathbb{Q}g6\#$.

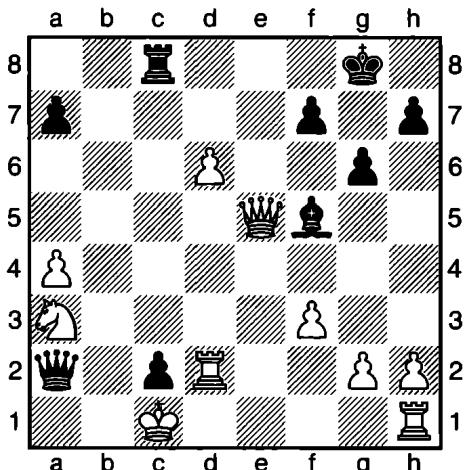
You will soon learn to spot this classic sacrificial theme – and other pawn-promotion opportunities – as you work your way through the puzzles in this chapter. The power of a far-advanced pawn can be truly remarkable and if you have one near the enemy king, then sacrifices to force checkmate are often in the air.



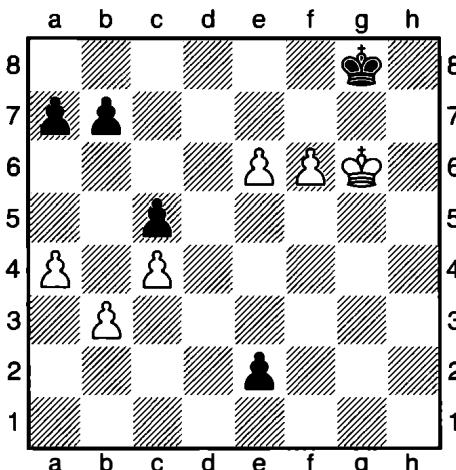
271) Black to play (1 point)



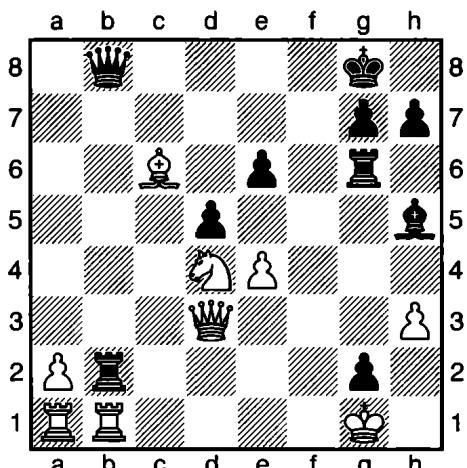
274) White to play (1 point)



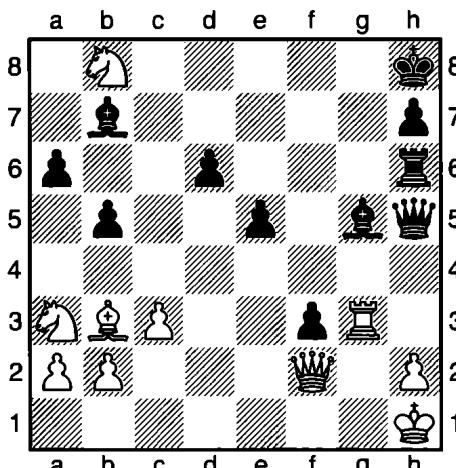
272) Black to play (1 point)



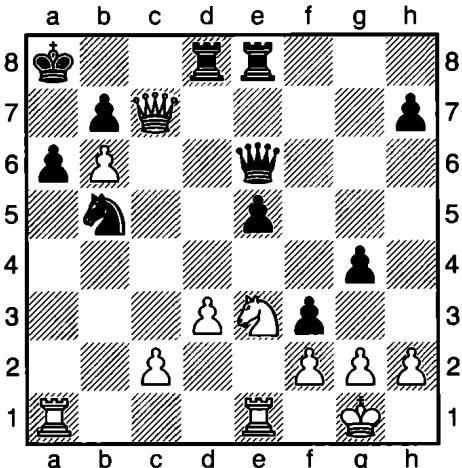
275) White to play (2 points)



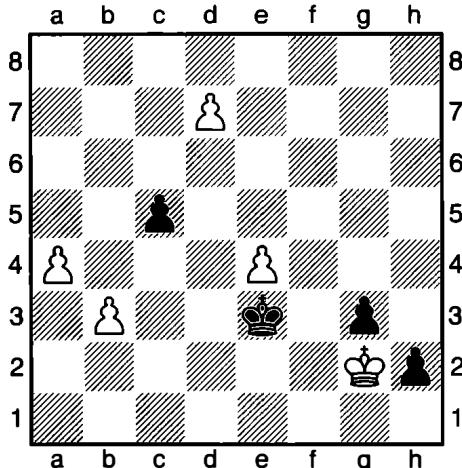
273) Black to play (1 point)



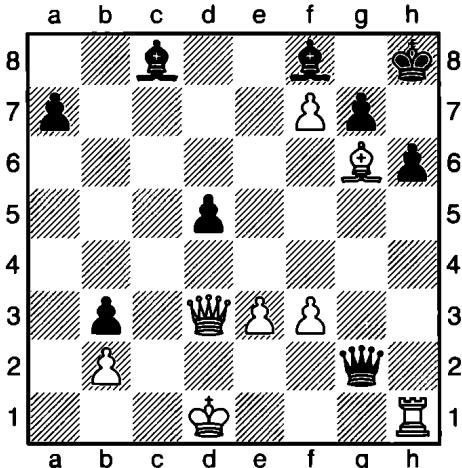
276) Black to play (2 points)



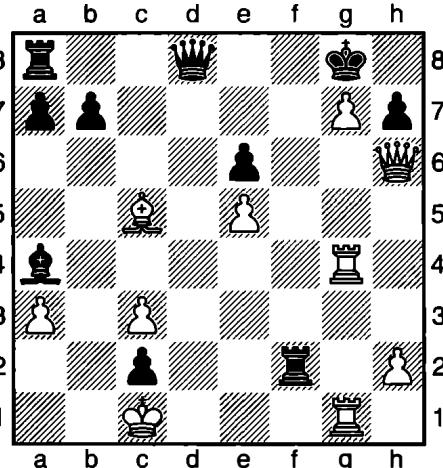
277) White to play (2 points)



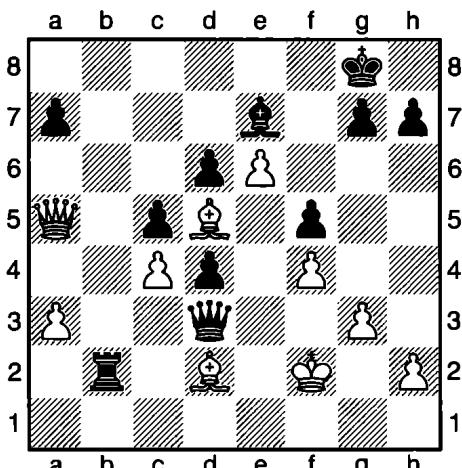
280) Black to play (3 points)



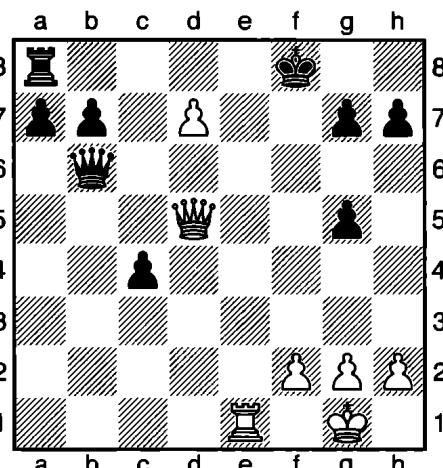
278) White to play (2 points)



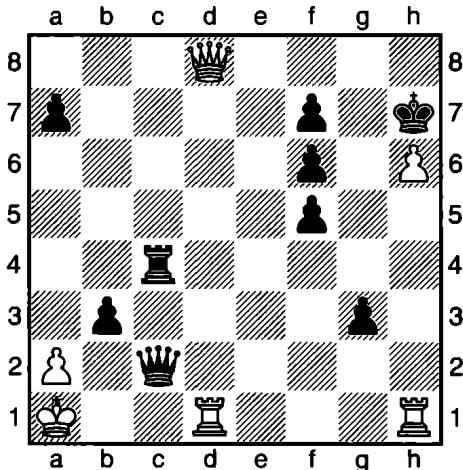
281) White to play (3 points)



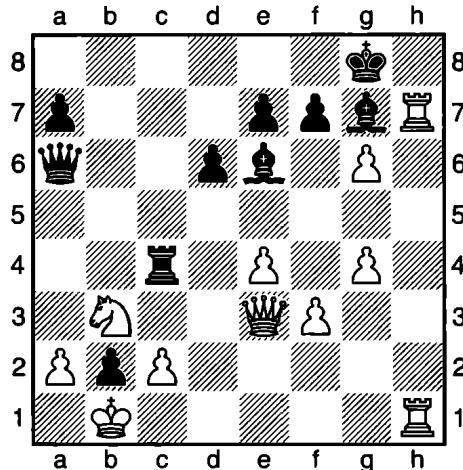
279) White to play (2 points)



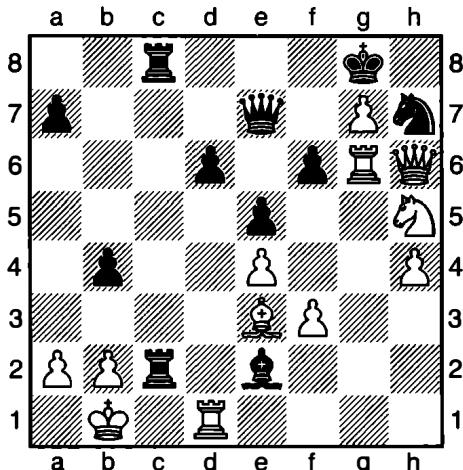
282) White to play (3 points)



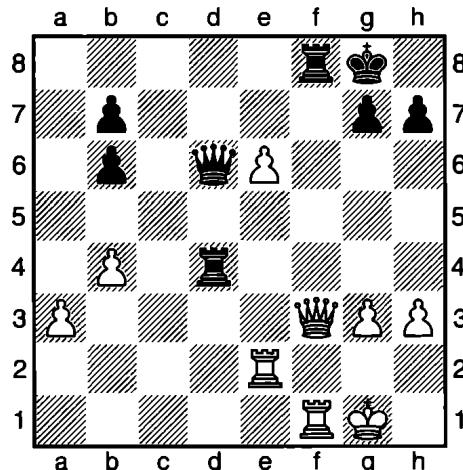
283) White to play (3 points)



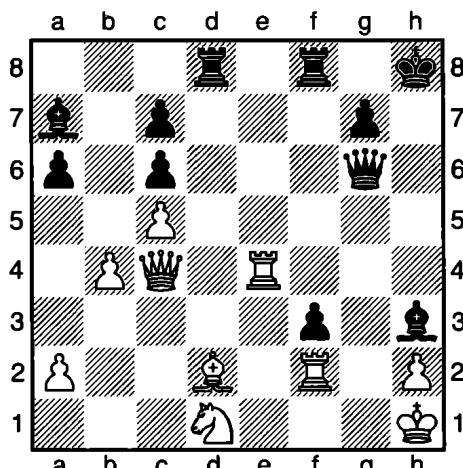
286) Black to play (3 points)



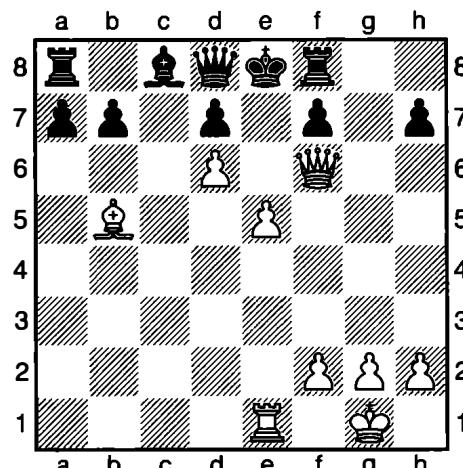
284) White to play (3 points)



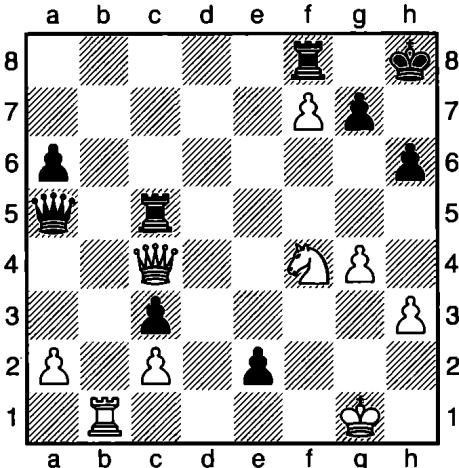
287) White to play (3 points)



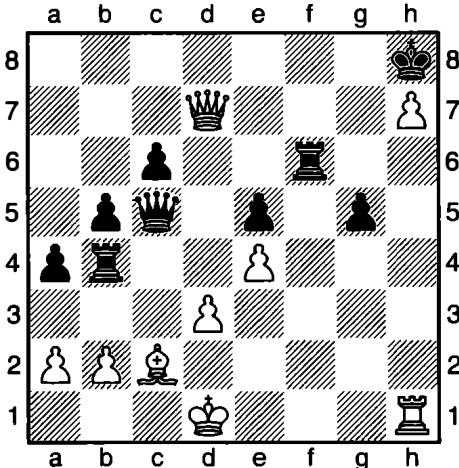
285) Black to play (3 points)



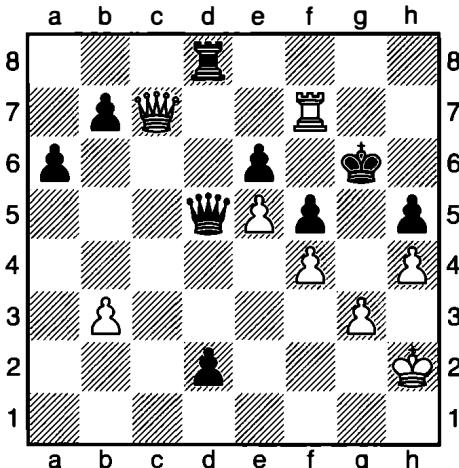
288) White to play (3 points)



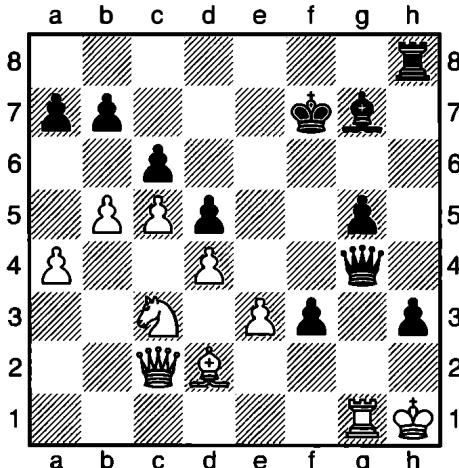
289) White to play (3 points)



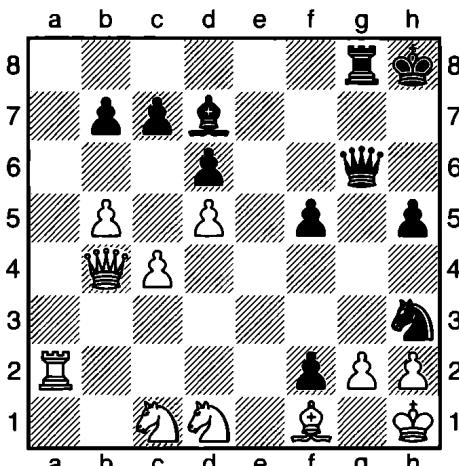
292) White to play (4 points)



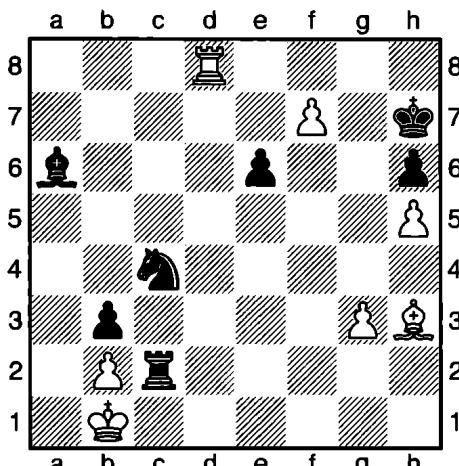
290) Black to play (3 points)



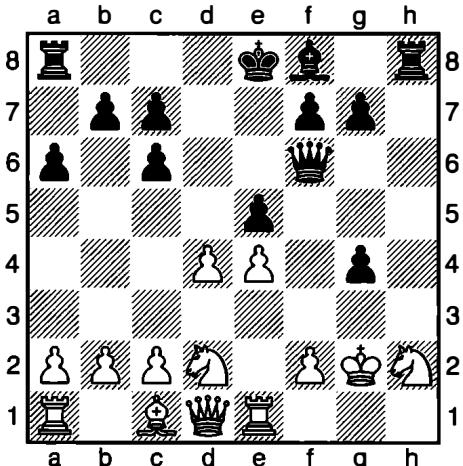
293) Black to play (4 points)



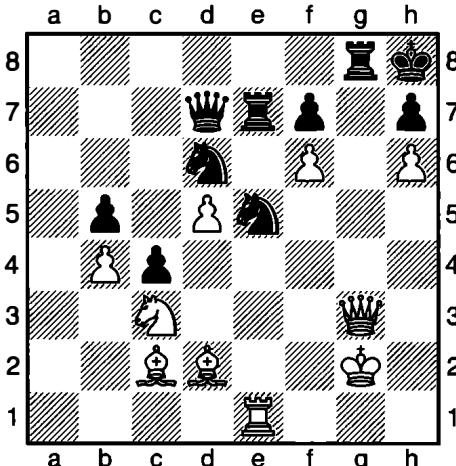
291) Black to play (3 points)



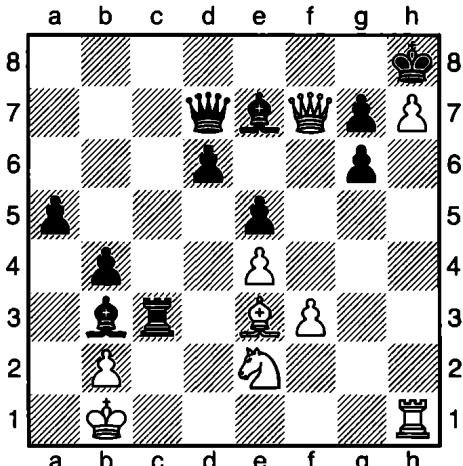
294) White to play (5 points)



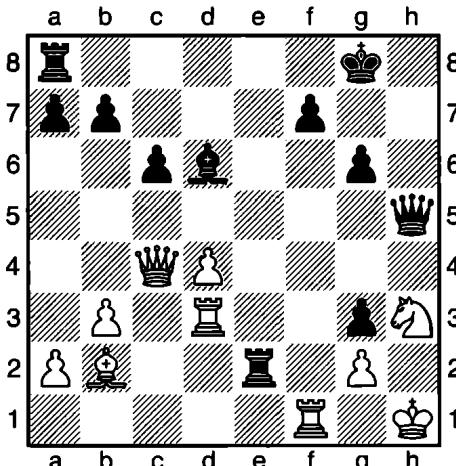
295) Black to play (5 points)



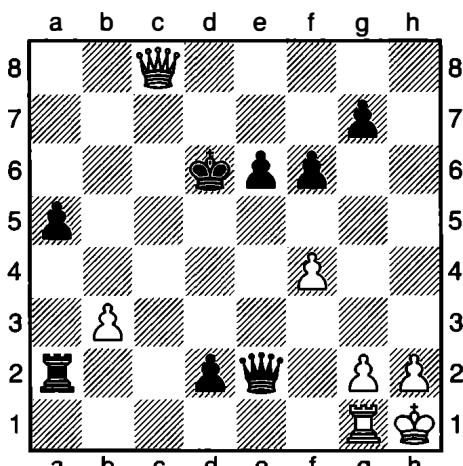
298) White to play (5 points)



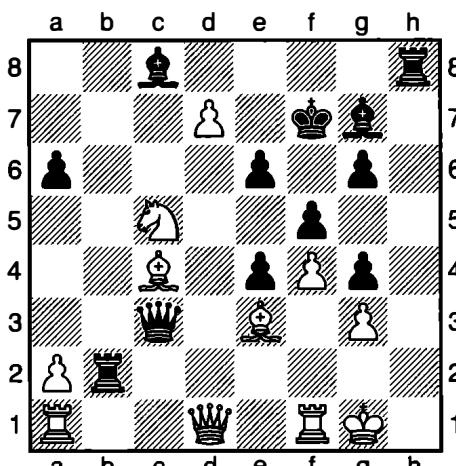
296) White to play (5 points)



299) Black to play (5 points)



297) Black to play (5 points)



300) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Pawn-Promotion Mates

271) I. Solonar – V. Ianocichin

Kishinev 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}g2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$

Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ f1 $\mathbb{W}++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5\#.$

2...f1 $\mathbb{W}\#$

This is a typical combination involving the removal of a blockading king by means of a sacrifice.

272) A. Glukhov – Vladis. Vasiliev

Kazan 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}b1+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xb1$ cx $b1\mathbb{W}\#.$

273) Moreto Quintana – Koziak

La Roda 2007

1... $\mathbb{W}h2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ g1 $\mathbb{W}\#.$

274) A. Tudor – Ta. Balla

Romanian Under-16 Ch, Calimanesti 2000

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 exf8 $\mathbb{W}\#.$

275) Nguyen Chi Minh – P. Forthoffer

Prague 2009

1 e7!

1 f7+? $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6?$ doesn't work because 2...el \mathbb{W} stops the mate on e7.

1-0

1...el \mathbb{W} 2 f7+ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 f8 $\mathbb{W}\#.$

276) Estevez Jacome – Bernal Tinajero

Asturias 1992

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh2$ f2+ 0-1

After 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ f1 $\mathbb{W}\#$ neither rook nor queen can interpose as both are pinned.

277) J. Antal – Gal

Hungarian Team Ch 2006/7

1 $\mathbb{Q}xa6+!$ bxa6 2 b7+ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 3 b8 $\mathbb{W}\#.$

278) Vigorito – E. Lund

Budapest 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+!$ gxh6 2 $\mathbb{W}d4+$

2 $\mathbb{W}c3+$ also mates but takes one move longer.

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 f8 $\mathbb{W}\#$

Promoting to a queen is equally effective.

279) R. Taborsky – T. Vesely

Tatranske Zruby 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}d8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ (after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 e7+ White mates next move) 2 e7+ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 e8 $\mathbb{W}\#$ (or 3 exd8 $\mathbb{W}\#.$)

280) S. Foisor – Li Shilong

Cappelle la Grande 2008

1...h1 $\mathbb{W}+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2$ 0-1

3 d8 \mathbb{W} g2+ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ g1 $\mathbb{W}+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}g3\#.$

281) Bobras – Szelag

Polish Ch, Poznan 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 g8 $\mathbb{W}+!$

White cannot play 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ at once as Black can reply 2... $\mathbb{W}xh4.$

2... $\mathbb{W}xg8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$

282) Marcellin – Gschnitzer

2nd Bundesliga 2002/3

1 $\mathbb{Q}e8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 dx $e8\mathbb{W}+$ leads to mate in a few moves.

3 dx $e8\mathbb{W}\#$

283) Zaragatski – So. Kartsev

Dortmund 1999

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 h7+ $\mathbb{Q}f8$

It's also mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 h8 $\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h6\#.$

3 h8 $\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ 1-0

4... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}d6\#.$

- 284) Anja Wagener – Ortartchiev**
Luxembourg Ch, Differdange 2007
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+! \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $g8\mathbb{W}+! 0-1$
 2... $\mathbb{B}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h6\#.$

- 285) Bernadsky – Shkuro**
Alushita 2008
 1... $\mathbb{W}g2+! 0-1$

This sacrifice unleashes the power of the pawn and mates after 2 $\mathbb{B}xg2$ $fxg2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{B}f1+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf1$ $gxfl\mathbb{W}\#.$

- 286) D. Salvador Lopez – Mengual Bolo**
Cullera 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}xa2+! 0-1$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ $\mathbb{B}a4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}bl$ $\mathbb{B}al+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xal$ $bxal\mathbb{W}\#.$

- 287) Indjić – Jovančić**
Pančevo (team event) 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}f7+! 1-0$
 It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $exf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ is met by 3 $\mathbb{B}e8+$ or 3 $f8\mathbb{W}+$, with mate next move in either case) 3 $\mathbb{B}e8\#.$

- 288) Menkinoski – K.N. Krastev**
Blagoevgrad 2010

1 $e6!$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$
 Forced, as White was threatening 2 $exd7\#$ or 2 $exf7\#$ and 1... $fxe6$ also leads to mate after 2 $\mathbb{B}xe6+$ or 2 $\mathbb{W}xe6+.$

2 $exd7++ \mathbb{Q}d8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}e8+$ $\mathbb{B}xe8$ 4 $dxe8\mathbb{B}\#$

Of course, promoting to a queen was just as good.

- 289) Zukin – P. Gusakov**
Kimry 2003

White is winning in any case, but he has a surprising way to force a quick mate.

1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $f8\mathbb{Q}\#$

- 290) Amil Meilan – H. Fiori**
Buenos Aires 2002

White is threatening mate by $\mathbb{B}f6\#$, so Black must operate entirely with checks.

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+! 0-1$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $d1\mathbb{W}+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}d2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#$
 (Black can also mate by 4... $\mathbb{W}f1\#$ or 4... $\mathbb{W}g4\#.$)

- 291) Agamaliev – Maciejewski**
Polanica Zdroj 2000
 Black must clear the way to the g1-square.
 1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+! 0-1$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $f1\mathbb{W}+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{B}gl\#.$

- 292) M. Csorba – Pinczes**
Hungarian Team Ch 2002/3

1 $\mathbb{W}g7+! \mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h8\mathbb{W}+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{B}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ (4 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ is also good) 4... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}d7\#.$

- 293) Rittie – J. Marchal**
Vandoeuvre 2004

1... $\mathbb{W}g2+! 2 \mathbb{B}xg2$ $hxg2++ 0-1$
 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{B}h1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{B}f1+$ (4... $g1\mathbb{W}+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{B}gl+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$ is also good) 5 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $g1\mathbb{W}+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#.$

- 294) Georgiadis – D. Berczes**
European Ch, Budva 2009

Black is threatening to draw by perpetual check starting with ... $\mathbb{B}xb2+$, so White must operate with checks.

1 $\mathbb{B}h8+! \mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{F}8\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7+$

White has to bring his bishop into the attack with check. 3 $\mathbb{W}e7+$ is equally good.

3... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$

Or 4... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 7 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#.$

5 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ 1-0

6... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xe6\#.$

- 295) J. Nybäck – Sisatto**
Finnish Team Ch 2009

Black has already given up two pieces and now finishes White off with a further sacrifice.

1... $\mathbb{B}xh2+! 2 \mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $g3$ 0-1

Black has two threats. White can meet the first threat of 4... $\mathbb{W}h2\#$ by, for example, 4 $\mathbb{Q}f3$, but then he falls victim to the second: 4... $g2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $g1\mathbb{W}++$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}gg3\#.$

- 296) Diez Viera – H. Garro Beraza**
San Sebastian 2007

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$

Note that 1 $\mathbb{W}g8+?$ is not possible due to 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h8\mathbb{W}+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g7+$
 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 6 $\mathbb{W}f7\#.$

297) I. Perez de Villar Framil –
Morcillo Ferran
Barcelona 2002

1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$
Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ d1 $\mathbb{W}+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ (3... $\mathbb{W}d5+$ is
equally good) 4 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xg2\#.$

2...d1 $\mathbb{W}+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$

3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ (4 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{W}xh2\#$) 4... $\mathbb{W}h5\#.$

3... $\mathbb{W}xg1+$ 0-1

After 4 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ Black can mate in various ways,
such as 4... $\mathbb{W}g2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e2+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ 7
 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}d3\#.$

298) S. Anderson – M. Langer
Texan Ch, Dallas 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}g7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ 1-0
3... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$) 5
 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ followed by 6 $\mathbb{W}g5\#.$

299) **Joerdens – M. Lazić**
Seefeld 2000

1... $\mathbb{W}xh3+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{Q}g2+$ 0-1
3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}h2+!$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}xf1\mathbb{W}+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}g2+$
(or 5... $\mathbb{W}g2+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{W}e4+$ and mate next move)
6 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ and now Black can mate by 6... $\mathbb{W}f4\#$ or
6... $\mathbb{W}f6\#.$

300) **J. Tomka – Julenyi**
Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ is answered by 2 d8 $\mathbb{W}+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 3
 $\mathbb{W}xd8\#.$

1-0

Black resigned without waiting for the finish
2 $\mathbb{Q}xc8\mathbb{Q}+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ and White
mates next move, or 2... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ $\mathbb{W}xd4+$ 4
 $\mathbb{W}xd4\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ and 4 $\mathbb{W}f7\#.$

A remarkable combination in which White
promotes to a queen in one line and a knight in
another.

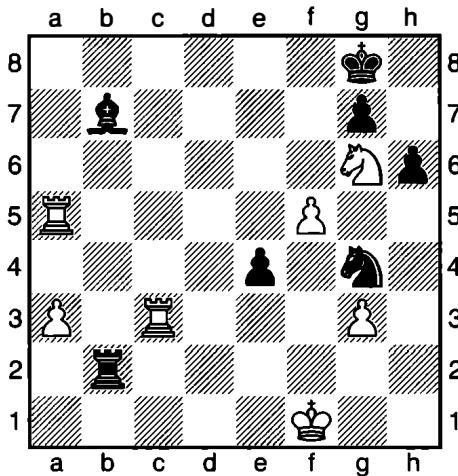
Score-Chart for Pawn-Promotion Mates

Position number	Points	Score
271	1	
272	1	
273	1	
274	1	
275	2	
276	2	
277	2	
278	2	
279	2	
280	3	
281	3	
282	3	
283	3	
284	3	
285	3	

286	3	
287	3	
288	3	
289	3	
290	3	
291	3	
292	4	
293	4	
294	5	
295	5	
296	5	
297	5	
298	5	
299	5	
300	5	
Total	93	

6 Mates with Rook and Minor Piece

A rook plus bishop or knight is a powerful attacking force, and many common mating patterns are based on this combination of material. Although one might expect the two minor pieces to be present with roughly equal frequency, the combination involving a knight seems to occur more often than that with a bishop. Here's an example, in which the rook and knight are helped by a pawn.

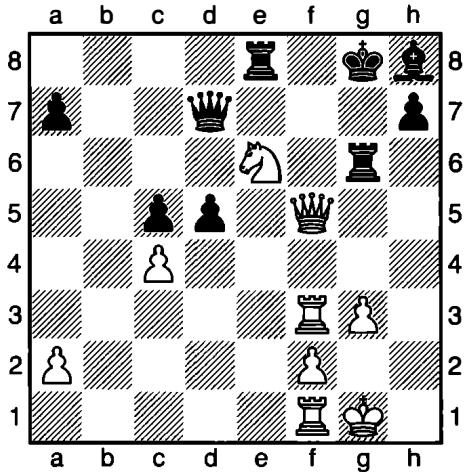


K. Berg – J. Kristiansen

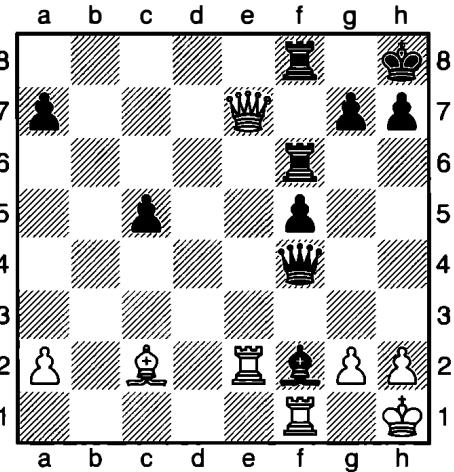
Århus 2009

White would like to get a rook to Black's first rank, but both a8 and c8 are covered by Black's bishop. The solution to this problem is to sacrifice one rook to draw the bishop out of position, allowing the other rook to reach its goal. White played 1 $\mathbb{R}a8+$! and **Black resigned (1-0)** since after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ 2 $\mathbb{R}c8+$ the rook and knight combination forces mate: 2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{R}f8\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{R}h8\#$.

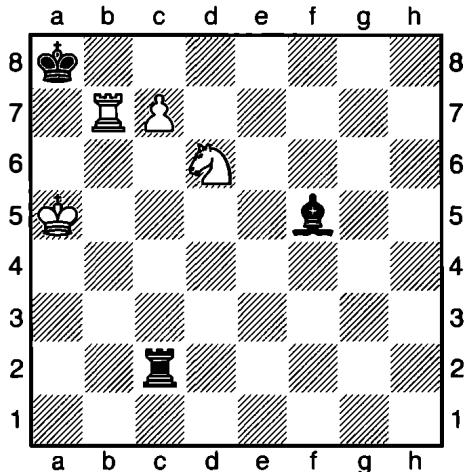
The positions in this chapter will show you how a rook and a minor piece can operate as a team to deliver checkmate. Learning how the pieces work together is important in all areas of chess, and never more so than when playing for mate!



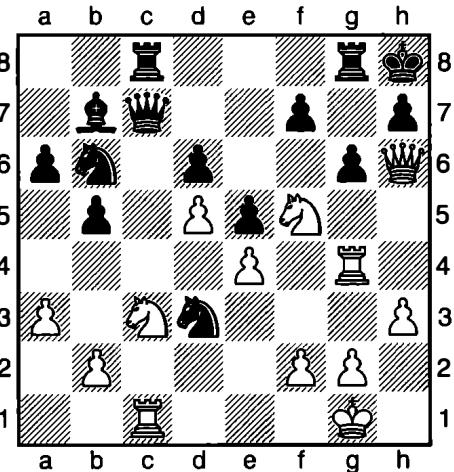
301) White to play (1 point)



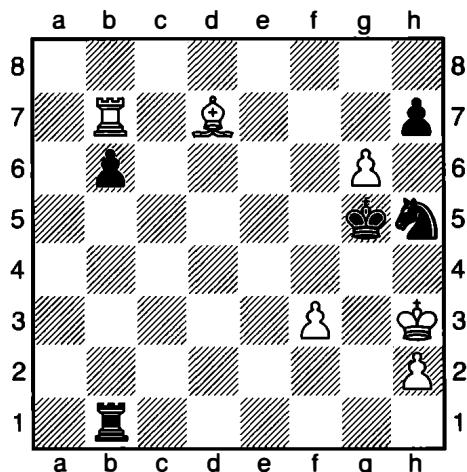
304) Black to play (1 point)



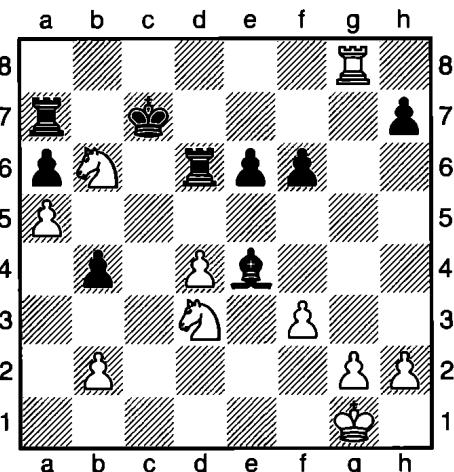
302) White to play (1 point)



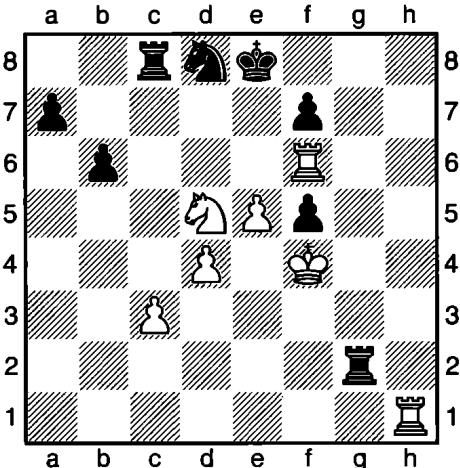
305) White to play (1 point)



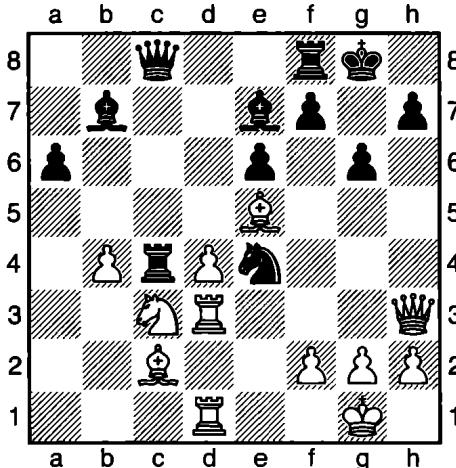
303) Black to play (1 point)



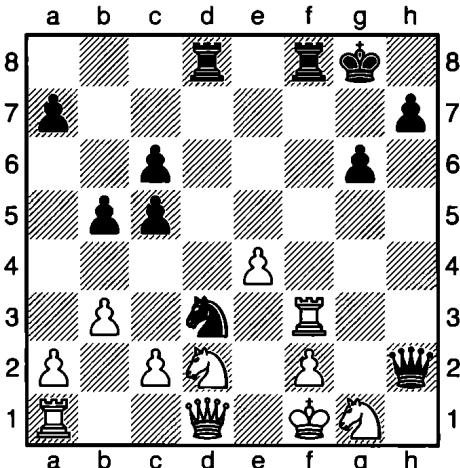
306) White to play (1 point)



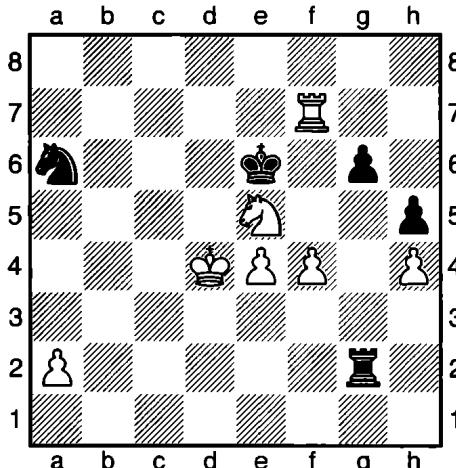
307) White to play (1 point)



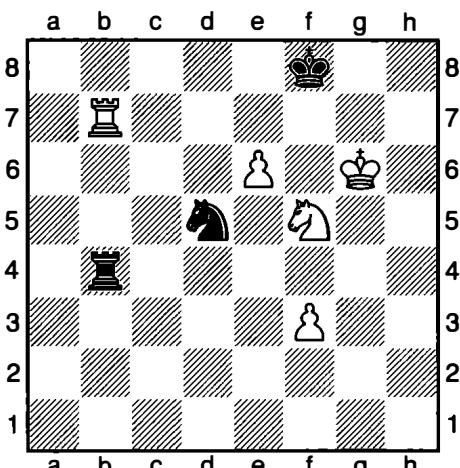
310) White to play (2 points)



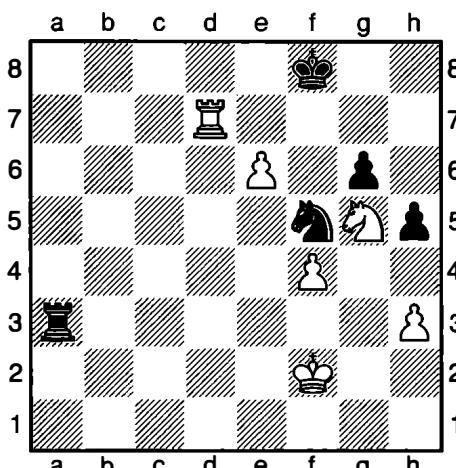
308) Black to play (1 point)



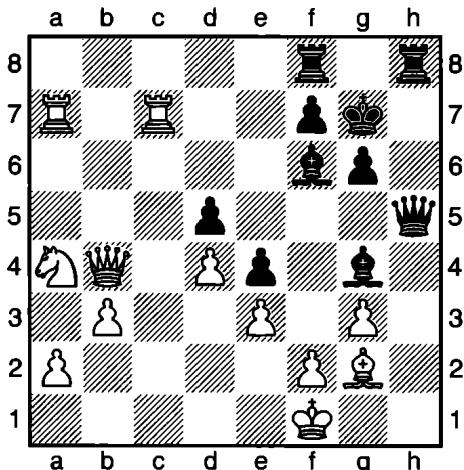
311) White to play (2 points)



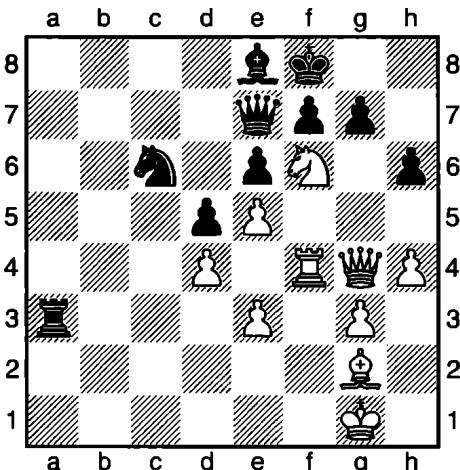
309) White to play (2 points)



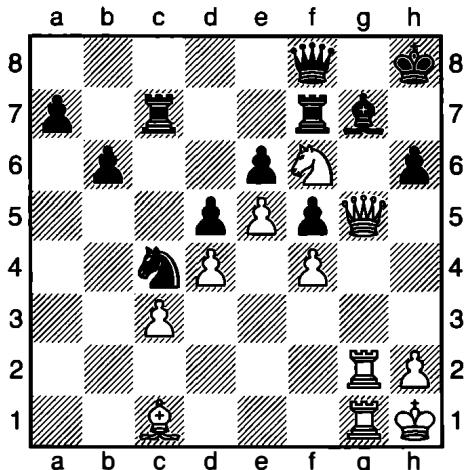
312) White to play (2 points)



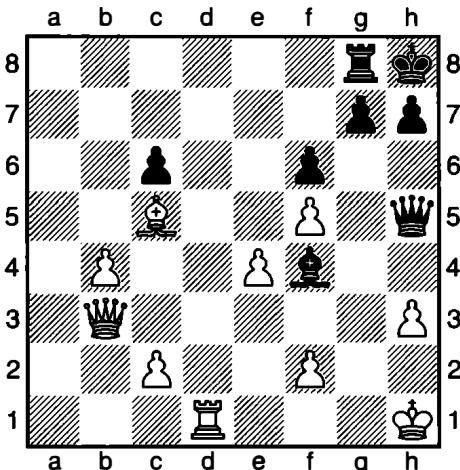
313) Black to play (2 points)



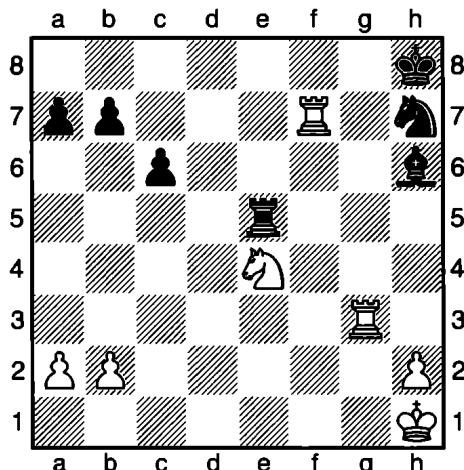
316) White to play (2 points)



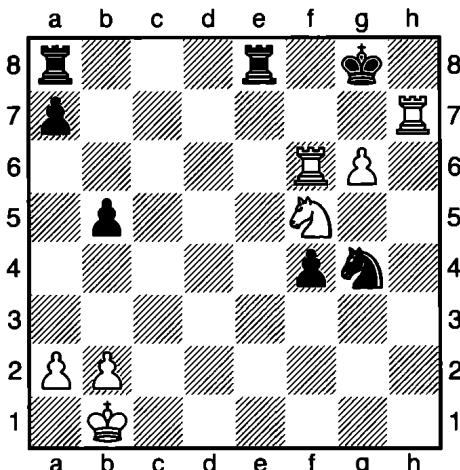
314) White to play (2 points)



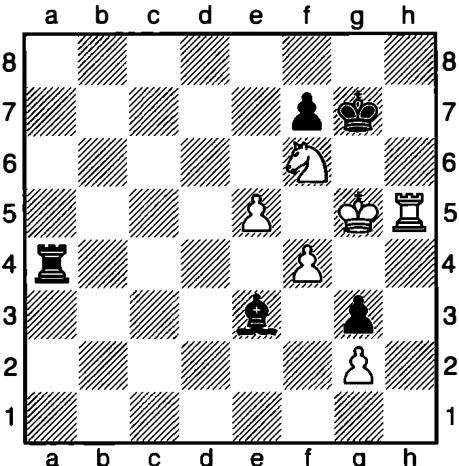
317) White to play (2 points)



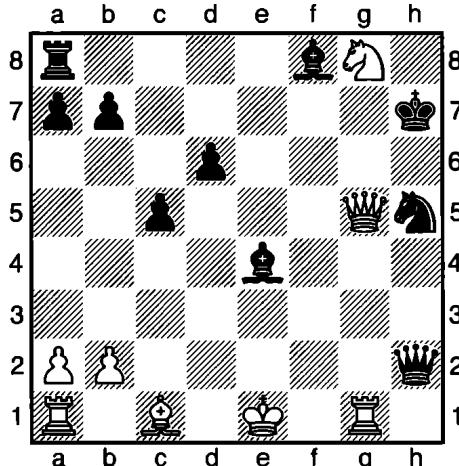
315) White to play (2 points)



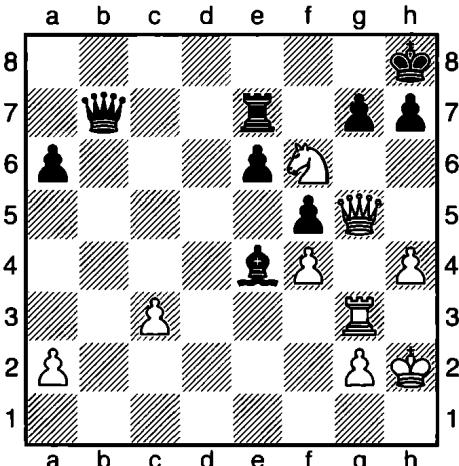
318) White to play (2 points)



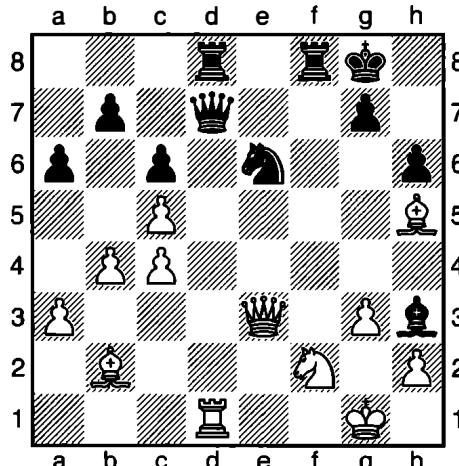
319) White to play (2 points)



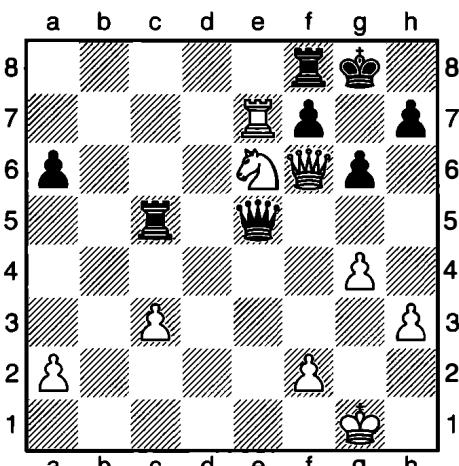
322) White to play (2 points)



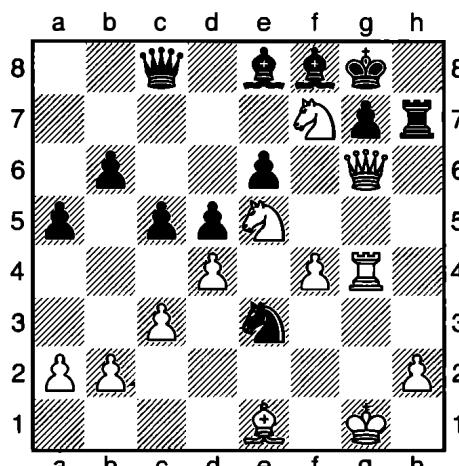
320) White to play (2 points)



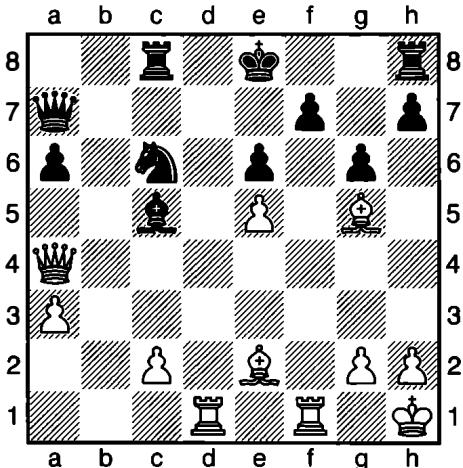
323) Black to play (2 points)



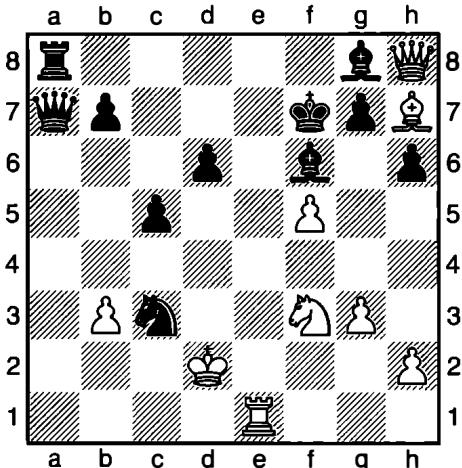
321) White to play (2 points)



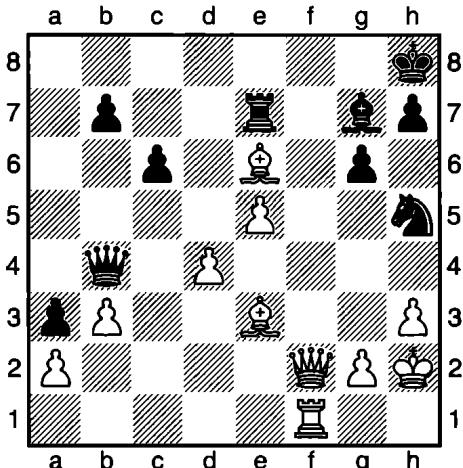
324) White to play (2 points)



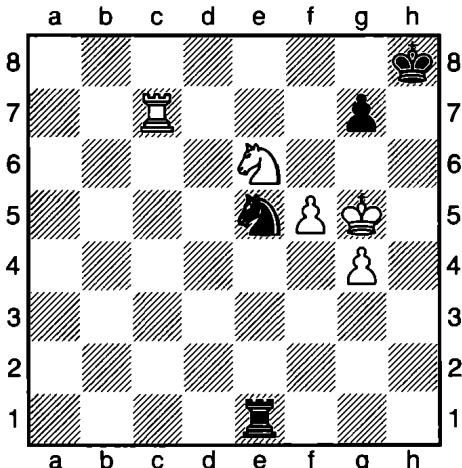
325) White to play (2 points)



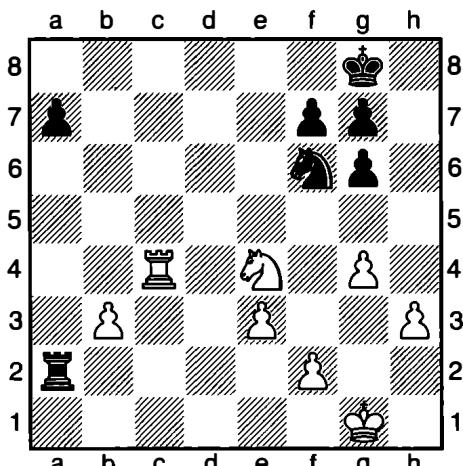
328) White to play (3 points)



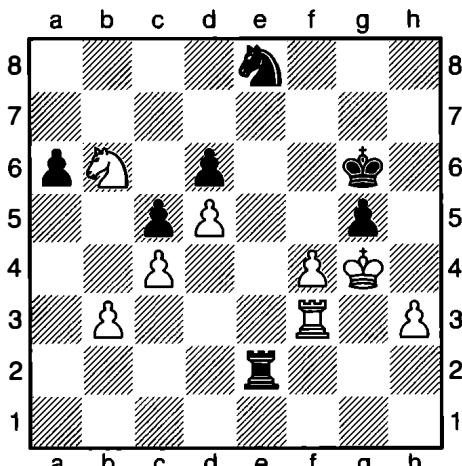
326) White to play (2 points)



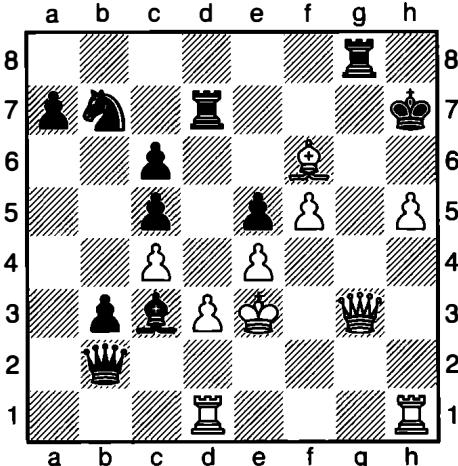
329) White to play (3 points)



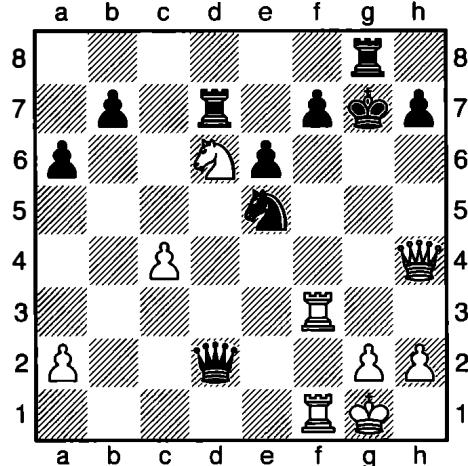
327) White to play (3 points)



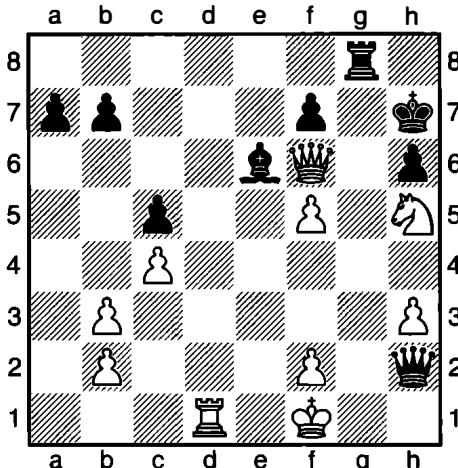
330) Black to play (3 points)



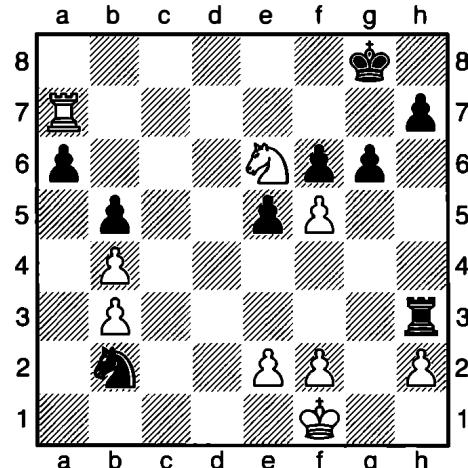
331) White to play (3 points)



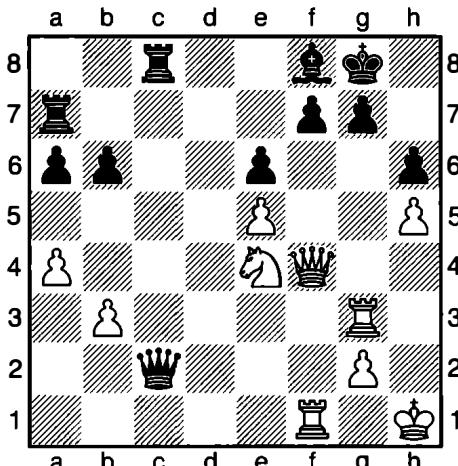
334) White to play (3 points)



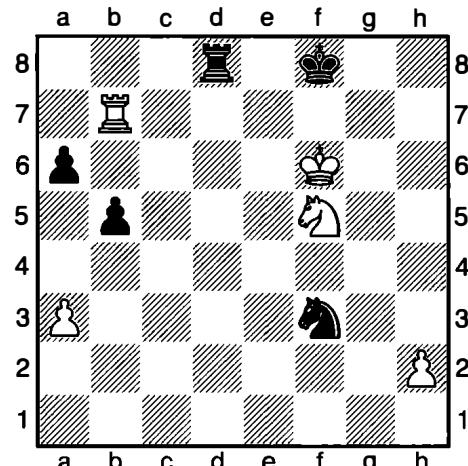
332) White to play (3 points)



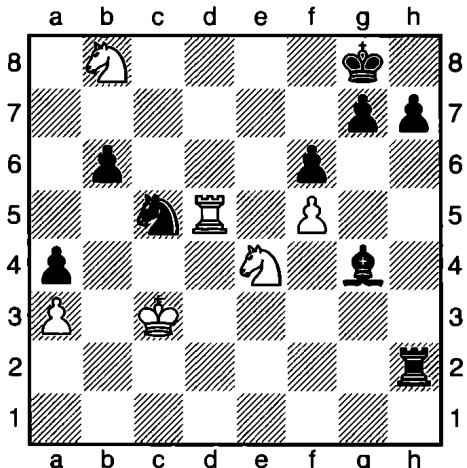
335) White to play (3 points)



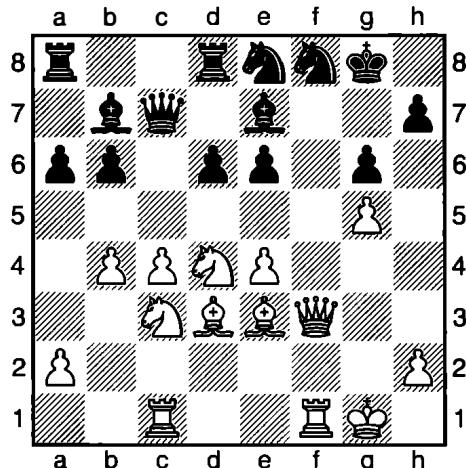
333) White to play (3 points)



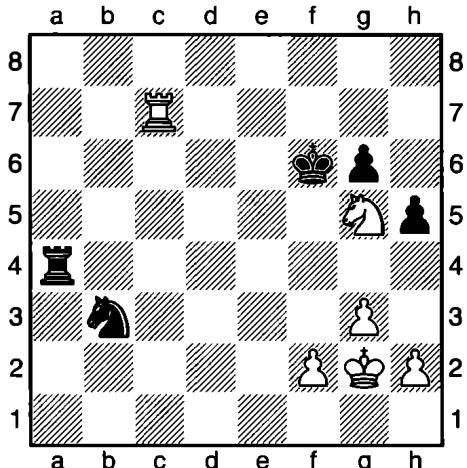
336) White to play (3 points)



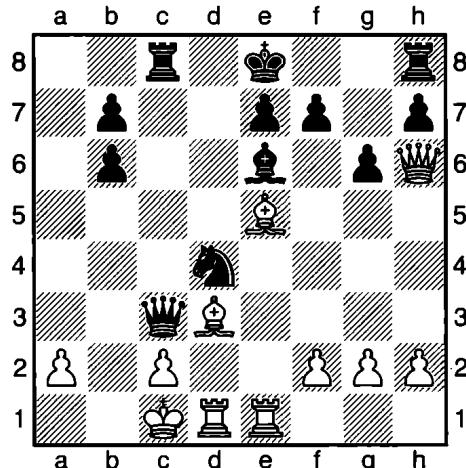
337) White to play (3 points)



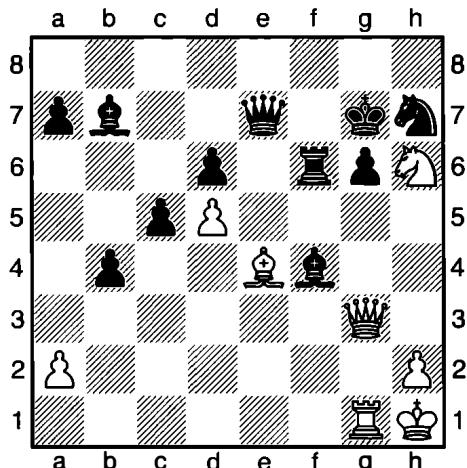
340) White to play (3 points)



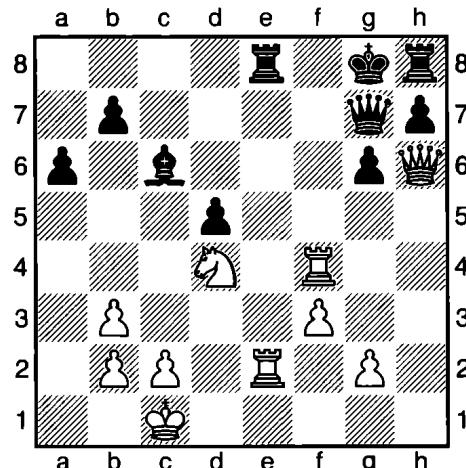
338) White to play (3 points)



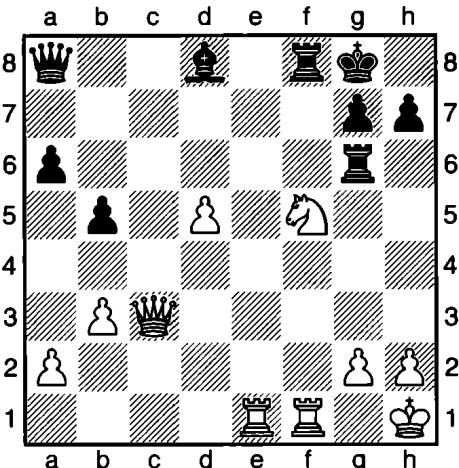
341) Black to play (3 points)



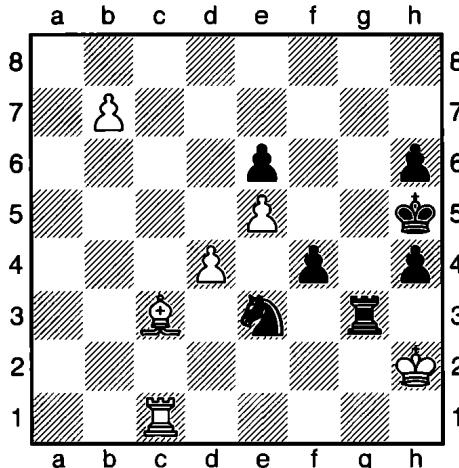
339) White to play (3 points)



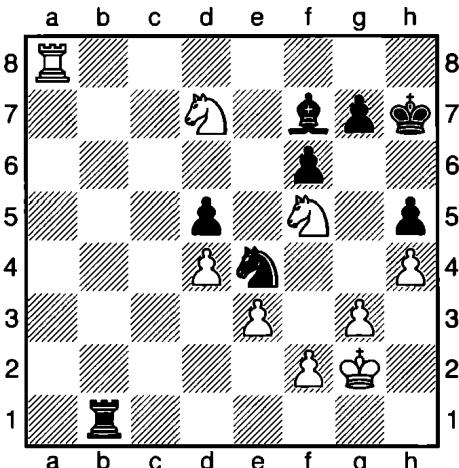
342) White to play (3 points)



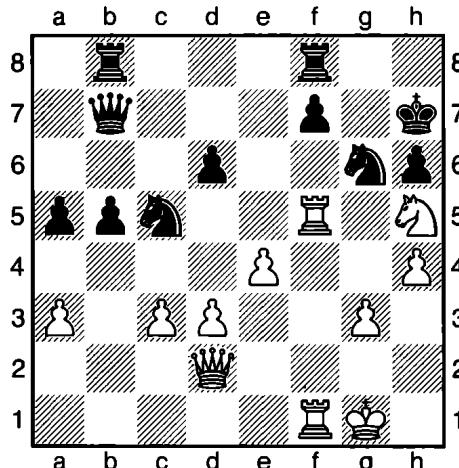
343) White to play (3 points)



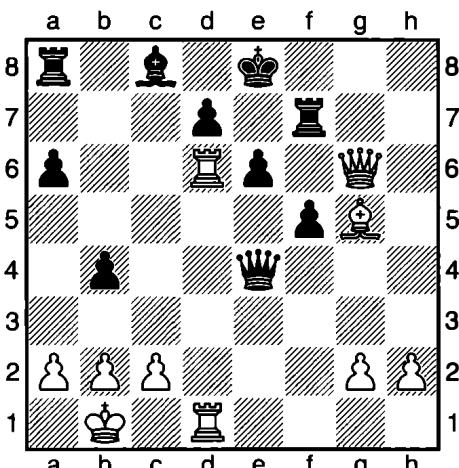
346) Black to play (4 points)



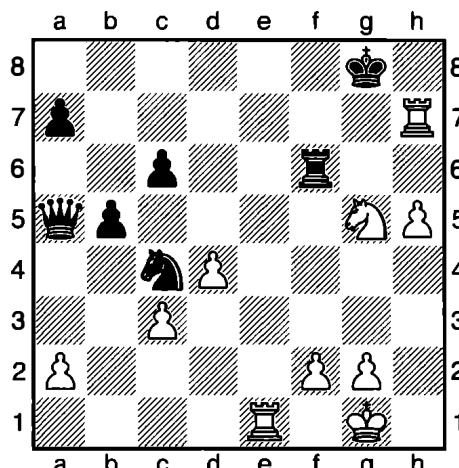
344) White to play (3 points)



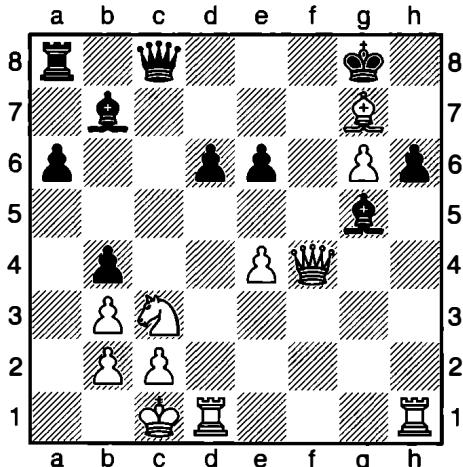
347) White to play (4 points)



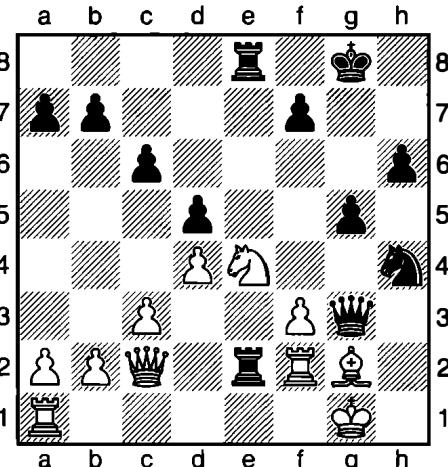
345) White to play (3 points)



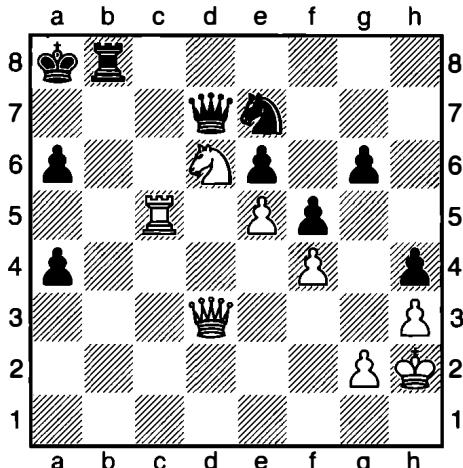
348) White to play (4 points)



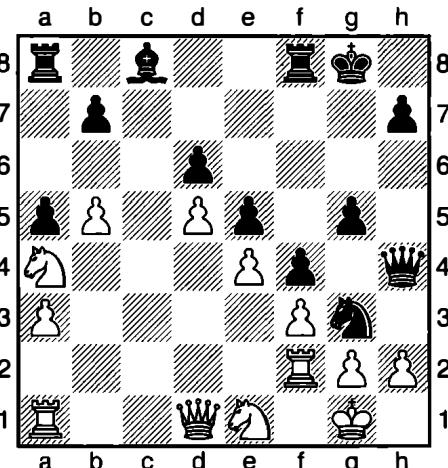
349) White to play (4 points)



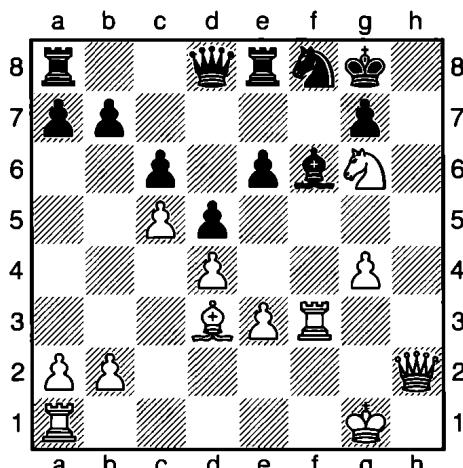
352) Black to play (4 points)



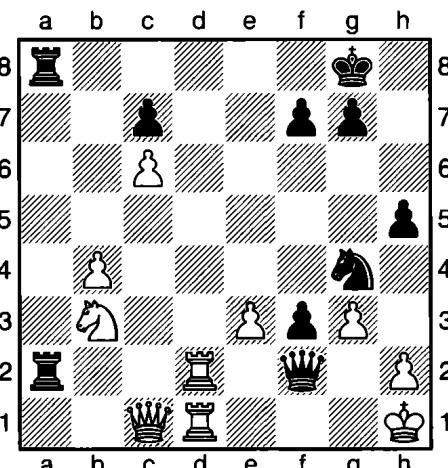
350) White to play (4 points)



353) Black to play (5 points)



351) White to play (4 points)



354) Black to play (5 points)

Solutions for Mates with Rook and Minor Piece

301) C. Thomson – M. Mitchell

Scottish Ch, Edinburgh 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}f8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{R}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{R}xf8\#$. This is a typical mate with rook and knight.

302) J. Polgar – Nayer

Natanya (blitz) 2009

1 $\mathbb{R}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}a7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b5\#$

303) M. Muse – F. Schwarz

2nd Bundesliga 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{R}g1!$ 0-1

White cannot prevent 2... $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$.

304) Kindinova – Tsepeleva

Russian Women's Ch, Smolensk 2008

White resigned (0-1) without waiting for the conclusion 1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{R}h6+$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{R}xh4\#$.

305) Piecka – Vojar

Slovakian Team Ch 1998/9

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}h4\#$

306) Nigalidze – F. Zeinalov

Baku 2008

1 $\mathbb{R}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$ is an attractive mating pattern.

307) R. Swinkels – M. Wolter

Balatonlelle 2008

1 $\mathbb{R}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}d6\#$

308) A. Epstein – Sudakova

St Petersburg Women's Ch 2002

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 0-1

Black forces mate next move after 2 $\mathbb{R}xf2$
 $\mathbb{R}xf2\#$.

309) Brynell – Sagit

Rilton Cup, Stockholm 2008/9

1 $\mathbb{R}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}d7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}h7\#$

3 $\mathbb{R}f8\#$ is just as good.

310) T. Weiss – Mario Bartel

Germany (team event) 2004/5

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}h8\#$. This mate often arises in attacks against the castled king and there are further examples in other chapters.

311) Mareco – F. Semprevivo

Villa Ballester 2009

1 $f5+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{g}xf5$ 2 $\mathbb{e}xf5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 3 $\mathbb{R}d7\#$.

312) F. Cruz – Fe. Klein

La Roda 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}h7+!$ 1-0

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}f7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}f7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{R}h7\#$.

313) M. Marszalek – A. Kovaliov

Augustow 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{R}xh1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$

314) John Fritz – M. Lundström

Swedish Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{R}g8+$ $\mathbb{W}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xg8\#$.

315) Z. Djukić – Milu. Lukić

Bošnjaci 2008

1 $\mathbb{R}xh7+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}g8\#$.

316) D. Skibbe – K. Hildebrand*Germany (women's team event) 2007***1 ♜xg7+! ♖xg7 2 ♜g4+ 1-0**2...♔f8 and 2...♔h8 are both answered by 3
♜g8#.**317) E. Danielian – Kosteniuk***European Women's Ch (rapid), Minsk 2001***1 ♜xg8+! 1-0**

1...♔xg8 2 ♜d8+ ♔f7 3 ♜f8#.

318) A. Mastrovasilis – Lazaridis Patsalias*Kalamaria 2008***1 ♜f8+!! 1-0**White forces mate after 1...♜xf8 2 ♜e7# or
1...♔xf8 2 ♜h8#.**319) A. Diamant – P. Roggeveen***Vlissingen 2008***1 ♜h7+ ♖f8 2 ♜h8+ ♖g7**

2...♔e7 3 ♜e8#.

3 ♜g8#**320) G. Albarran – Zukerfeld***Buenos Aires 2004***1 ♜h6! 1-0**The threat is 2 ♜xh7#, and if 1...gxh6 (1...g6
and 1...gxf6 are met by 2 ♜f8#) then 2 ♜g8#.**321) P. Houdek – S. Kuba***Czech Team Ch 2002/3***1 ♜xf7+! 1-0**

1...♜xf7 2 ♜e8+ ♜f8 3 ♜xf8#.

322) D. Housieaux – S. Peray*French Junior Team Ch, Pau 2000***1 ♜xh5+! 1-0**

1...♜xh5 2 ♜f6+ ♖h8 3 ♜g8#.

323) Occhipinti – Campomori*Rome 2007***1...♜xd1+! 2 ♜xd1**

2 ♜xd1 ♜f1# is even quicker.

2...♜xd1+ 0-1

3 ♜xd1 ♜f1#.

324) Frasineanu – Bondoc*Bucharest 2002***1 ♜xh7+ 1-0**

1...♔xh7 2 ♜h4+ ♖g8 3 ♜h8#.

325) Z. Lanka – M. Kröncke*Kiel 2005***1 ♜xc6+! 1-0**1...♜xc6 is met by 2 ♜d8#, while White
mates quickly after 1...♔f8 2 ♜xc8+ ♖g7 3
♚f6+.**326) Solleveld – Fabregas Fontanet***Andorra la Vella 2004***1 ♜f8+! 1-0**

1...♔xf8 2 ♜xf8+ ♖g7 3 ♜g8#.

327) Z. Martić – Kitarović*Bošnjaci 2009***1 ♜c8+ ♖h7 2 ♜g5+ 1-0**White's rook and knight combine to launch a
deadly attack on the enemy king. The finish
would be 2...♔h6 3 ♜xf7+ ♖h7 4 ♜h8#.**328) Sa. Martinović – S. Nikolov***Omis 2004***1 ♜xg8+! 1-0**

1...♜xg8 2 ♜g6+ ♖f8 3 ♜e8#.

329) Hillarp Persson – Romanishin*Wijk aan Zee 2009***1 ♜c8+ ♖h7 2 ♜f8+ 1-0**2...♔g8 3 ♜g6+ ♖f7 (3...♔h7 4 ♜h8#) 4
♜f8#.**330) Wutzlhofer – Mart. Steinert***Austrian Team Ch 2007/8***1...♜f6+ 2 ♖g3 ♖h5+**

2...♝e4+ is equally good.

3 ♖g4 ♜g2+ 0-1

4 ♖g3 ♜xg3#.

331) A. Murillo – G. Juarez Flores*Guatemala City 2001***1 ♜g6+! 1-0**

1...♜xg6 2 hxg6++ ♖g8 3 ♜h8#.

332) Casper – Brener*Bundesliga 2007/8***1 ♜g7+! 1-0**

1...♜xg7 2 ♜f6+ ♖h8 3 ♜d8+ ♜g8 4 ♜xg8#.

333) Yang Shen – R. Rodriguez Lopez

*Gibraltar 2008*1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$ 1-02...gxh6 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#.$

334) B. Lalith – P. Vishnu

*Indian Ch, Chennai 2008*1 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf7+$ 1-03... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xf7\#.$

335) Roghani – Golizadeh

*Iranian Ch, Teheran 2008*1 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f7!$ 1-0

The threat is 3 $\mathbb{B}f8\#$ and after 2...h5 3 fxg6 the mate cannot be prevented.

336) Tristan – Vazquez Reyes

*Pan American Junior Ch, Montevideo 2009*1 $\mathbb{B}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#.$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}g7\#$

337) Doncea – Delort

*Rhône 2008*1 $\mathbb{B}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c6\#$

An attractive and unusual mate.

338) V. Shushpanov – Dzhangobegov

Peterhof 2008

1 f4!

With the deadly threat of 2 $\mathbb{B}f7\#.$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}d4$

Other moves also lead to mate:

1) 1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 3 h3#.2) 1... $\mathbb{B}xf4$ 2 gxf4 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{B}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 4 h3+ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3\#.$ 3) 1... $\mathbb{B}a2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{B}xh2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ followed by 5 $\mathbb{B}f7\#.$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f7\#$

339) Payen – Fedorchuk

*Cappelle la Grande 2005*1 $\mathbb{W}xg6+!$ $\mathbb{B}xg6$ A king move allows 2 $\mathbb{W}g8\#.$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg6+ 1-0$ Both 2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ are met by 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#.$

340) Panarin – Bachmann Schiavo

*Internet (playchess.com) 2005*1 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ 1-02... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xe6\#.$

341) Wu Wenjin – Bu Xiangzhi

*Beijing Zonal 2005*1... $\mathbb{W}xc2+!$ 0-12 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{B}xc2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}bl$ $\mathbb{Q}xa2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}al$ $\mathbb{Q}b3\#.$

342) S. Stojić – S. Myers

*Australian Open, Manly 2009*1 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ Move-order is important. Not 1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+?$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xe8$ $\mathbb{B}xe8$, when Black escapes.1... $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ 1-03... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h4\#$) 4 $\mathbb{B}f8\#.$

343) Chernomordik – Gershkovich

*Tel-Aviv 2002*1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{B}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 1-02... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf8+$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xg8\#.$

344) Zaja – Z. Matić

*Zagreb 2006*1 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6++$ 1-02... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e7\#.$

345) Topalov – Ljubojević

*Amber Rapid, Monte Carlo 2003*1 $\mathbb{B}xe6+!$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ Black is also mated after 1...dx e6 2 $\mathbb{B}d8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$ (or 3 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$).2 $\mathbb{W}xe6+ dx e6$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ leads to mate in a few moves.3 $\mathbb{B}d8\#$

346) Banusz – S. Zhigalko

*European Ch, Budva 2009*1... $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ f33...h3? doesn't work due to 4 $\mathbb{Q}gl$.

0-1

Black threatens 4... $\mathbb{B}g2\#$ and if 4 $\mathbb{Q}gl$, then 4... $\mathbb{B}h3\#.$

347) Kosten – D'Costa

*British League (4NCL) 2007/8*1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#.$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6+ 1-0$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h7\#.$

348) Sakaev – Vokarev
St Petersburg 2009

1 $\mathbb{R}e8+$ $\mathbb{R}f8$ 2 $h6!$ 1-0

The threat is 3 $\mathbb{R}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ and now 4 $\mathbb{R}xf8\#$ or 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$. Black has no real defence; for example, 2... $\mathbb{R}xe8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$) 4 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

349) A. Meszaros – Dombai
Aggtelek 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}xg5!$

Note that White cannot play 1 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$ because his queen is pinned.

1... $\mathbb{R}hxg5$

If Black declines the queen, then he will be mated soon in any case; for example, 1... $\mathbb{R}c7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f8+!$, etc.

2 $\mathbb{Q}f6$

Not 2 $\mathbb{Q}d4?$ $e5$, when the bishop is cut off from the h8-square.

1-0

3 $\mathbb{R}h8\#$ cannot be prevented.

350) Shanava – Bukavshin
Pardubice 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xa6+$ $\mathbb{W}a7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}a5!$

The key move, which is quite hard to see.

2... $\mathbb{R}b7$

2... $\mathbb{W}xa6$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xa6\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c6+$ $\mathbb{R}b7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xb7\#$ are also terminal.

3 $\mathbb{W}xb7\#$

351) I. Alonso – Martinez Pelaez
Basque Ch 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ 1-0
 3... $\mathbb{R}xg7$ 4 $\mathbb{R}f7\#$.

352) C. Primavera – J. Leone
Argentine Team Ch 2000

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1$

White is also mated after 2 $\mathbb{R}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}xg2\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h2\#$.
 2... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{R}e1+$ 0-1
 4 $\mathbb{R}xe1$ $\mathbb{R}xe1\#$.

353) M. Beil – Salai
Olomouc 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!!$

This wins even though Black cannot immediately play a rook to the h-file.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{R}f6$

The threat of 3... $\mathbb{R}h6+$ followed by 4... $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ proves decisive.

3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{R}h6$ 0-1

4 $\mathbb{R}c2$ (or any other move by this rook) is met by 4... $\mathbb{R}h1+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{R}f1\#$.

354) Fontaine – A. Sokolov

French Ch, Aix-les-Bains 2007

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{R}xh2$ $\mathbb{R}xh2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{R}g2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$.
 4... $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{R}e2\#$

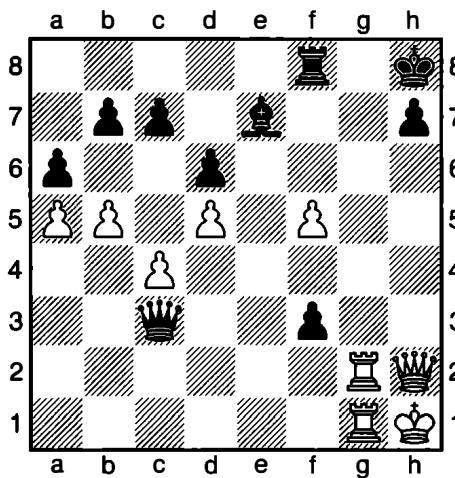
Score-Chart for Mates with Rook and Minor Piece

Position number	Points	Score
301	1	
302	1	
303	1	
304	1	
305	1	
306	1	
307	1	
308	1	
309	2	
310	2	
311	2	
312	2	
313	2	
314	2	
315	2	
316	2	
317	2	
318	2	
319	2	
320	2	
321	2	
322	2	
323	2	
324	2	
325	2	
326	2	
327	3	

328	3	
329	3	
330	3	
331	3	
332	3	
333	3	
334	3	
335	3	
336	3	
337	3	
338	3	
339	3	
340	3	
341	3	
342	3	
343	3	
344	3	
345	3	
346	4	
347	4	
348	4	
349	4	
350	4	
351	4	
352	4	
353	5	
354	5	
Total	139	

7 Deadly Doubled Rooks

A pair of rooks operating in concert can mate the enemy king in two main ways. Here's an example of the first.

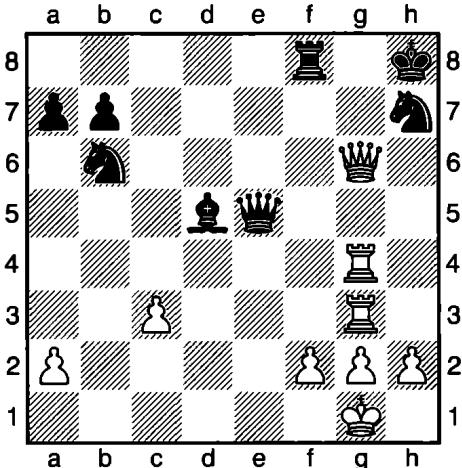


S. Williams – Hebden
Hastings Masters 2006

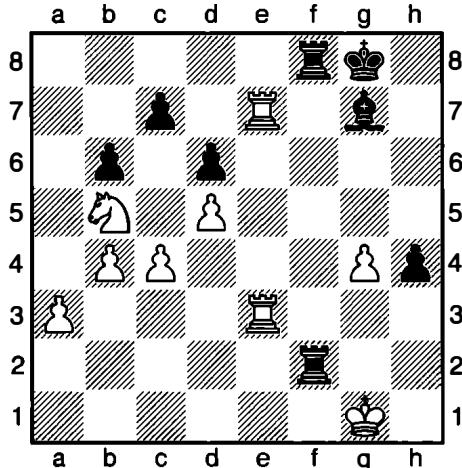
White played 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! and **Black resigned (1-0)** in view of the finish 1... $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}h2+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xh4\#$. In this method, the rooks operate on parallel lines and it is especially effective when the enemy king is on the edge of the board, because then the rooks require no assistance to mate.

In the second pattern, the two rooks are on the same line, often the seventh rank. In this case the rooks generally require some assistance, either from a friendly unit or a blocking enemy unit. See Position 357 for one example of this theme.

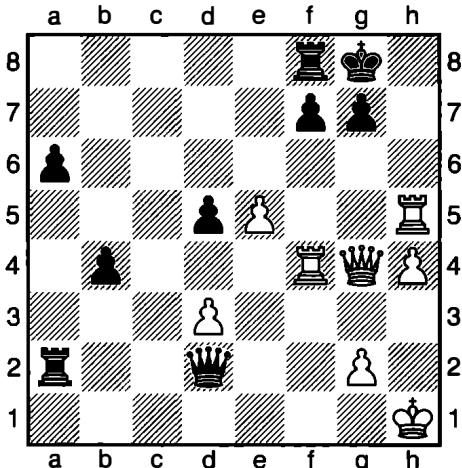
A pair of rooks is a force that deserves respect. In this chapter you'll find plenty of ideas for making use of the deadly doubled rooks.



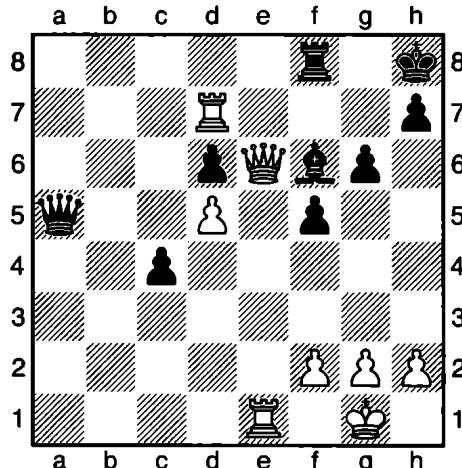
355) White to play (1 point)



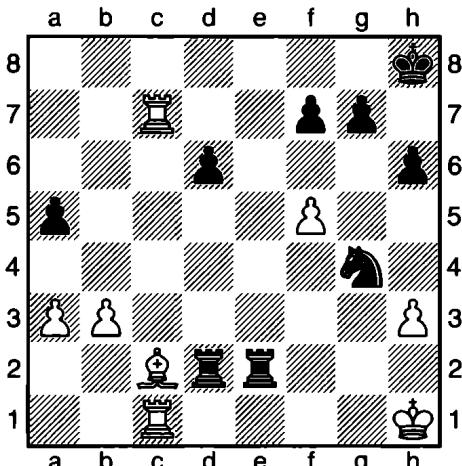
358) Black to play (2 points)



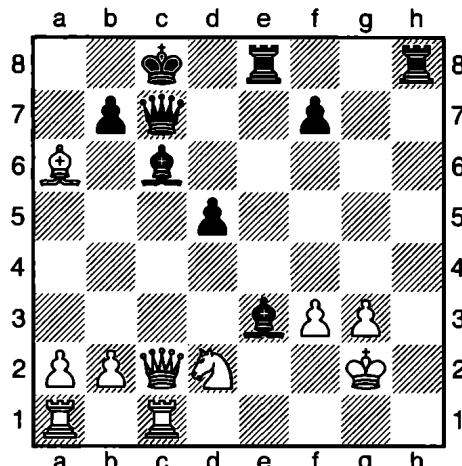
356) White to play (1 point)



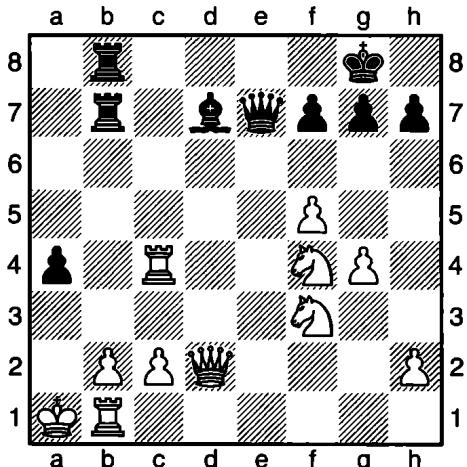
359) White to play (2 points)



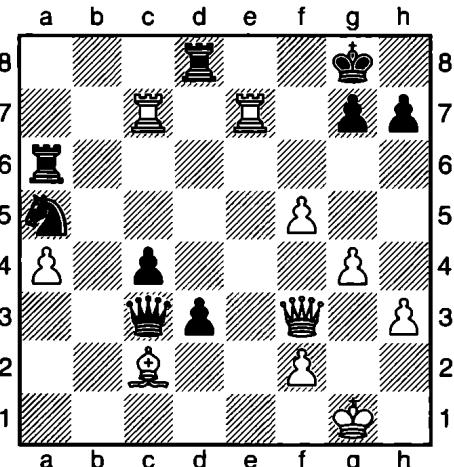
357) Black to play (2 points)



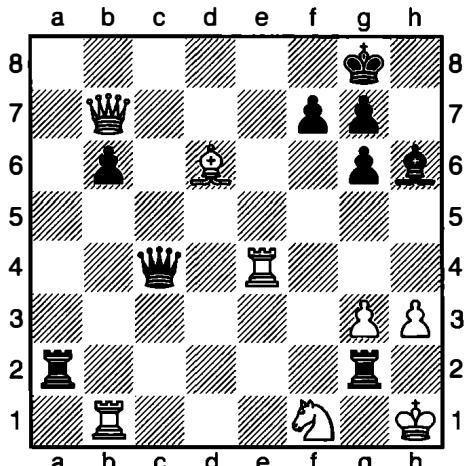
360) Black to play (2 points)



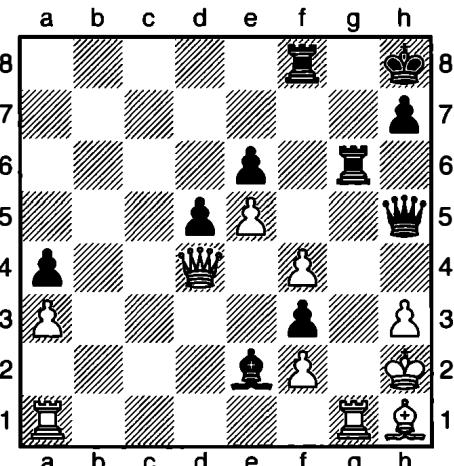
361) Black to play (2 points)



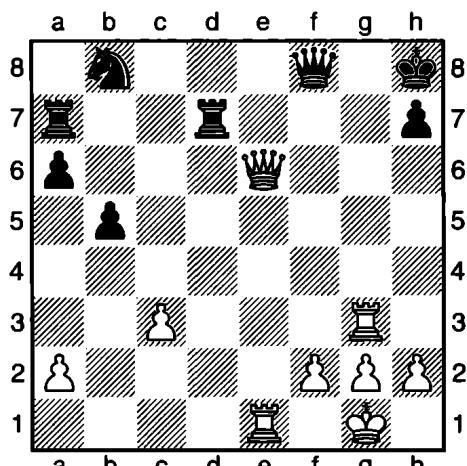
364) White to play (2 points)



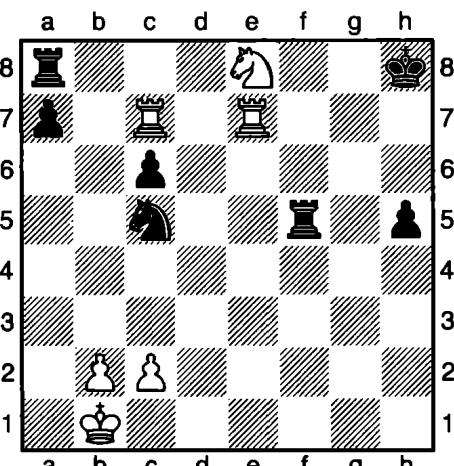
362) Black to play (2 points)



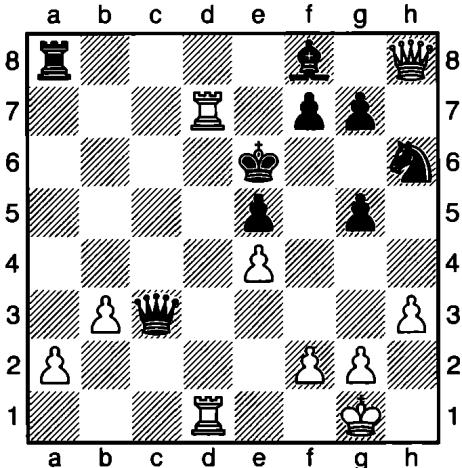
365) Black to play (2 points)



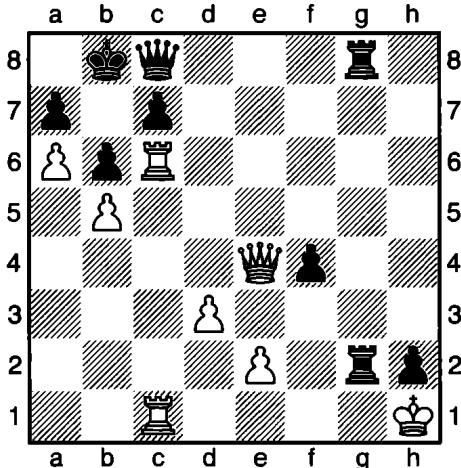
363) White to play (2 points)



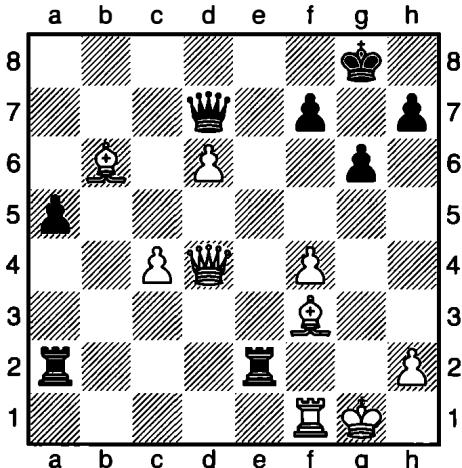
366) White to play (2 points)



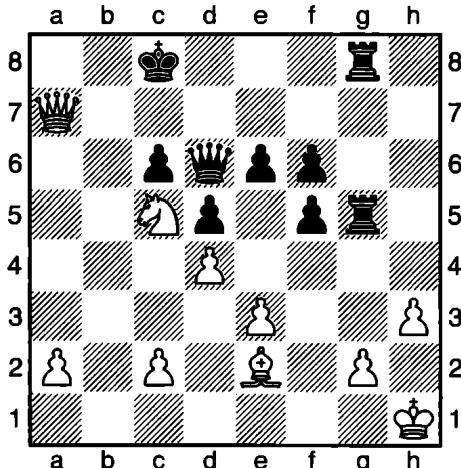
367) White to play (3 points)



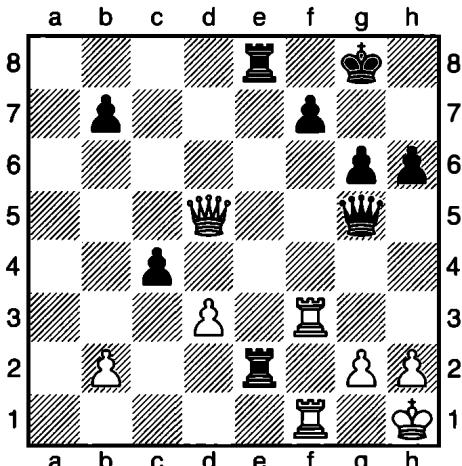
370) Black to play (3 points)



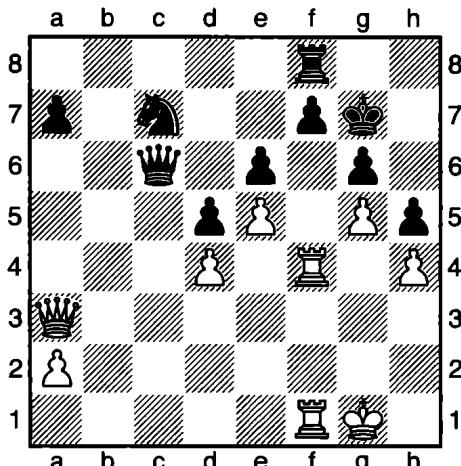
368) Black to play (3 points)



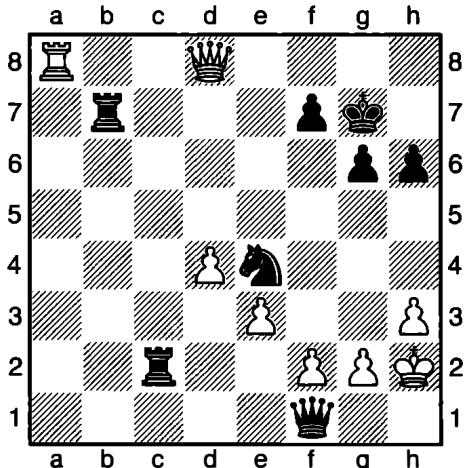
371) Black to play (3 points)



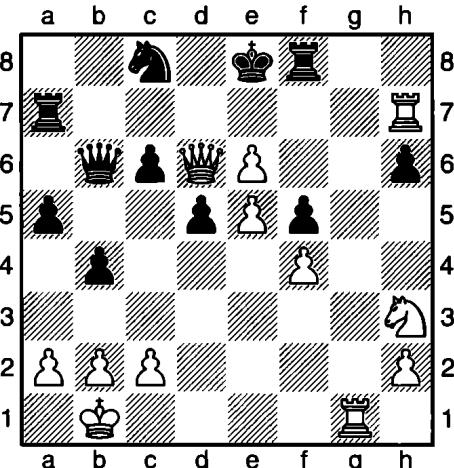
369) White to play (3 points)



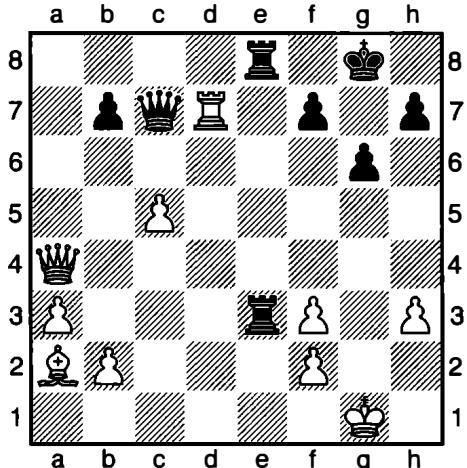
372) White to play (3 points)



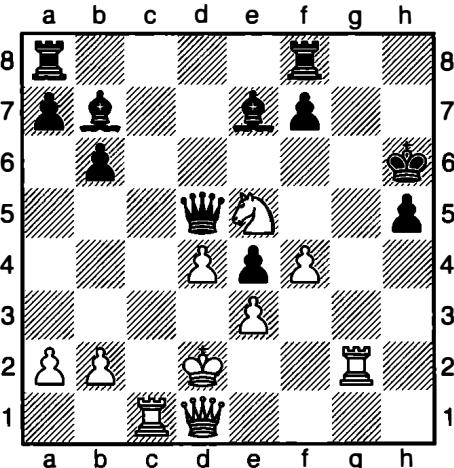
373) Black to play (3 points)



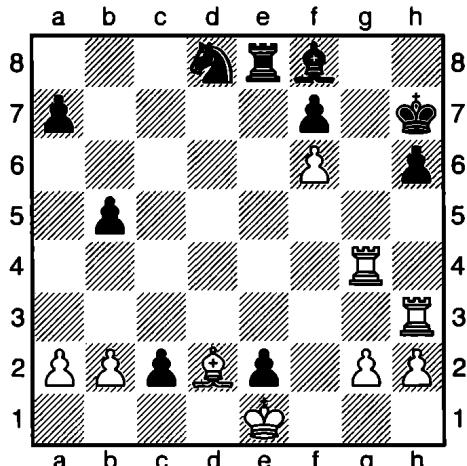
376) White to play (3 points)



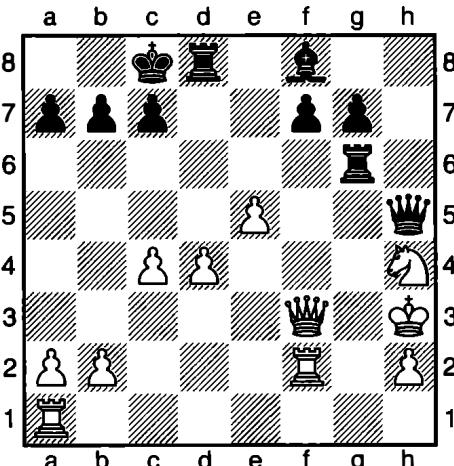
374) Black to play (3 points)



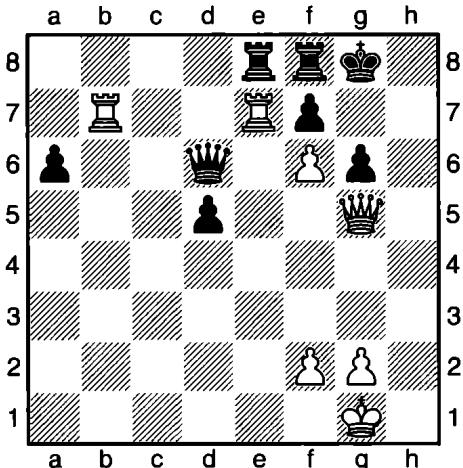
377) White to play (3 points)



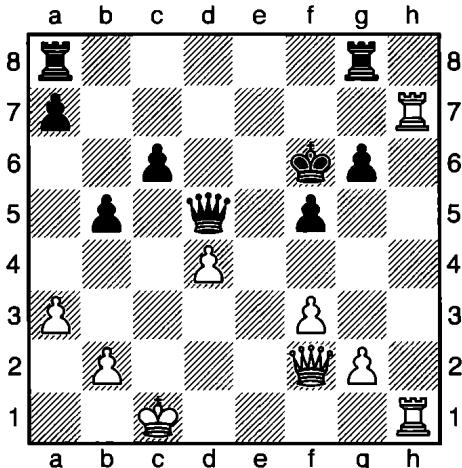
375) White to play (3 points)



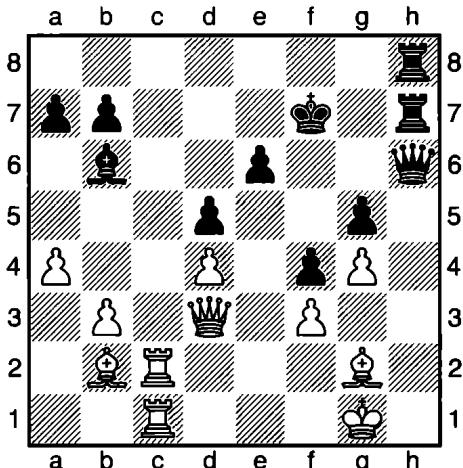
378) Black to play (3 points)



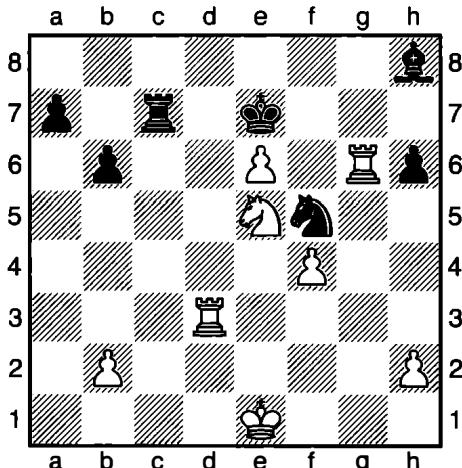
379) White to play (3 points)



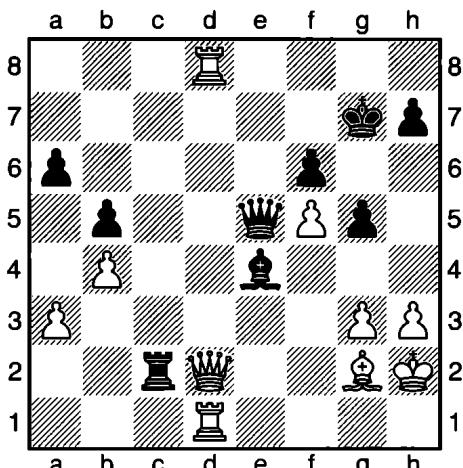
382) White to play (4 points)



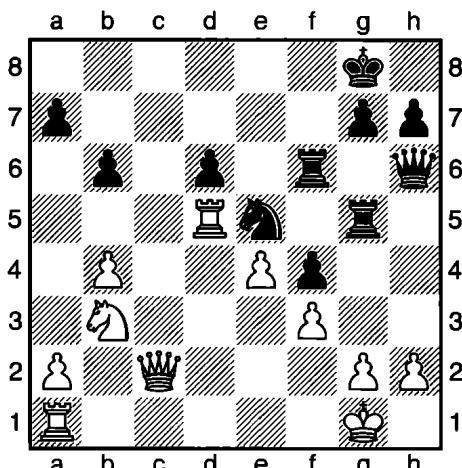
380) Black to play (4 points)



383) White to play (4 points)



381) White to play (4 points)



384) Black to play (4 points)

Solutions for Deadly Doubled Rooks

355) S. Klimov – Solozhenkin

St Petersburg Ch 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}h3+$ (2 $\mathbb{R}h4+$ is equally good)

2... $\mathbb{W}h5$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xh5\#$. This is the most common mate involving two rooks: the enemy king is trapped on the edge of the board by the rooks operating on adjacent ranks or files.

356) T. Henrich – J. Feller

Trier 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}g4+$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{R}gxg5\#$. The same type of mate can occur on other files if there are blocking pieces.

357) D. Tratatovici – Ris

Reykjavik 2009

1... $\mathbb{R}h2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{R}dg2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ 0-1

4 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{R}e2\#$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}g1\#$ and 4... $\mathbb{R}h1\#$ are just as good). Two rooks on the seventh rank can also deliver mate if there is a blocking piece or they have the assistance of a friendly unit.

358) I. Golichenko – Kruppa

Ukrainian Ch, Kiev 2008

1... $\mathbb{R}f1+$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{R}f2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{R}h1\#$.

359) N. Høiberg – Jensby

Esbjerg 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$! 1-0

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{R}xf6$ 2 $\mathbb{R}e8+$ $\mathbb{R}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xf8\#$.

360) C. Brookes – Exposito Amaro

Barbera del Valles 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}xg3+$! 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{R}eg8+$ and mate next move.

361) Ir. Semionova – Vasilkova

Moscow 2007

1... $\mathbb{W}a3+$! 0-1

2 $\mathbb{B}xa3$ $\mathbb{R}xb1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{R}8b2\#$.

362) Giffard – Fressinet

French Team Ch 2007

1... $\mathbb{W}xf1+$! 0-1

2 $\mathbb{R}xf1$ $\mathbb{R}h2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{R}ag2\#$.

363) Topalov – Naiditsch

Dortmund 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}f6+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ (1... $\mathbb{W}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}e8\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{R}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ also lead to mate) 2 $\mathbb{R}e8+$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xf8\#$.

364) Aveskulov – Sharap

Krasnodar 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}d5+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{R}xd5$ (or else White mates by 2 $\mathbb{W}xd8\#$) 2 $\mathbb{R}e8\#$.

365) I. Csala – Z.J. Szabo

Hungarian Team Ch 1999/00

1... $\mathbb{W}xh3+$! 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{R}h6+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{R}g8\#$.

366) Pechnikov – L. Malov

Moscow 2008

1 $\mathbb{R}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{R}cg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}h8\#$

367) S. Berezjuk – Markos

Slovakian Team Ch 2008/9

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8!$ 1-0

Black has the tricky defence 1... $\mathbb{W}e1+$ (if 1... $\mathbb{R}xf8$, then 2 $\mathbb{R}1d6\#$ is immediate mate), but White forces mate by 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2!$ $\mathbb{W}xe4$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ 3 $\mathbb{R}hg4$ doesn't help Black) 3 $\mathbb{R}1d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 4 $\mathbb{R}xf7+$ (4 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ is just as good) 4... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$.

368) G. Fahnenschmidt – Ma. Tseitlin

European Seniors Ch, Bad Homburg 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}g4+$! 0-1

This deflects the bishop away from control of g2 and mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}xh2\#$) 2... $\mathbb{B}g2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}xh2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}ag2\#$.

369) Tirard – Bijaoui

Avoine 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f8+!$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$.

370) M. Arsenault – Gelblum

Ottawa Ch 2004

1... $\mathbb{B}g1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{W}h3+!$ 0-1

After 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh3 \mathbb{W}h8+$ it's mate in two more moves.

371) Nечепуренко – Vitalsky

Russian Under-16 Ch, Dagomys 2004

1... $\mathbb{W}h2+!$ 0-1

Black draws the king into a position which allows the rooks to enter the attack with check:
2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{W}xg2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{B}g1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{W}g2\#$.

372) Khagurov – VI. Simonian

Krasnodar 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$.

373) Bosboom-Lanchava – A. Sorokina

Calvia Olympiad (Women) 2004

Despite Black's material advantage, she is threatened with mate on h8. The only way to avoid defeat is to force a quick mate of her own:

1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{W}xf2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{B}b1\#$.

374) F. Guido – S. Lacour

Lyons 2003

1... $\mathbb{W}g3+!$ 0-1

2 $f\times g3$ (a king move is met by 2... $\mathbb{B}el\#$)
2... $\mathbb{B}el+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{B}8e2\#$.

375) Tompa – A. Fekete

Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6!$

Threatening to force mate by discovered check.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh6\#$.

376) Medina Menendez – Bouzo

Malaga Ch 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ 1-0
3... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xh6\#$.

377) J. Přibyl – Hardarson

Pardubice 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}xh5+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 3 $\mathbb{B}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$
4 $\mathbb{B}xh4\#$

378) Gutov – A. Shukan

Russian Schools Ch, Novokuznetsk 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}xh4+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3 \mathbb{W}h8+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5 \mathbb{W}xh5\#$.

379) Van den Doel – S. Ansell

Hilversum 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xg6+!$ 1-0

White mates after 1... $f\times g6$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}bg7\#$.

380) I. Gyenes – Agh

Budapest 2002

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+!$

1... $\mathbb{W}h2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{W}h1+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{W}xg2+!$ also mates, but is one move slower.

2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$

Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1 \mathbb{W}xh1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{B}8h2\#$.

2... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{B}h2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{B}h1+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{B}8h2\#$

381) D. Bogdan – B. Seres

Hungarian Team Ch 2001/2

1 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ 1-0

This attractive queen sacrifice forces mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}Id7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#$.

382) Elschner – C. Eckhardt

Women's Bundesliga 1999/00

1 $\mathbb{W}h4+ g5$

1... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg6+!$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 4 $\mathbb{B}1h6\#$.

383) Movildiev – G. Baranov

Maikop 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}c6+!$

This neat move forces the black rook away from its control of d7.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xc6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{M}d8\#.$

2 $\mathbb{M}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{M}g8\#.$

1-0

Black resigned without waiting for 3 $\mathbb{M}f7+$

$\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{M}g8\#.$

384) Rudovskaya – Kliun

Kiev 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$

Black also mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}h1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{M}xg2\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{M}xg2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#.$

2... $\mathbb{Q}xf3+!$ 0-1

It's mate by 3... $\mathbb{M}h6\#$ whatever White plays.

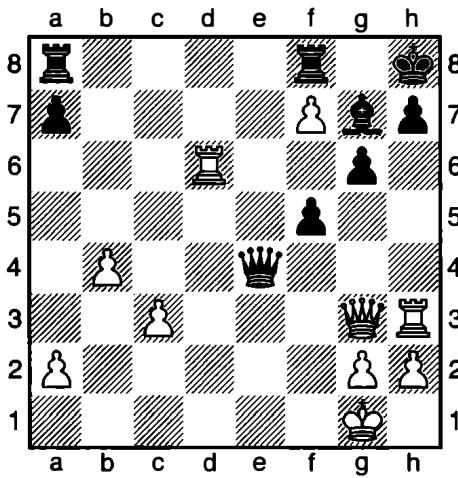
Score-Chart for Deadly Doubled Rooks

Position number	Points	Score
355	1	
356	1	
357	2	
358	2	
359	2	
360	2	
361	2	
362	2	
363	2	
364	2	
365	2	
366	2	
367	3	
368	3	
369	3	

370	3	
371	3	
372	3	
373	3	
374	3	
375	3	
376	3	
377	3	
378	3	
379	3	
380	4	
381	4	
382	4	
383	4	
384	4	
Total	81	

8 Destroying the Defences

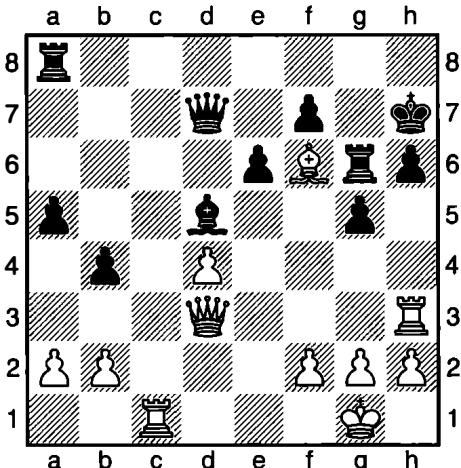
When attacking the enemy king, there is often a barrier of pawns separating your forces from their target. Then it may be necessary to use a sacrifice to break through this barrier.



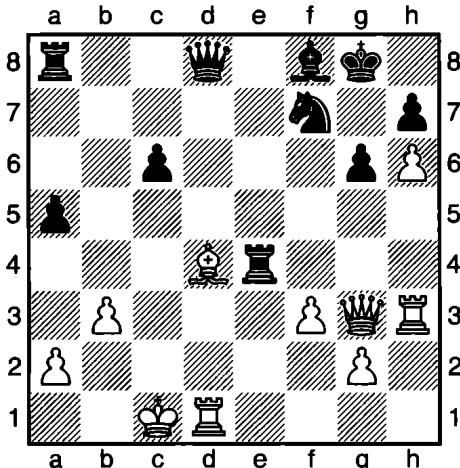
Jakirlić – C. Lip
Australian Open, Penrith 2003

White continued 1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! and **Black resigned (1-0)** because after 1 ... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ White can force mate by 2 $\mathbb{R}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{R}xh6\#$. Here the rook sacrifice eliminated the g- and h-pawns and allowed the queen to finish off the attack with a little help from the other rook.

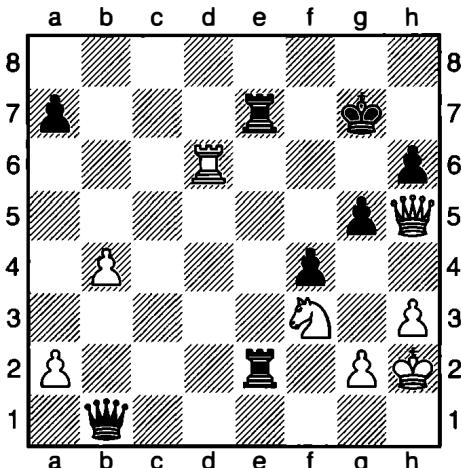
The positions in this chapter show the king's defences being blown up, smashed down and generally wrecked in an amazing variety of ways.



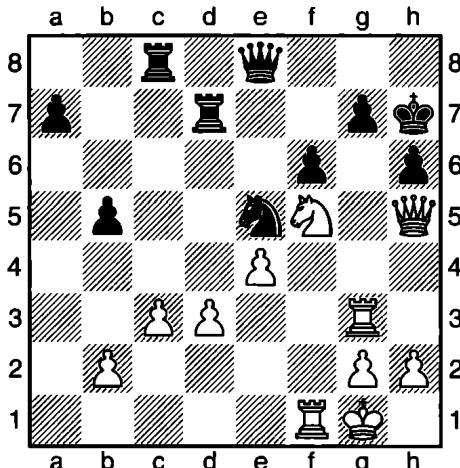
385) White to play (1 point)



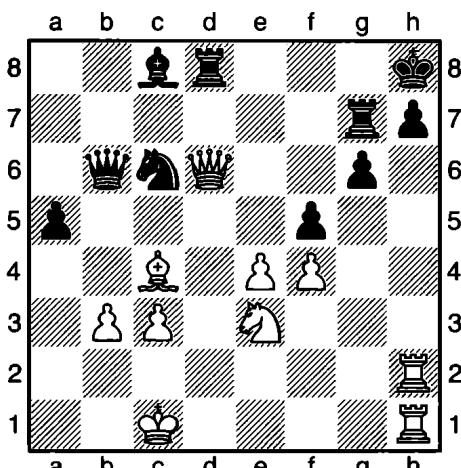
388) White to play (1 point)



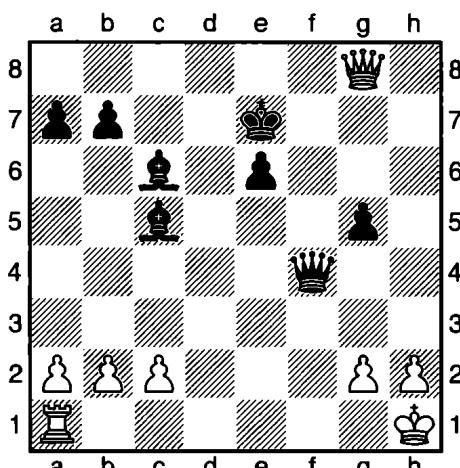
386) Black to play (1 point)



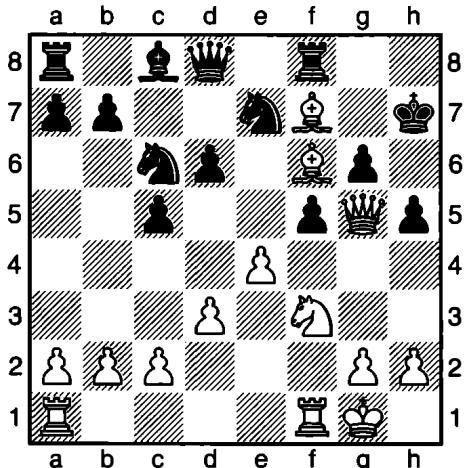
389) White to play (2 points)



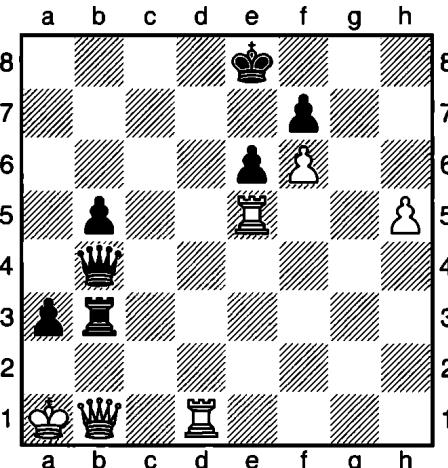
387) White to play (1 point)



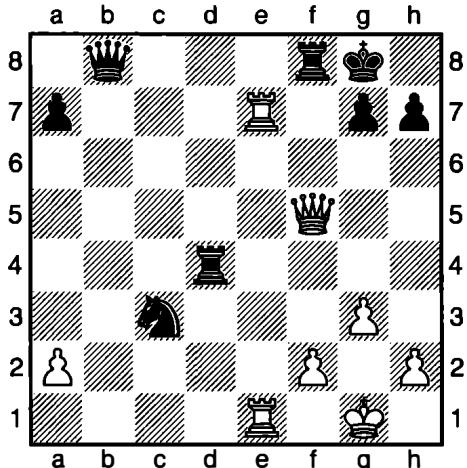
390) Black to play (2 points)



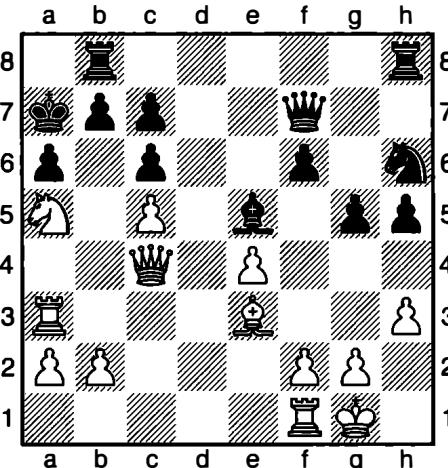
391) White to play (2 points)



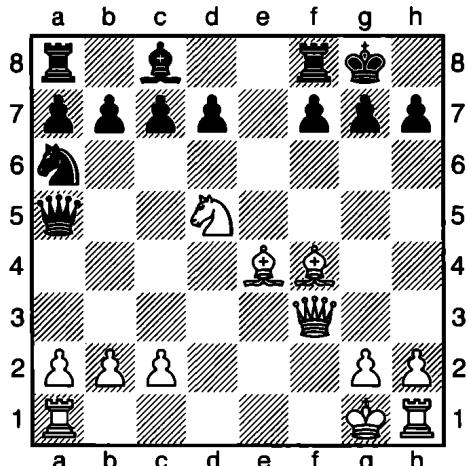
394) White to play (2 points)



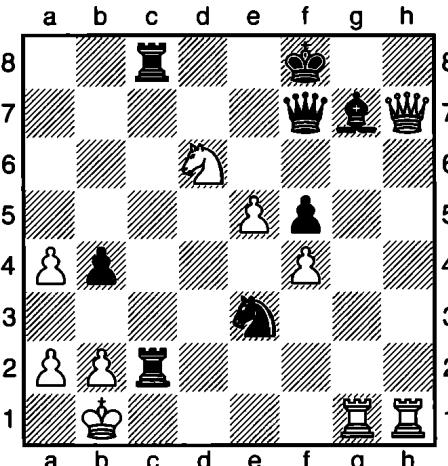
392) White to play (2 points)



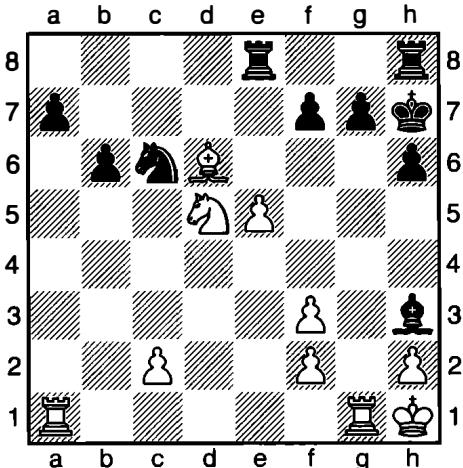
395) White to play (2 points)



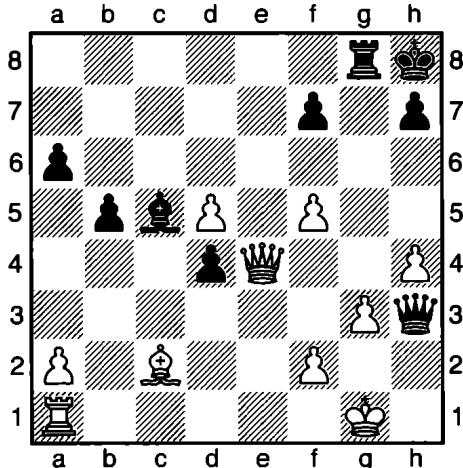
393) White to play (2 points)



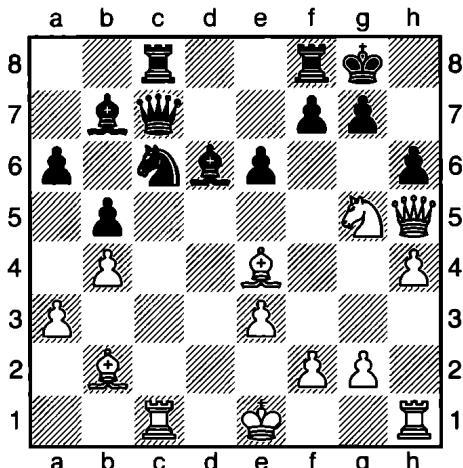
396) Black to play (2 points)



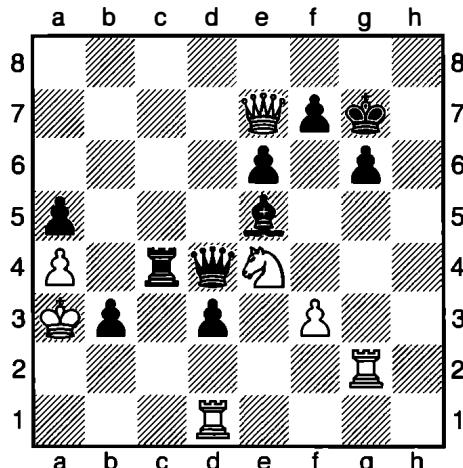
397) White to play (2 points)



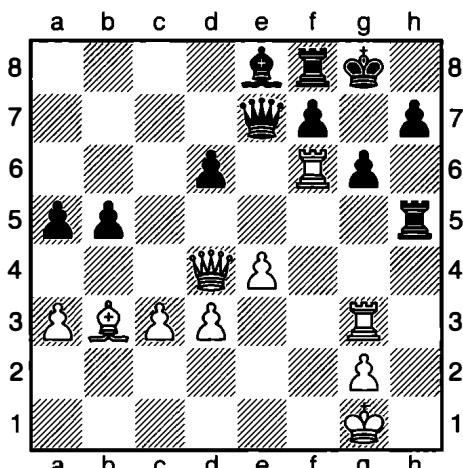
400) Black to play (2 points)



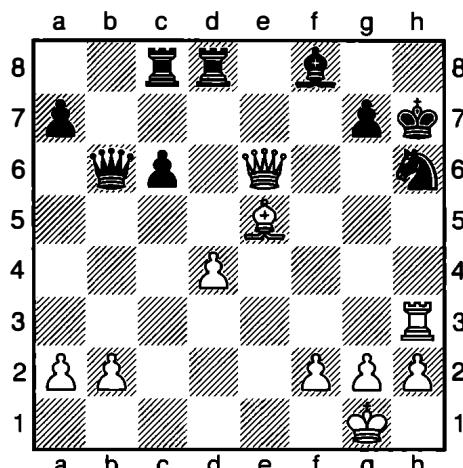
398) White to play (2 points)



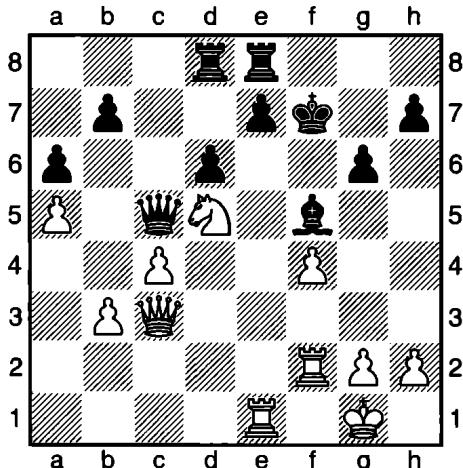
401) White to play (2 points)



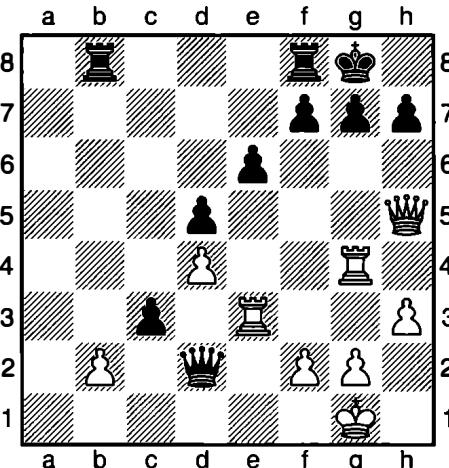
399) White to play (2 points)



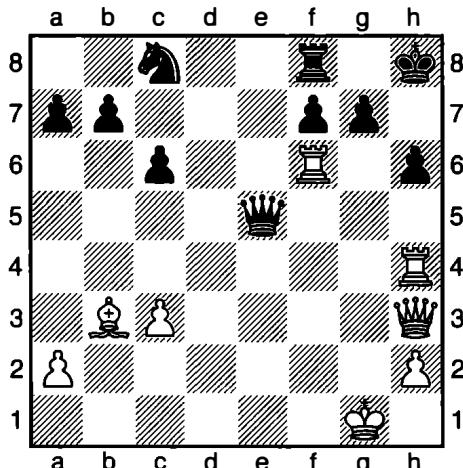
402) White to play (2 points)



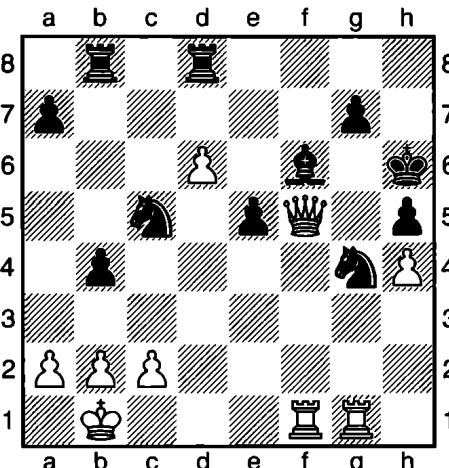
403) White to play (2 points)



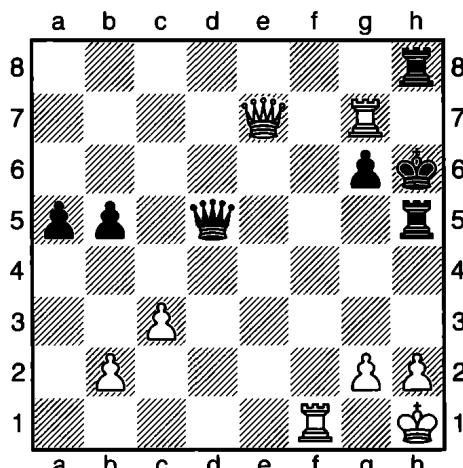
406) White to play (3 points)



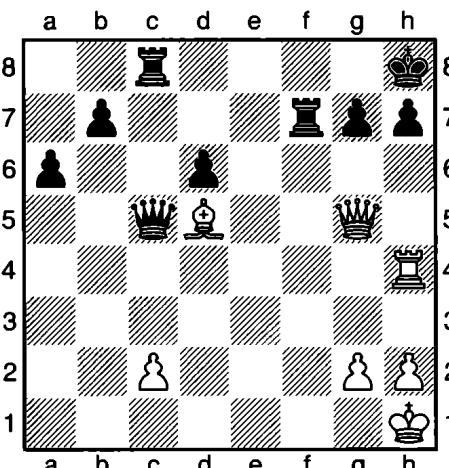
404) White to play (3 points)



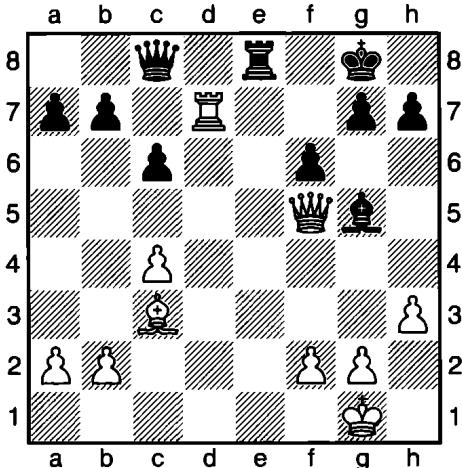
407) White to play (3 points)



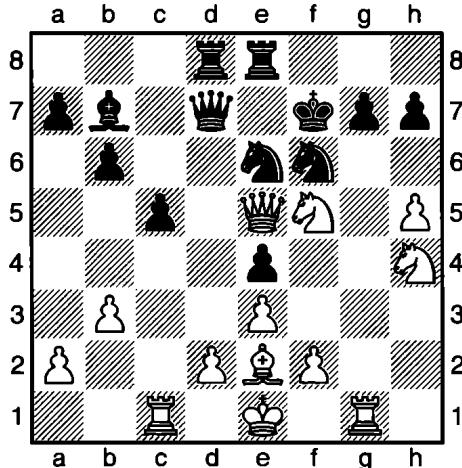
405) White to play (3 points)



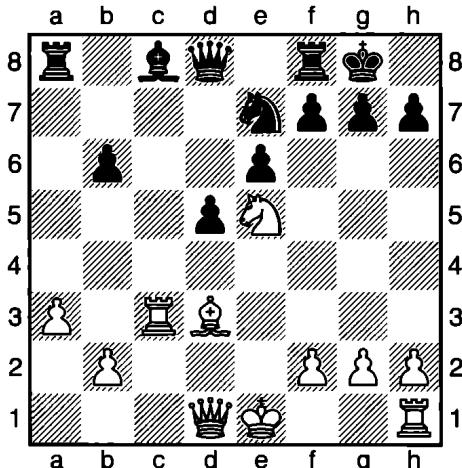
408) White to play (3 points)



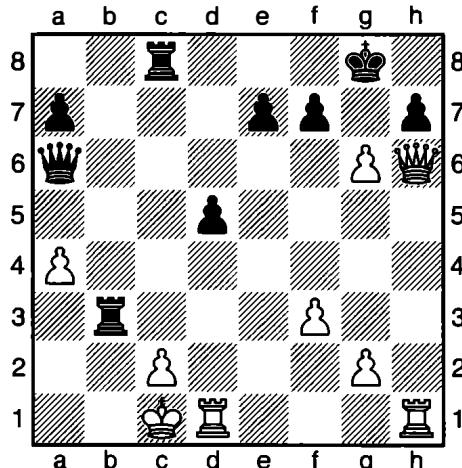
409) White to play (3 points)



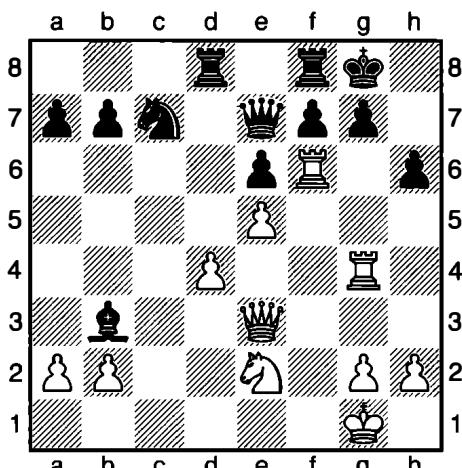
412) White to play (3 points)



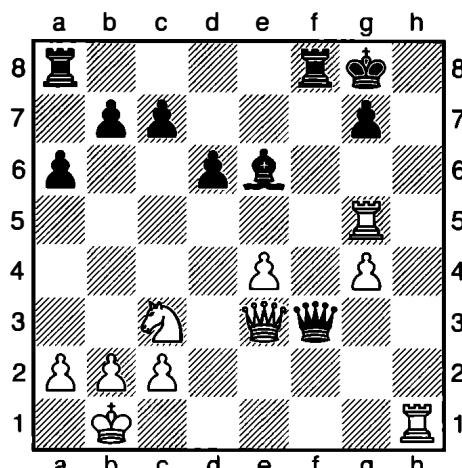
410) White to play (3 points)



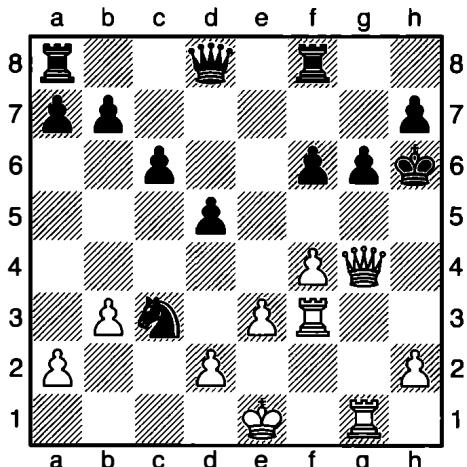
413) Black to play (3 points)



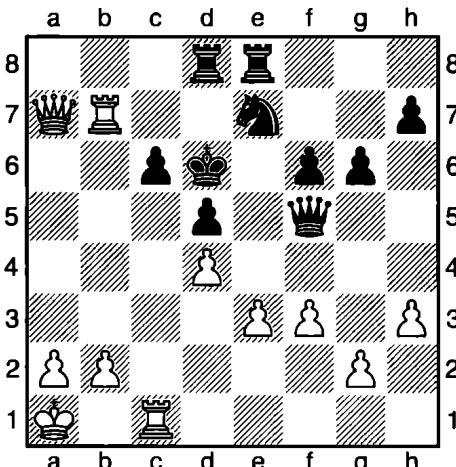
411) White to play (3 points)



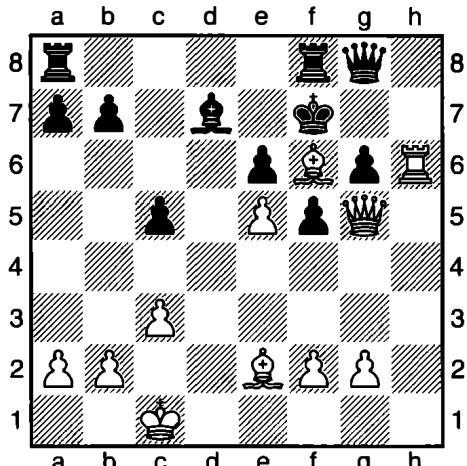
414) White to play (3 points)



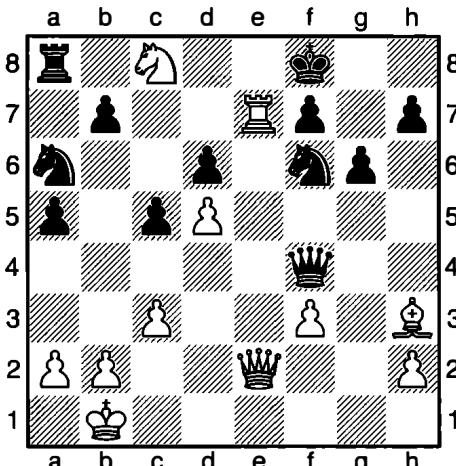
415) White to play (3 points)



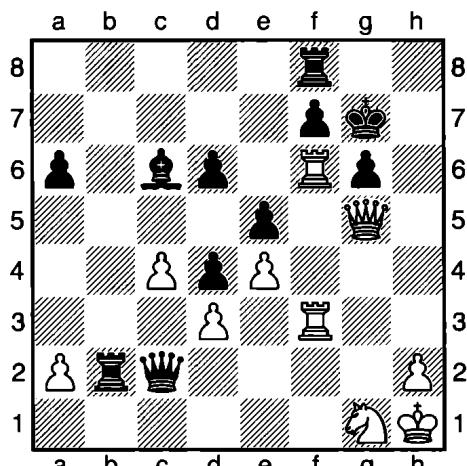
418) White to play (3 points)



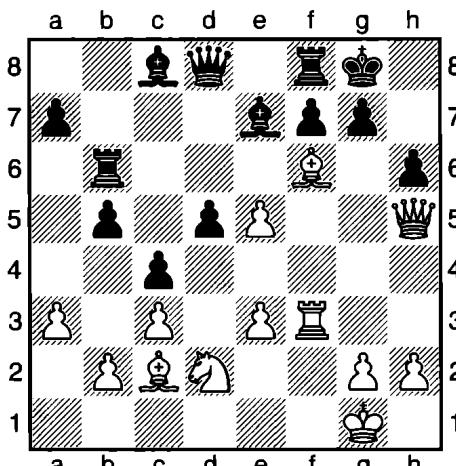
416) White to play (3 points)



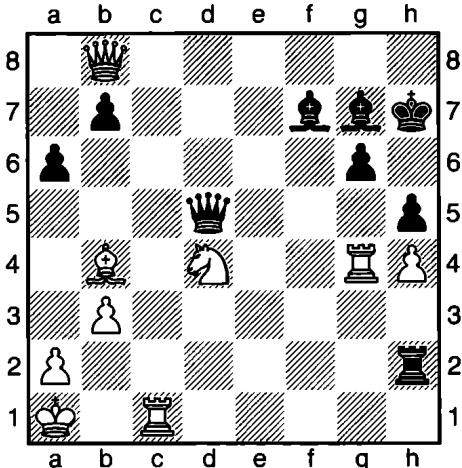
419) White to play (3 points)



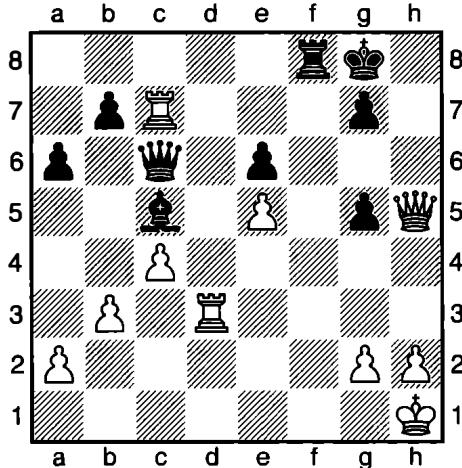
417) White to play (3 points)



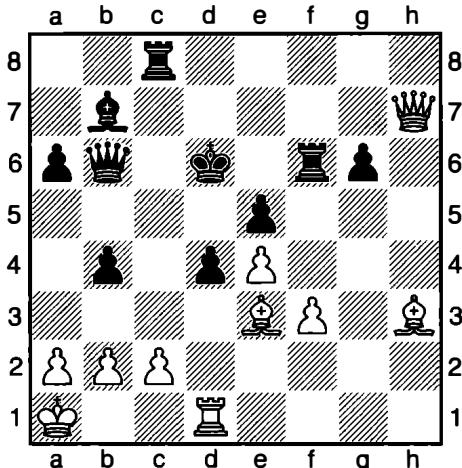
420) White to play (3 points)



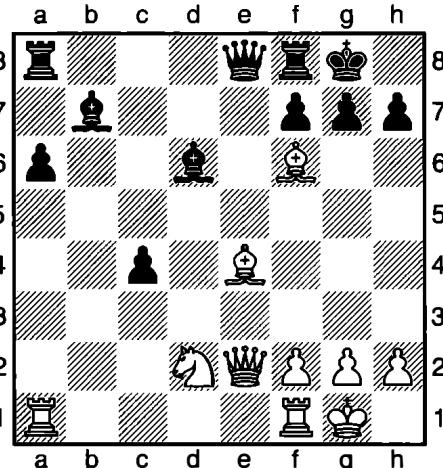
421) Black to play (3 points)



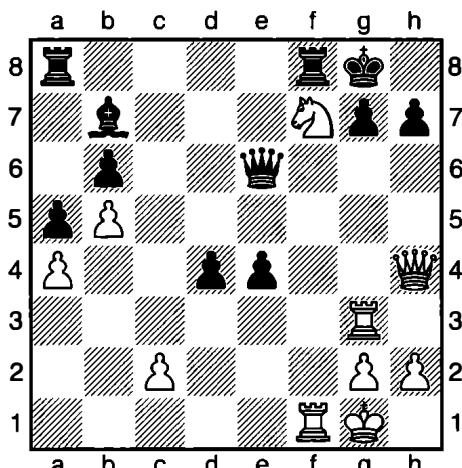
424) White to play (4 points)



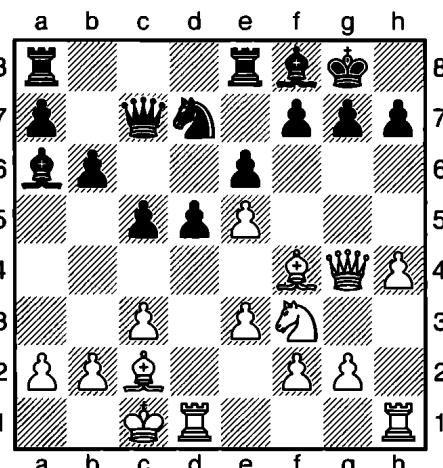
422) White to play (4 points)



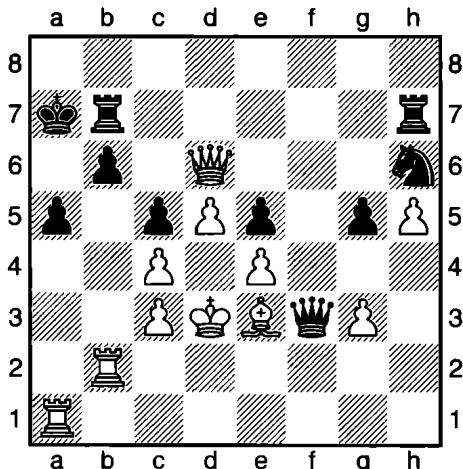
425) White to play (4 points)



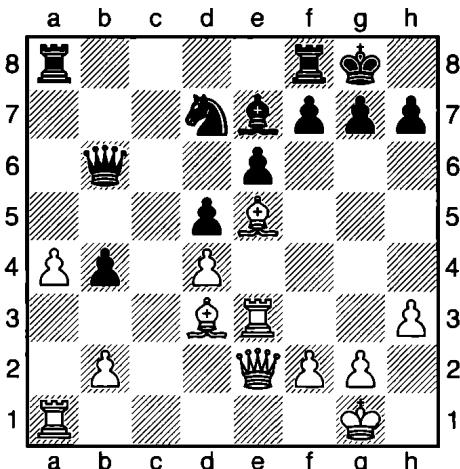
423) White to play (4 points)



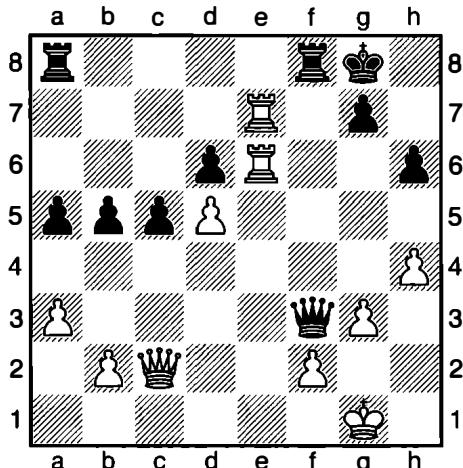
426) White to play (4 points)



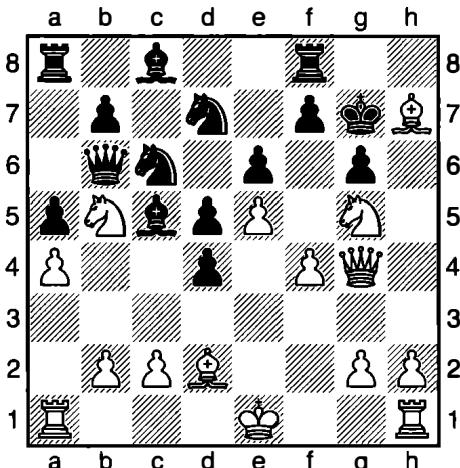
427) White to play (5 points)



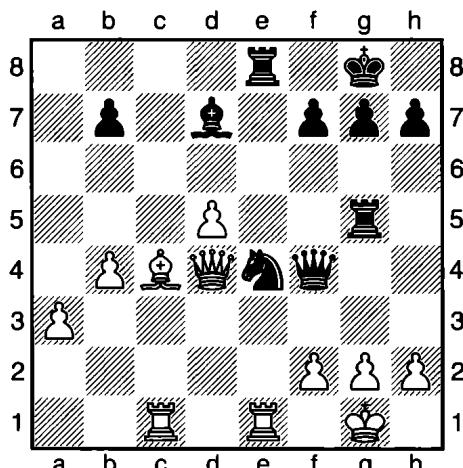
430) White to play (5 points)



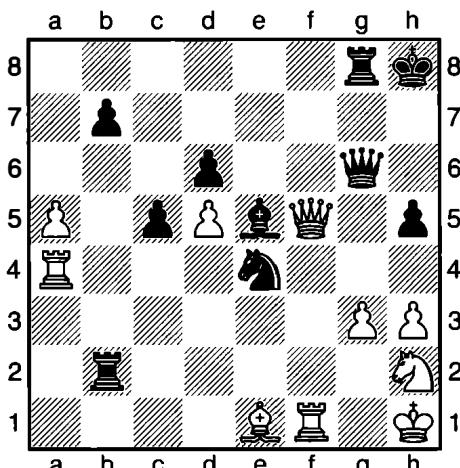
428) White to play (5 points)



431) White to play (5 points)



429) Black to play (5 points)



432) Black to play (5 points)

Solutions for Destroying the Defences

385) A. Muir – Pe. Taylor

British League (4NCL) 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$! 1-0

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$.

386) J. Vamosi – A. Horvath

Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$

387) Be. Lindberg – Hellborg

Swedish Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$

388) Jadoul – G. Plomp

Belgian Team Ch 2002/3

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$! 1-0

Black is mated after both 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#$ and 1... $hxg6$ 2 $h7\#$.

389) L. Deak – Jo. Horvath

Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! 1-0

Black resigned because of 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#$.

390) Kotan – Madar

Slovakian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ are both met by 3... $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$.

391) Sopio Gvetadze – Na. Kharmanova

Moscow (Women) 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$

392) W. Hug – Buss

Swiss Team Ch 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

After 2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ White mates next move.

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$

393) Abadia Pascual – V. Blazquez Lopez

Palma de Mallorca 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ is also dead lost for Black; he can delay mate for a few moves by giving up his queen, but it doesn't change the result.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e7\#$.

394) Ismagambetov – N. Ibraev

Alushta 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$! 1-0

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d8\#$ or 1... $fxe6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d8\#$.

395) H. Porth – Mario Bartel

Dortmund 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$! 1-0

Black will be mated: 1... $bxcc6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xa6\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xa6+$! $bxcc6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xa6\#$.

396) A. Fernandez Diez – Yu. Gonzalez

Oviedo 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}xb2+$! 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ (or 2 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}xa2\#$) 2... $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ followed by 3... $\mathbb{Q}xa2\#$.

397) Hamdouchi – Mirzoev

Illes Medes 2007

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$

398) Ingbrandt – T. Ernst

Swedish Team Ch 2000/1

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6!$ 1-0

1... $gxh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

399) Mandarin – Gi. Francois

French Team Ch 2002/3

1 $\mathbb{Q}fxg6+$!

Even more forcing than 1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$, when Black can limp on for a few moves by 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$.

1...hxg6 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

400) Crosa Coll – M. Neubauer
Santos 2003

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg3+!$ 0-1

2 fxg3 d3+ and mate next move.

401) Gallagher – Eliet
French Team Ch 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1\#.$

2 $\mathbb{W}g5+ 1-0$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h2$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh2\#.$

402) S.B. Hansen – Wintzer
Bundesliga 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+!$ 1-0

1...gxh6 2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#.$

403) Gruskovnjak – D. Domonkos
Hungarian Team Ch 2008/9

1 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe7\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}xe7\#$

404) Jakirlić – F. van der Wal
Australian Open, Manly 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+!$

1 $\mathbb{Q}fxh6+?$ is wrong because after 1...gxh6 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ White has no winning continuation.

1...gxh6

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#.$

2 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6+ 1-0$

White mates next move.

405) Politov – L. Sakharov
Kazan 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7+ 1-0$

3... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g3\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#.$)

406) Khashimov – Kopytin
Voronezh Region Seniors Ch 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g5+ 1-0$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ and mate next move.

407) Atako – S. Fruteau
Hastings 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg4!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg4$

After 1...g5 2 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ White mates quickly.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 1-0

Black cannot prevent 3 $\mathbb{W}g6\#.$

408) Kislik – Ferrer
Malaga 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 1-0

Black resigned in anticipation of 4 $\mathbb{W}h5\#.$

409) Fiorido – Autino
Italian Team Ch, Arvier 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$

A sacrifice to make use of White's pressure on the long diagonal.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg5+ 1-0$

2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

410) M. Pejović – N. Šćekić

Montenegro Team Ch, Podgorica 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ is hopeless; for example, 2 $\mathbb{W}h5$ g6 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}f3\#.$

2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$

2 $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ and then 3 $\mathbb{W}h5$ is just as good.

1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ mates on h7 or h8 next move.

411) H. Kraft – Ha. Petermann

Bavarian Seniors Ch, Schney 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5+ 1-0$

3... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

412) Majdan – Goncalves Coimbra

European Women's Ch, Plovdiv 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ 1-0

It's mate by 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#.$

413) Dusthageer – Konguvel

Mumbai 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}xc2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{W}c4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}b2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ (4 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$) 4... $\mathbb{Q}e2\#.$

414) Walkewitz – Oldach

German Seniors Team Ch, Finsterbergen 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e7\#$

415) Ueti – L. Abdalla

Santos 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg6\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ and White mates next move.

416) S. Williams – Ynojosa

British Ch, Liverpool 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h5!$

Putting intolerable pressure on g6 and threatening to mate by 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$. 1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ also wins, but 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ denies White a quick mate.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh5$

Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ (2... $\mathbb{W}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{W}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg6\#$.

417) M. Boos – Kotter

Germany (team event) 2006/7

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ (after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ White has various mates in one, such as 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#$) 2 $\mathbb{W}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ (it's also mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf8\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f8\#$) 4 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$).

418) Pilaj – Kreindl

Austrian Team Ch 2006/7

1 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ allows mate in one, for example by 2 $\mathbb{Q}b6\#$) 2 $\mathbb{W}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xe8\#$.

419) L. Kopec – Lepik

Czech Republic (team event) 2002/3

1 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xf7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e7$ leads to a quick mate; for example, 2... $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{W}xg8\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}e7+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xg8\#$.

420) Gorbatov – Polushkina

Castellaneta 2000

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6!$ 1-0

White threatens mate on g7 or h7, and if Black takes the queen he is mated by 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg4\#$.

421) Nepomniashchy – Khismatullin

Moscow 2006

1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$

This preliminary exchange destroys the knight's guard of b3.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$

2 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{W}f5+$ also leads to mate.

2... $\mathbb{Q}xa2+$! 0-1

White is mated after 3 $\mathbb{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{W}xb3\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ $\mathbb{W}xb3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{W}a2\#$.

422) Fenil – K. Abhishek

Sort 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd4!$ 1-0

This breakthrough allows the bishop on e3 to join the attack. There are many threats, such as 3 $\mathbb{Q}d1+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d3\#$, and 2... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ allows 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4++$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d3\#$, so Black has nothing better than to take the rook, but this also leads to mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}b3\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$).

423) T. Tkachev – Kabachenko

Kiev 2008

White could have forced mate by 1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ (the alternative 2 $\mathbb{W}g3+$ is equally good) 2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.

The game actually continued 1 $\mathbb{Q}f6?$ $\mathbb{W}d7?$ (1... $\mathbb{W}xf7!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ gives Black the advantage, since he has rook, bishop and pawn for the queen, plus a very dangerous passed e-pawn) 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! (now the sacrifice on g7 is even simpler) 2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5\#$.

424) Rublevsky – Al. Kalinin

Moscow 2002

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$.

3 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ 1-0

Black is mated after 3... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d8\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$ (or 5 $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$).

425) M. Aronow – Barlage

Dresden 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5$ gives White a decisive attack; for example, 2... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5$ 1-0

3...g6 is answered with 4 $\mathbb{W}h6$ followed by mate on g7. Black can delay the end for a time by 3... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}e5+$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $gx6$ but White mates regardless after 6 $\mathbb{W}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 7 $\mathbb{W}h1$ followed by 8 $\mathbb{Q}g1\#$.

426) Drill – Hei. Schneider

Dörnigheim 1994

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5$ White mates quickly.

2 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$

2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ would have given Black less choice, but it doesn't really matter.

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ leads to mate after 3 $\mathbb{h}5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xf7++$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 6 $\mathbb{h}6$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7 $\mathbb{h}xg7$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 8 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$, while 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ transposes to the game.

3 $\mathbb{W}h5$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $exd6$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

427) Alv. Guerrero – Contin

Buenos Aires (Juniors) 2009

1 $\mathbb{E}xa5+!$ $bxa5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xc5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$

It's also mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xb6\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xb8\#$.

3 $\mathbb{W}a7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$

3... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xb7+$ mates next move.

4 $\mathbb{W}a8+$ 1-0

It's mate after 4... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xb7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 6 $c5\#$ or 4... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xb8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b7\#$.

428) H. Kongevold – H. Mühlé

European Ch, Dresden 2007

1 $\mathbb{E}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

4 $\mathbb{W}g5+$!

This is a difficult move to see, clearing the way for the rook to move to h6.

4... $\mathbb{Q}f7$

4... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h6\#$.

5 $\mathbb{W}g6\#$

429) O. Gutt – Wieferig

Bergisch Gladbach Ch 2005

1... $\mathbb{E}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+!$

The second sacrifice draws White's king into the open.

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$

3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g4+$ (or 3... $\mathbb{W}g5+$) 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$ are no better.

3... $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $g5\#$

430) Hortillosa – Studen

US Open, Indianapolis 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5$ is also hopeless for Black; for example, 2... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{E}xg7$

Threatening mate on h8.

3... $f5$

3... $f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ $\mathbb{E}f7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (5... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g7++$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$) 6 $\mathbb{E}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 7 $\mathbb{W}g6$ mates on h7, or 3... $\mathbb{E}xg7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xg5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h6\#$.

4 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$

4... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 5 $\mathbb{E}xg5$ only delays the end.

5 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$

5 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ is equally good.

1-0

5... $\mathbb{E}xg3$ 6 $\mathbb{W}g6\#$.

431) Kons. Braun – Li. Ludwig

Niederkirchen (Under-18) 2006

1 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+!$ $fxe6$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h3$ Black is also mated quickly.

2 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{E}g8!$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{E}xg8$ allows mate by 4 $\mathbb{W}h6\#$, while after 3... $\mathbb{E}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7$ Black only lasts a little longer.

432) Eskelinen – Porrasmaa

Finnish Team Ch 2002/3

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg3+!$

1... $\mathbb{E}xh2+?$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3+?$ is tempting, but fails after 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1!$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$

Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}e2++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ (3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$)

3... $\mathbb{W}g3\#$.

2... $\mathbb{E}xh2+!$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ (3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$) 3... $\mathbb{E}xg3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$ (or 4... $\mathbb{W}h2\#$).

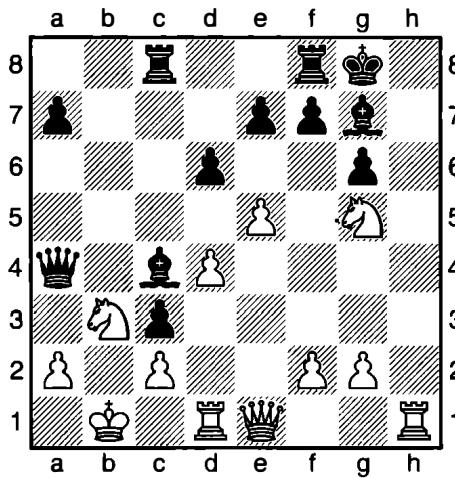
Score-Chart for Destroying the Defences

Position number	Points	Score
385	1	
386	1	
387	1	
388	1	
389	2	
390	2	
391	2	
392	2	
393	2	
394	2	
395	2	
396	2	
397	2	
398	2	
399	2	
400	2	
401	2	
402	2	
403	2	
404	3	
405	3	
406	3	
407	3	
408	3	

409	3	
410	3	
411	3	
412	3	
413	3	
414	3	
415	3	
416	3	
417	3	
418	3	
419	3	
420	3	
421	3	
422	4	
423	4	
424	4	
425	4	
426	4	
427	5	
428	5	
429	5	
430	5	
431	5	
432	5	
Total	138	

9 Death on the Rook's File

Attacking down the rook's file is one of the oldest chess ideas, and countless games have been won by the simple strategy of opening the file with a pawn advance, doubling or even tripling the rooks and queen and then punching down the file to force mate. This chapter contains quite a few examples of precisely this type of attack, but also many positions which show other ways of exploiting an open rook's file. Here's an example.

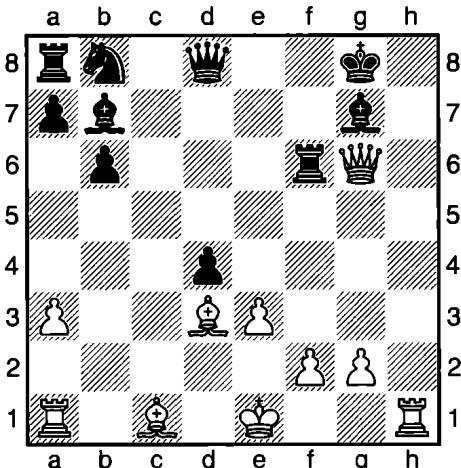


Z. Straka – Hejberg

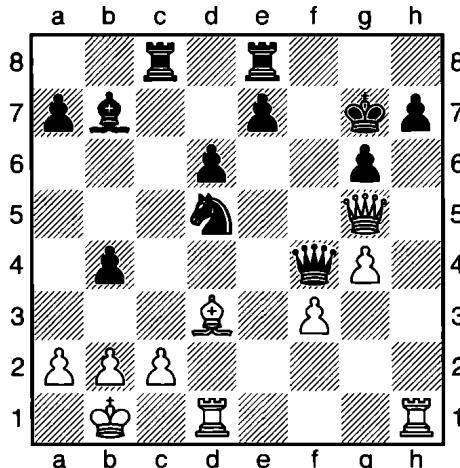
Plzen 2000

White hasn't even doubled on the h-file, but he still managed to force mate by 1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ and **Black resigned (1-0)** because 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ and 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh8\#$. This is a sophisticated mating idea which it would be easy to miss if you hadn't seen it before. Building up a knowledge of such standard recipes is crucial to successful attacking play.

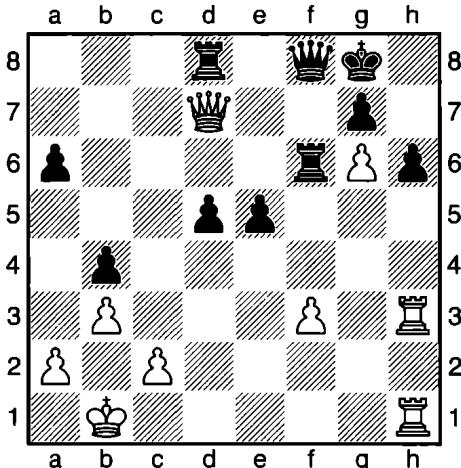
After solving the 48 positions in this chapter, you'll know exactly how to finish off an enemy king that stands near the end of an open rook's file.



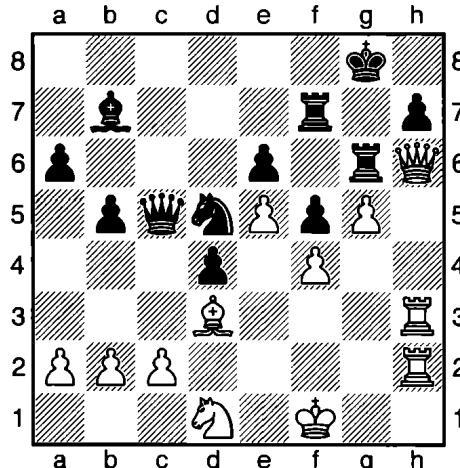
433) White to play (1 point)



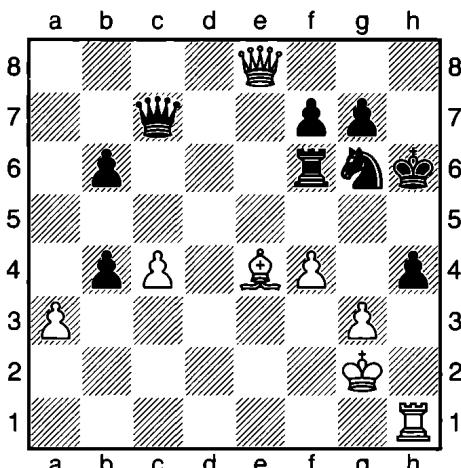
436) White to play (2 points)



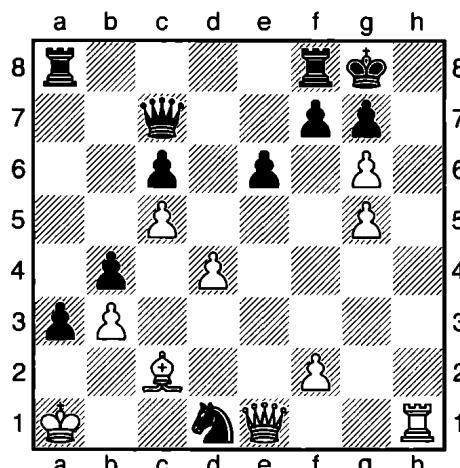
434) White to play (1 point)



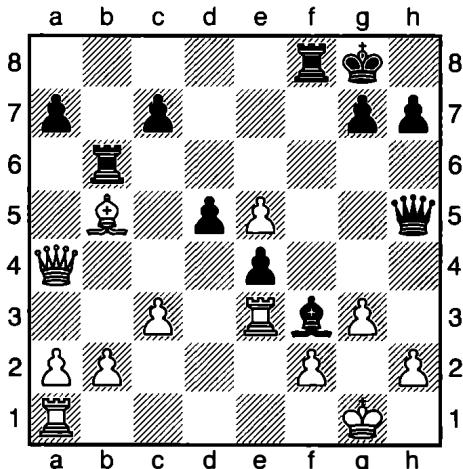
437) White to play (2 points)



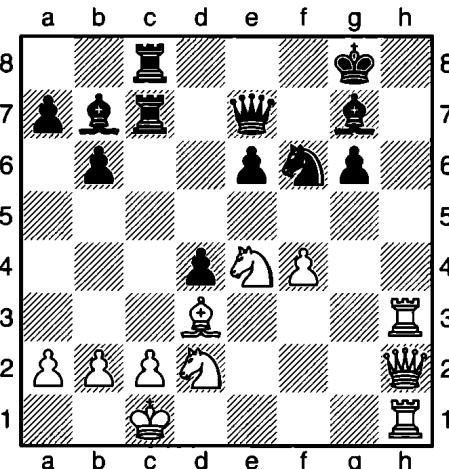
435) White to play (1 point)



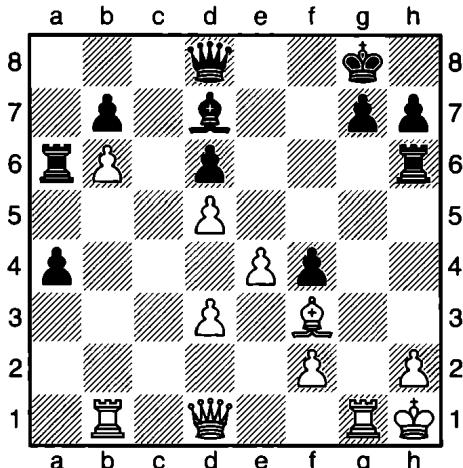
438) White to play (2 points)



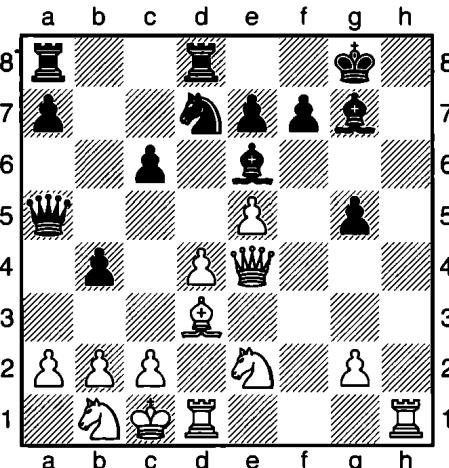
439) Black to play (2 points)



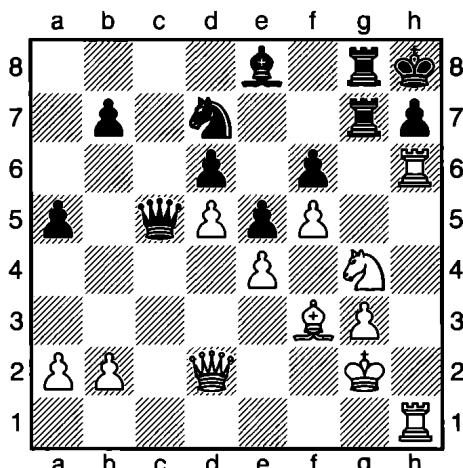
442) White to play (2 points)



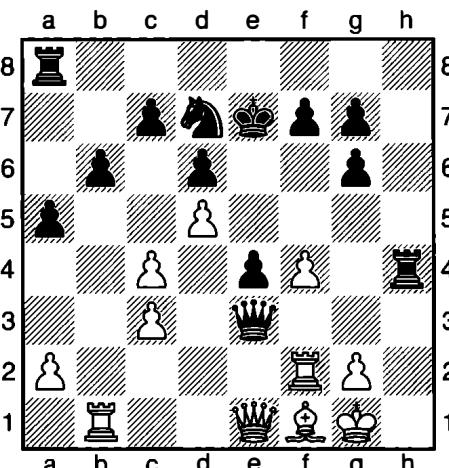
440) Black to play (2 points)



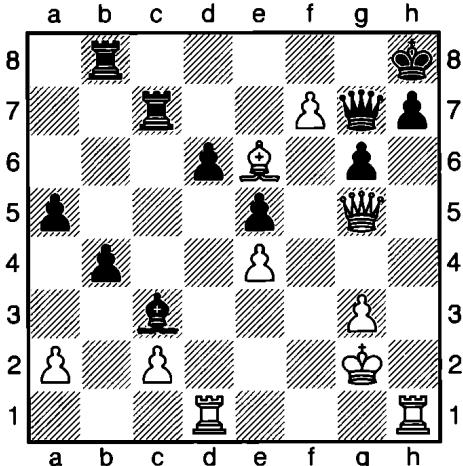
443) White to play (2 points)



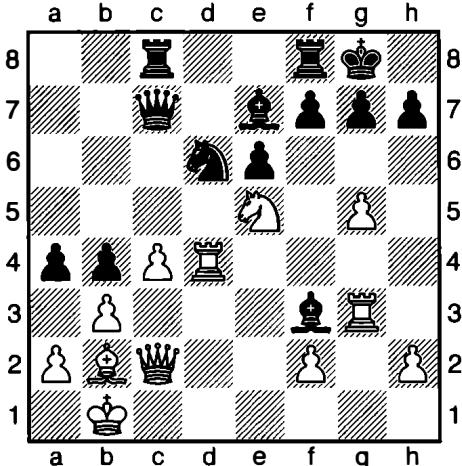
441) White to play (2 points)



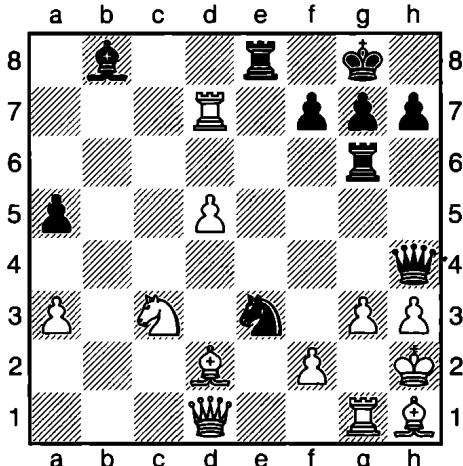
444) Black to play (2 points)



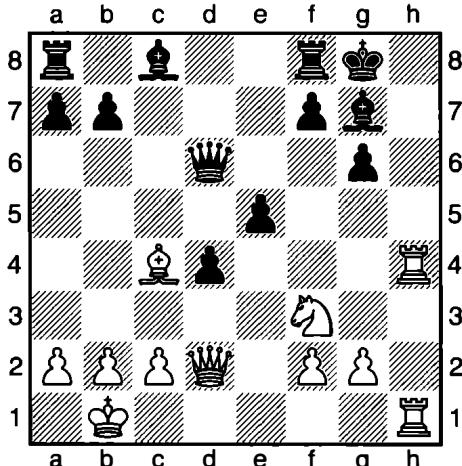
445) White to play (2 points)



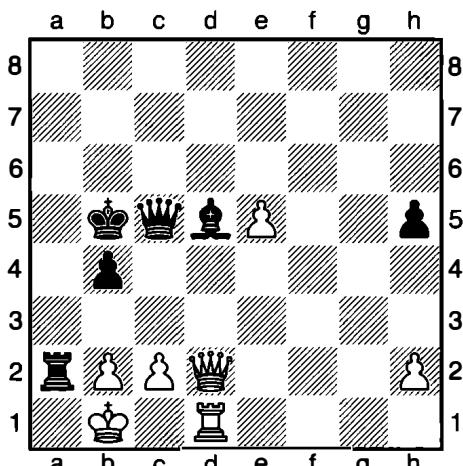
448) White to play (3 points)



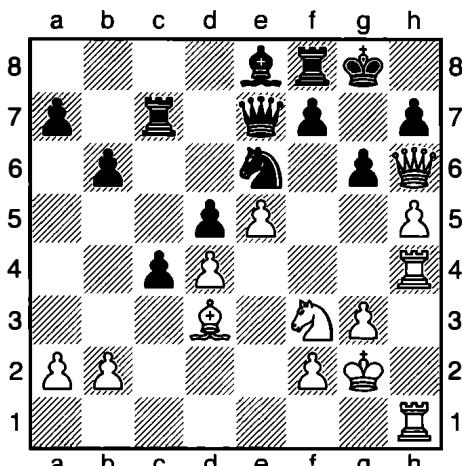
446) Black to play (2 points)



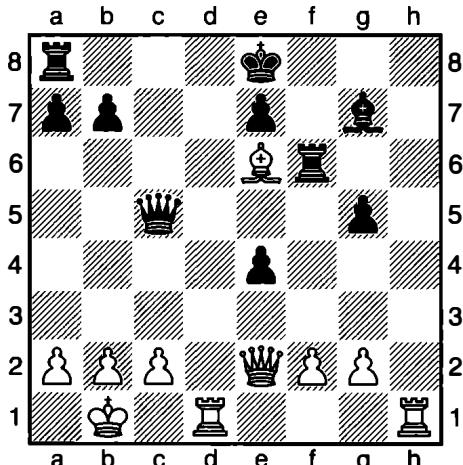
449) White to play (3 points)



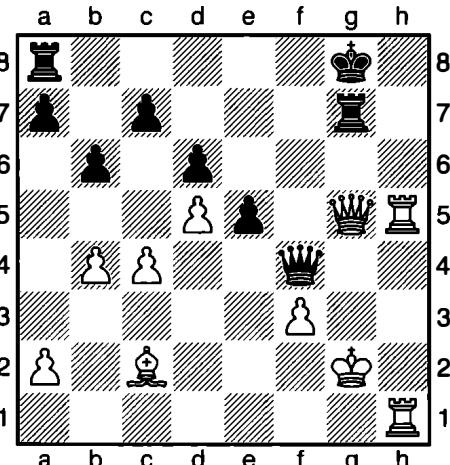
447) Black to play (3 points)



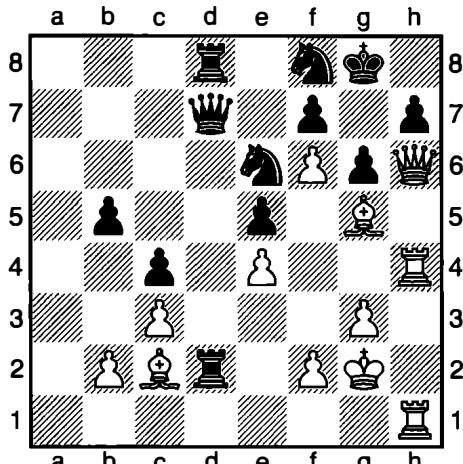
450) White to play (3 points)



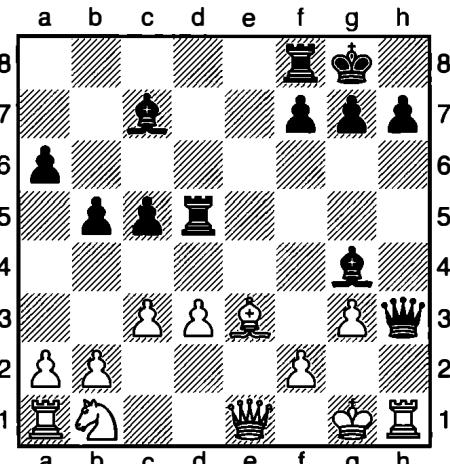
451) White to play (3 points)



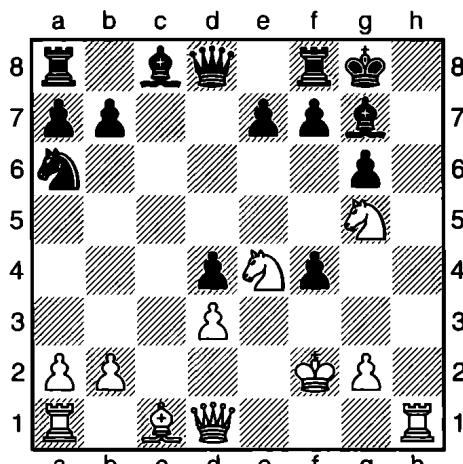
454) White to play (3 points)



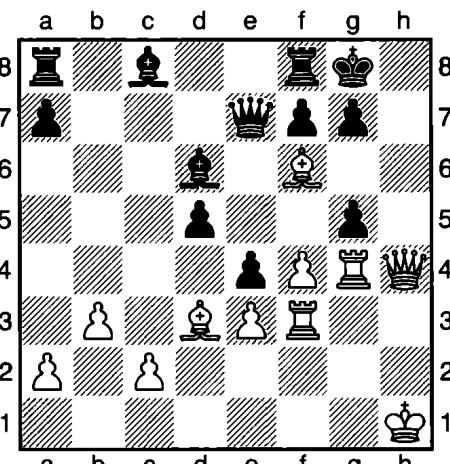
452) White to play (3 points)



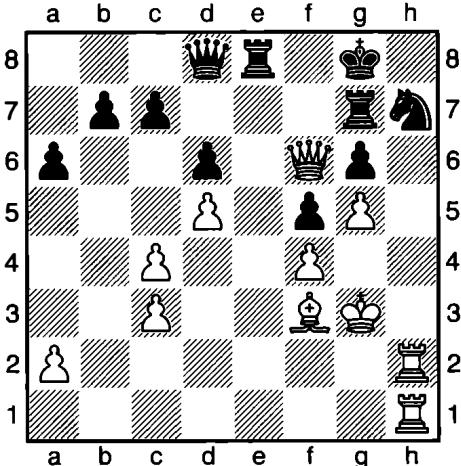
455) Black to play (3 points)



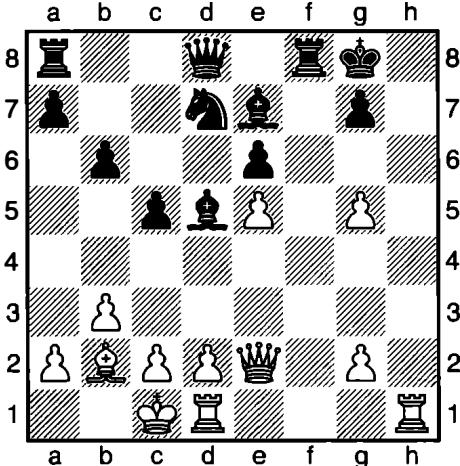
453) White to play (3 points)



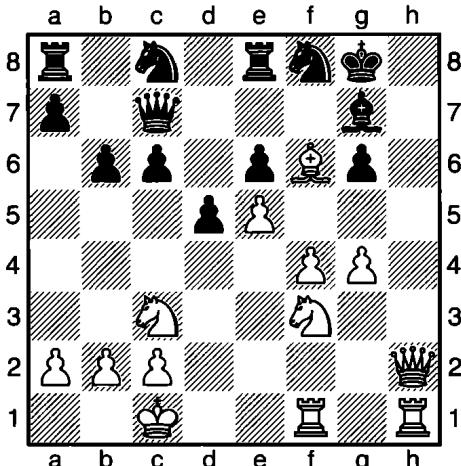
456) White to play (3 points)



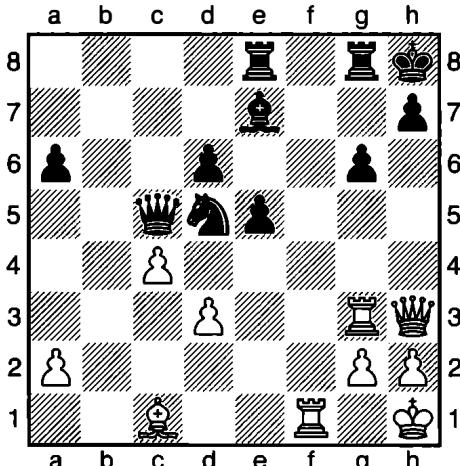
457) White to play (3 points)



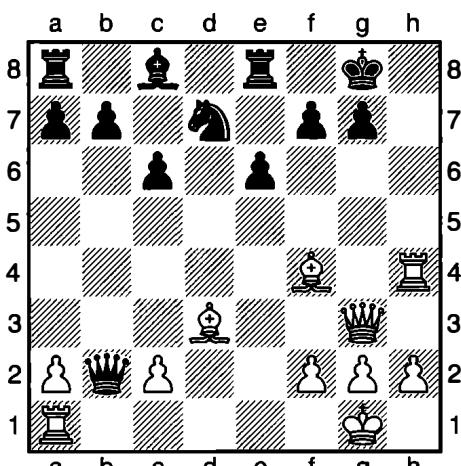
460) White to play (3 points)



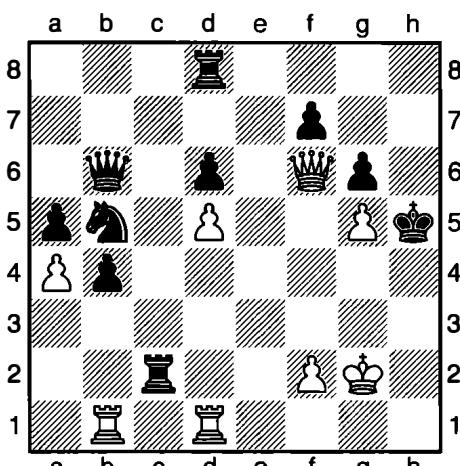
458) White to play (3 points)



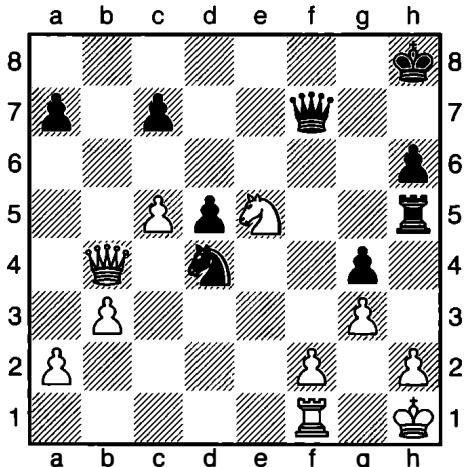
461) White to play (3 points)



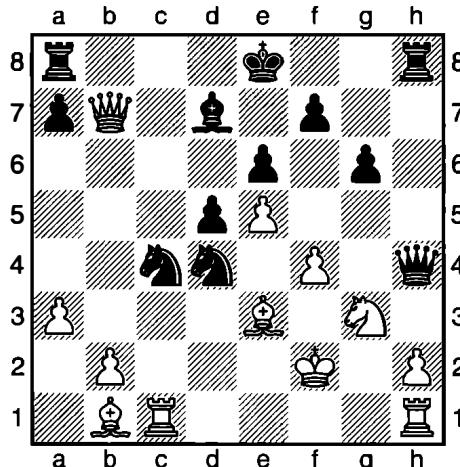
459) White to play (3 points)



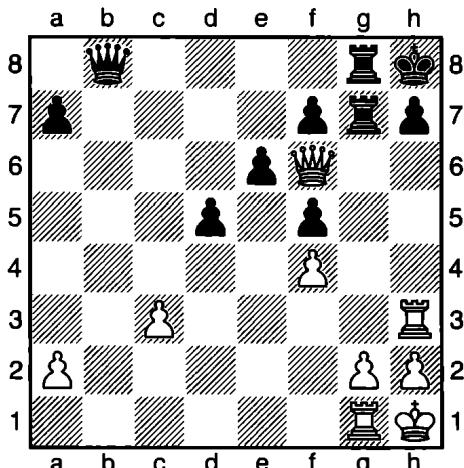
462) White to play (3 points)



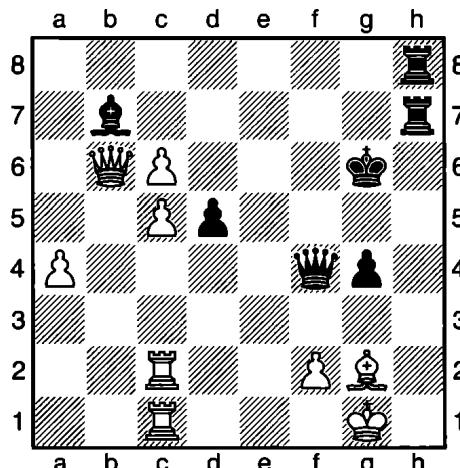
463) Black to play (3 points)



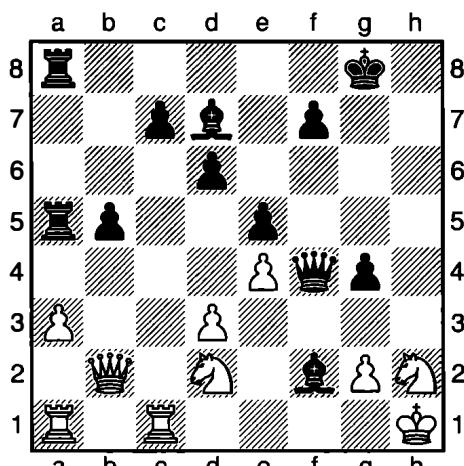
466) Black to play (4 points)



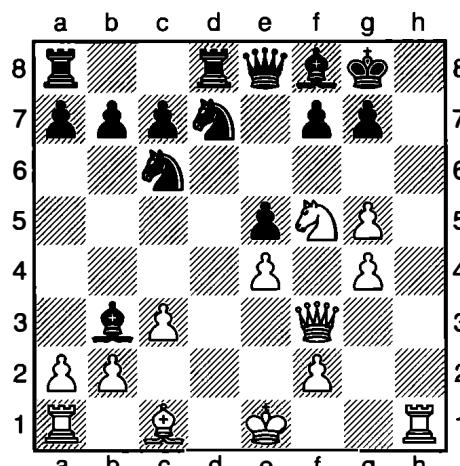
464) White to play (3 points)



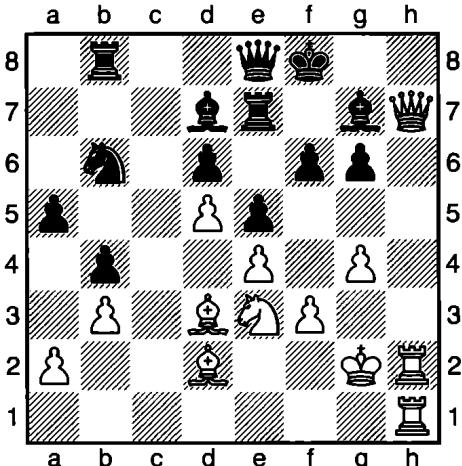
467) Black to play (4 points)



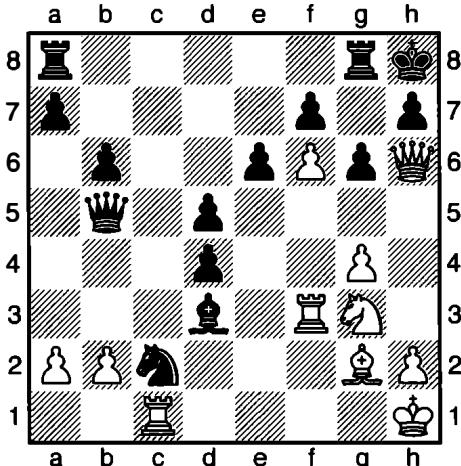
465) Black to play (4 points)



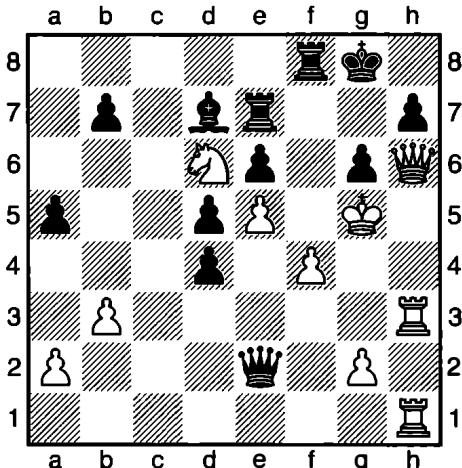
468) White to play (4 points)



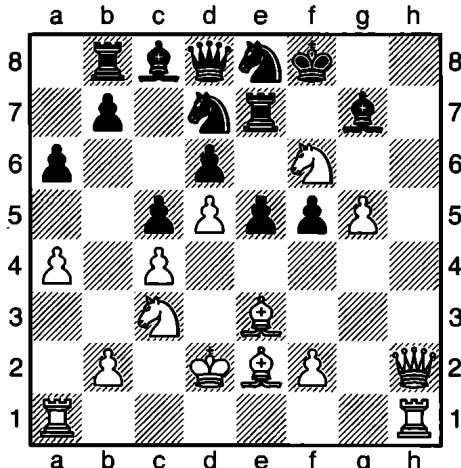
469) White to play (4 points)



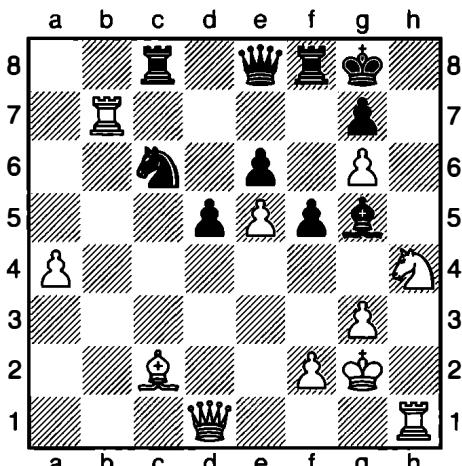
472) White to play (4 points)



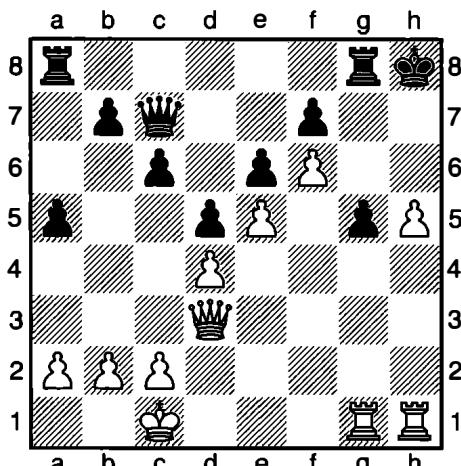
470) White to play (4 points)



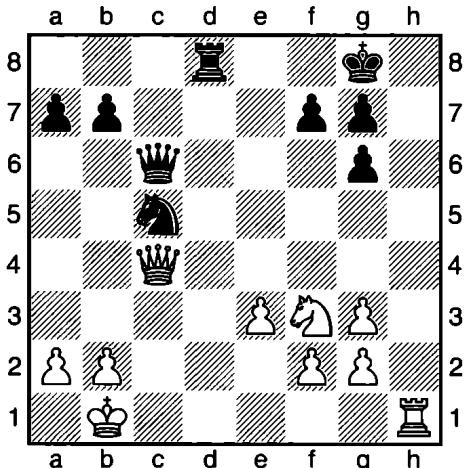
473) White to play (4 points)



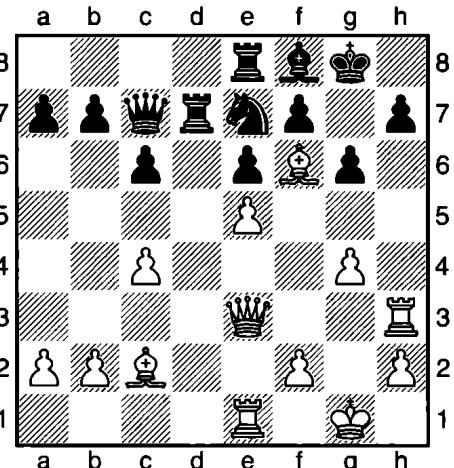
471) White to play (4 points)



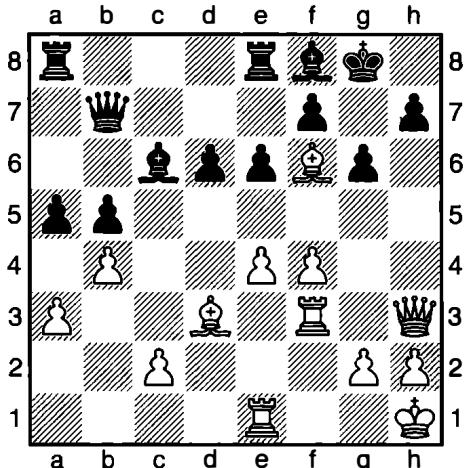
474) White to play (4 points)



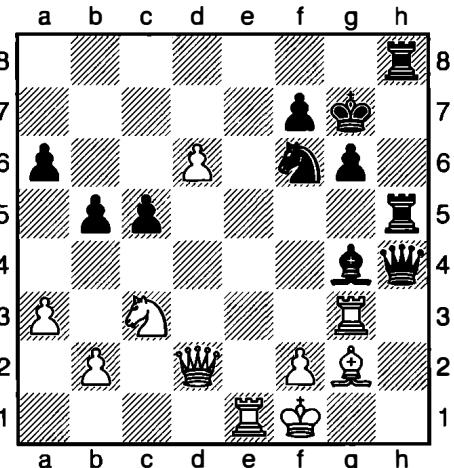
475) White to play (5 points)



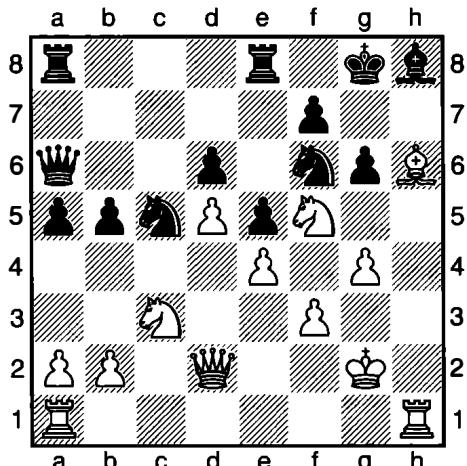
478) White to play (5 points)



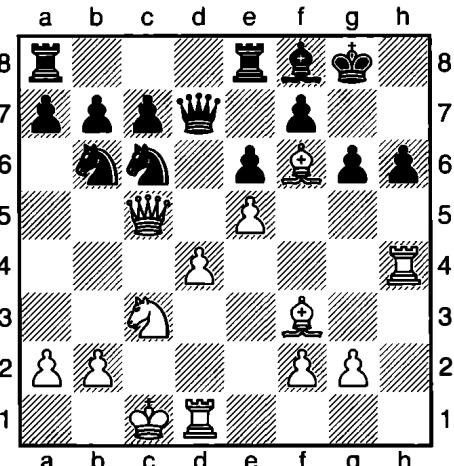
476) White to play (5 points)



479) Black to play (5 points)



477) White to play (5 points)



480) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Death on the Rook's File

433) N. Dobrev – M. Nikolov

Sofia 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

434) C. Orriols Miro – Mitjavila

La Pobla de Lillet 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}h6!$ 1-0

Threatening 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$, and if 1...gxh6, then 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

435) Selejko – Jar. Mojzis

Czech Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$!

Not 1 $\mathbb{Q}xh4+$? as Black can take the rook with check.

1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh4\#$.

436) Panchanathan – Ramnathan

Gurgaon 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}f8$

It's also mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#$ (or 3 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$).

2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

437) K. Cao – J. Schuller

Stillwater 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$! $hxg6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ and 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ lead to a quick mate.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}2h7\#$

438) Je. Thybo – Ve. Hansen

Copenhagen 2010

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$! 1-0

The rook sacrifice enables White's queen to reach the h-file with gain of tempo, forcing mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

439) Karabalis – Haubt

Germany (team event) 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$! 0-1

White is mated after 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$.

440) M. Abed – Darini

Urmia 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ 0-1

After 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$, 3... $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$ is quickest although 3... $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$ also mates.

441) Bonafont – Hanreck

Brentwood 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#$.

442) A. Amarasinghe – Amarasena

Asian Junior Ch, Colombo 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$.

443) J. Cejas – L. Mavrich

Mar del Plata 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$! 1-0

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh8\#$.

444) M.K. Poulsen – Peschardt

Horsholm 2008

Ignoring the attack on his queen, Black plays for mate.

1... $\mathbb{Q}ah8!$ 0-1

Threatening 2... $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ and if 2 g3 or 2 g4 then 2... $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}8h2\#$.

445) Nimmy – Anuprita

Indian Women's Ch, Calicut 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh6\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$

- 446) Balster – Hellsten**
Bundesliga 2000/1
- 1... $\mathbb{W}xh3+!$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{B}h6+$ and mate next move.
- 447) I. Vovk – Kanep**
Estonian Ch, Rakvere 2009
- 1... $\mathbb{R}a1+!$ 0-1
 Mate is forced after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xal$ $\mathbb{W}a7+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}bl$ $\mathbb{W}a2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{W}a1\#$.
- 448) Dauth – M. Demidowicz**
Guben 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h4+$
 2 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ is just as good.
 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}gh3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}al$ $g6$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{B}xh7$ only delays mate by one move) 5 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 6 $\mathbb{B}3h7\#$.
- 449) J. Englert – A. Andrzejewska**
Krakow 2009
- 1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ 1-0
 After 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h6$ Black cannot prevent mate by 3 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{W}xh8\#$.
- 450) Weeramantry – Ma. Kumar**
Calvia Olympiad 2004
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg6++$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (after 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ White mates one move more quickly) 3 $\mathbb{B}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{B}1h7\#$.
- 451) P. Sadilek – F. Haider**
Vienna 2009
- 1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ (after 1... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5\#$ Black is mated at once, while 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ leads to mate next move) 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh8\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{B}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ (3 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$ is equally good) 3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$.
- 452) Kengis – Blatny**
Tilburg 1994
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xh7$
 Black can only delay mate on h8 by giving away his pieces.
 2... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 1-0
 Black can no longer prevent $\mathbb{B}h8\#$.
- 453) Va. Guerra – J. Leonardo**
Almada 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h1+$ leads to mate on h7.
 1-0
 In view of 2 $\mathbb{W}h1$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{W}xh8\#$).
- 454) Reinderman – D. Brandenburg**
Dutch Ch, Hilversum 2008
- White can force mate even though his queen is pinned.
- 1 $\mathbb{B}h8+ \mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g6+!$ 1-0
 Black's only move is 2... $\mathbb{B}xg6$, but then White can mate by 3 $\mathbb{B}1h7+$ $\mathbb{B}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xg7\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$).
- 455) K. Rian – A.M.A. Hj**
ASEAN Under-18 Ch, Da Nang 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{W}xh1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$
 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{B}h5+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{B}h1\#$.
 3... $\mathbb{B}h5$ 0-1
 It's mate next move by 4... $\mathbb{B}h1\#$.
- 456) S. Barrett – Dilley**
British Ch, Liverpool 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{B}h3!$
 Threatening mate on h7 or h8, so Black must take the queen.
- 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg7+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh4\#$.
- 457) Dautov – Bosman**
Bundesliga 2008/9
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ followed by 4 $\mathbb{B}1h7\#$.
- 458) C. van Oosterom – Hulshof**
Hoogeveen 2009
- 1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$ (or 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$).
 2 $\mathbb{B}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$
- 459) Flierl – Jö. Becker**
Germany (team event) 2006/7
- 1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ (or 2 $\mathbb{W}h3+$) 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.

460) E. Kahn – Szeberenyi

*Hungarian Team Ch 2006/7*1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+ g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7+ \mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xg6\#$.2 $\mathbb{W}h5+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $g6$ 1-0It's mate after 3... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h7+ \mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$
or 3... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $exf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h7+ \mathbb{Q}f8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.2... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ As before, White is mated after 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$
4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ followed by
4... $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$.3... $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$.4... $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$

461) Short – Ye Jiangchuan

*Taiyuan 2004*1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$
and mate next move.

467) Kramnik – Anand

*Amber Rapid, Nice 2008*1... $\mathbb{W}f3!!$ Threatening 2... $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ and mate next move.2 $cxb7+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $gxf3$ will also lead to mate on h1 after White has exhausted his spite checks.2... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 0-1After 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $gxf3$ White can delay mate for several moves by giving away all his pieces, but it doesn't make any difference since sooner or later he will be mated by ... $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$.

462) Shaposhnikov – Zakharevich

*Kaluga 2003*1 $\mathbb{Q}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4+$! 1-02... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$.

468) J. Reeve – Hughey

*Edmonton 2008*1 $\mathbb{W}h3$ f6

Or else mate on h7 or h8.

2 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ is just as good.2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $g6+$! $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 3... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5\#$.4 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ 1-04... $\mathbb{W}f7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$.

464) Kokkinakis – I. Bensenousi

*Greek Team Ch, Kallithea 2003*1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5\#$.

465) Ka. Morales – In. Sanchez

*Pan American Women's Ch,
San Salvador 2008*1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ g3+2... $\mathbb{Q}g7?$ at once allows 3 g3, freeing g2 for the king.3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$

There's no way to prevent the rook from moving to h8.

4 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ 0-1

It's mate next move.

469) Krush – Ruxton

*Gibraltar 2007*1 $\mathbb{W}h8+$! $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh8+$ followed by 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$!

Now Black has to take the queen.

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ is the same.4 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$

470) Almagro Llanas – A. Sanchez Garcia

*Madrid Ch 2007*1 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$! $\mathbb{Q}g7$ It's also mate after 1... $hxg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh7\#$ (or 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$).2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$! 1-0

466) J.J. Kristensen – Kroll

*Aarhus 1990*1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ Black's pair of knights also proves deadly after 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ followed by 3... $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$.

White mates after 2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{B}h7\#.$

471) M. Krupa – Giuriati
Litomysl 2007

1 $\mathbb{W}h5 \mathbb{Q}h6$

After 1... $\mathbb{W}xg6$ White can of course simply take the queen, but there is a quick mate by 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg6++$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+! 1-0$

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ (other moves lead to immediate mate: 2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h7\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf5+$ (the queen sacrifice 3 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ also forces mate, but is slower) 3... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (3... $\mathbb{B}xf5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$) 4 $\mathbb{W}xh6$ and mate next move.

472) I. Starostits – Alford

Dos Hermanas (Internet blitz) 2004

1 $\mathbb{Q}e4!!$

White clears the third rank so his rook can go to h3, but he must choose the correct square. 1 $\mathbb{Q}f5?$ $gxf5$ frees g6, so that 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ followed by 3 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ is no longer mate, while 1 $\mathbb{Q}e2?$ $g5$ defends h7 and stops any sacrifice there.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$

After 1... $dxe4$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h3$ $\mathbb{W}h5$ 3 $gxh5$ White wins the queen, while retaining an attack which will force mate shortly. Here 1... $g5$ doesn't defend, since 2 $\mathbb{B}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ leads to mate on h7.

2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$

473) Z. Izoria – Kalagashvili

Georgian Ch, Tbilisi 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#.$

2 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}g8\#$

474) Tedy – Lantang
Djakarta 2000

1 $\mathbb{W}g6!$ 1-0

Threatening 2 $\mathbb{W}h6\#$ and forcing mate after 1... $fxg6$ 2 $hxg6+$ $\mathbb{W}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh7\#$ or 1... $fxg6$ 2 $hxg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $g7$ followed by 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

475) D. Muse – Mart. Fischer
2nd Bundesliga 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+ 1-0$

5... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ is met with 6 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$, while 5... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ allows mate by 6 $\mathbb{W}h4\#$ or 6 $\mathbb{W}g5\#.$

476) A. Pomaro – Codenotti

Verona 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

3 $\mathbb{B}ee3!$

The threat is 4 $\mathbb{B}xh6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 5 $\mathbb{B}h3\#.$ Not, however, 3 $\mathbb{B}xh6+?$ $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 4 $\mathbb{B}e3$ $g5$, when Black escapes.

3... $g5$ 4 $fxg5$ 1-0

Black cannot prevent 5 $\mathbb{B}xh6+$ followed by 6 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

477) Uksini – M. Brčar

European Union Under-10 Ch, Mureck 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}f8!!$

The threat is 2 $\mathbb{B}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ followed by 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$ There are other winning moves, such as 1 $\mathbb{B}g5$ and 1 $\mathbb{W}g5$, but these do not lead to a quick mate.

1... $\mathbb{Q}d3$

Ignoring the threat, but other moves would not have held out for long:

1) 1... $\mathbb{B}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h6\#.$

2) 1... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $dxe6$ and White mates quickly.

3) 1... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xh5$ $gxh5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#)$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xh5$ mates in a few moves; for example, 5... $\mathbb{B}e7$ 6 $\mathbb{B}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 8 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 9 $\mathbb{W}xh8\#.$

2 $\mathbb{W}xh8+ 1-0$

2... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ and 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

478) Ax. Rombaldoni – Barillaro

Bologna 2008

1 $\mathbb{B}xh7!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

3 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$

Not 3 $\mathbb{B}e3?$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$, when Black defends for the moment.

3... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 4 $\mathbb{B}e3$ $\mathbb{W}xe5$

4... $\mathbb{B}d1+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ doesn't change the situation.

5 $\mathbb{B}h3+!$

Correctly declining the queen, since White can force mate.

5... $\mathbb{W}h5$ 6 $\mathbb{E}xh5+$ $\mathbb{g}xh5$ 7 $g5\#$

A beautiful finish.

479) Longa Yauca – Chueca Forcen

Almansa 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+! 0-1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{E}xh1+$ 3 $\mathbb{E}g1$ (or 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{E}8h2\#$)

3... $\mathbb{E}xg1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3$ leads to an unavoidable mate on h1.

480)

Epishin – T. Ernst

Cutro 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$

1... $\mathbb{E}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{E}xh6$ leads to mate on h8.

2 $\mathbb{E}xh6$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$

The only way to stop immediate mate, but it doesn't save Black.

3 $\mathbb{E}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ **1-0**

Black resigned in view of 4 $\mathbb{E}xg8+$ (4 $\mathbb{E}dh1$ first is also good) 4... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 5 $\mathbb{E}h1$ and mate on h8 next move.

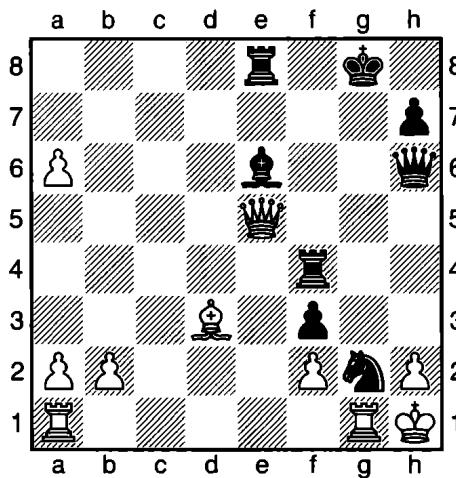
Score-Chart for Death on the Rook's File

Position number	Points	Score
433	1	
434	1	
435	1	
436	2	
437	2	
438	2	
439	2	
440	2	
441	2	
442	2	
443	2	
444	2	
445	2	
446	2	
447	3	
448	3	
449	3	
450	3	
451	3	
452	3	
453	3	
454	3	
455	3	
456	3	

457	3	
458	3	
459	3	
460	3	
461	3	
462	3	
463	3	
464	3	
465	4	
466	4	
467	4	
468	4	
469	4	
470	4	
471	4	
472	4	
473	4	
474	4	
475	5	
476	5	
477	5	
478	5	
479	5	
480	5	
Total	149	

10 Queen Sacrifices

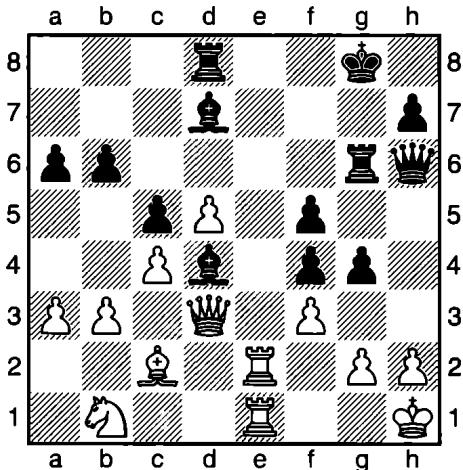
Everybody loves to sacrifice their queen and there's nothing more satisfying than the warm feeling you get when you give up your most powerful piece to force mate.



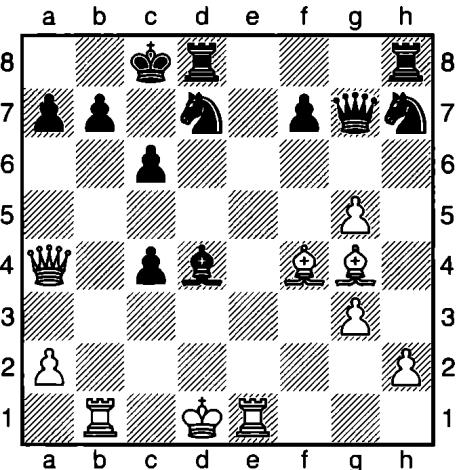
I. Schmidt – Delvos
Germany (team event) 2003/4

Black finished the game in spectacular style by 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{Q}h4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3 \mathbb{Q}h3\#$. This is an unusual mate in which the knight operates backwards to prevent the white king from escaping.

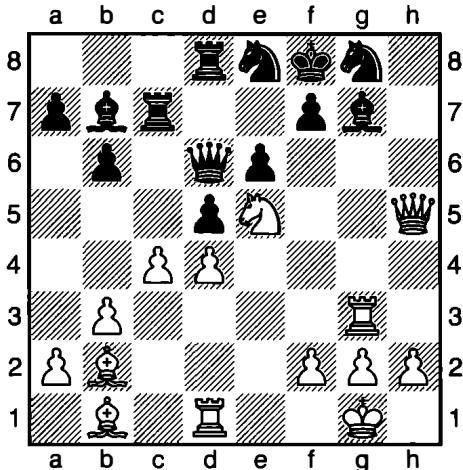
The 90 queen sacrifices that follow include plenty of examples of spectacular play and surprising mates. By the end, you will be familiar with all the typical queen-sacrifice patterns that arise in practical play. Enjoy!



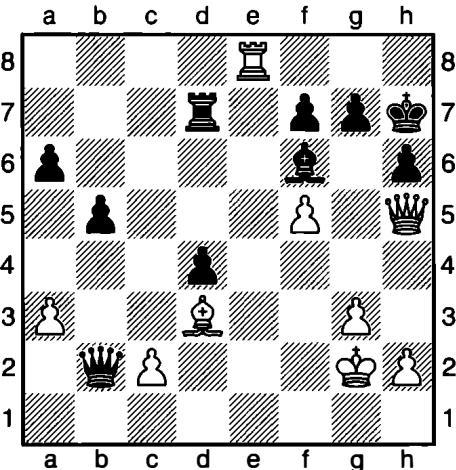
481) Black to play (1 point)



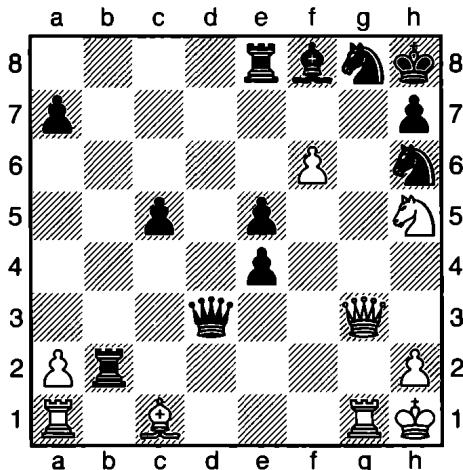
484) White to play (1 point)



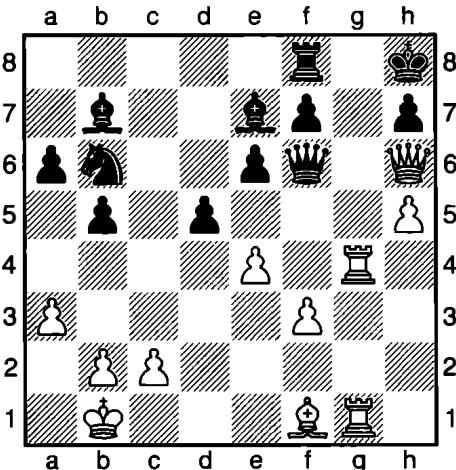
482) White to play (1 point)



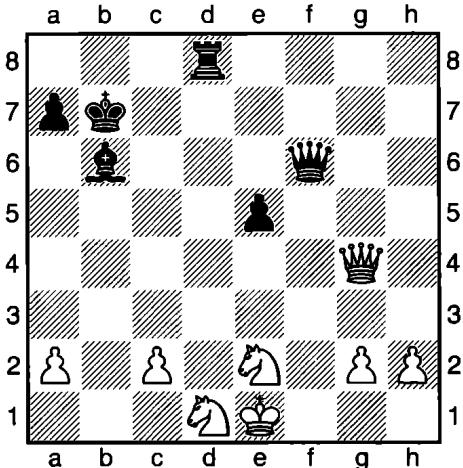
485) White to play (1 point)



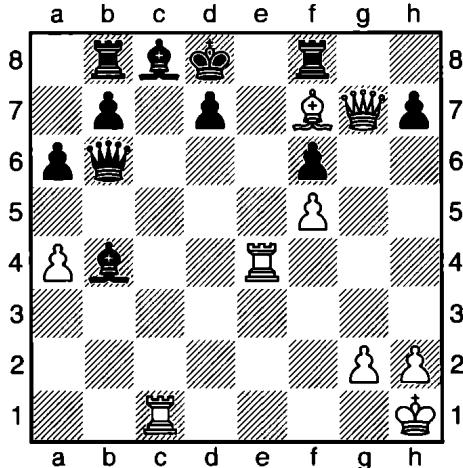
483) White to play (1 point)



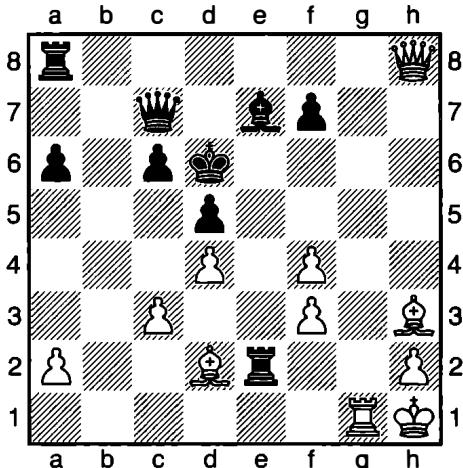
486) White to play (1 point)



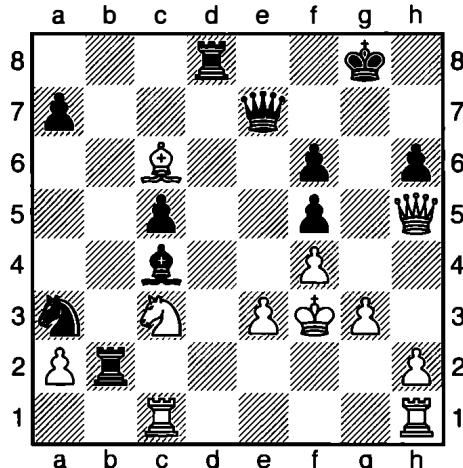
487) Black to play (1 point)



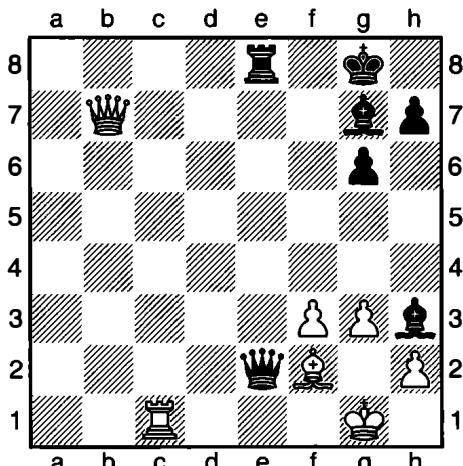
490) White to play (1 point)



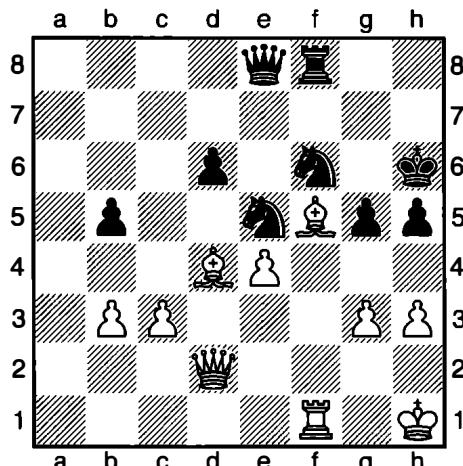
488) White to play (1 point)



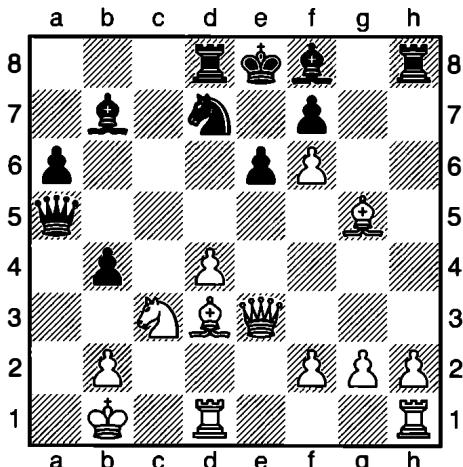
491) Black to play (1 point)



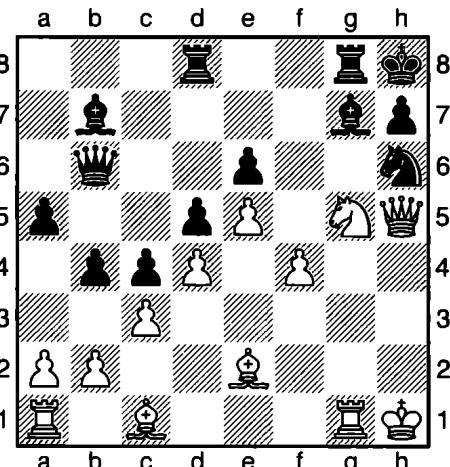
489) Black to play (1 point)



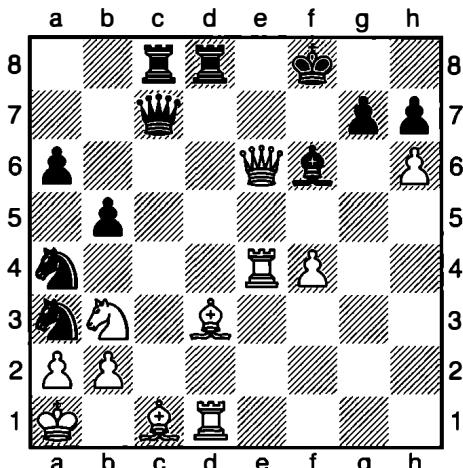
492) White to play (1 point)



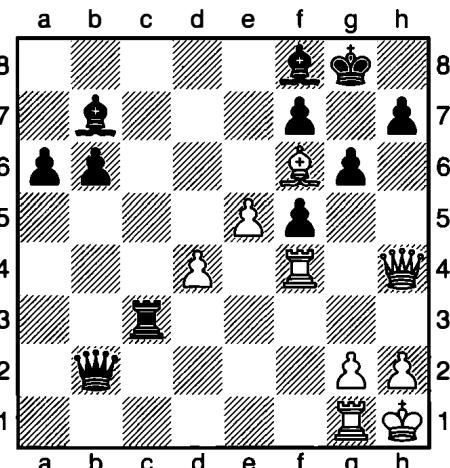
493) White to play (1 point)



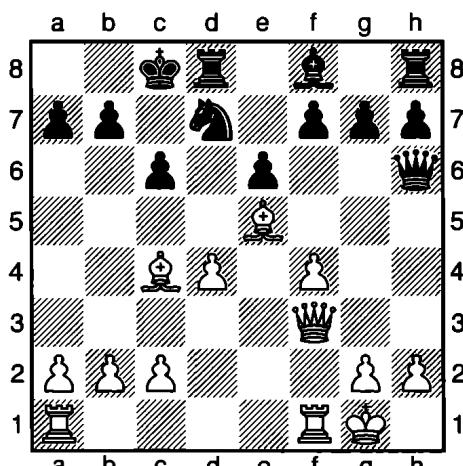
496) White to play (1 point)



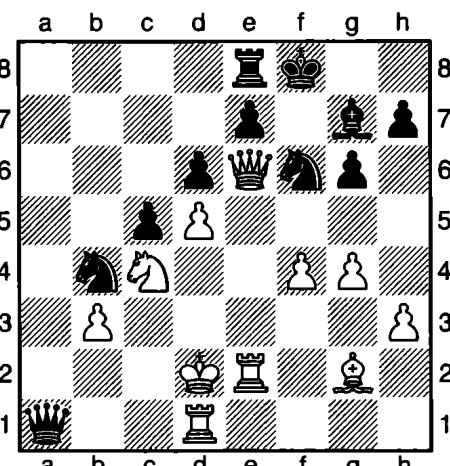
494) Black to play (1 point)



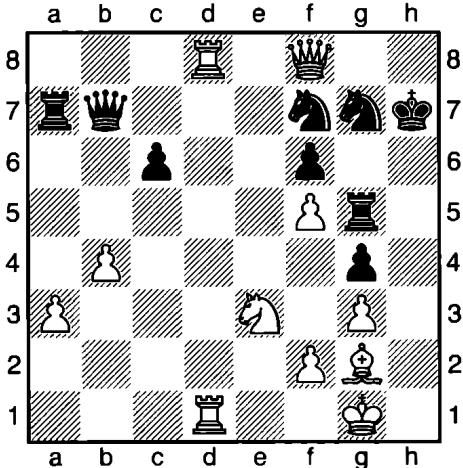
497) Black to play (2 points)



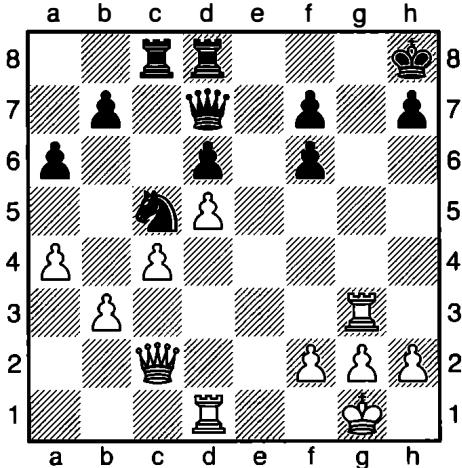
495) White to play (1 point)



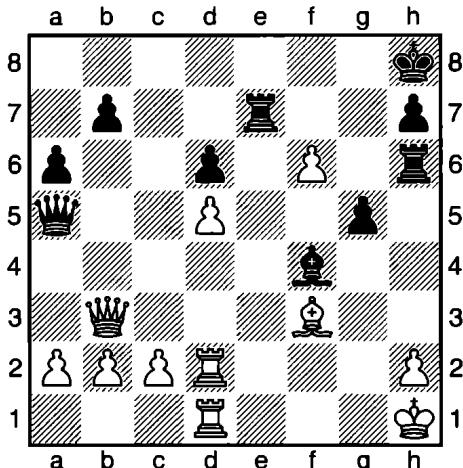
498) Black to play (2 points)



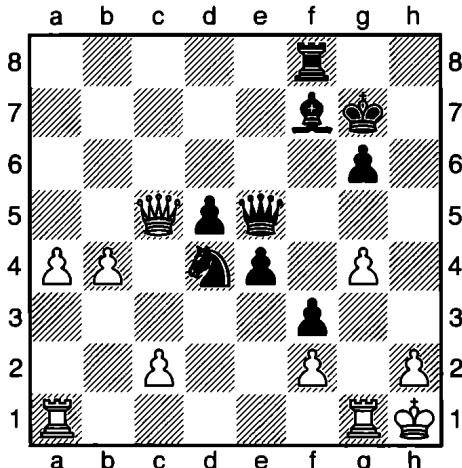
499) White to play (2 points)



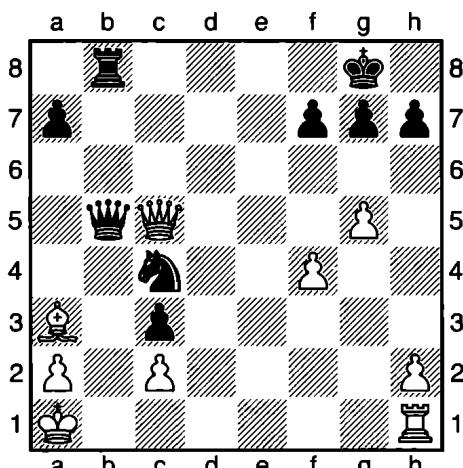
502) White to play (2 points)



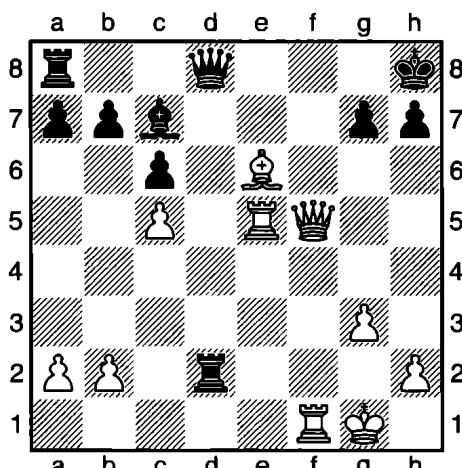
500) Black to play (2 points)



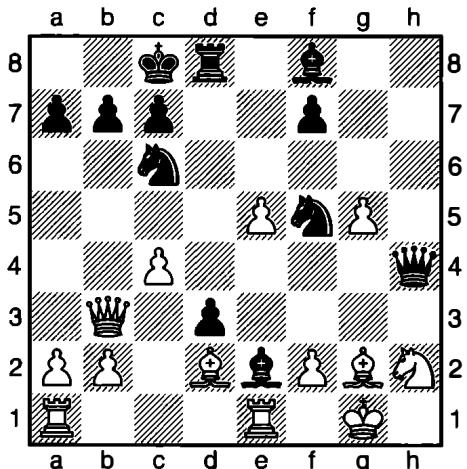
503) Black to play (2 points)



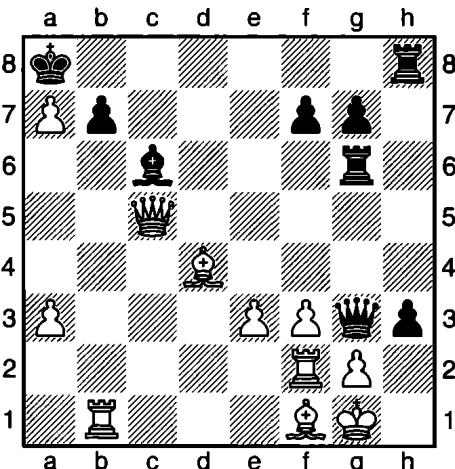
501) Black to play (2 points)



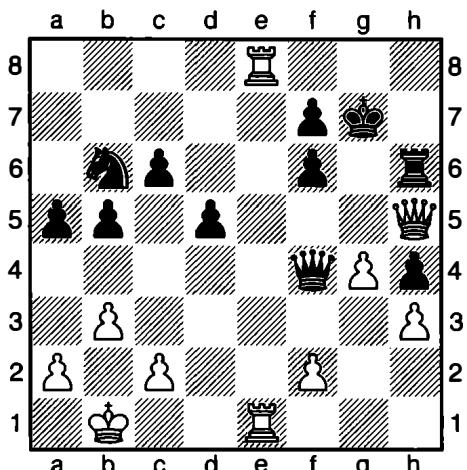
504) White to play (2 points)



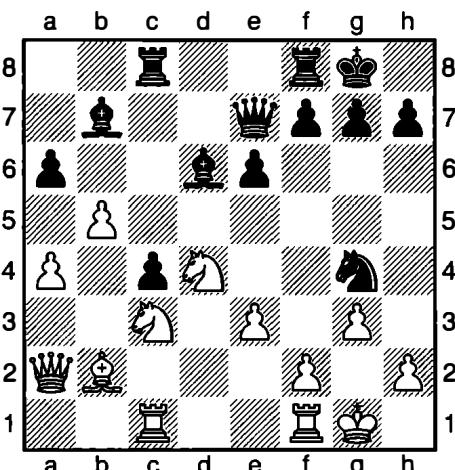
505) Black to play (2 points)



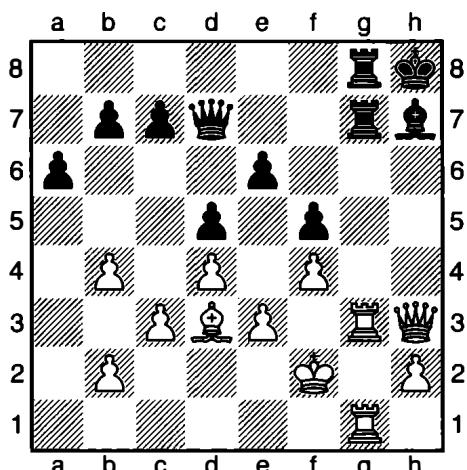
508) Black to play (2 points)



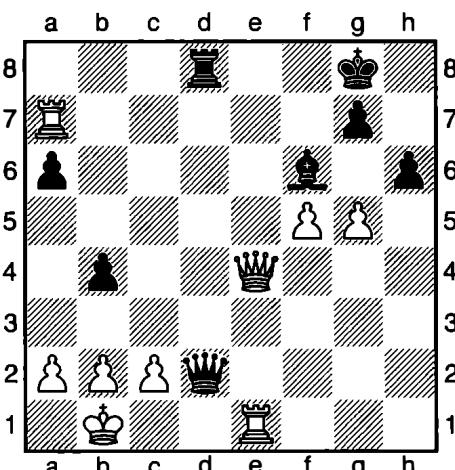
506) White to play (2 points)



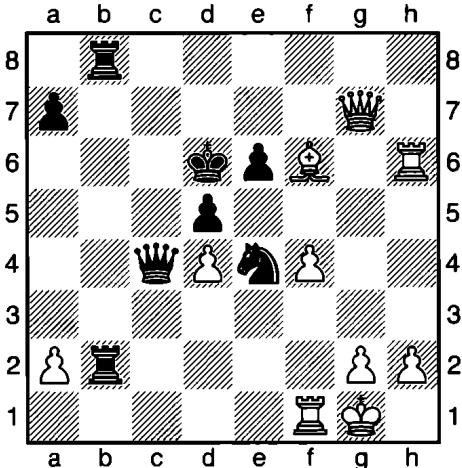
509) Black to play (2 points)



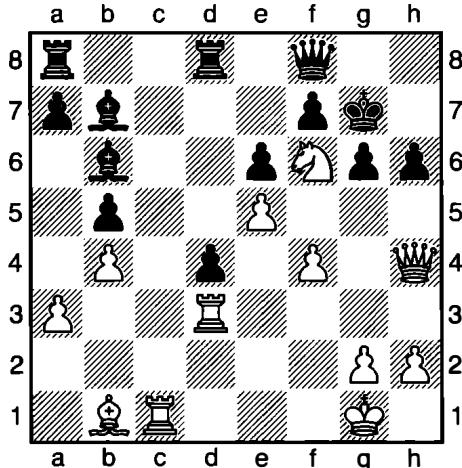
507) White to play (2 points)



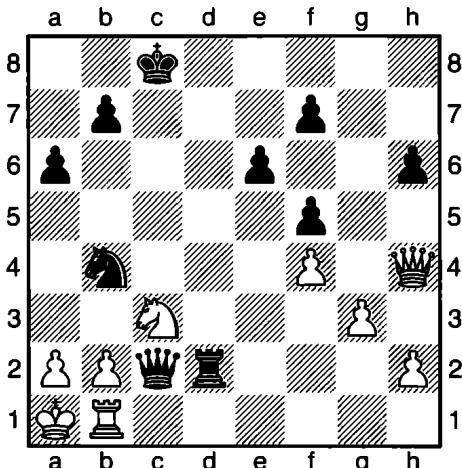
510) White to play (2 points)



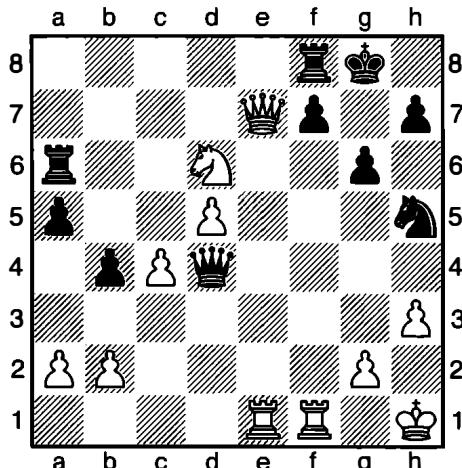
511) Black to play (2 points)



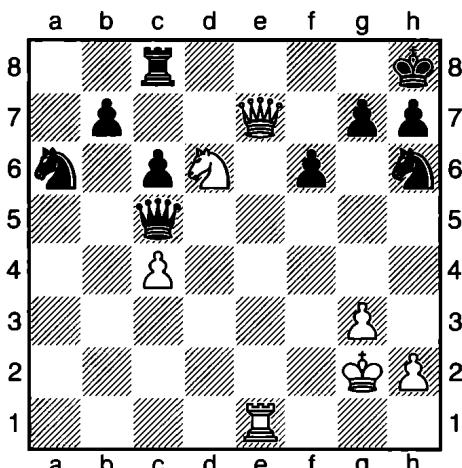
514) White to play (2 points)



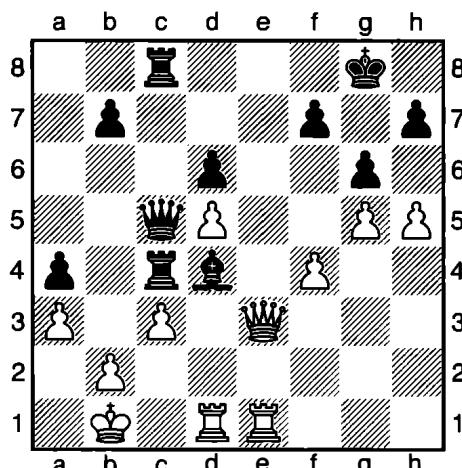
512) Black to play (2 points)



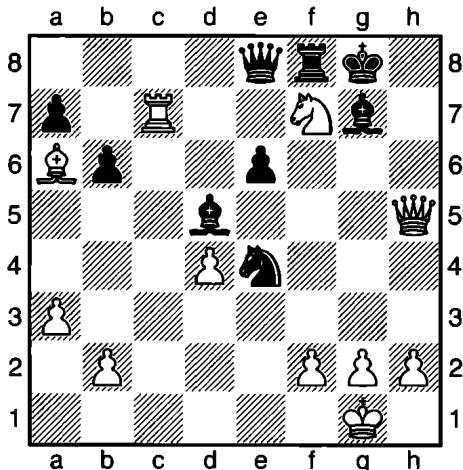
515) White to play (2 points)



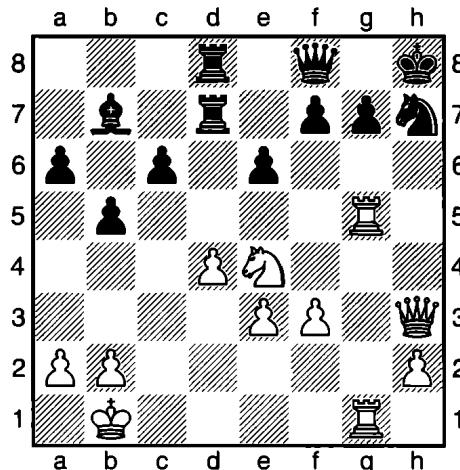
513) White to play (2 points)



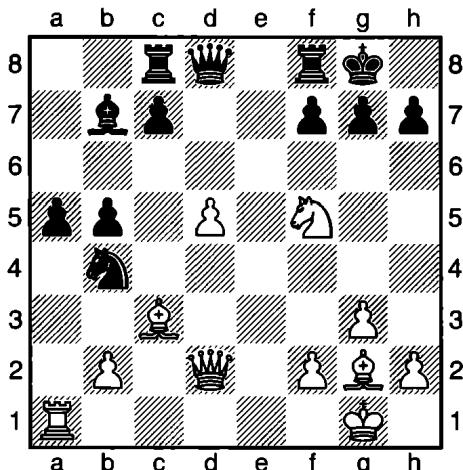
516) White to play (2 points)



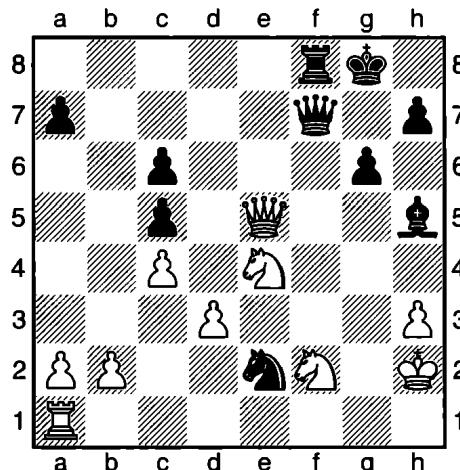
517) White to play (2 points)



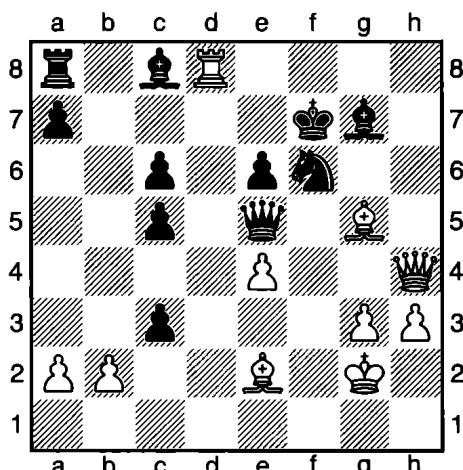
520) White to play (2 points)



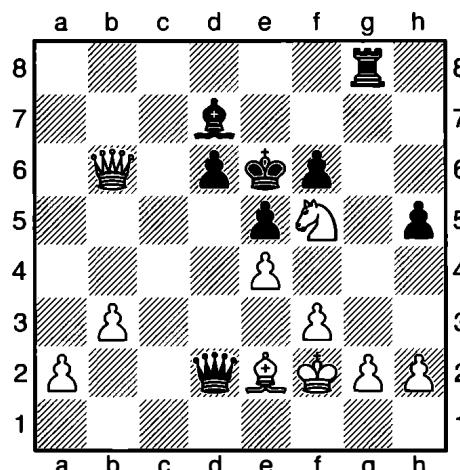
518) White to play (2 points)



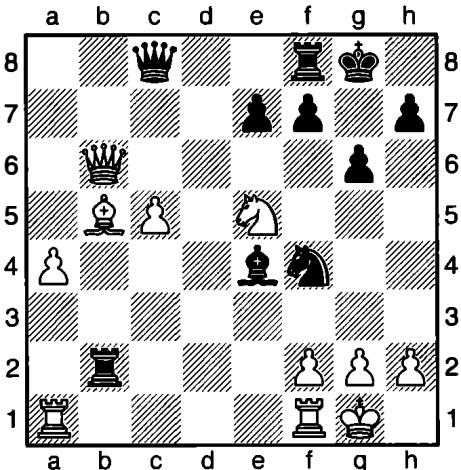
521) Black to play (2 points)



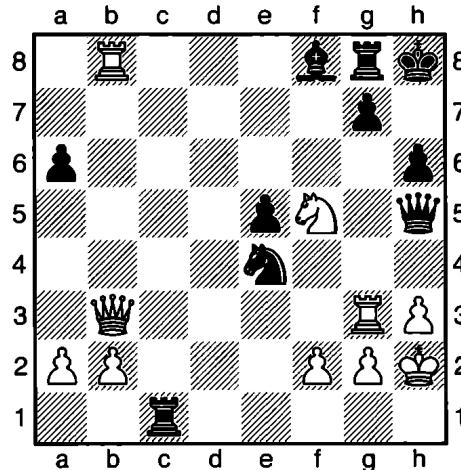
519) White to play (2 points)



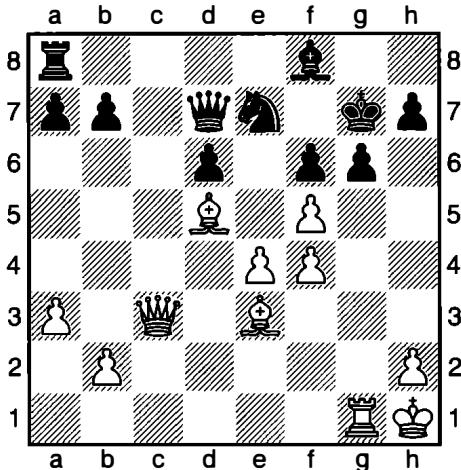
522) White to play (2 points)



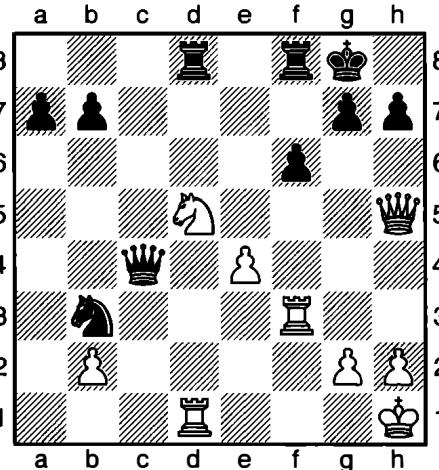
523) Black to play (2 points)



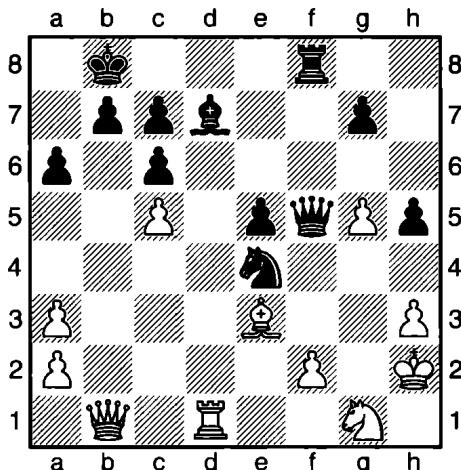
526) White to play (2 points)



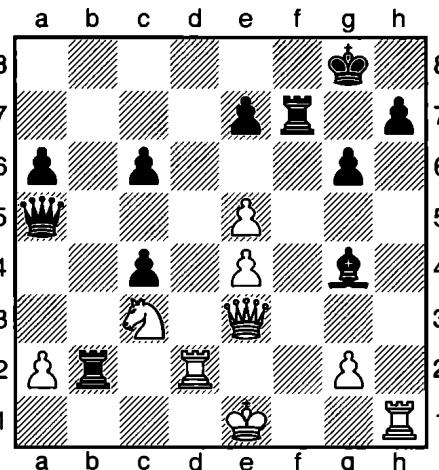
524) White to play (2 points)



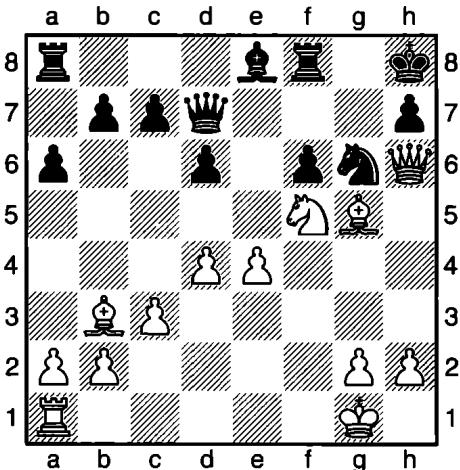
527) White to play (2 points)



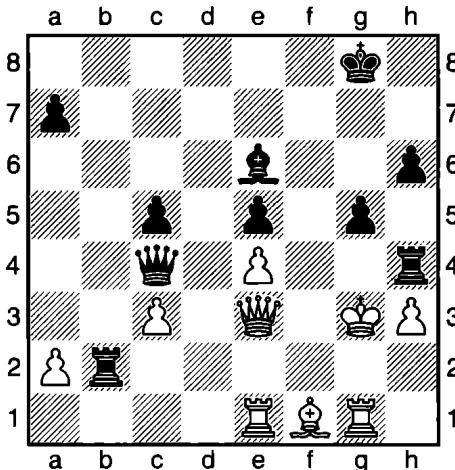
525) Black to play (2 points)



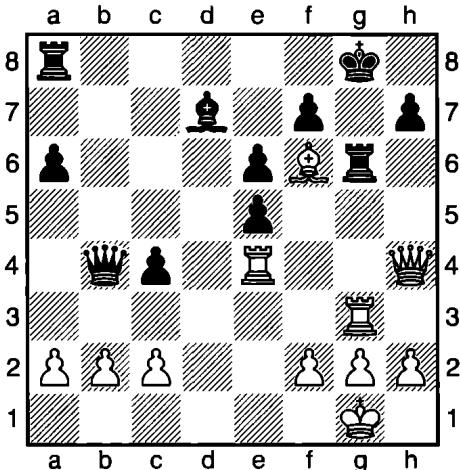
528) Black to play (2 points)



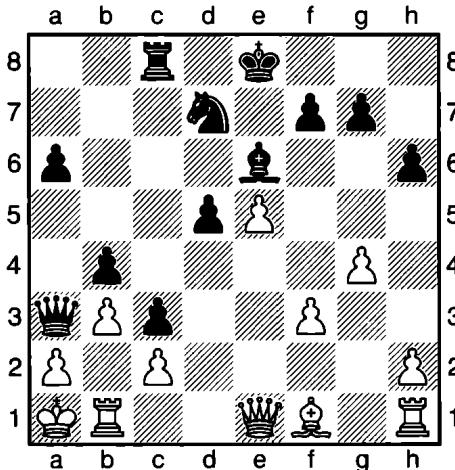
529) White to play (2 points)



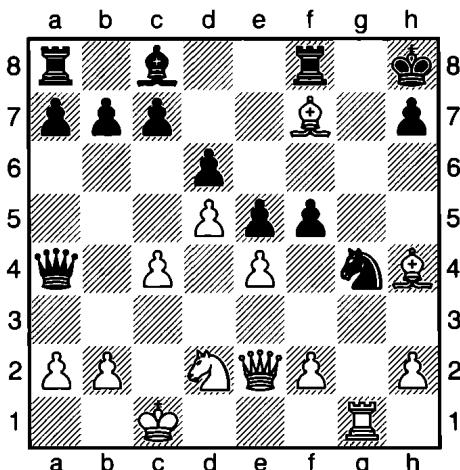
532) Black to play (2 points)



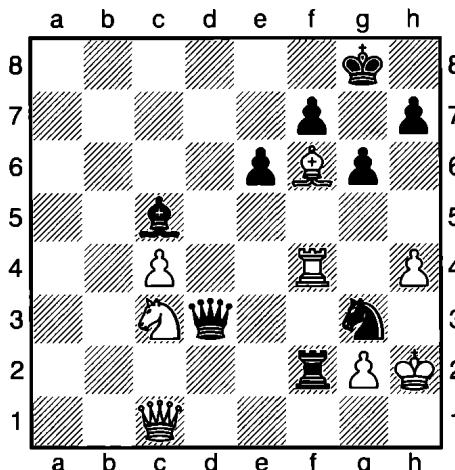
530) White to play (2 points)



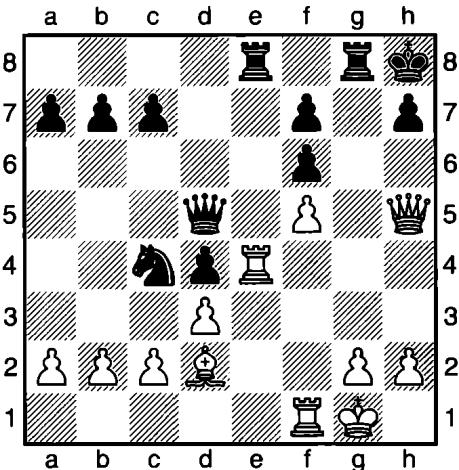
533) Black to play (3 points)



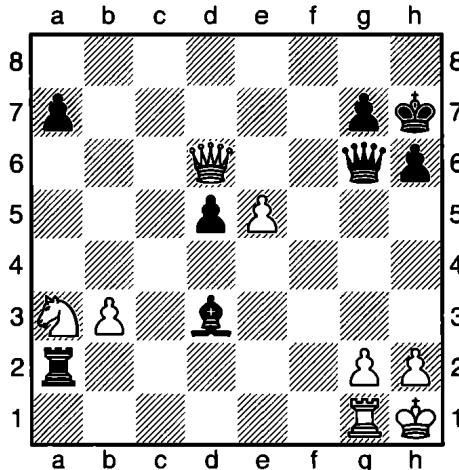
531) White to play (2 points)



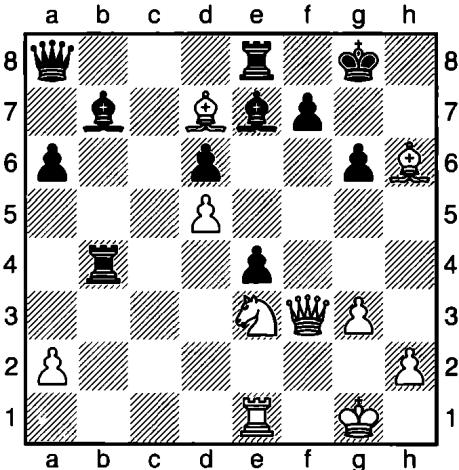
534) Black to play (3 points)



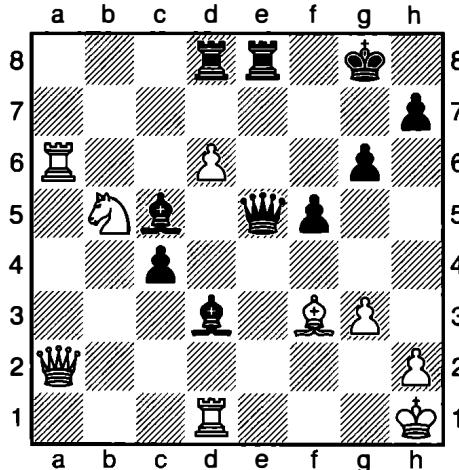
535) White to play (3 points)



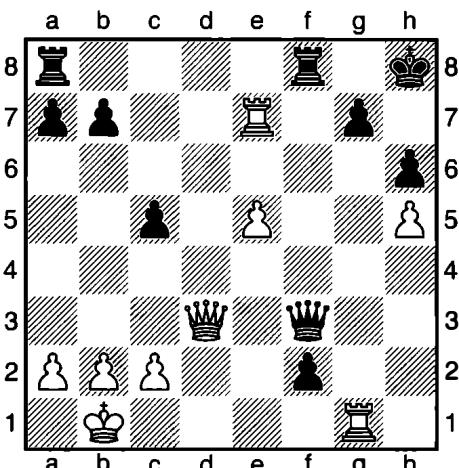
538) Black to play (3 points)



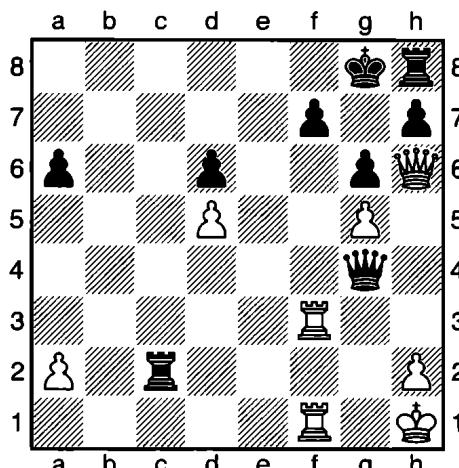
536) White to play (3 points)



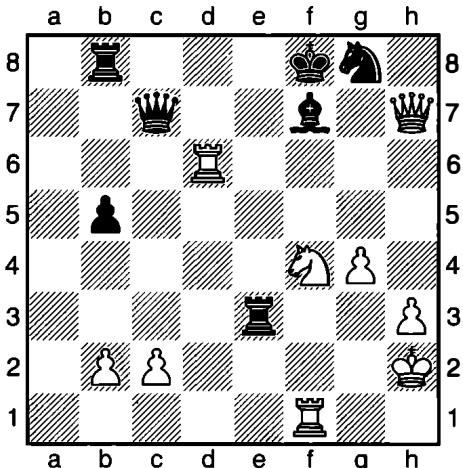
539) Black to play (3 points)



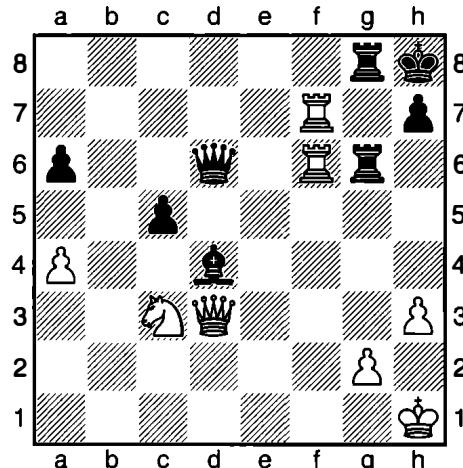
537) White to play (3 points)



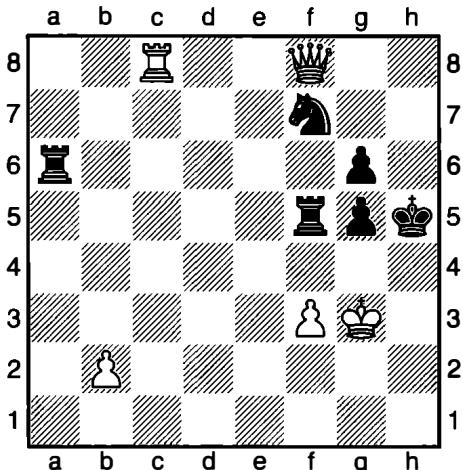
540) White to play (3 points)



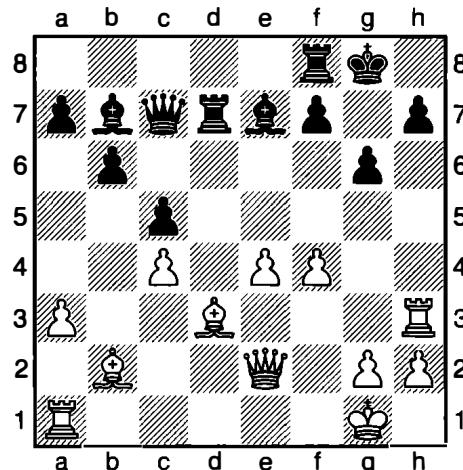
541) White to play (3 points)



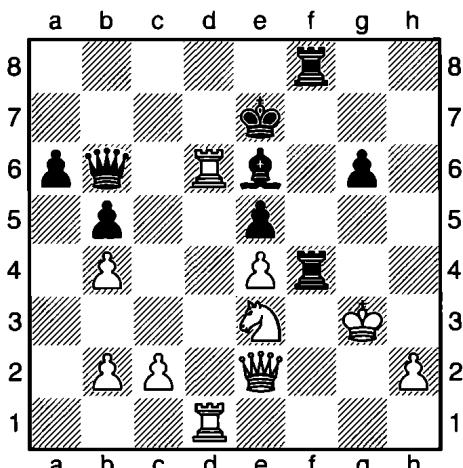
544) Black to play (3 points)



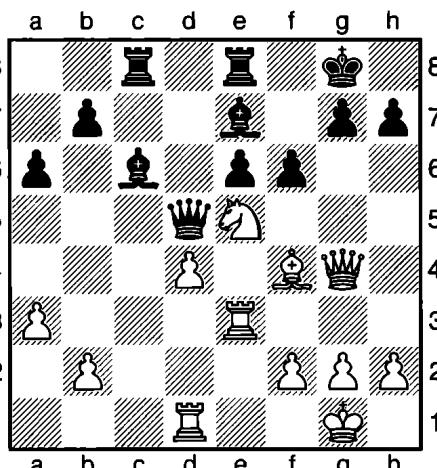
542) White to play (3 points)



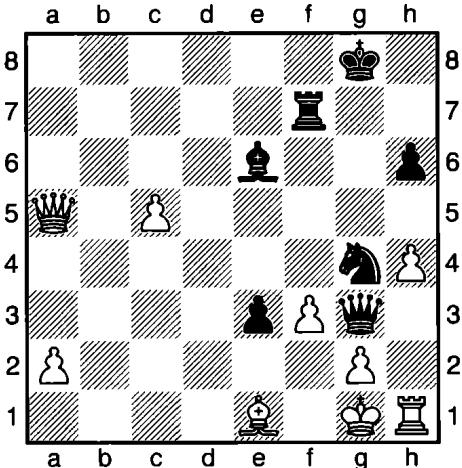
545) White to play (3 points)



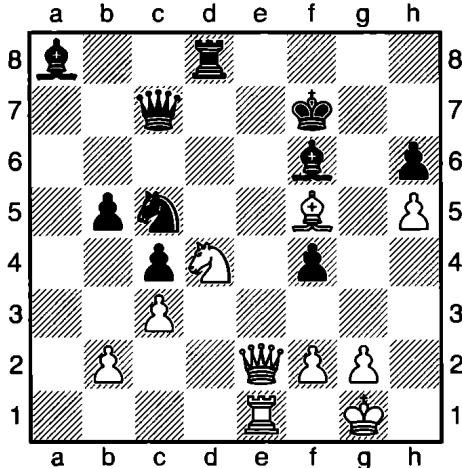
543) Black to play (3 points)



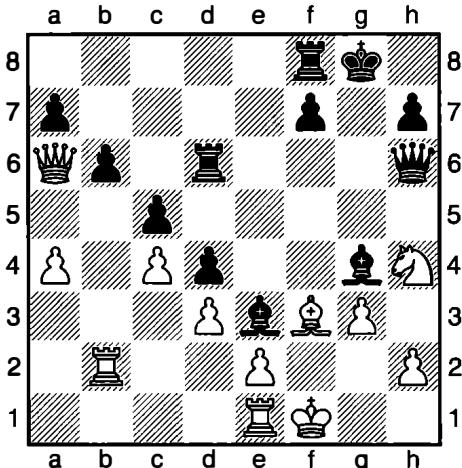
546) White to play (3 points)



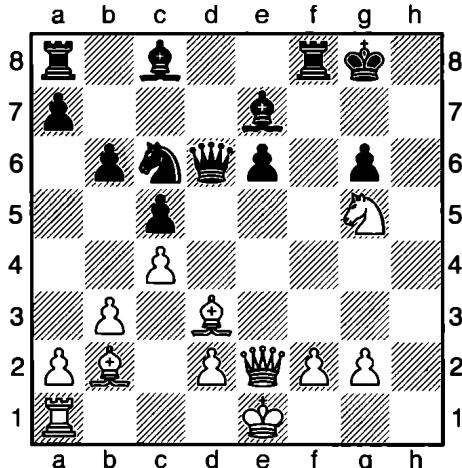
547) Black to play (3 points)



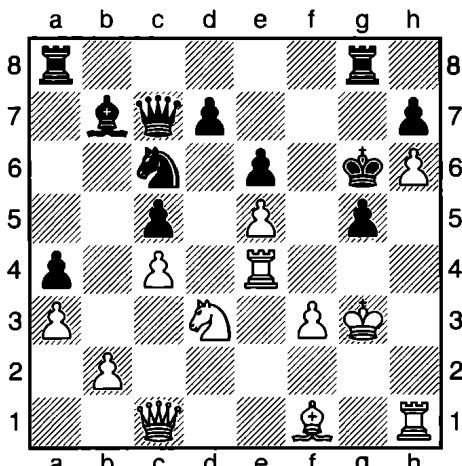
550) White to play (3 points)



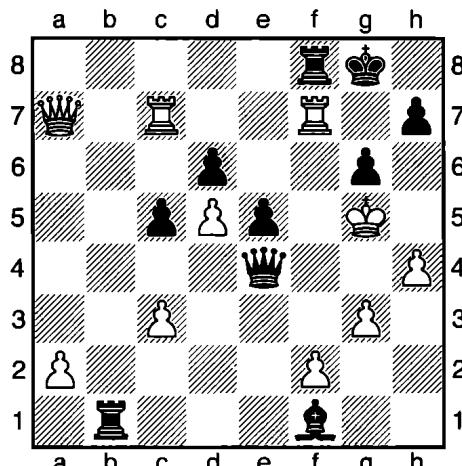
548) Black to play (3 points)



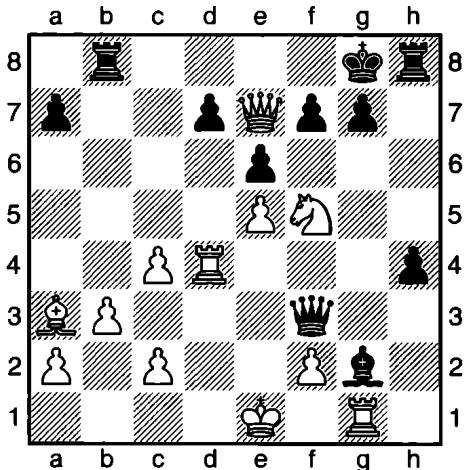
551) White to play (3 points)



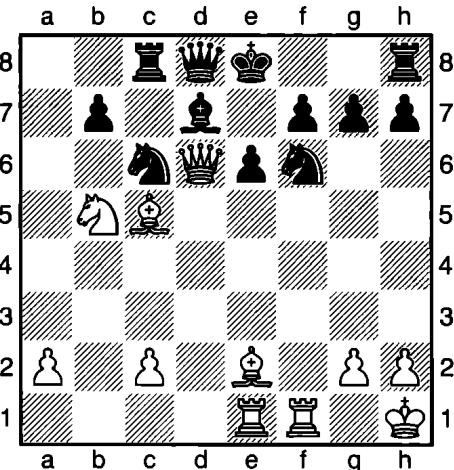
549) White to play (3 points)



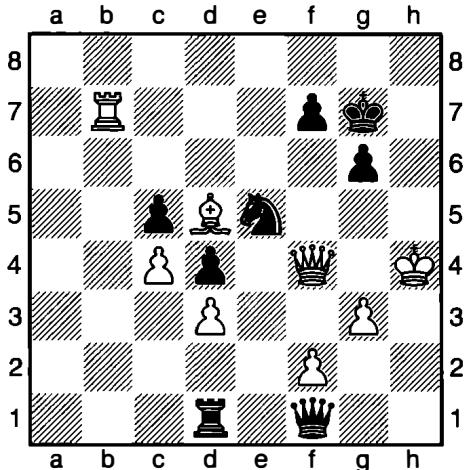
552) Black to play (3 points)



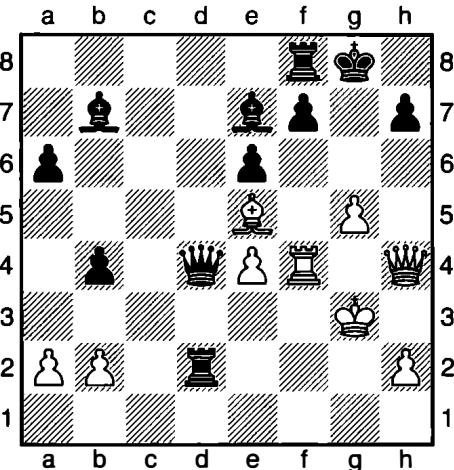
553) White to play (3 points)



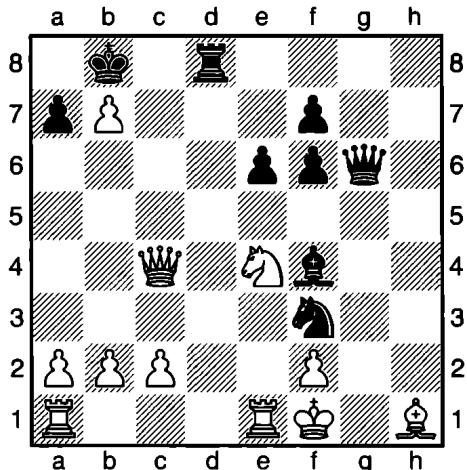
556) White to play (4 points)



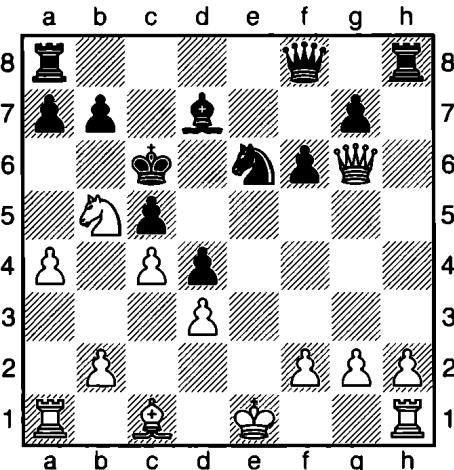
554) Black to play (3 points)



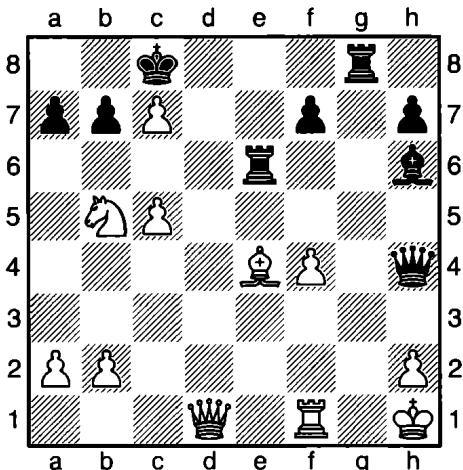
557) White to play (4 points)



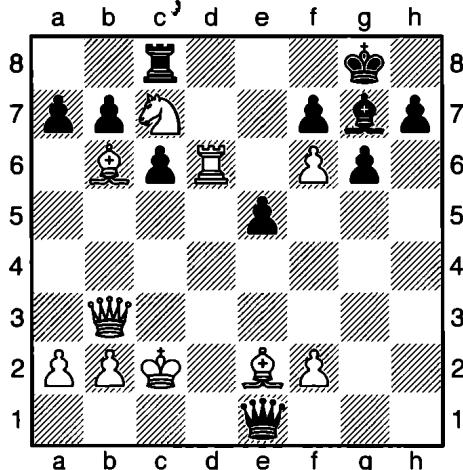
555) Black to play (3 points)



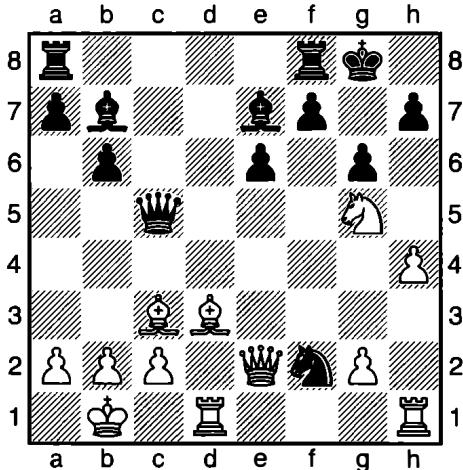
558) White to play (4 points)



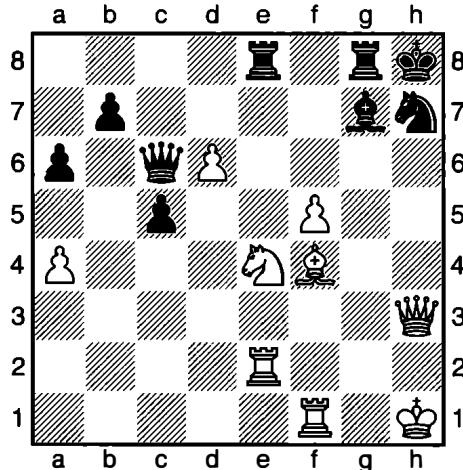
559) Black to play (4 points)



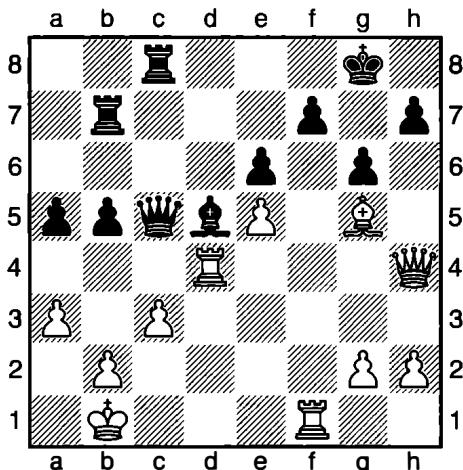
562) White to play (4 points)



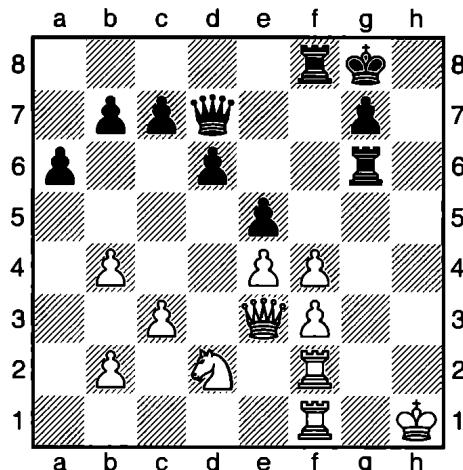
560) White to play (4 points)



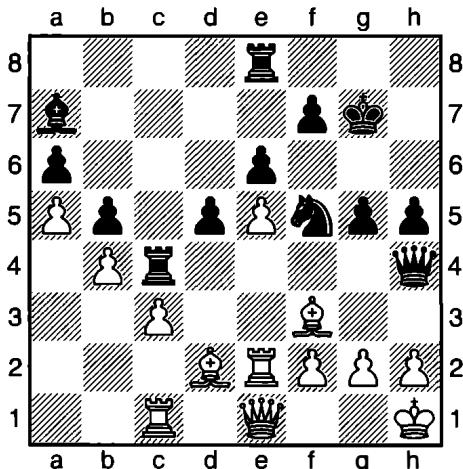
563) White to play (4 points)



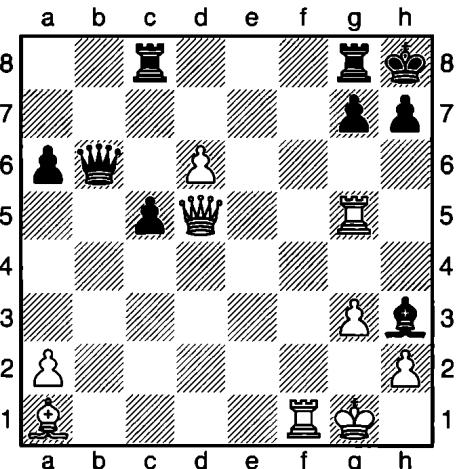
561) White to play (4 points)



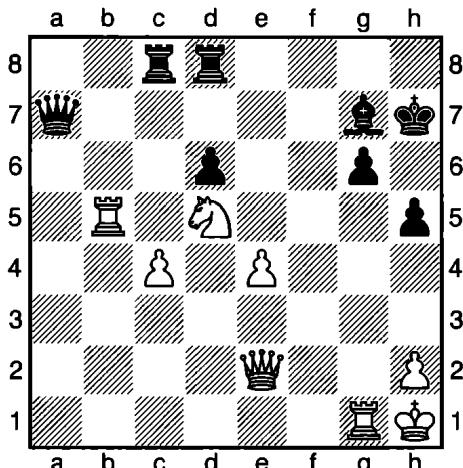
564) Black to play (4 points)



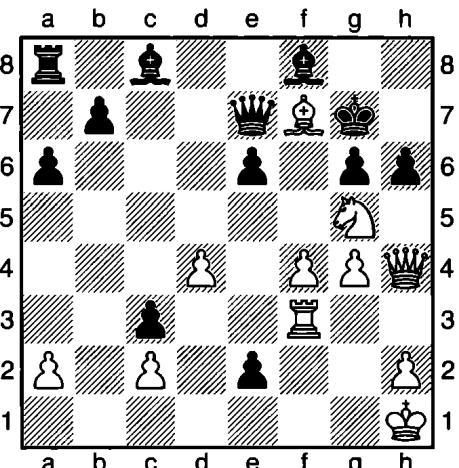
565) Black to play (4 points)



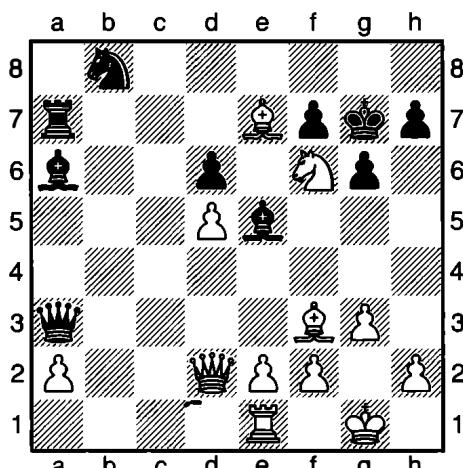
568) White to play (4 points)



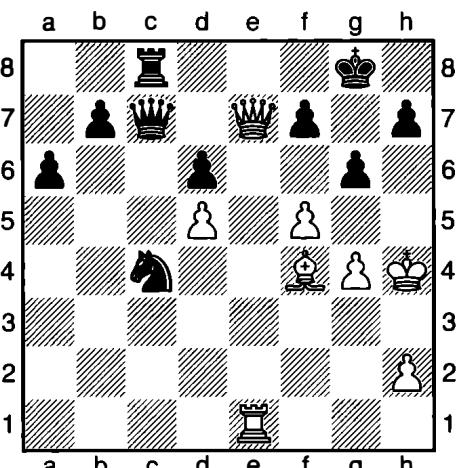
566) White to play (4 points)



569) White to play (4 points)



567) White to play (4 points)



570) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Queen Sacrifices

481) J. Temple – W. Orton
Stillwater 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{M}h6\#.$

482) Mario Horvath – P. Michalik
Slovakian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{M}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$

483) Chapygin – Shendrik
Nizhny Novgorod 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}g7+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{fxg7\#}.$

484) D. Milin – M. Gagić
Belgrade 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xc6+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{bx}c6$ 2 $\mathbb{M}b8\#.$

485) Z. Corrales – Diaz Ordóñez
Havana 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}g6+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{fxg6}$ 2 $\mathbb{fxg6\#}.$

486) Tikhov – Kr. Georgiev
Plovdiv 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{M}g8\#.$

487) Zinani – A. Bove
Pavia 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}f1+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{M}xd1\#.$

488) M. Bach – H. Molvig
Politiken Cup, Elsinore 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}e5+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{M}xe5$ 2 $\mathbb{fxe5\#}.$

489) R. Dobias – Mi. Nemeth
European Clubs Cup, Ohrid 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ is met by 2... $\mathbb{W}g2\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}g2\#$, and 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ by 2... $\mathbb{Q}d4\#.$

490) D. Le Goff – M. Cotonnec
*French Junior Ch,
Le Grand Bornand 2007*

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{M}e8\#$

491) Van Hoolandt – I. Efimov
Monaco 2003

1... $\mathbb{W}xe3+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{M}d3\#.$

492) Abaturov – Geiko
Korolev Ch 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}xg5+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $\mathbb{M}e3\#.$

493) Szatmary – P. Dudas
Hungarian Team Ch 2000/1

1 $\mathbb{W}xe6+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{fxe6}$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$

494) M. Senff – Bischoff
Bundesliga 2004/5

1... $\mathbb{W}xc1+!$ 0-1
Black mates by 2... $\mathbb{Q}xb2\#$ whatever White plays.

495) H. Degenhardt – R. Berkemer
Schwäbisch Gmünd 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xc6+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{bx}c6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}a6\#.$
This mating pattern is often called *Boden's Mate*.

496) Bagyanszky – M. Bodrogi
Hungarian Team Ch 2000/1

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ (or else White mates on h7) 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#.$

- 497) A. Moen – E. Berg**
Oslo 2009
 1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg2 \mathbb{B}c1+$ 0-1
 Black mates in two more moves.
- 498) W. van Rijn – Noetzel**
Germany (team event) 2007/8
 1... $\mathbb{W}c3+!!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xc3 \mathbb{Q}e4\#$
 A surprising and beautiful mate.
- 499) Buchal – B. Margolin**
Germany (team event) 2007/8
 1 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh8\#.$
- 500) N. Medvegy – Duong The Anh**
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8
 1... $\mathbb{W}xd2!$
 Threatening mate on h2, so White must accept the sacrifice.
 2 $\mathbb{B}xd2 \mathbb{B}e1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{B}xh2\#$
- 501) Florentiades – Klerides**
Cyprus Ch, Limassol 2008
 1... $\mathbb{W}b2+!$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ $cxb2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b1 \mathbb{Q}d2\#.$
- 502) Tkachev – W. Watson**
London (Lloyds Bank) 1993
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}d4$ 1-0
 Black can only delay $\mathbb{B}h4\#$ by giving up his knight and queen.
- 503) Maa. Post – Bugel**
Utrecht 2009
 1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{B}h8+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3 \mathbb{Q}e2\#$
- 504) Zhu Chen – S. Castillo Gallego**
Ubeda 1998
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h5+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#.$
- 505) E. Formanek – D. Oshana**
Chicago 1970
 1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2 \mathbb{Q}c5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3 \mathbb{Q}xe3\#$
- 506) N. Coenen – J. Retera**
Germany (team event) 2001/2
 1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}g8\#$
- 507) Seb. Klinger – Al. Stutz**
*German Under-13 Ch,
 Friedrichroda 1997*
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$
 1... $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg8\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$
- 508) Le. Müller – A. Flitney**
Canberra 1996
 1... $\mathbb{W}h2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $hxg2+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{B}h1\#.$
- 509) G. Dubrović – I. Elez**
*Croatian Junior Team Ch,
 Sv Filip i Jakov 2009*
 1... $\mathbb{W}h4!$ 0-1
 There is no real defence to the threat of mate on h2; for example, 2 $gxh4$ $\mathbb{Q}xh2\#$, 2 $h3$ $\mathbb{W}xh3$ or 2 $\mathbb{B}fd1$ $\mathbb{W}xh2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}xf2\#.$
- 510) Melia – T. Fomina**
Stockholm (Women) 2008
 1 $\mathbb{W}e8+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{B}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $g6\#.$
- 511) M. Roemhild – J. Grant**
Bad Wiessee 2009
 1... $\mathbb{W}xf1+!$ 0-1
 After 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ Black mates by 2... $\mathbb{B}f2+$ followed by 3... $\mathbb{B}b1\#.$
- 512) L. Loewe – Bogenschütze**
Internet (playchess.com Under-18) 2009
 1... $\mathbb{W}xc3!$
 Threatening 2... $\mathbb{Q}c2\#.$
 2 $bxc3$
 2 $a3$ $\mathbb{W}xa3+!$ 3 $bxa3$ $\mathbb{B}a2\#.$
 2... $\mathbb{B}xa2\#$
- 513) Varchenko – Gorbenko**
Odessa 2009
 1 $\mathbb{W}e8+!$ 1-0
 It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{B}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#.$
- 514) Arm. Müller – P. Haller**
Baden Ch, Oberwinden 2007
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h7\#.$

- 515) Rabineau – J. Warkentin**
French Team Ch 2004/5
 1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xf7+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}e8\#.$
- 516) Repkova – Bernasek**
Mitropa Cup, Steinbrunn 2005
 1 $\mathbb{W}e8+$! 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{B}xe8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{h}6\#.$) 2 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{h}6\#.$
- 517) Bontempi – M. Astengo**
Genoa 2005
 1 $\mathbb{W}h8+$! 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$
- 518) F. Braga – B. Bruned**
Collado Villalba 2004
 1 $\mathbb{W}h6!$ $gxh6$
 Black can only delay mate by giving up his queen.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6\#$
- 519) Gerh. Richter – Kartmann**
Germany (team event) 2002/3
 1 $\mathbb{W}h5+!$
 1 $\mathbb{A}h5+?$ may be met by 1... $\mathbb{Q}e7$, when there is no mate.
 1-0
 Both 1... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ 2 $\mathbb{A}xh5\#$ leave Black checkmated.
- 520) Tibensky – Phanikanth**
Olomouc 2002
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$
- 521) Scacco – Sbarra**
Genoa 2002
 1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+$! 0-1
 In view of 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{B}xf2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#.$
- 522) Tsomis – D. Kondopoulos**
Athens 2001
 1 $\mathbb{W}xd6+$! $\mathbb{W}xd6$
 After 1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xd2$ White picks up a whole queen and mates in short order.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{W}d5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xd5\#.$
- 523) Pasztor – Sa. Szekeres**
Hungarian Team Ch 1999/00
 1... $\mathbb{W}h3!$ 0-1
 Threatening mate on g2, and if 2 $\mathbb{g}xh3$ then 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh3\#.$
- 524) Mi. Jaworski – J. Sobek**
Karvina 2000
 1 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$! 1-0
 It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ (or 2 $\mathbb{W}h4+$) 2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d4\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d4\#.$
- 525) J. Leonardo – Van den Doel**
Lisbon 2000
 1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+$! 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3\#.$) 2... $\mathbb{B}xf2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3\#.$
- 526) I. Mohacsi – Salanki**
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6
 1 $\mathbb{W}xg8+$! 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg7+$ (the rook cannot be taken since the bishop is pinned by White's other rook) 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#.$
- 527) E. Dudas – Gvilava**
World Under-18 Girls Ch, Kemer 2009
 1 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$
 This mating pattern is often called *Anastasia's Mate*.
- 528) K. Wallach – Browne**
Las Vegas 2002
 1... $\mathbb{W}xc3!$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{W}xc3$ (there's nothing better as Black has too many threats) 2... $\mathbb{B}b1+$ and mate in two more moves.
- 529) A. Valle – Korobkin**
Dos Hermanas (Internet blitz) 2004
 1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$! 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#.$
- 530) Palos – J. McLaughlin**
Chicago 2002
 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h4+$ $\mathbb{B}h6$
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$
 3 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ 1-0
 3... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xh6\#.$

531) Valens – E. Hummel*Groningen 2001/2*1 $\mathbb{W}xg4!$ 1 $\mathbb{W}xg4?$ is wrong as Black can reply 1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$.
1-0It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g8\#$ or 1...fxg4 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$.**532) A. Wisniewski – Faibisovich***Swidnica 2000*1... $\mathbb{W}xf1!$ 0-1Whichever way White takes the queen, Black mates by 2... $\mathbb{B}xh3\#$.**533) C. van Oosterom – Broekmeulen***Dutch Team Ch 2008/9*1... $\mathbb{B}c5!$ Threatening simply 2... $\mathbb{B}a5$ in addition to 2... $\mathbb{W}xa2$ + 3 $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ $\mathbb{B}a5\#$.2 $\mathbb{W}c1$

White can delay mate for a few moves by giving away pieces, but it would make no difference in the end.

2... $\mathbb{W}xa2$ + 3 $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ $\mathbb{B}a5$ + 4 $\mathbb{W}a3$ $\mathbb{B}xa3\#$ **534) Vl. Fedoseev – I. Kovosov***Peterhof 2008*1... $\mathbb{Q}f1$ + 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ Other moves do not delay mate for long; for example, 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g3$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $\mathbb{W}xf2$ + 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}g1\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{W}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ + 4 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}xf2$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{W}f5$ + 6 g4 $\mathbb{W}f1\#$.2... $\mathbb{W}h3$! 3 $gxh3$ $\mathbb{B}h2$ #**535) Zabariansky – Sukharukova***Moscow 2008*1 $\mathbb{W}xh7$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h4$ + $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ + 1-03... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f8\#$.**536) Fogarasi – Bunzmann***Budapest 1998*1 $\mathbb{W}xf7$! $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ + 1-0After 2... $\mathbb{Q}f6$, the quickest finish is 3 $\mathbb{Q}g4\#$, but 3 $\mathbb{B}f1$ + also mates in a few moves.**537) McShane – Jon. Gustavsson***Kuppenheim (blitz) 2003*1 $\mathbb{W}h7$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}gxg7$ + $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h7$ + $\mathbb{Q}g8$
4 $\mathbb{Q}eg7$ #**538) C. Csiszar – Naiditsch***European Clubs Cup, Ohrid 2009*1... $\mathbb{W}xg2$ + 0-12 $\mathbb{B}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}al$ + 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$.**539) Kuzevanova – Sterliagova***Russian Women's Ch, Kolontaev 2005*1... $\mathbb{W}e1$ + 2 $\mathbb{B}xe1$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f1$ + 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}h3$ + 4 $\mathbb{B}xel$ $\mathbb{B}xel\#$.2... $\mathbb{B}xe1$ + 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}f1$ + 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$ **540) T. Bigalke – H. Leisner***German Under-25 Ch, Willingen 2005*1 $\mathbb{W}g7$! 1-0This sacrifice enables the rooks to enter the attack with gain of tempo: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xf7$ + $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}f8$ + $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}f7\#$.**541) Vik. Savchenko – Choisy***World Under-18 Girls Ch, Belfort 2005*1 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ + $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg8$! 1-0White's queen sacrifice opens the f-file and mates after 2... $\mathbb{W}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}f8\#$.**542) J. Mladenović – G. Savić***Niš 2004*1 $\mathbb{W}xf7$!1 $\mathbb{W}h8$? is met by 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6$.

1-0

1... $g4$ allows 2 $\mathbb{W}h7$ + $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h4\#$, while after 1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h8$ + it's mate next move.**543) E. Kowalska – E. Jakubiec***Polish Team Ch, Polanica Zdroj 2004*1... $\mathbb{W}xe3$! 2 $\mathbb{W}xe3$ $\mathbb{B}g4$ + 0-13 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ + and Black mates next move.**544) Brontz – I. Schutz***Swedish Team Ch 1999/00*1... $\mathbb{W}h2$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}xg2$ + 0-13 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}g1$ + 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{B}g2\#$.**545) Handke – A. Ramaswamy***Port Erin 2004*1 $\mathbb{W}h5$! 1-0The threat is 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7\#$ and mate follows after 1... $gxh5$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g3$ + $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xg5\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7$ + (2 $\mathbb{W}xh4$ also wins, but more slowly)
2... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh4$ + $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#$.

546) Fandino Reyes – Fr. Fernandez*Los Inmortales 2004*1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$ **547) Gazić – T. Hagemann***Stuttgart Ch 2003*1... $\mathbb{W}f2+$! 0-12 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Exf}2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}c4\#.$ **548) V. Pous – Cesbron***French Team Ch 2003*1... $\mathbb{W}xh4!$ 2 $\mathbb{G}xh4$

There's nothing better, as Black had several threats, including 2... $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}f6\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}f6\#.$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 0-13 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}f6\#.$ **549) Inarkiev – E. Mirzoeva***Linares 2003*1 $\mathbb{W}xg5+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h5+$ $\mathbb{B}g5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}gxg5\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{B}hxg5\#.$)**550) P. Kupper – Patuzzo***Swiss Team Ch 2003*1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$!

Inverting the move-order by 1 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ also wins, but doesn't force mate as quickly after 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$. Give yourself one point if you chose this.

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ followed by 3 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ also mates, while 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{W}e8+!$, as in the game.

2 $\mathbb{W}e8+$! 1-02... $\mathbb{B}xe8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f5\#.$ **551) Fogarasi – N. Medvegy***Budapest 2003*1 $\mathbb{W}h5!$ $\mathbb{B}f6$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#.$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ 1-02... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$ **552) W. Schwaninger – Vitouch***Austrian Team Ch 2000/1*1... $\mathbb{W}f5+$! 0-1

White is mated after 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{B}xf5$ $\mathbb{B}xf5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#.$

553) Breder – Moroz*Pardubice 2000*1 $\mathbb{W}f8+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{B}xf8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh4+$ $\mathbb{W}h5$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xh5\#.$ **554) Krak – Vavruk***Presov 2000*1... $\mathbb{W}h1+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ is met by 2... $\mathbb{W}h5\#$ (or 2... $\mathbb{W}h6\#.$)2... $\mathbb{B}xh1+$ 0-13 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#.$ **555) A. Paal – Z. Eberth***Heves 2001*1... $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xe4+$! 3 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xe4$ is also met by 3... $\mathbb{B}d2\#.$ 3... $\mathbb{B}d2\#$ **556) Joh. Dorst – E. Rüger***Germany (team event) 2007/8*1 $\mathbb{W}f8+$!

Clearing d6 for the knight and forcing Black to block f8 with his rook.

1... $\mathbb{B}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5++$ 1-03... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#.$ **557) Doggers – Henrichs***Hoogeveen 2005*1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h6+$ 1-03... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$ is an attractive mate.**558) K. Nieminen – Jy. Salonen***Finnish Team Ch 2002*1 $\mathbb{W}e4+$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 2 $a5+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$! $\mathbb{Q}xe6$

3... $b6$ 4 $axb6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xd7+$ followed by 6 $\mathbb{W}c7\#.$

4 $\mathbb{Q}c7\#$ **559) D. Howell – J. Turner***Kidlington 2001*1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+$! 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf4$

Other moves are also met by 3... $\mathbb{B}h6+$.

3... $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5 \mathbb{Q}xh5+$ 0-1

It's mate next move.

560) J.D. Sousa – Af. Rodrigues

Portuguese Team Ch 1997

1 $\mathbb{W}h5!$

It's a standard pattern, but in this case there is an additional finesse as Black can take the knight.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$

If 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ then 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$, while the key line is 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+! \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg5+ \mathbb{Q}xh1$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh1+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}xh7\#$

561) Yakovenko – Pataki

European Under-18 Ch, Kallithea 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+! \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4+ \mathbb{Q}g8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ followed by $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

3 $\mathbb{Q}f6 \mathbb{Q}e4+ 4 \mathbb{Q}a1$ 1-0

Black can delay but not prevent mate by $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

562) Neffe – R. Altenburger

Biel (open) 1993

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+! \mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c4+ \mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d8+!$

This second sacrifice is the only way to mate quickly.

3... $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ 1-0

4... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xd6\#$.

563) Parker – Quillan

British League (4NCL) 1996/7

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+! \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2+ \mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g1+ \mathbb{Q}f8$

4... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ is met the same way.

5 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$

564) Neiksans – Stefansson

Liepaja 2004

1... $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{Q}f7!$ 0-1

White has no good reply to the threat of 4... $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

565) Reshevsky – B. Ivanović

Skopje 1976

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{Q}h4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{Q}g3$ 0-1

A tricky move to see, but instantly decisive as 4... $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ cannot be prevented.

566) Bologan – Van Haastert

European Clubs Cup, Saint Vincent 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xh5+! \mathbb{Q}xh5$

If 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$, then 2 $\mathbb{W}xg6$ gives White a decisive attack that will lead to a rapid mate; for example, 2... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6+ \mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}fl!$ $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xb5 \mathbb{W}d4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h7++ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ and Black is defenceless.

2 $\mathbb{Q}f6+! \mathbb{Q}xf6$

The alternatives 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh5+ \mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+ \mathbb{W}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh5\#$ also lead to mate.

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh5\#$

567) Rakitskaya – A. Eliseev

St Petersburg 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}h6+! \mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f8+ \mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$

3 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ also mates, but more slowly.

3... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$

568) Kosten – Vera Pons

Castelldefels 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}xg8+! 1-0$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+ \mathbb{Q}h8$ White mates in two by moving his rook along the g-file, while 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+ \mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ and mate next move.

569) Zermiche – K. Stokke

Oslo (Junior) 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6+! \mathbb{Q}f6$

The main line runs 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+ \mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}xg6\#$

570) Escuer Sanchez –

Da. Ananos Palacios

Aragon Team Ch 2007

1 $\mathbb{W}e8+!!$

Although 1 $\mathbb{W}xc7$ isn't an absolutely forced mate, it also wins since if Black recaptures then White has the same mate as in the game. Give yourself three points if you chose this, but only if you saw the continuation 1... $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e8+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+!!$.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe8+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+!$ 1-0

A surprise second sacrifice. It's mate after 3... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$.

Score-Chart for Queen Sacrifices

Position number	Points	Score
481	1	
482	1	
483	1	
484	1	
485	1	
486	1	
487	1	
488	1	
489	1	
490	1	
491	1	
492	1	
493	1	
494	1	
495	1	
496	1	
497	2	
498	2	
499	2	
500	2	
501	2	
502	2	
503	2	
504	2	
505	2	
506	2	
507	2	
508	2	

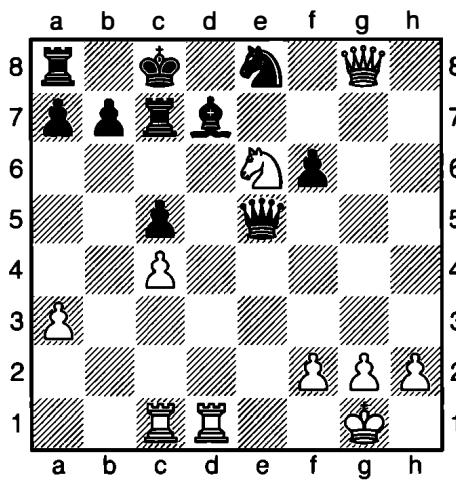
509	2	
510	2	
511	2	
512	2	
513	2	
514	2	
515	2	
516	2	
517	2	
518	2	
519	2	
520	2	
521	2	
522	2	
523	2	
524	2	
525	2	
526	2	
527	2	
528	2	
529	2	
530	2	
531	2	
532	2	
533	3	
534	3	
535	3	
536	3	
537	3	

Position number	Points	Score
538	3	
539	3	
540	3	
541	3	
542	3	
543	3	
544	3	
545	3	
546	3	
547	3	
548	3	
549	3	
550	3	
551	3	
552	3	
553	3	
554	3	

555	3	
556	4	
557	4	
558	4	
559	4	
560	4	
561	4	
562	4	
563	4	
564	4	
565	4	
566	4	
567	4	
568	4	
569	4	
570	5	
Total	219	

11 Mate by Line-Opening

Many mates depend on line-opening. This might sound a little obscure and technical, but it's really a simple concept. Here's an example to help explain how line-opening works.

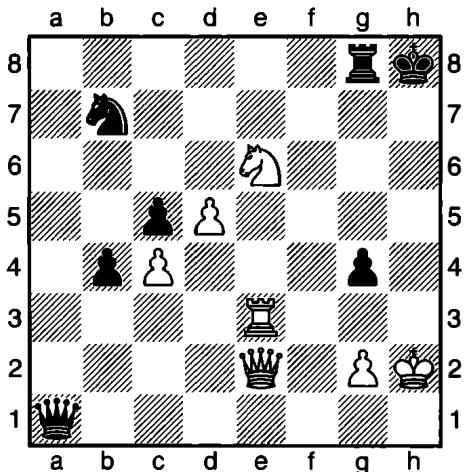


R. Sebesta – Bukovsky
Slovakian Team Ch 2006/7

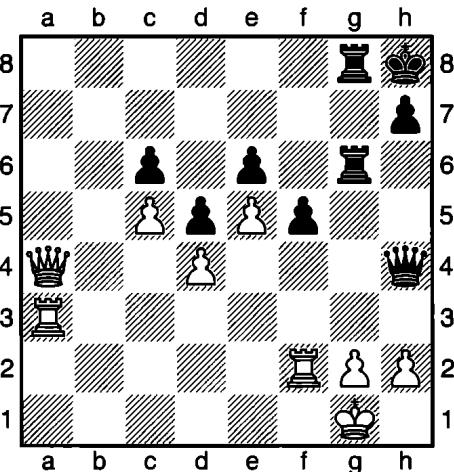
White would like to mate by $\mathbb{Q}d8\#$, the only problem being that Black's bishop is in the way. In order to mate, White has to open the line d1-d8 so as to clear the rook's path to the eighth rank. He therefore played 1 $\mathbb{W}xe8+!$ and **Black resigned (1-0)** since after the forced reply 1... $\mathbb{B}xe8$ White has achieved his objective and mates by 2 $\mathbb{Q}d8\#$.

In most cases of line-opening, it is an enemy piece which stands in the way and has to be removed from the line, but occasionally a friendly piece is causing an obstruction and must be sacrificed in order to clear the line.

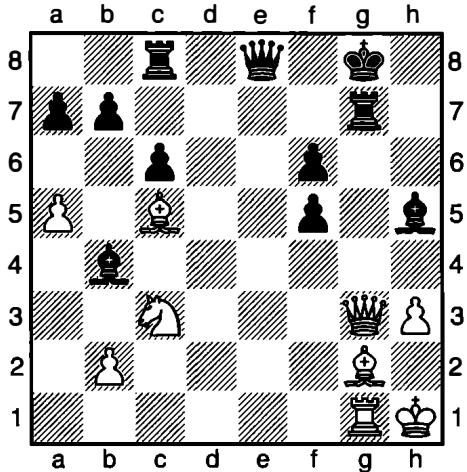
Working through the positions in this chapter will reveal how line-opening can be made to work for you and help you to mate unsuspecting opponents.



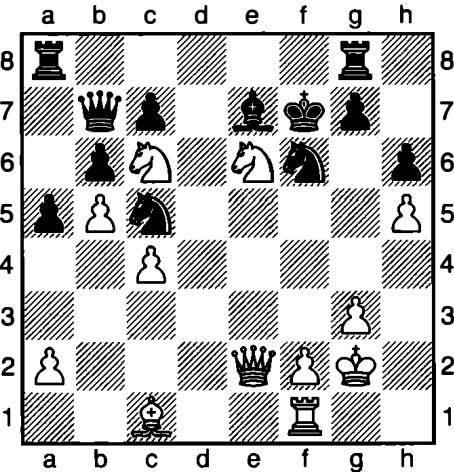
571) White to play (1 point)



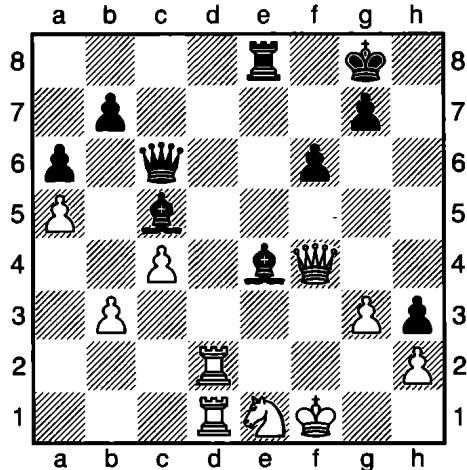
574) Black to play (1 point)



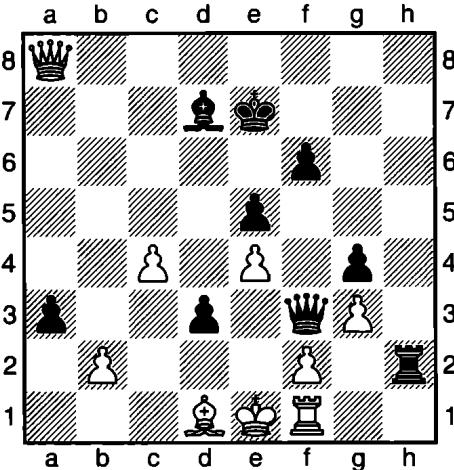
572) White to play (1 point)



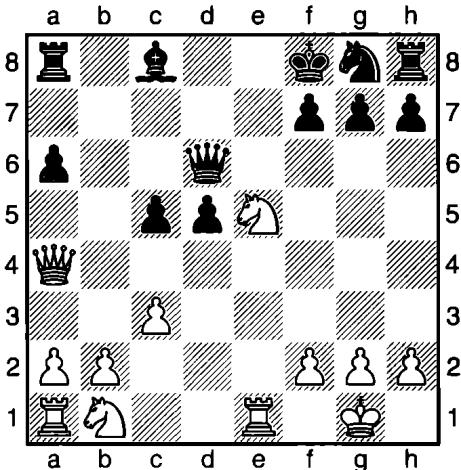
575) White to play (1 point)



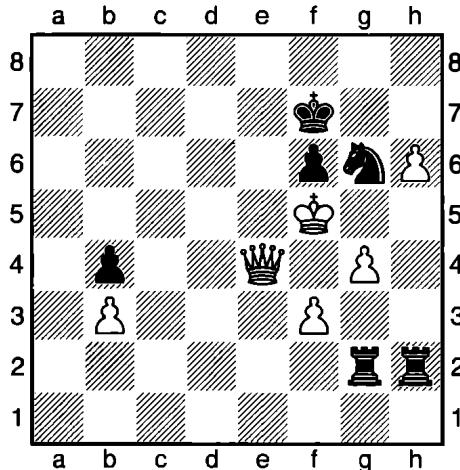
573) Black to play (1 point)



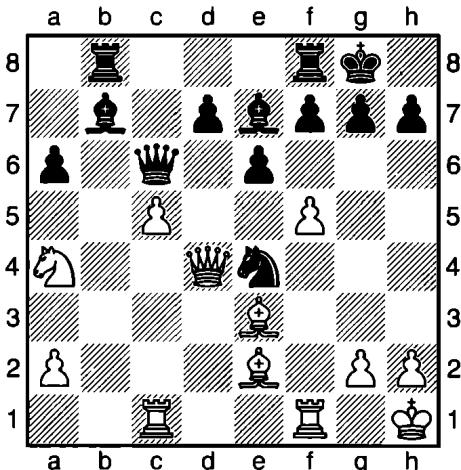
576) Black to play (1 point)



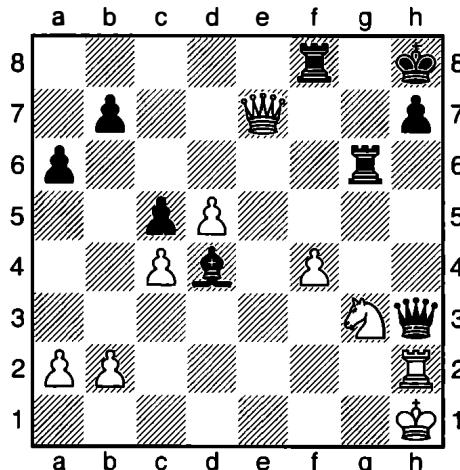
577) White to play (1 point)



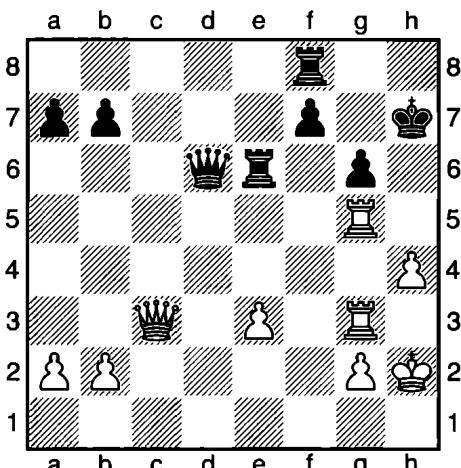
580) Black to play (1 point)



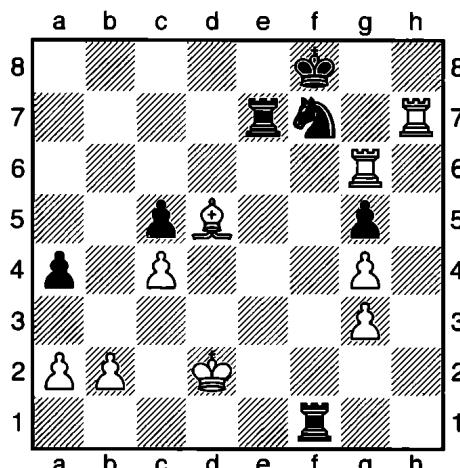
578) Black to play (1 point)



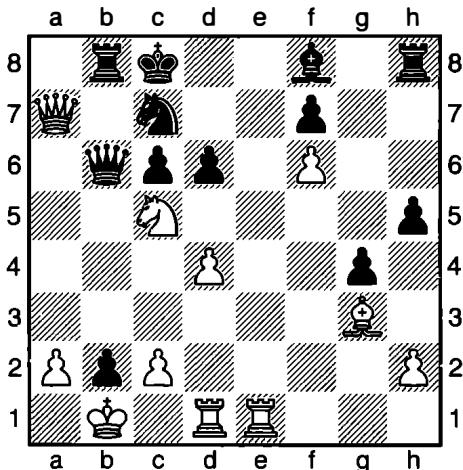
581) Black to play (1 point)



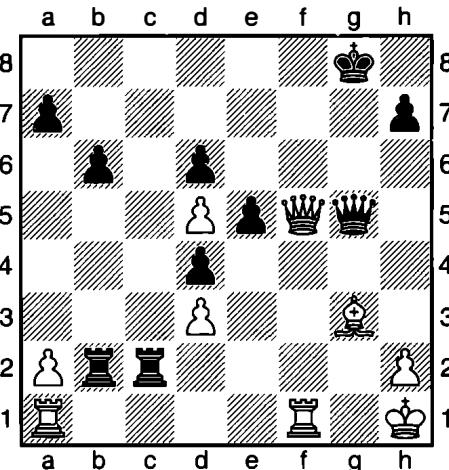
579) White to play (1 point)



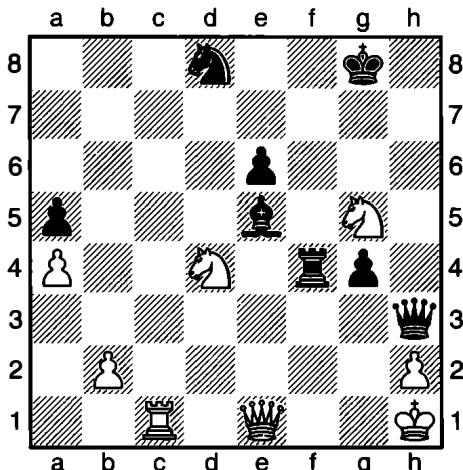
582) White to play (1 point)



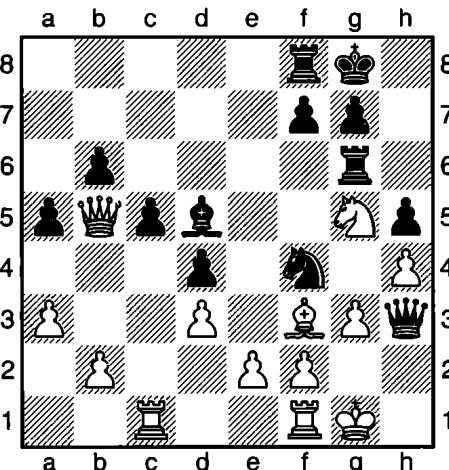
583) White to play (1 point)



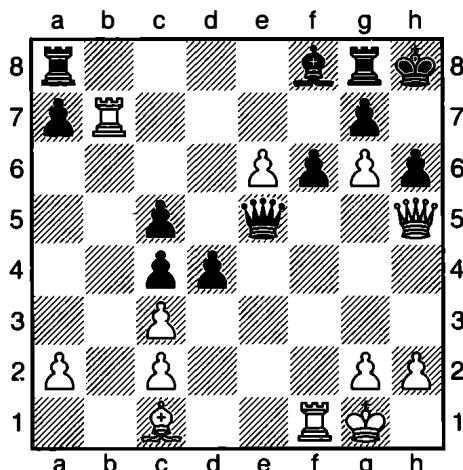
586) Black to play (1 point)



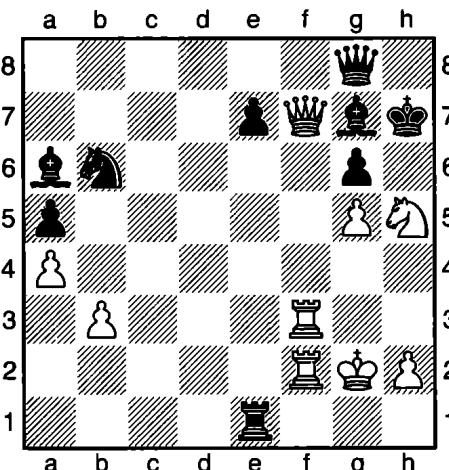
584) Black to play (1 point)



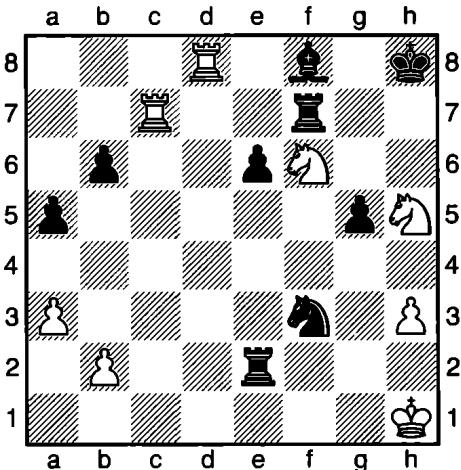
587) Black to play (1 point)



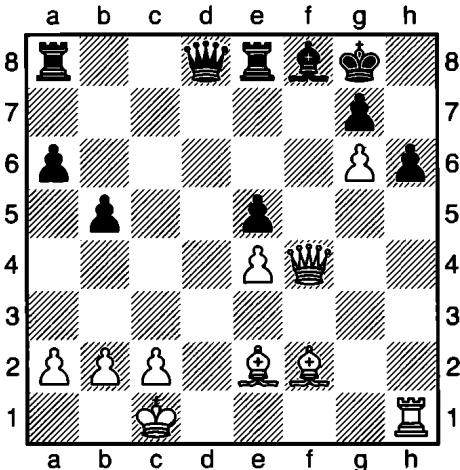
585) White to play (1 point)



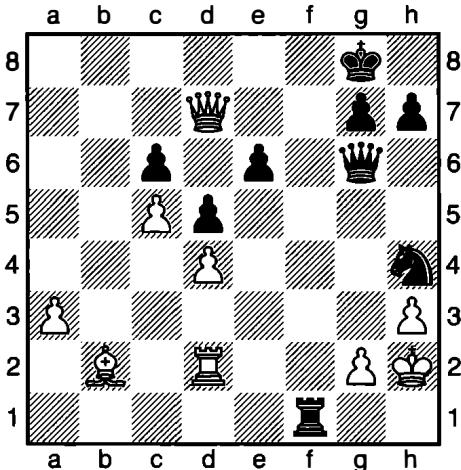
588) White to play (1 point)



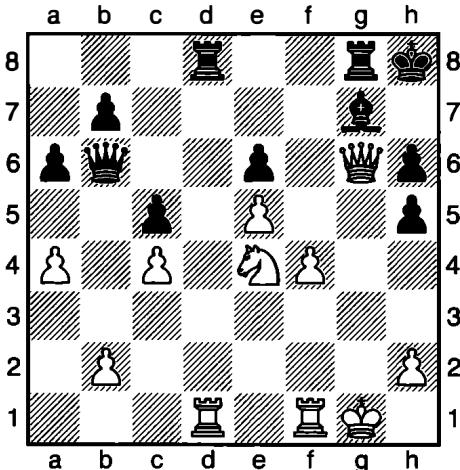
589) White to play (1 point)



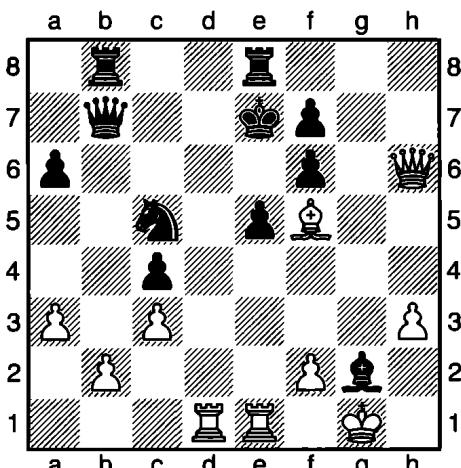
592) White to play (2 points)



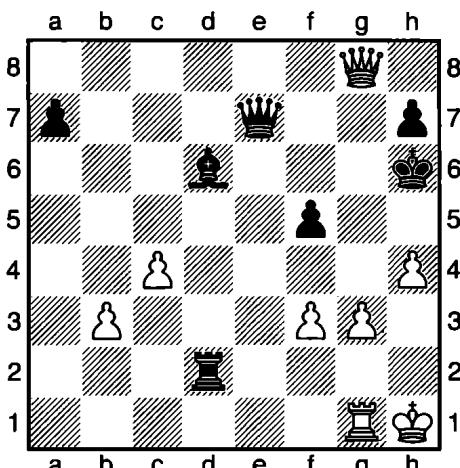
590) Black to play (2 points)



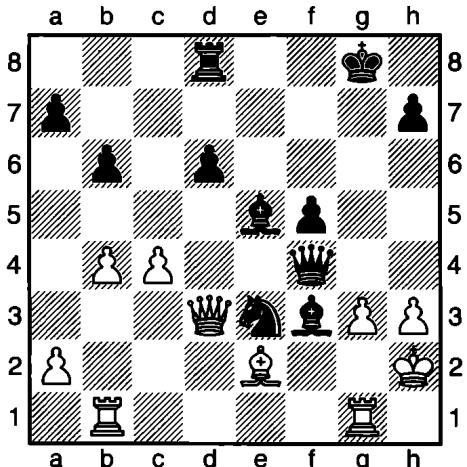
593) White to play (2 points)



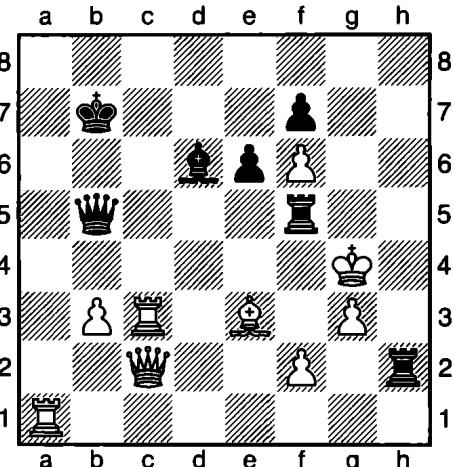
591) White to play (2 points)



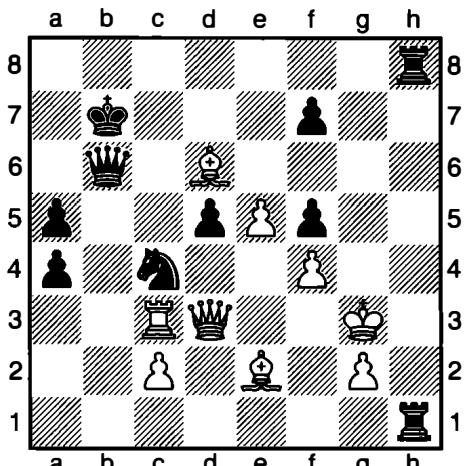
594) Black to play (2 points)



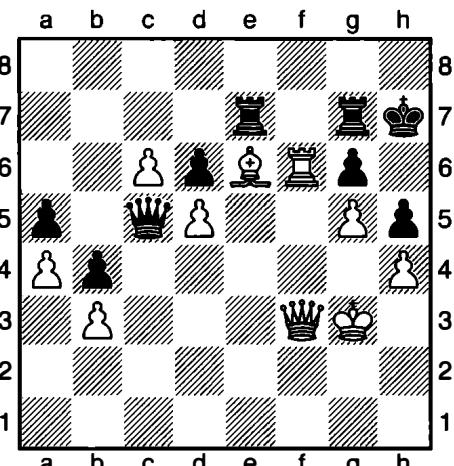
595) Black to play (2 points)



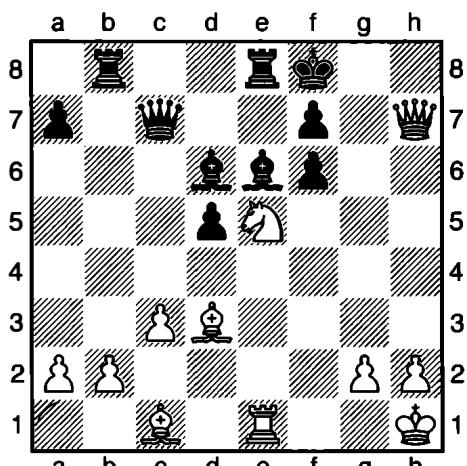
598) Black to play (2 points)



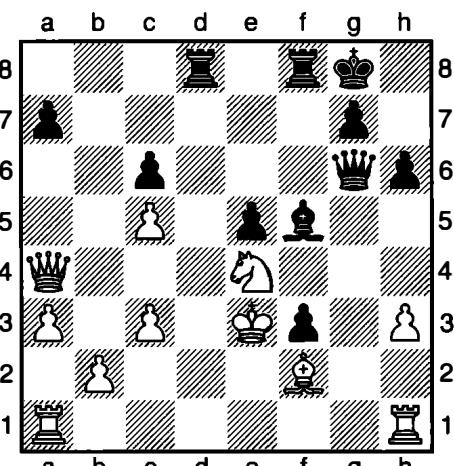
596) Black to play (2 points)



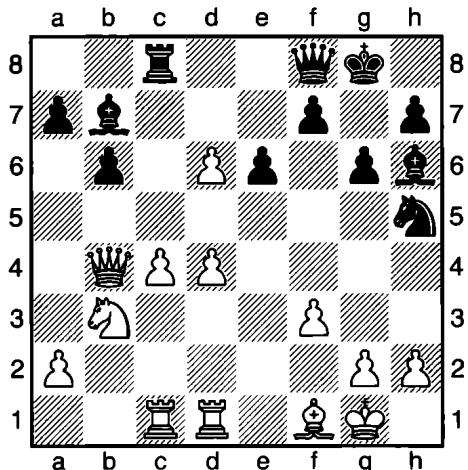
599) White to play (2 points)



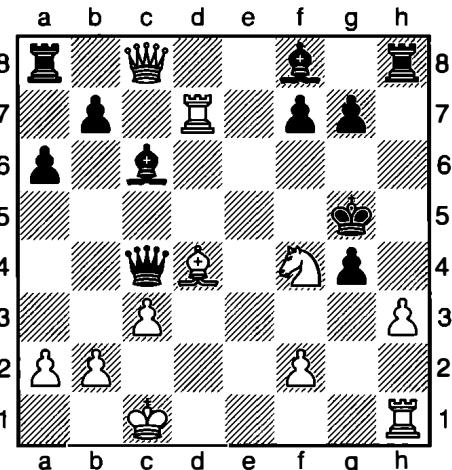
597) White to play (2 points)



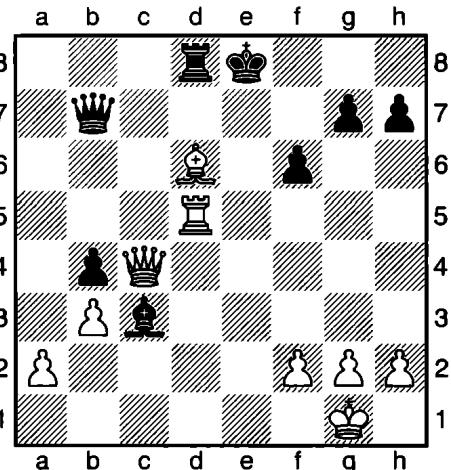
600) Black to play (2 points)



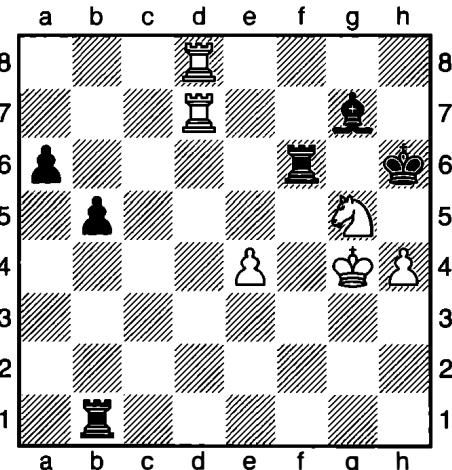
601) Black to play (3 points)



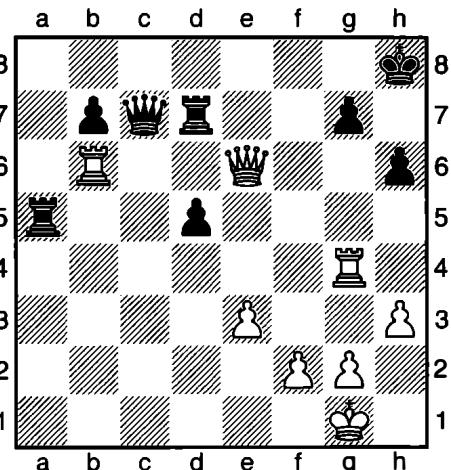
604) White to play (3 points)



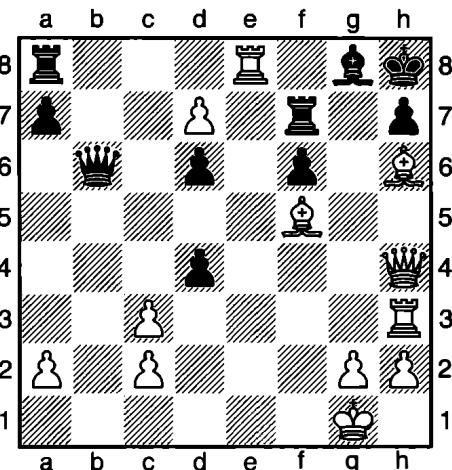
602) White to play (3 points)



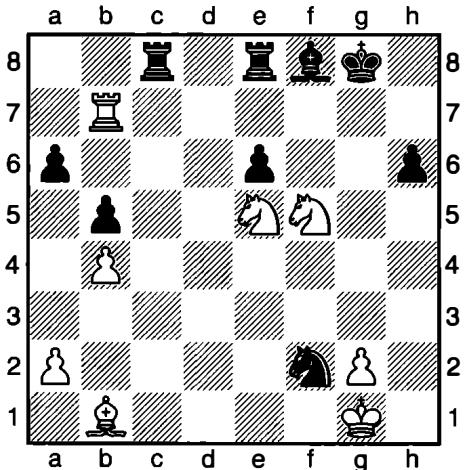
605) White to play (3 points)



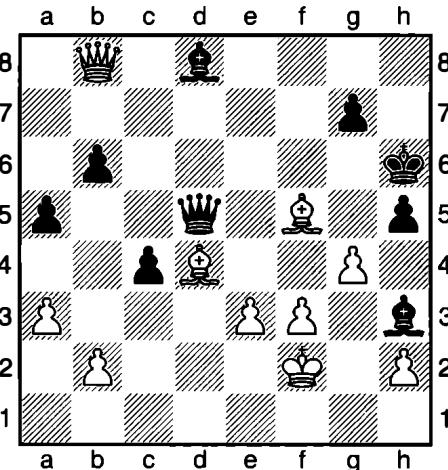
603) White to play (3 points)



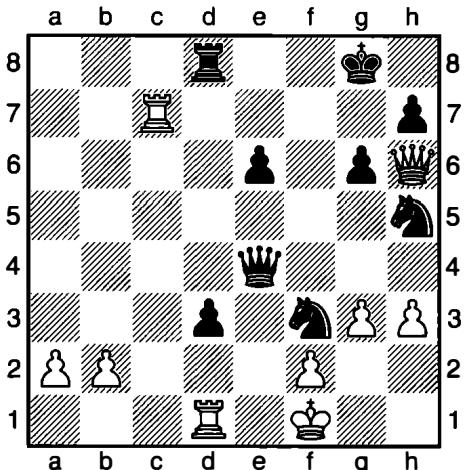
606) White to play (3 points)



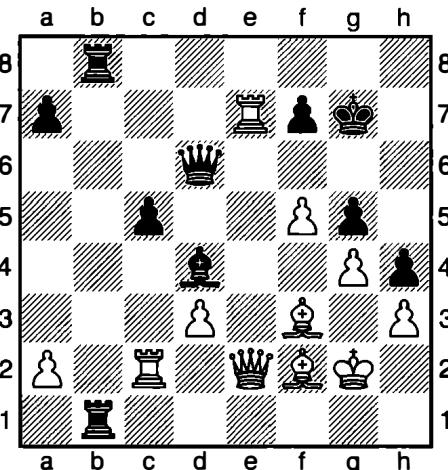
607) White to play (3 points)



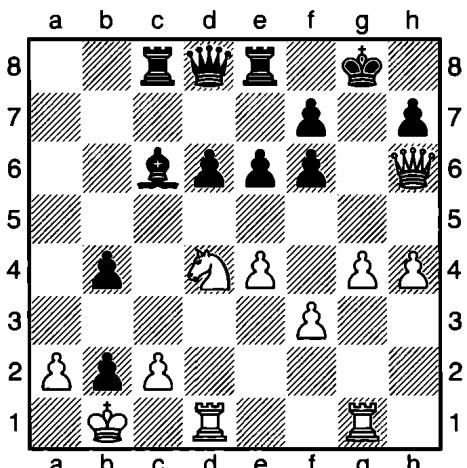
610) White to play (3 points)



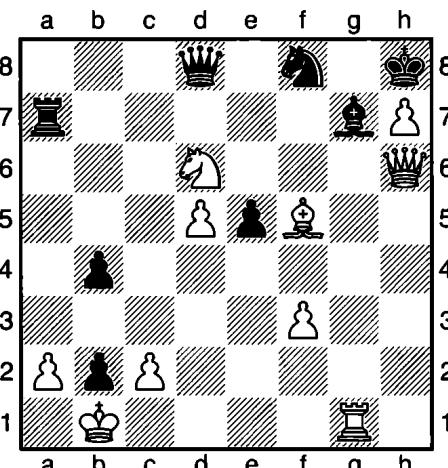
608) Black to play (3 points)



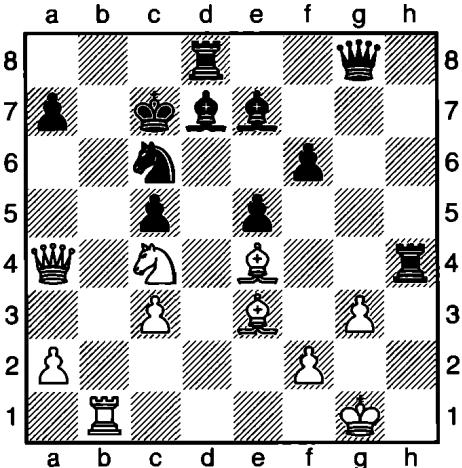
611) Black to play (3 points)



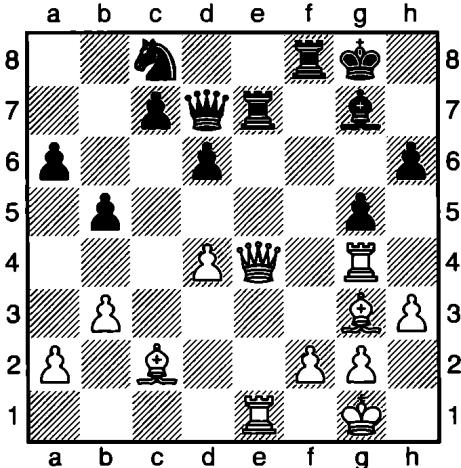
609) White to play (3 points)



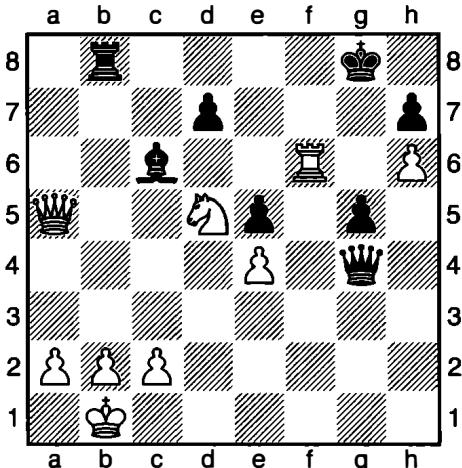
612) White to play (3 points)



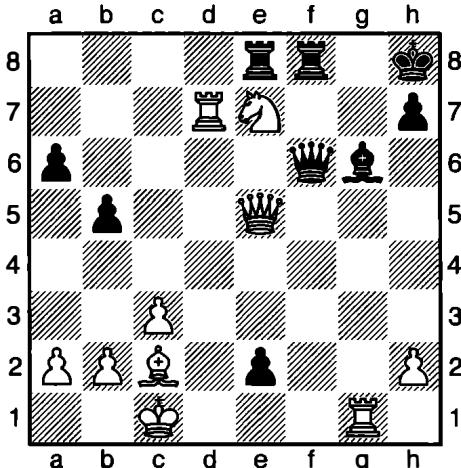
613) White to play (3 points)



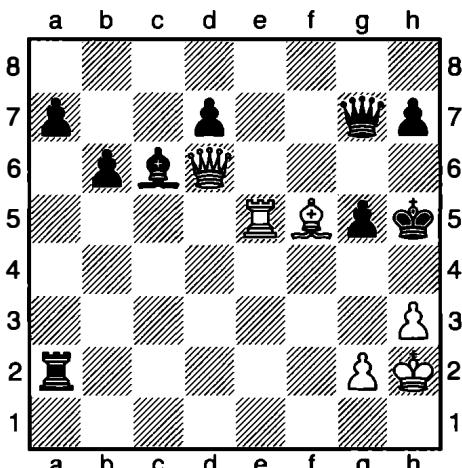
616) White to play (4 points)



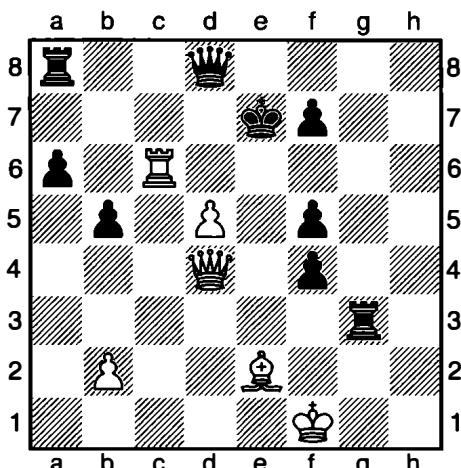
614) White to play (4 points)



617) White to play (4 points)



615) White to play (4 points)



618) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Mate by Line-Opening

571) B. Golubović – Civrić
European Ch, Budva 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}h3+!$ 1-0

This forces open the line from e2 to h5 and leads to mate after 1...gxh3 2 $\mathbb{W}h5\#$.

572) B. Savchenko – J. Hammer
Gjøvik 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}d5+!$ 1-0

Opening the line from g1 to g7 and mating after 1...cxd5 (or any other move) 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$.

573) D. Straubinger – S. Seres
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}d3+!$ 0-1

Opening the diagonal for the queen and mating by 2... $\mathbb{W}h1\#$.

574) Fab. Müller – Gisbrecht
Germany (team event) 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ (Black also mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}xh2\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{W}xf2\#$) 2... $\mathbb{W}e1\#$.

575) T.L. Petrosian – Wintzer
Gibraltar 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}g5+!$ 1-0

White opens the e-file with gain of tempo and mates after 1...hxg5 2 $\mathbb{W}xe7\#$.

576) Pecori – Ambrus
Canberra 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}e3+!$ 0-1

A surprising sacrifice which opens the line from h2 to d2 so that Black's rook can guard the pawn after 2 fxe3 d2#.

577) Dzhumaev – Nikzaban
Baku 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+!$ 1-0

It's mate after 1...fxg6 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$ or 1...hxg6 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$ (or 2 $\mathbb{Q}e8\#$).

578) Jakupec – Jelečević
Zagreb 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f2+?$ fails as 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ defends g2.

0-1

Black will mate by 2... $\mathbb{W}xg2\#$.

579) V. Milov – Bi. Cheng
Philadelphia 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h5+!$ 1-0

Black resigned in view of 1...gxh5 (1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$) 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

580) Peng Zhaoqin – L. Konings
2nd Bundesliga 2006/7

1... $\mathbb{Q}h5+!$ 0-1

2 gxh5 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$.

581) Murugan – R. Popov
Internet (playchess.com) 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}f1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf1 \mathbb{Q}g1\#$

582) Blatny – A. Kovaliov
Czech Team Ch 2004/5

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$.

583) Beltran Rueda – A. Torrecillas
Catalonian Team Ch 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}e8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d7\#$.

584) Antonano Fernandez – J. Garcia Lainez
Aragon Team Ch 2003

1... $\mathbb{Q}f1+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{W}xf1 \mathbb{W}xh2\#$.

585) Zelčić – Zavacki
Bošnjaci 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$ 1-0

1...gxh6 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

586) B. Kettler – K. Müller Ludwig*Germany (team event) 2005/6*1... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$! 0-12 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{W}g2\#$.**587) N. Caputi – S. Pizzuto***Valenzano 2006*1... $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$ 0-12 $\mathbb{Q}xe2 \mathbb{W}g2\#$ (or 2... $\mathbb{W}h1\#$).**588) Susilodinata – D. Bourmistrov***Queenstown 2006*

White needs to clear the h-file with gain of tempo.

1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$! 1-0It's mate after 1... $exf6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$.**589) Ponizil – Rojicek***Kunčice 2006*

Black is threatening mate on h2, so White must work fast.

1 $\mathbb{Q}xf8+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.**590) A. Ansell – A. Goldsmith***Queenstown 2009*1... $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ 0-1

Black forces open the line from g6 to g1 and mates after 2 $gxf3 \mathbb{W}g1\#$.

591) D. Nygren – D. Olofsson*Swedish Team Ch 2007/8*1 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$! 1-01... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ (1... $fxe5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d6\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$! $fxe6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.**592) T. Hirneise – W. Kreuscher***Schwäbisch Gmünd 2008*1 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 1-0

Black resigned in anticipation of 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+$ $gxh6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$.

593) Ma. Kierzek – Sa. Martinović*Bled 2008*1 $\mathbb{Q}g5!$

1 $\mathbb{Q}f6?$ doesn't work because after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ the white queen is pinned and so cannot mate on h6.

1-0

In view of the threatened mate on h7, Black must take the knight by 1... $hxg5$ but this opens the line from h5 to h8 and allows mate by 2 $\mathbb{W}xh5$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$.

594) V. Zablotsky – Volontinas*Krasnoiarsk Ch 2008*1... $\mathbb{W}xh4+$! 0-1

Opening the d6-h2 line proves decisive after 2 $gxh4$ $\mathbb{Q}h2\#$.

595) V.T. Martins – Dr. Stamenković*San Jose de Rio Preto 2008*1... $\mathbb{Q}g4+$! 2 $hxg4$ 0-1

White resigned before Black could play 2... $\mathbb{W}h6\#$.

596) Becerra Rivero – Shulman*USA Ch, Tulsa 2008*1... $\mathbb{Q}h3+$!

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8h3+?$ doesn't work because after 2 $gxh3$ $\mathbb{W}g1+ 3 \mathbb{Q}h4$ the white king slips away.

0-1

2 $gxh3$ $\mathbb{W}g1+ 3 \mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{W}xh3\#$.**597) P. Andrist – B. Kamber***Biel 2008*1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$! $fxg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$ **598) Galović – S. Prielozny***Slovakian Team Ch 2006/7*

White is threatening to mate by $\mathbb{Q}a7+$ followed by $\mathbb{Q}c8\#$, so Black must act immediately.

1... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$! 0-12 $gxf4$ (2 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#$) 2... $\mathbb{W}h5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}h3\#$.**599) Hei. Titz – L. Deutsch***Austrian Ch, Hartberg 2004*1 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$! 1-0

It's worth a queen to open the sixth rank, since mate is forced after 1... $gxh5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#$.

600) Eskandary – Degtiarev*Germany (team event) 2002/3*1... $\mathbb{W}g5+$! 0-1

Drawing the knight away from e4 opens the line from f5 to d3, allowing Black to mate by 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}d3\#$. The only alternative is 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$, but

then Black mates by 2... $\mathbb{Q}xe4++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ (3 $\mathbb{Q}xe4 \mathbb{W}f4\#$) 3... $\mathbb{W}d2+4 \mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{W}xf2\#$.

**601) Bo. Ivezović – Boz. Topić
Bošnjaci 2009**

1... $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}g3+! 1-0$
3 $hxg3 \mathbb{W}h6\#$.

This is a typical sacrifice to open the h-file for a rook or queen.

**602) J. Hammer – Carlhammar
Caleta 2009**

1 $\mathbb{Q}e5+! 1-0$

White sacrifices his rook to open the line from c4 to e6: 1... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xd6\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe7\#$.

**603) B. Grachev – Akopian
Moscow 2009**

1 $\mathbb{W}e8+ \mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+! 1-0$

If Black takes with the pawn, the line from g4 to g8 is opened and the finish would be 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ or 2... $gxh6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g8\#$.

**604) Sutovsky – Nayer
Natanya (rapid) 2009**

1 $\mathbb{Q}d5+! 1-0$

Opening the line from c8 to g4. 1... $\mathbb{W}xd5$ (Black is mated more quickly after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg4\#$) 2 $\mathbb{W}xg4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ $\mathbb{W}h5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xh5\#$.

**605) R. Dobrovolsky – Volontinas
Krasnoiarsk Ch 2008**

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+! 1-0$

White opens the seventh rank for the other rook to join in the attack: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7+ \mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $h5\#$.

**606) X. Montheard – D. Steininger
Metz 2005**

1 $\mathbb{Q}g7+!$

Opening the line from h4 to h7 with gain of tempo.

1... $\mathbb{W}xg7$

1... $\mathbb{W}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+ \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$ is a similar conclusion.

2 $\mathbb{W}xh7+ \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$

**607) Arutinian – Frhat
Dubai 2008**

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh6+! 1-0$

Opening the diagonal for the bishop: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7+ \mathbb{Q}f8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$ is similar) 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$.

**608) Radice – Collutiis
Italian Team Ch, Arvier 2008**

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg3+! 2 \mathbb{Q}xg3$

After 2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ Black can force mate in various ways. One of the quickest is 2... $\mathbb{Q}e1++ 3 \mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{W}f3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}h4 \mathbb{Q}g2+ 5 \mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{W}f5\#$.

2... $\mathbb{W}e2\#$

**609) Hasangatin – Puskar
Zvolen 2008**

White wins by opening the g-file to bring the rook on g1 into the attack.

1 $\mathbb{Q}f5!$

Threatening mate on g7.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf5+ 1-0$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

**610) Bluvshtein – Hungaski
Edmonton 2008**

1 $\mathbb{Q}g5+! 1-0$

White forces open the back rank to allow the queen to reach h8: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f4\#$.

**611) Canfell – J. Lakner
Australian Ch, Brisbane 2005**

1... $\mathbb{W}g3+! 0-1$

A spectacular sacrifice to open the line from c5 to g1 and force mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{Q}g1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}xg3\#$.

**612) P. Czarnota – Raf. Tomczak
Polish Junior Ch, Trzebinia 2002**

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+! 1-0$

Blasting a way through to allow White's rook to reach g8: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7+ \mathbb{Q}xf7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$.

**613) Voiska – Tosoni
Rome 2002**

1 $\mathbb{W}xa7+ \mathbb{Q}xa7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}b7+ \mathbb{Q}c8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b6\#$

614) Solodovnichenko – Vaibhav*New Delhi 2009***1 ♜e7+ ♜h8 2 ♜f8+! 1-0**

White opens the line e5-h8 with gain of tempo, and mates after 2...♜xf8 3 ♜xe5+ ♜f6 4 ♜xf6#.

615) T. Bohn – R. Manner*Germany (team event) 2007/8*

Black is threatening ...♜xg2+, so White must hurry.

1 ♜g4+

Playing 1 ♜e2 first also wins but doesn't lead to a quick mate after 1...g4. Give yourself two points if you chose this continuation.

1...♛h4 2 ♜e2! 1-0

The key move, blocking the attack on g2 and opening the line from d6 to g3. It's mate after 2...♜a3 3 g3+ ♜xg3 4 ♜xg3#.

616) Shukh – R. Safonov*Russian Under-18 Team Ch, Rybinsk 2008***1 ♜h7+**

A couple of preliminary checks set Black up for the decisive line-opening.

1...♛f7 2 ♜g6+ ♜f6 3 ♜f4+! 1-0

This opens the line from h4 to f6 and leads to mate after 3...gxsf4 4 ♜h4#.

617) Dzhakaev – Beshukov*St Petersburg 2001***1 ♜xg6+ hxg6**

After 1...♛g8 White can mate in many ways; for example, 2 ♜xf8+ ♜g6 (2...♜xf8 3 ♜xf6#) 3 ♜xg6+ hxg6 4 ♜g7#.

2 ♜h5+! 1-0

This beautiful queen sacrifice mates after 2...♛g8 3 ♜h7# or 2...gxh5 3 ♜h7#.

618) J. Riedl – Besner*Austrian Team Ch 2008/9***1 ♜c5+ ♜e8**

1...♛d7 2 ♜d6+ ♜e8 (2...♛e7 3 ♜e6++ ♜d7 4 ♜c6#) 3 ♜e6+ transposes to the game.

2 ♜e6+!

This sacrifice opens the line h5-e8.

2...fxe6

Other moves allow mate in one.

3 ♜h5+ ♜d7 4 ♜c6+ 1-0**4...♛e7 5 ♜xe6+ ♜f8 6 ♜f7#.**

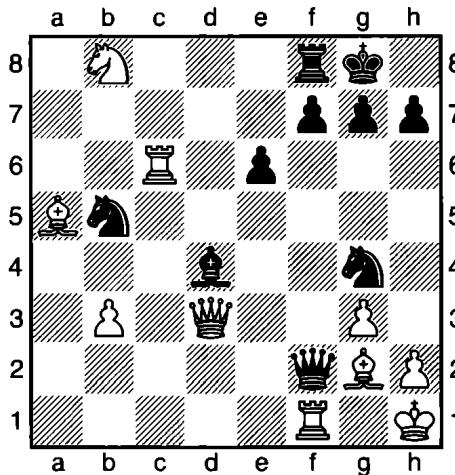
Score-Chart for Mate by Line-Opening

Position number	Points	Score
571	1	
572	1	
573	1	
574	1	
575	1	
576	1	
577	1	
578	1	
579	1	
580	1	
581	1	
582	1	
583	1	
584	1	
585	1	
586	1	
587	1	
588	1	
589	1	
590	2	
591	2	
592	2	
593	2	
594	2	

595	2	
596	2	
597	2	
598	2	
599	2	
600	2	
601	3	
602	3	
603	3	
604	3	
605	3	
606	3	
607	3	
608	3	
609	3	
610	3	
611	3	
612	3	
613	3	
614	4	
615	4	
616	4	
617	4	
618	5	
Total	101	

12 Mate by Blocking Squares

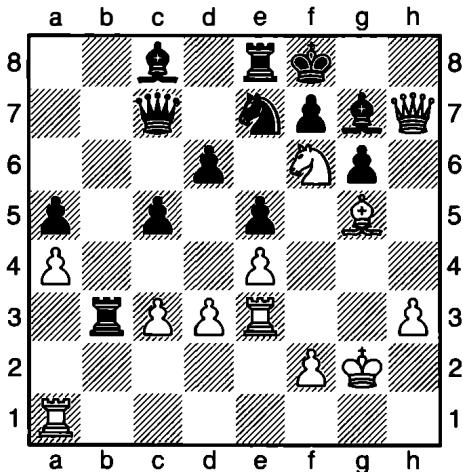
When delivering mate, it's usual for the attacking side's pieces to prevent the king from running away. However, in some cases it's the defender's own pieces which doom their king by blocking its escape.



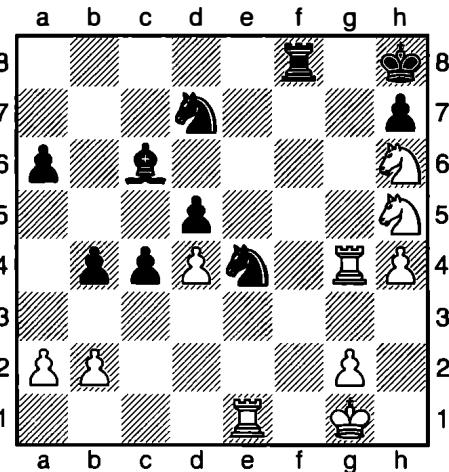
Hottes – Bautista Sanchez
European Seniors Team Ch, Dresden 2006

Here the white king is already restricted by the bishop on g2 and the pawn on h2. Black now played 1... $\mathbb{Q}g1+$! and **White resigned (0-1)** in view of the finish 2 $\mathbb{R}xg1 \mathbb{Q}f2\#$. The queen sacrifice draws the white rook to g1, which helps Black in two ways. Firstly, the rook no longer covers f2, so Black's knight can jump there unopposed, and secondly the rook helps to imprison White's king by blocking g1. This is an example of the famous *Smothered Mate*, in which a king is totally blocked in by friendly pieces.

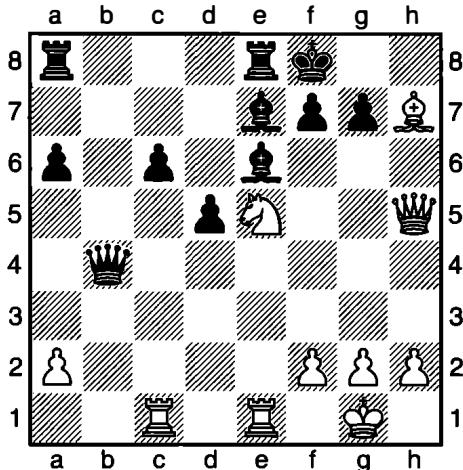
This chapter is all about forcing the enemy pieces to betray their own monarch – a useful trick once you know how to do it!



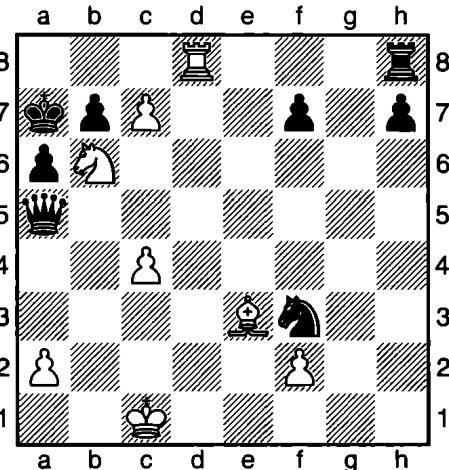
619) White to play (1 point)



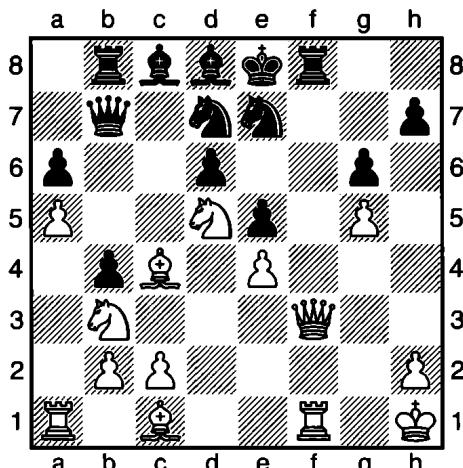
622) White to play (1 point)



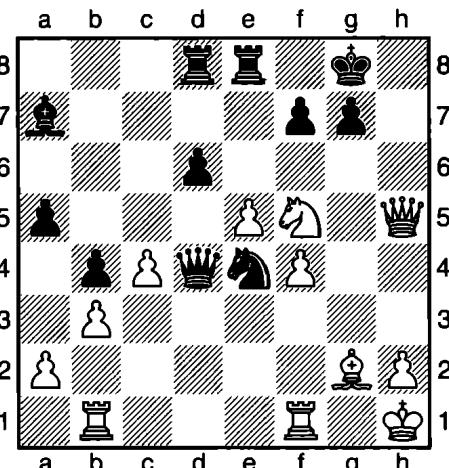
620) White to play (1 point)



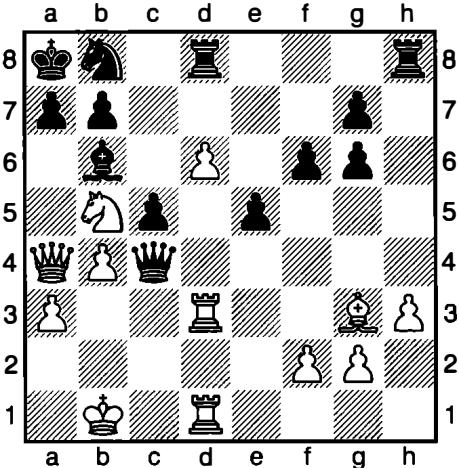
623) White to play (1 point)



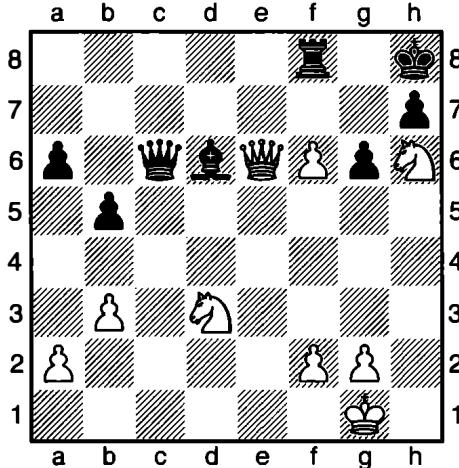
621) White to play (1 point)



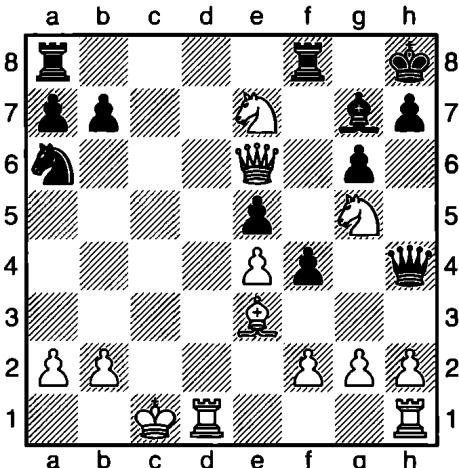
624) Black to play (1 point)



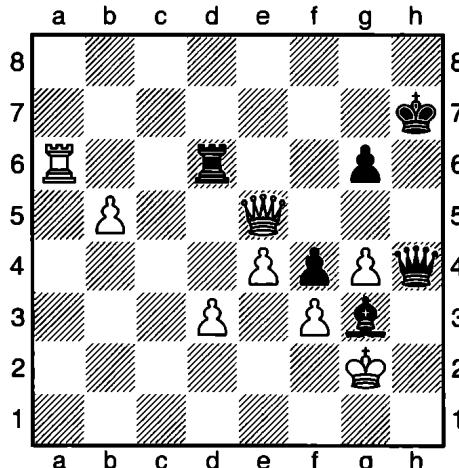
625) White to play (1 point)



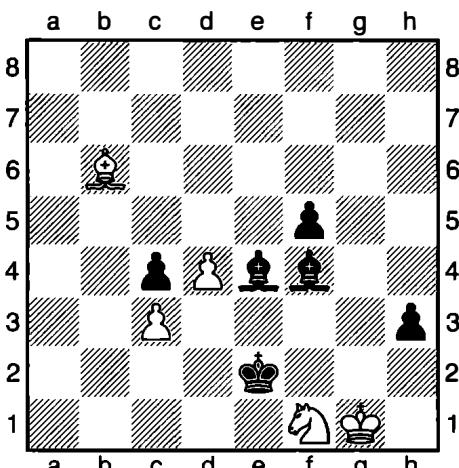
628) White to play (1 point)



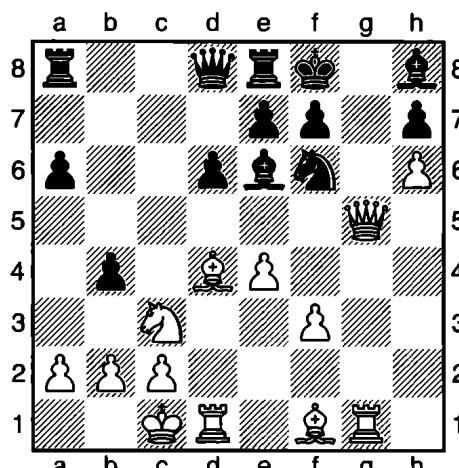
626) White to play (1 point)



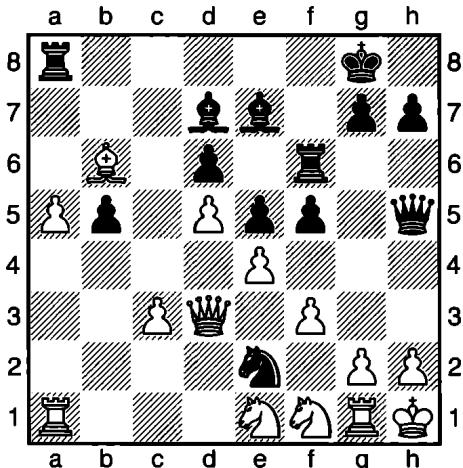
629) White to play (2 points)



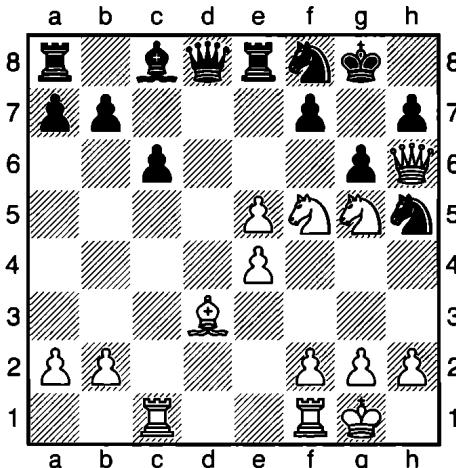
627) Black to play (1 point)



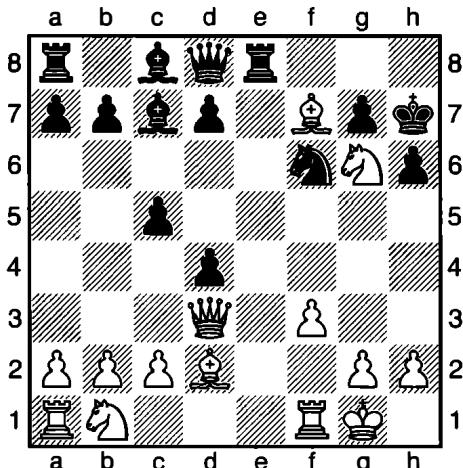
630) White to play (2 points)



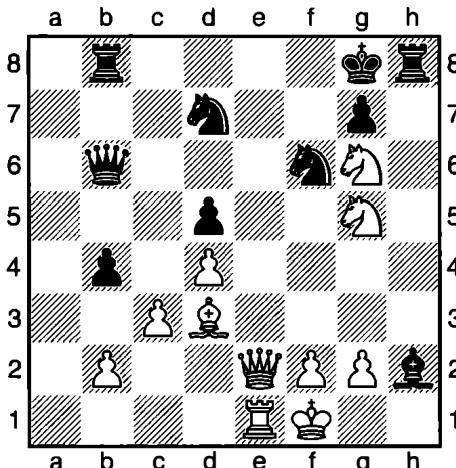
631) Black to play (2 points)



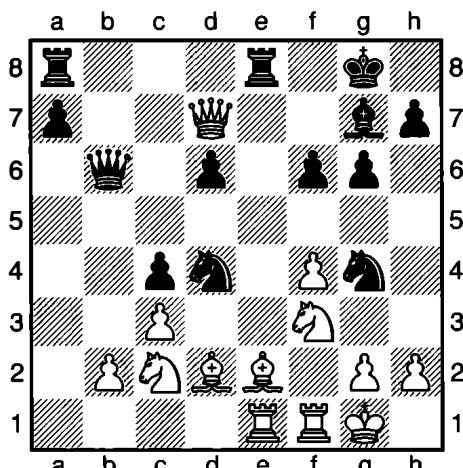
634) White to play (2 points)



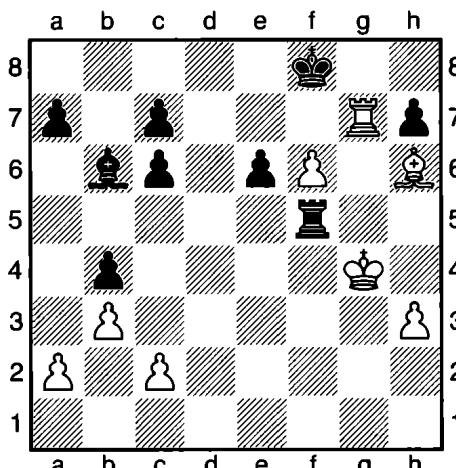
632) White to play (2 points)



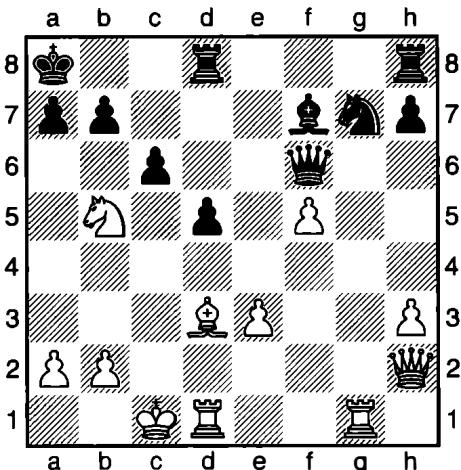
635) White to play (3 points)



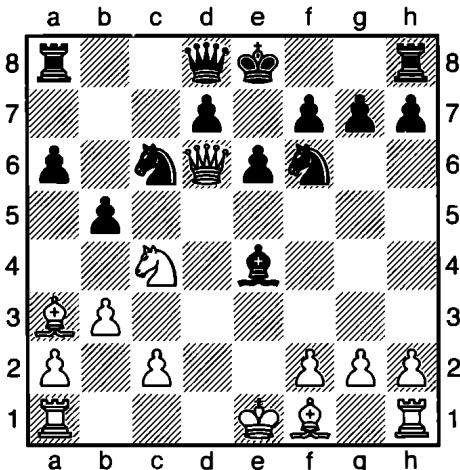
633) Black to play (2 points)



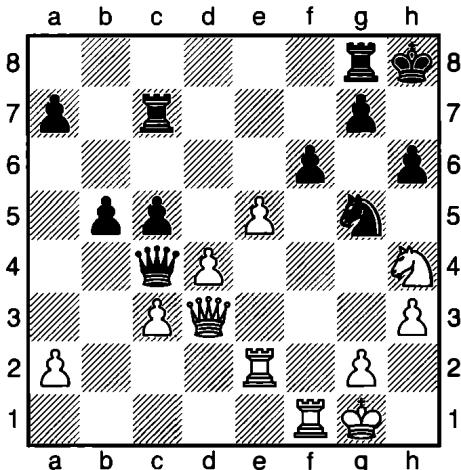
636) White to play (3 points)



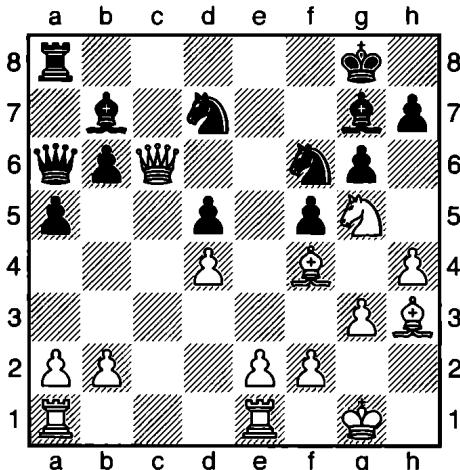
637) White to play (3 points)



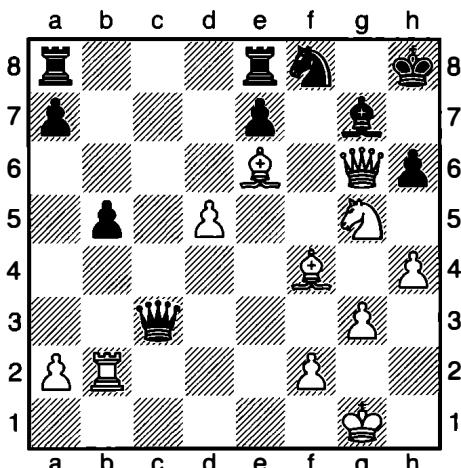
640) White to play (3 points)



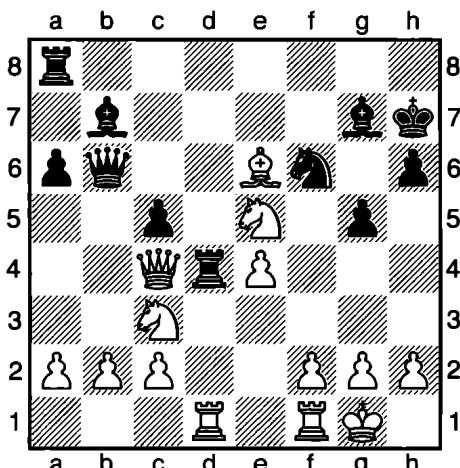
638) White to play (3 points)



641) White to play (3 points)



639) White to play (3 points)



642) White to play (4 points)

Solutions for Mate by Blocking Squares

619) H. Kraft – He. Tessmer

Bad Wörishofen (Seniors) 1994

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$

The mating move not only attacks the black king but also uncovers the bishop's guard of e7.

620) V. Yakimov – Vysochin

Yuzhny 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d7\#$.

621) Thinius – M. Hahlbohm

Berlin 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$

A neat mate in which the knight blocks the rook's control of f7, but opens up a line for the bishop to perform the same function.

622) V. Milov – I. Gaponenko

Zwolle 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}g8+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$.

623) Sedina – Tkeshelashvili

European Women's Ch, Istanbul 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}a8+!$

There are other ways to win but this is by far the quickest.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c8\#$

624) Miezis – Bellon

French Team Ch 1999/00

1... $\mathbb{W}g1+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$.

625) C. Garcia Martinez – Mengual Bolo

Spain (team event) 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}xa7+$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xa7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c7\#$.

626) Vazquez Igarza – R. Swinkels

Amsterdam 2006

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$

627) I.G. Kiss – Konnyu

Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{h}2+$ 0-1

Forcing the knight to block h2 and mating after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}e3\#$.

628) M. Kröncke – N. Molzahn

Bad Zwischenahn 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$

629) Nunn – Y. Grünfeld

European Junior Ch, Groningen 1974/5

Black is threatening mate by 1... $\mathbb{W}h2+$ and 2... $\mathbb{W}f2\#$, so White must operate with checks.

1 $\mathbb{Q}a7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}5+!$ 1-0

It's mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{W}xg5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$.

630) J. Trejo Morales – La. Morales Mendoza

Hermosillo (Under-14 Girls) 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}hxg7\#$.

631) Chavez Lazo – Mark. Sanchez

Bolivar 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}h6\#$.

2... $\mathbb{Q}g3\#$

632) L. Braggaar – L. Brandenburg

Hengelo (Under-12) 2001

1 $\mathbb{Q}f8++$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$

- 633) T. Taylor – Vavruk**
Foxwoods 2007
- 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf3++$
 After 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe2++?$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ Black doesn't mate.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}g1+! 0-1$
 3 $\mathbb{K}xg1 \mathbb{Q}f2\#.$
- 634) Komljenović – Diaz de Cerio**
Pamplona 2001
- 1 $\mathbb{W}g7+! 1-0$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gxf7\#.$
- 635) F. Vass – Pa. Federić**
Slovakian Team Ch 2007/8
- 1 $\mathbb{W}e7 1-0$
 Threatening mate on f7, and if Black plays 1... $\mathbb{K}f8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f8+!$ is the same) then 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8+! \mathbb{Q}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e7\#.$
- 636) Adhiban – T.S. Ravi**
Indian Ch, Chennai 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{K}e7+ \mathbb{Q}g8 2 f7+! 1-0$
 Forcing Black to block f7 and mating after 2... $\mathbb{K}xf7$ 3 $\mathbb{K}e8+$ $\mathbb{K}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{K}xf8\#.$
- 637) Ubiennykh – T. Ivanova**
*Siberian Women's Ch,
 Novokuznetsk 2008*
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}c7+ 1-0$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}a6++ \mathbb{Q}a8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c7\#)$ 3 $\mathbb{W}b8+! \mathbb{K}xb8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c7\#.$
- 638) Ota – Juquois**
St Quentin 2001
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+ \mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f8++ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7+! \mathbb{Q}xh7$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$
- 639) Chabanon – C. Lamoureux**
Lido Estensi 2002
- 1 $\mathbb{W}h7+! \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e5+ 1-0$
 White mates by 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$
- 640) Kotrotsos – Stiri**
Iraklion 2005
- 1 $\mathbb{W}f8+! 1-0$
 1... $\mathbb{K}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6+ \mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5++ \mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#.$
- 641) Sahajasri – K. Sangeet**
Commonwealth Ch, Nagpur 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{W}e6+ \mathbb{Q}h8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6++ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g8+! \mathbb{K}xg8$
 5 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$
- 642) G. O'Toole – A. McCumiskey**
British League (4NCL) 2005/6
- 1 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$
 White first of all drives the enemy king into the corner, where it is vulnerable to an attack by queen and knight.
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh6++ \mathbb{Q}h8$
 3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f7\#.$
 4 $\mathbb{W}g8+! \mathbb{K}xg8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$

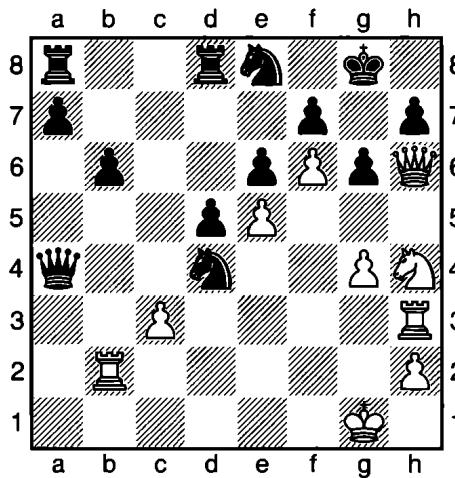
Score-Chart for Mate by Blocking Squares

Position number	Points	Score
619	1	
620	1	
621	1	
622	1	
623	1	
624	1	
625	1	
626	1	
627	1	
628	1	
629	2	
630	2	

631	2	
632	2	
633	2	
634	2	
635	3	
636	3	
637	3	
638	3	
639	3	
640	3	
641	3	
642	4	
Total	47	

13 Mate Involving Discovered or Double Check

A *discovered check* occurs when piece A lies between piece B and the enemy king. When piece A moves, it unveils a check from piece B (piece B must be an appropriate line-moving piece, such as a bishop, rook or queen).

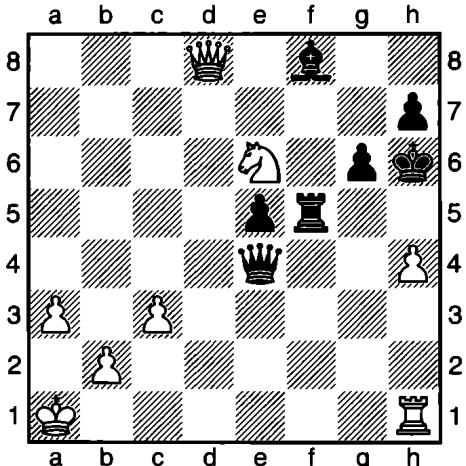


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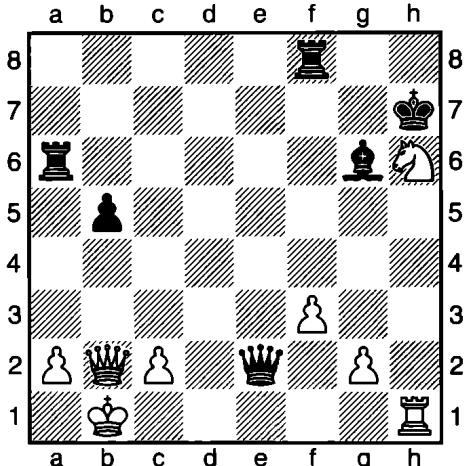
White continued 1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ (drawing the king into position for the discovered check) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ and **Black resigned (1-0)** since it's mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e7+ \mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$. Here the value of the discovered check lay in the way the white knight gained time to reach the deadly square e7; after 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ Black had to move his king, so he was unable to prevent the knight transfer.

An especially lethal form of discovered check is the *double check*. If you remove Black's pawn from h7 in the above diagram, then in addition to the previously-mentioned win, White has an alternative mate by 1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6++ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$. Here White's second move is a double check because it gives check from rook and knight simultaneously. Double checks are especially dangerous because they **can only be answered by a king move**. If the king has nowhere to go, then it's mate.

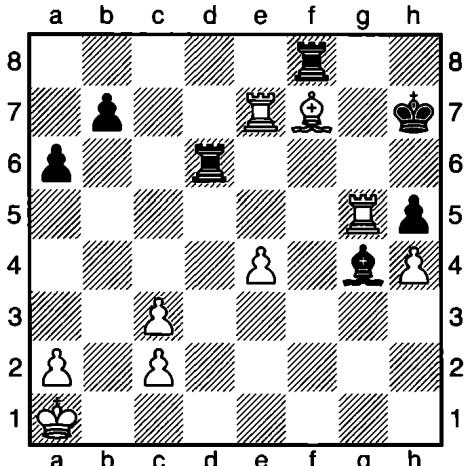
Now try to find the winning discovered or double check in the following positions.



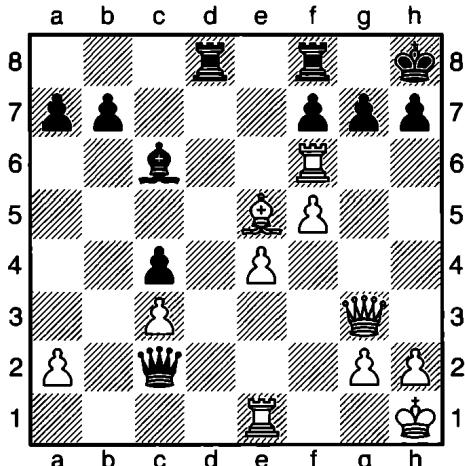
643) White to play (1 point)



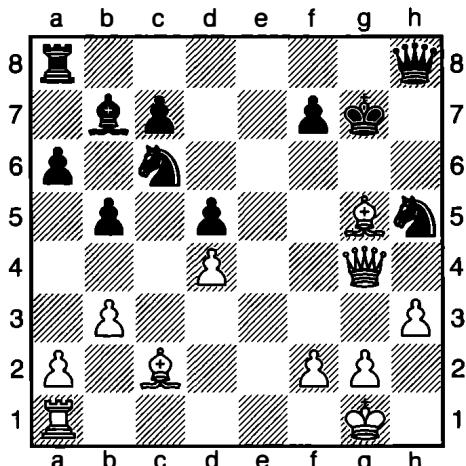
646) White to play (1 point)



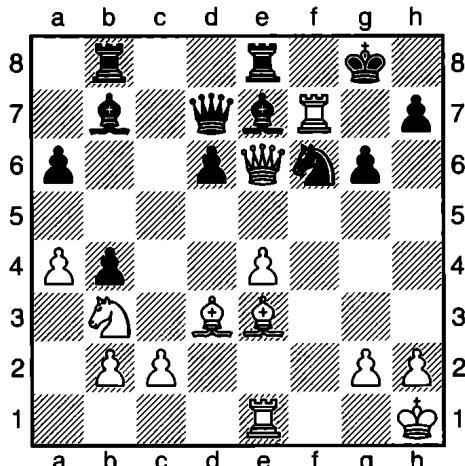
644) White to play (1 point)



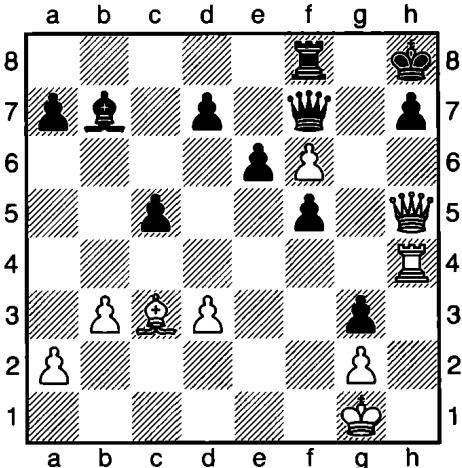
647) White to play (1 point)



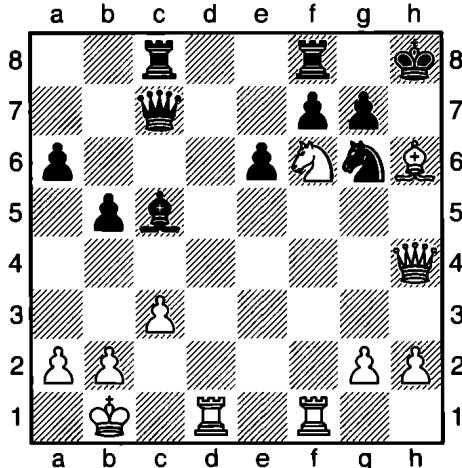
645) White to play (1 point)



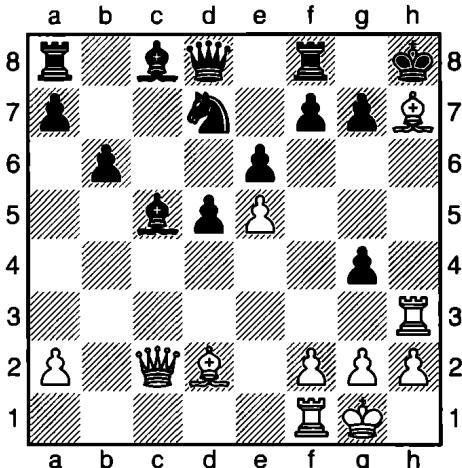
648) White to play (1 point)



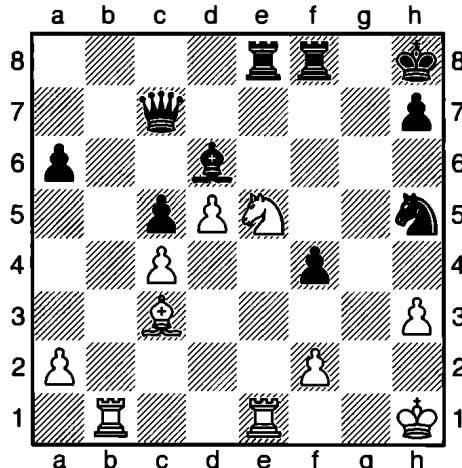
649) White to play (1 point)



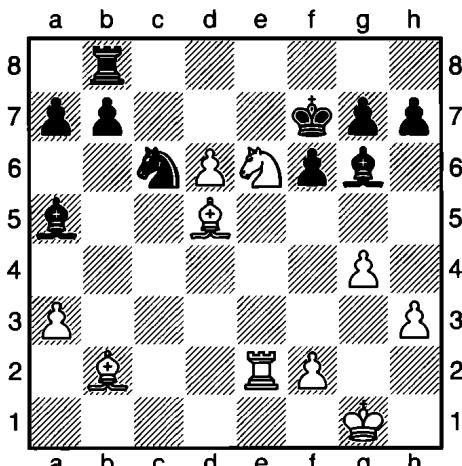
652) White to play (1 point)



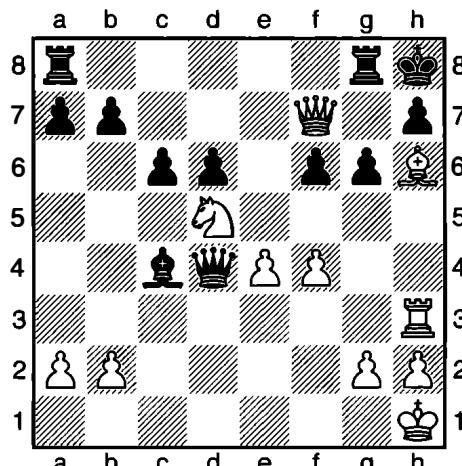
650) White to play (1 point)



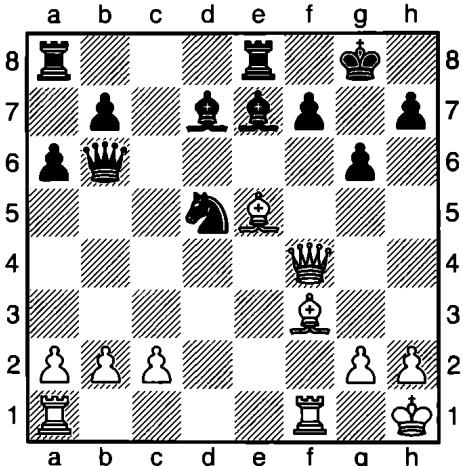
653) White to play (1 point)



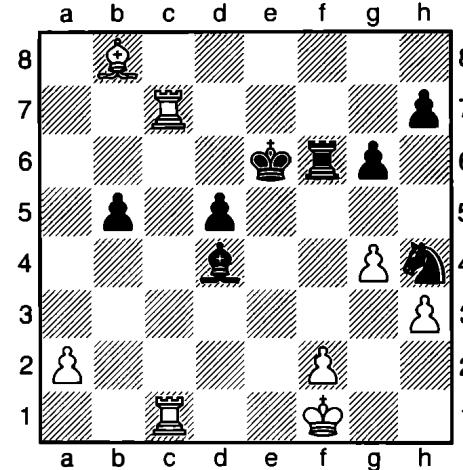
651) White to play (1 point)



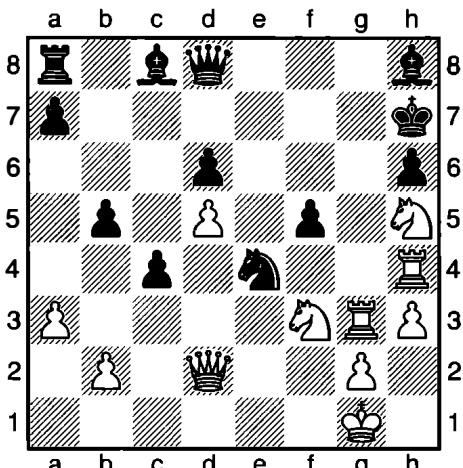
654) White to play (1 point)



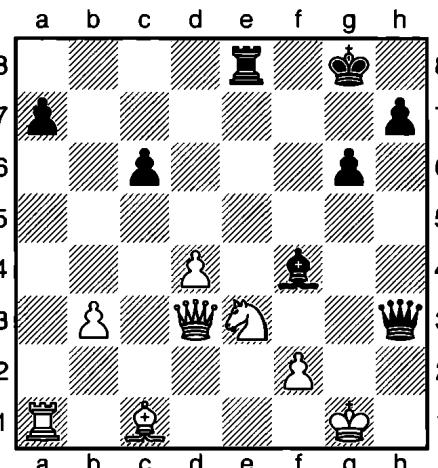
655) White to play (1 point)



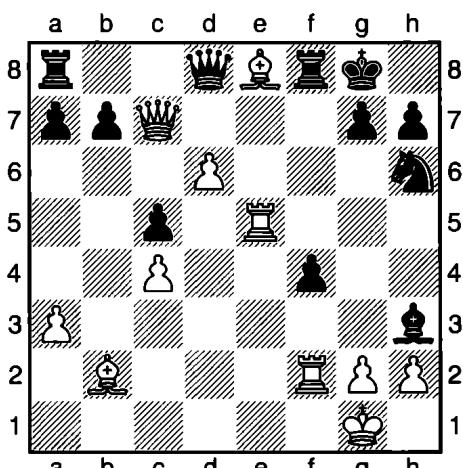
658) White to play (1 point)



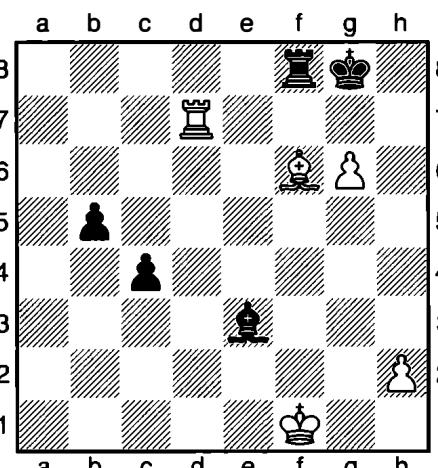
656) White to play (1 point)



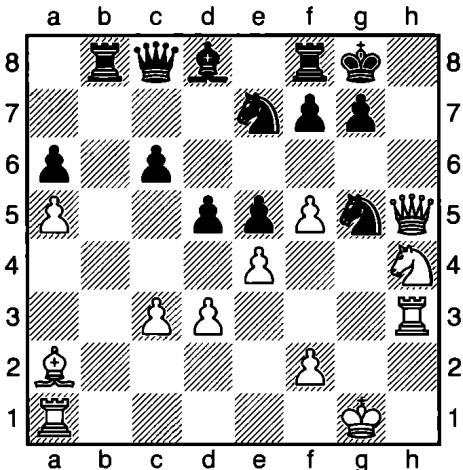
659) Black to play (2 points)



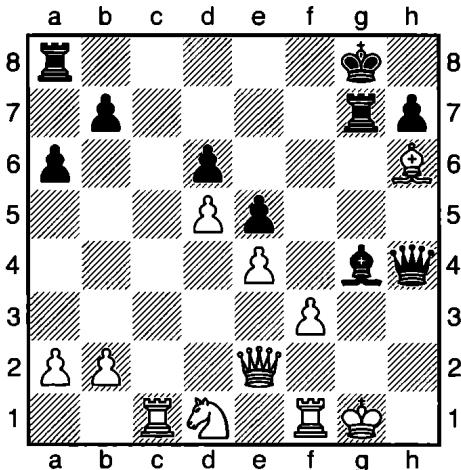
657) White to play (1 point)



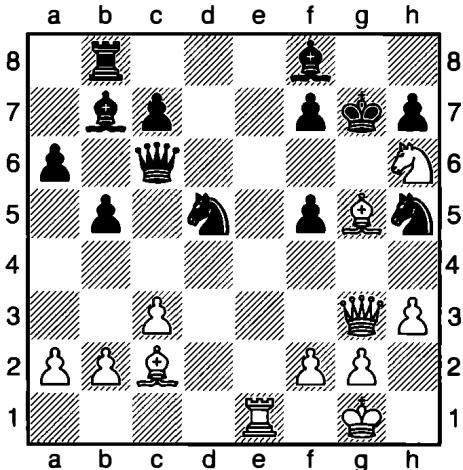
660) White to play (2 points)



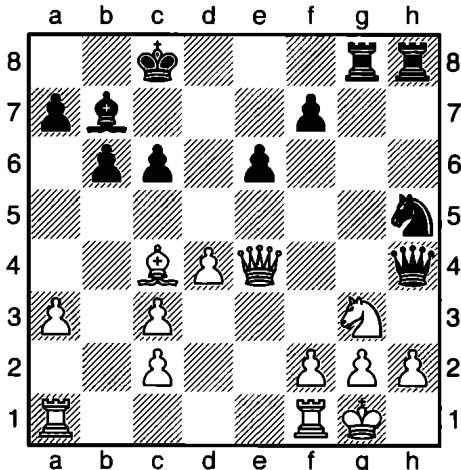
661) White to play (2 points)



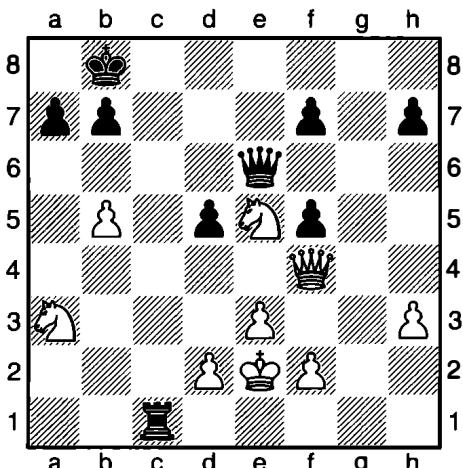
664) Black to play (2 points)



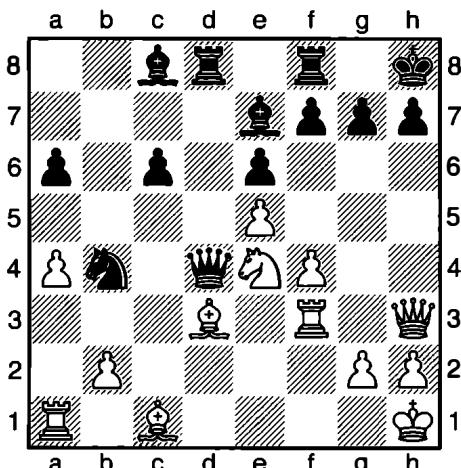
662) White to play (2 points)



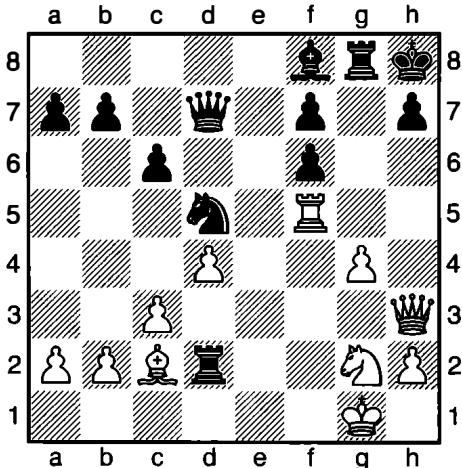
665) Black to play (2 points)



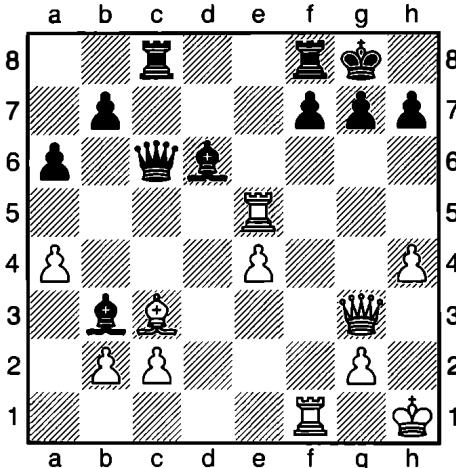
663) White to play (2 points)



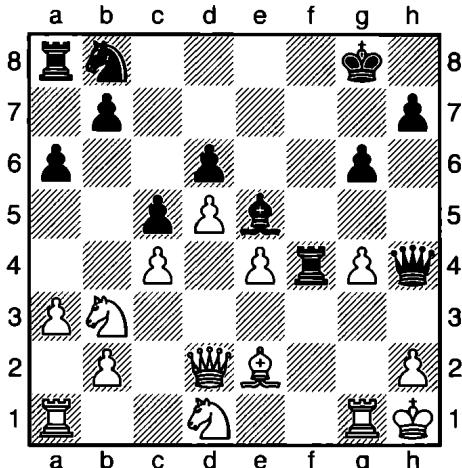
666) White to play (2 points)



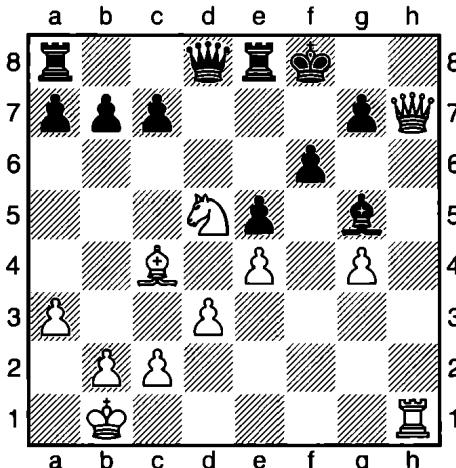
667) White to play (2 points)



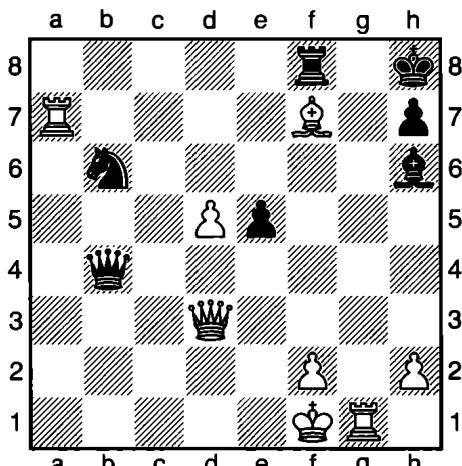
670) White to play (2 points)



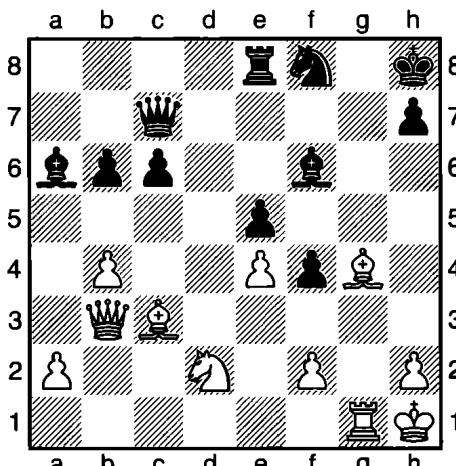
668) Black to play (2 points)



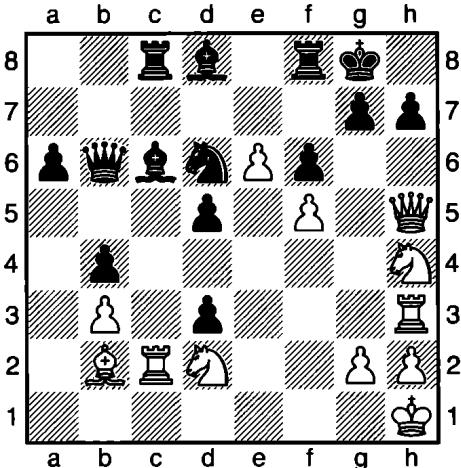
671) White to play (2 points)



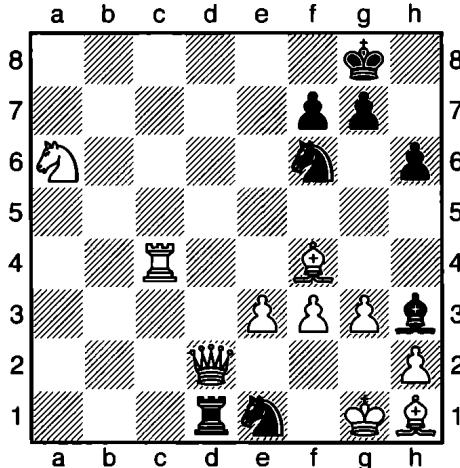
669) White to play (2 points)



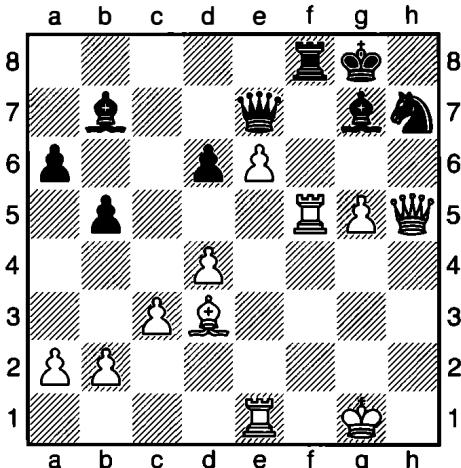
672) White to play (2 points)



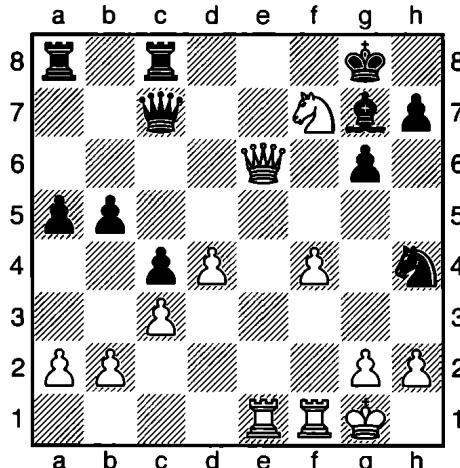
673) White to play (2 points)



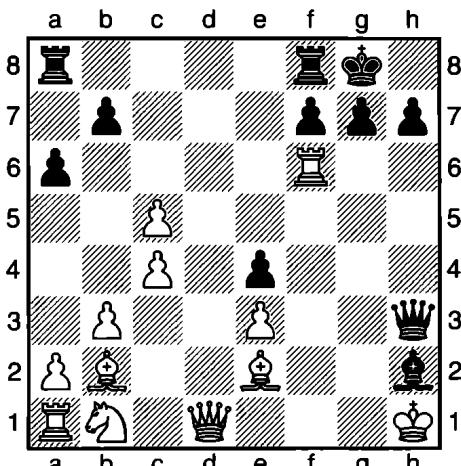
676) Black to play (2 points)



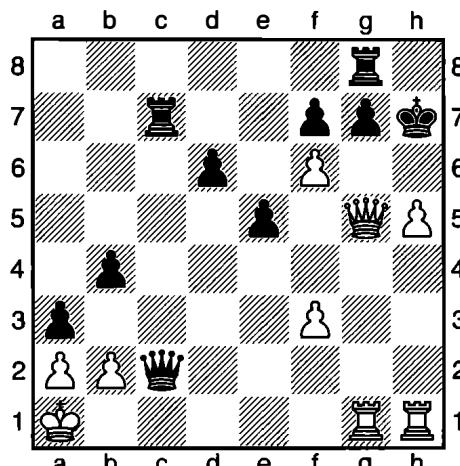
674) White to play (2 points)



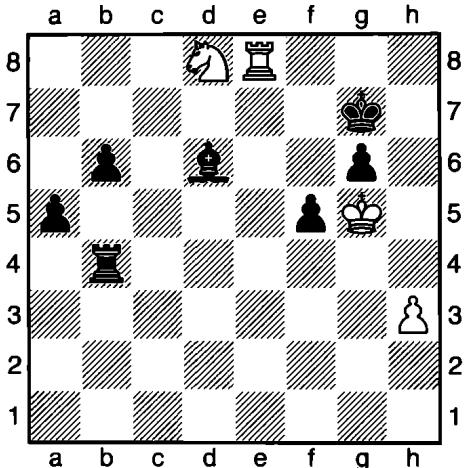
677) White to play (2 points)



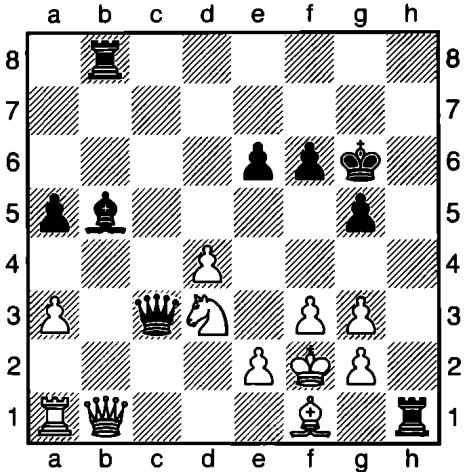
675) Black to play (2 points)



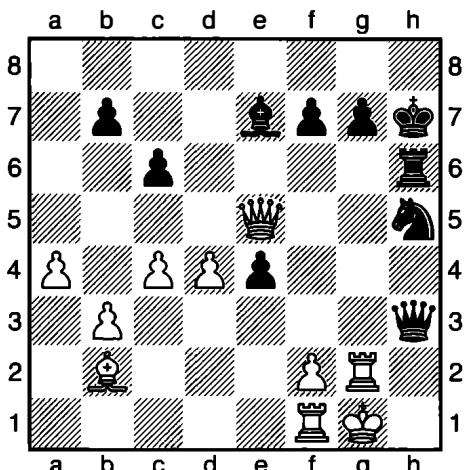
678) White to play (2 points)



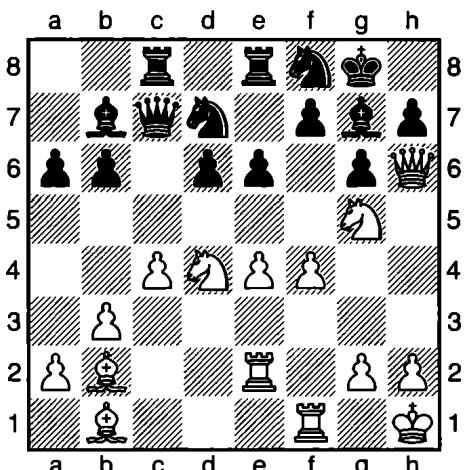
679) Black to play (2 points)



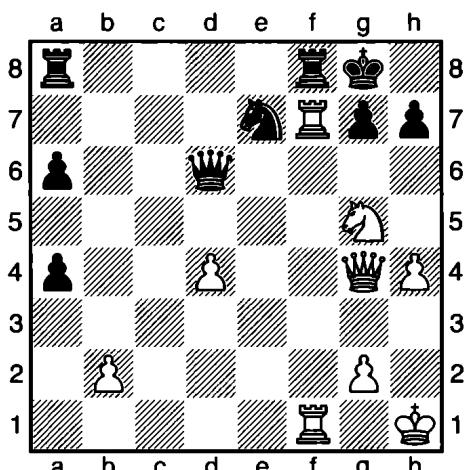
682) White to play (2 points)



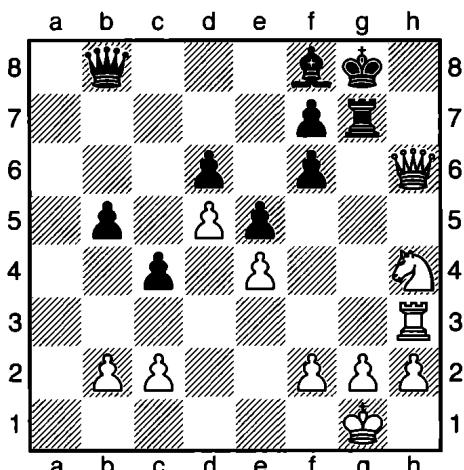
680) Black to play (2 points)



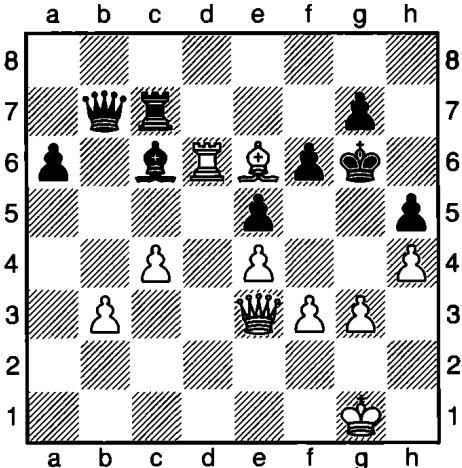
683) White to play (2 points)



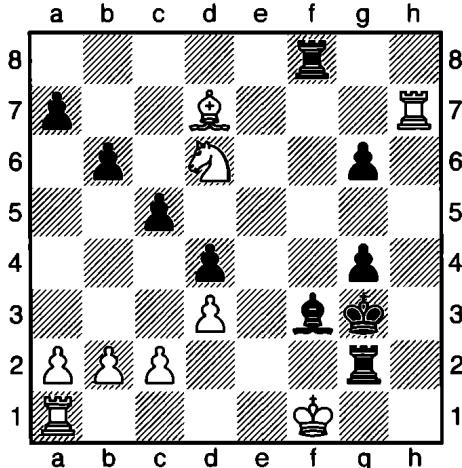
681) White to play (2 points)



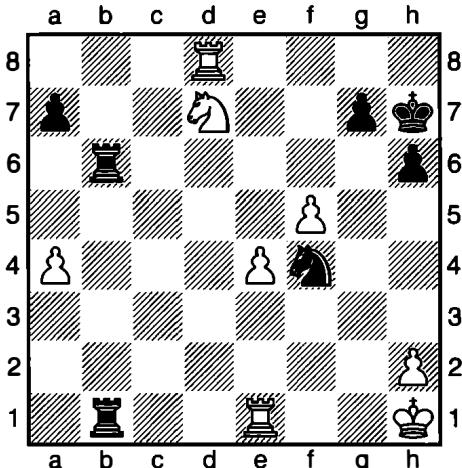
684) White to play (2 points)



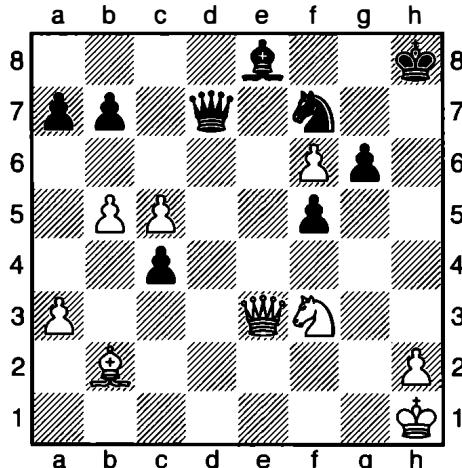
685) White to play (2 points)



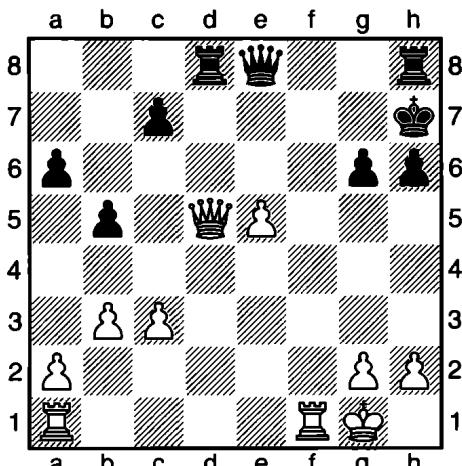
688) Black to play (3 points)



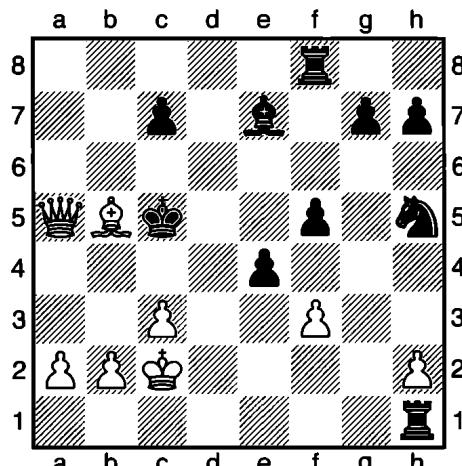
686) White to play (2 points)



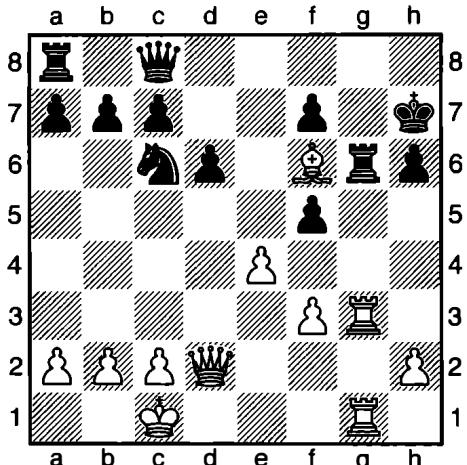
689) White to play (3 points)



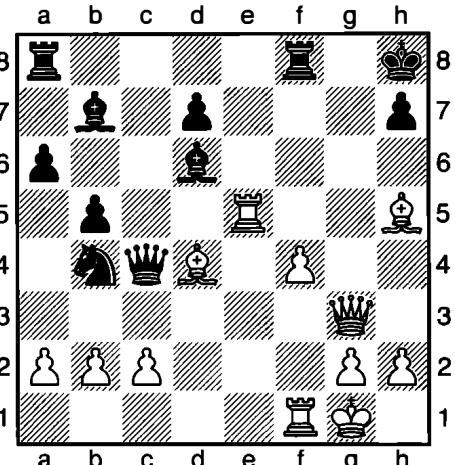
687) White to play (3 points)



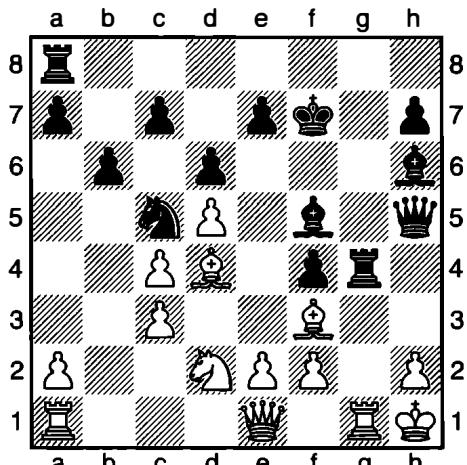
690) White to play (3 points)



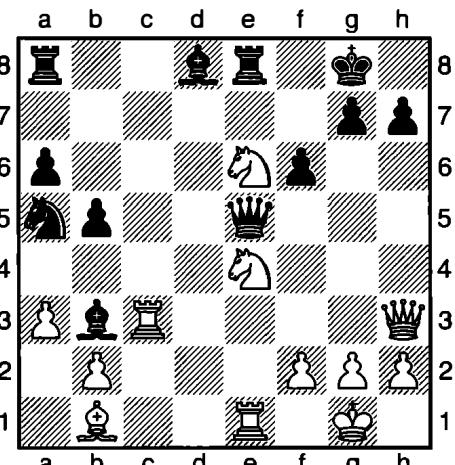
691) White to play (3 points)



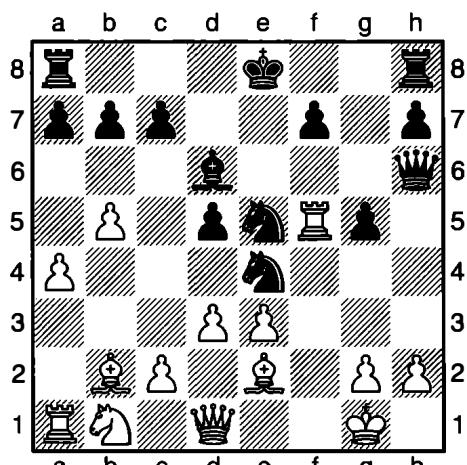
694) White to play (3 points)



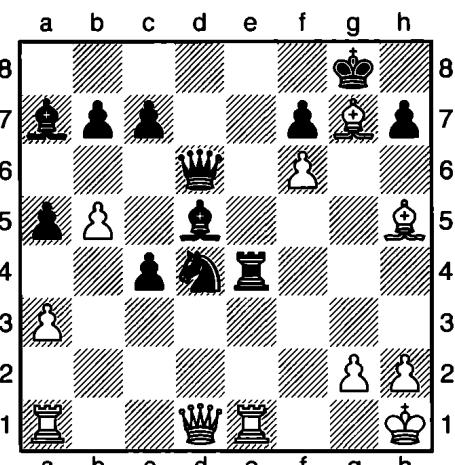
692) Black to play (3 points)



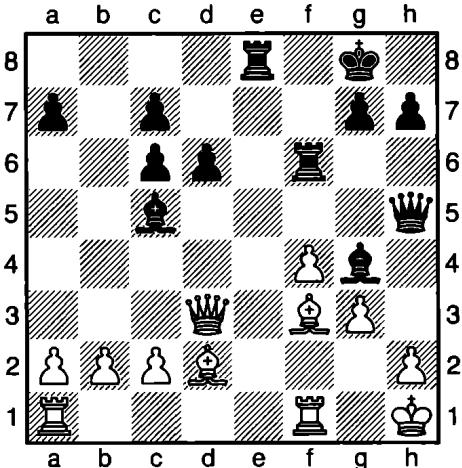
695) White to play (3 points)



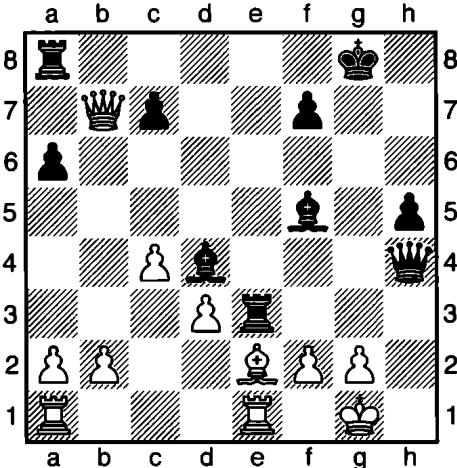
693) Black to play (3 points)



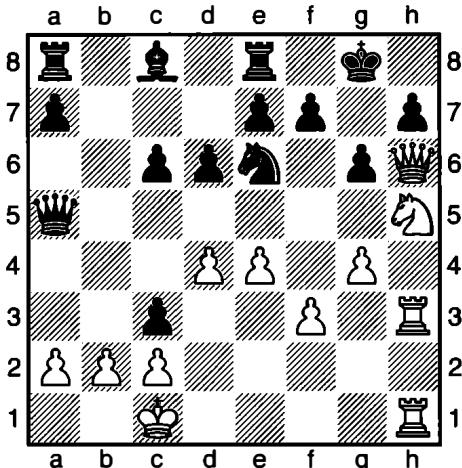
696) Black to play (3 points)



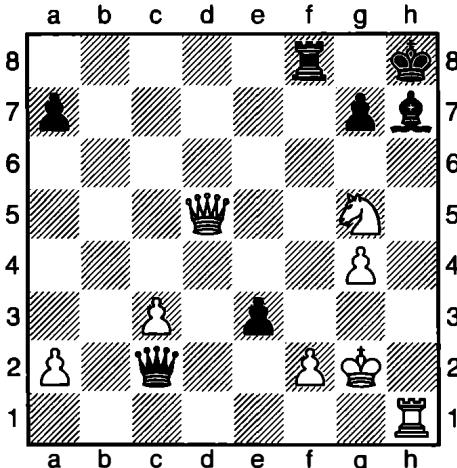
697) Black to play (3 points)



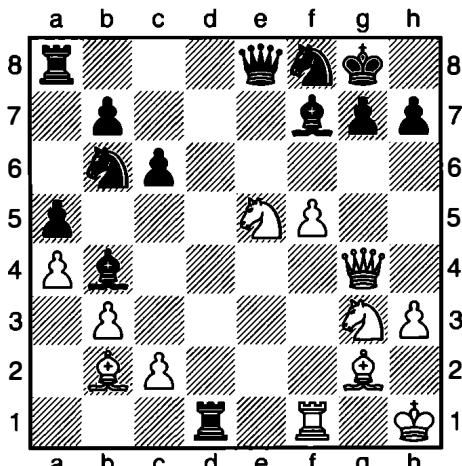
700) Black to play (3 points)



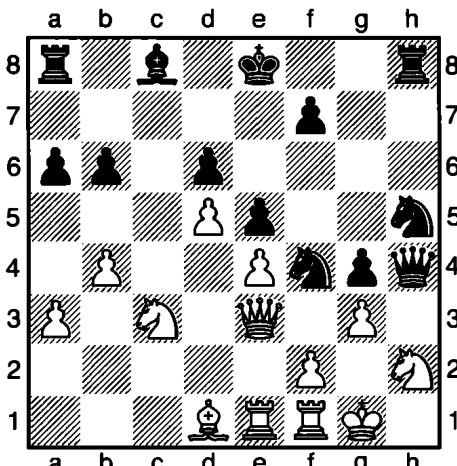
698) White to play (3 points)



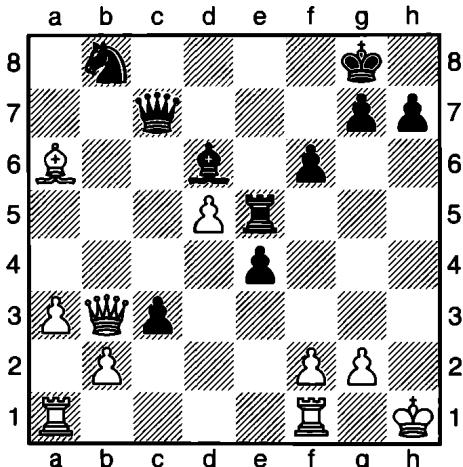
701) White to play (3 points)



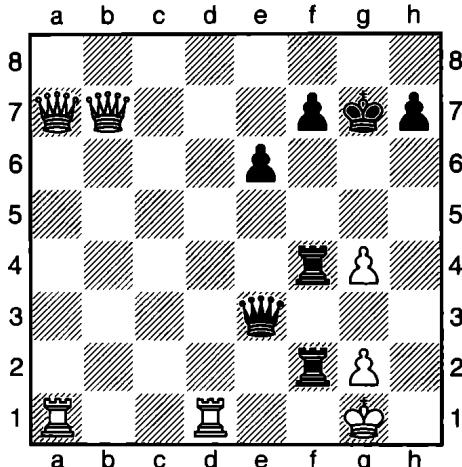
699) White to play (3 points)



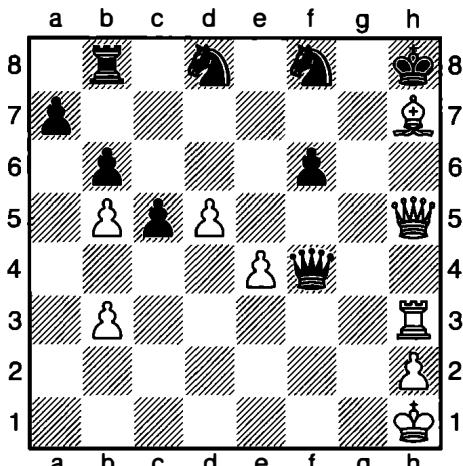
702) Black to play (3 points)



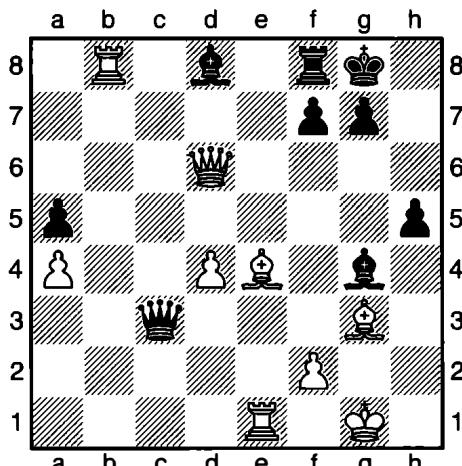
703) Black to play (3 points)



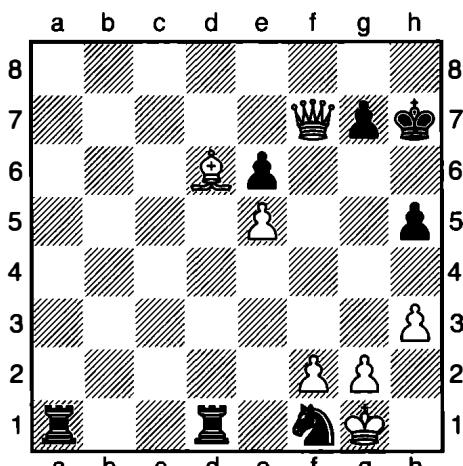
706) Black to play (3 points)



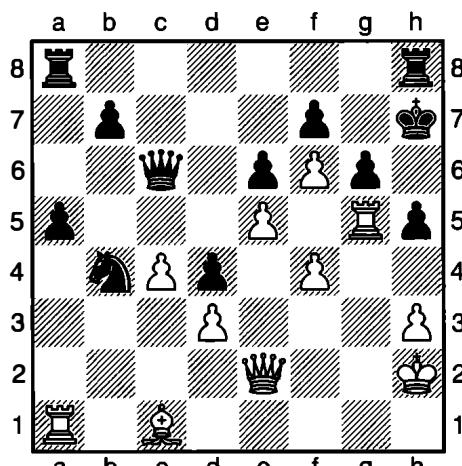
704) White to play (3 points)



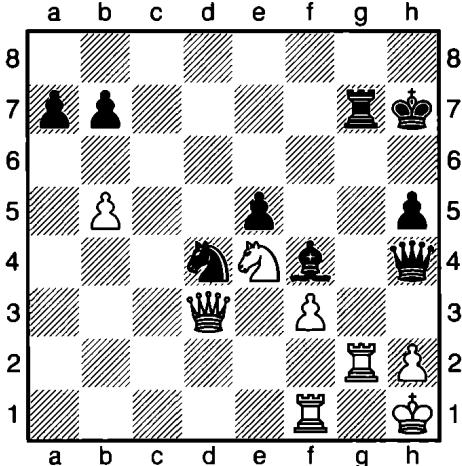
707) White to play (3 points)



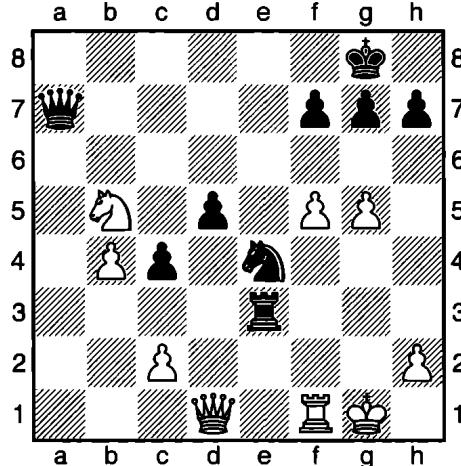
705) Black to play (3 points)



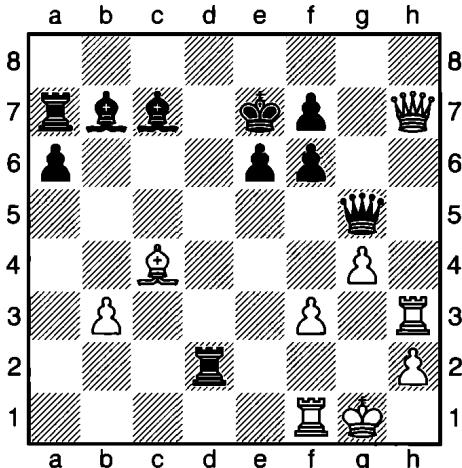
708) White to play (3 points)



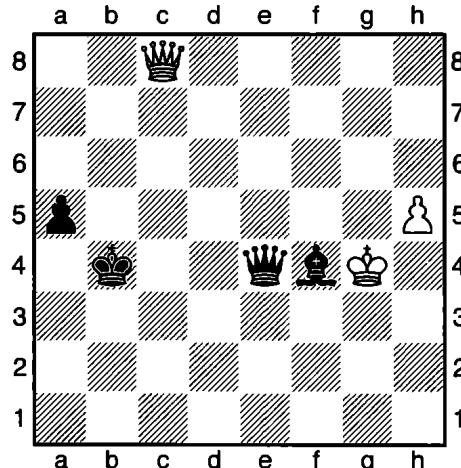
709) White to play (3 points)



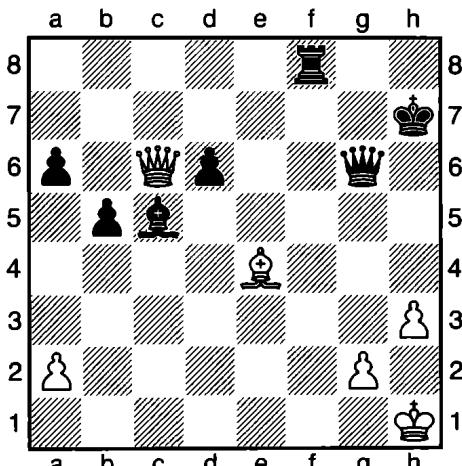
712) Black to play (3 points)



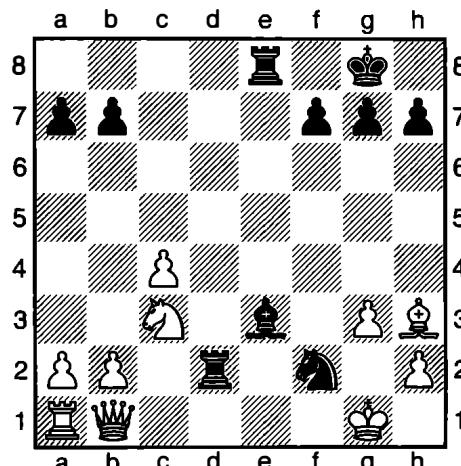
710) Black to play (3 points)



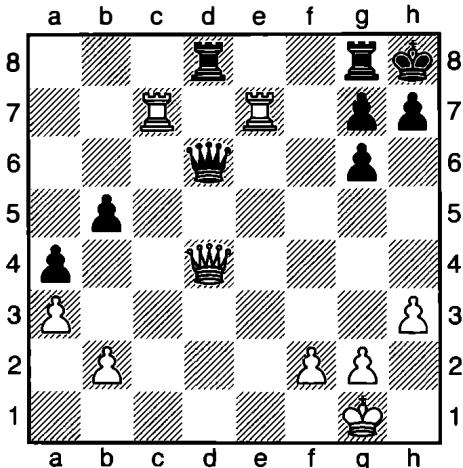
713) Black to play (3 points)



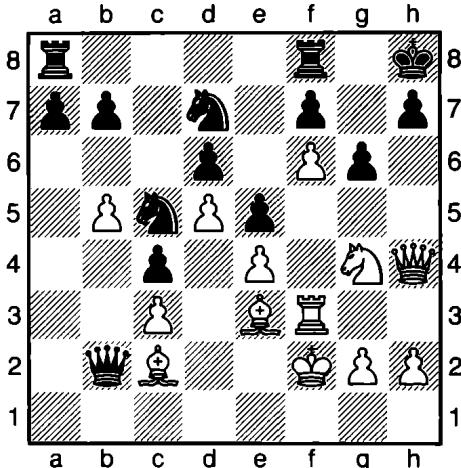
711) Black to play (3 points)



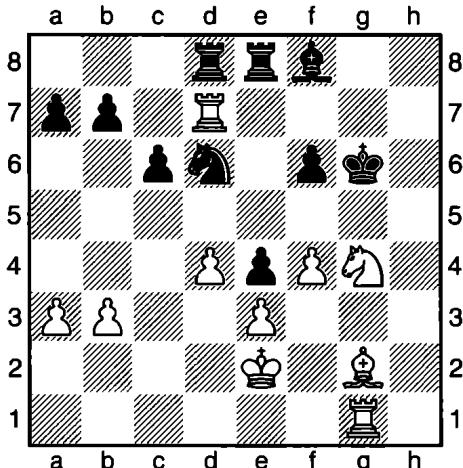
714) Black to play (3 points)



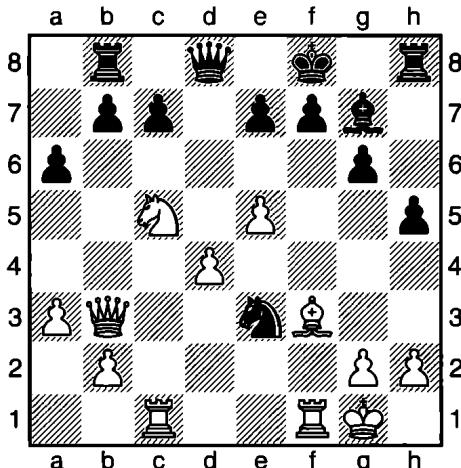
715) White to play (4 points)



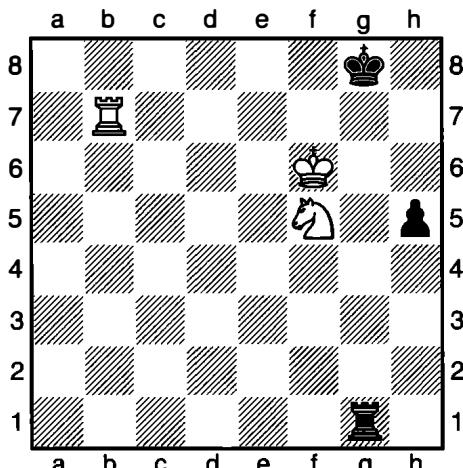
718) White to play (4 points)



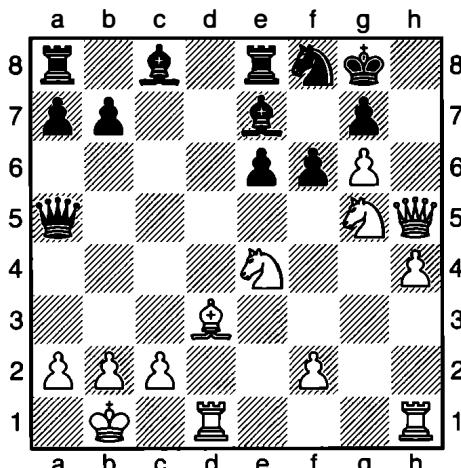
716) White to play (4 points)



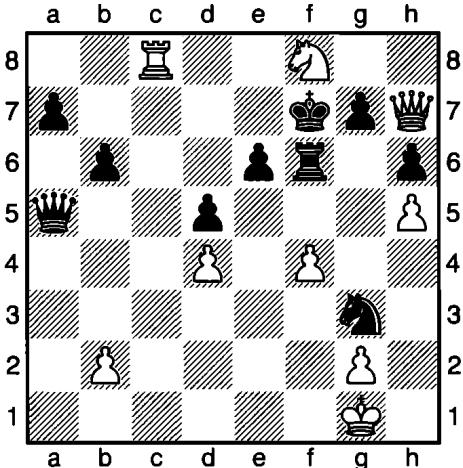
719) White to play (4 points)



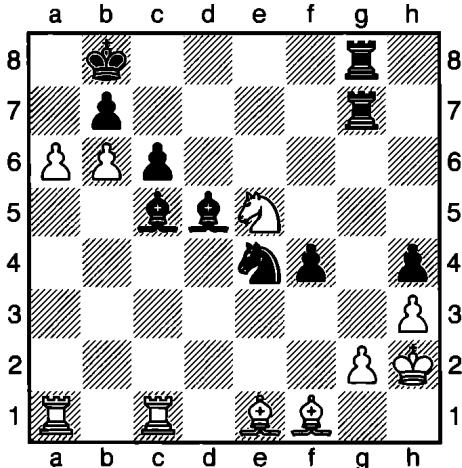
717) White to play (4 points)



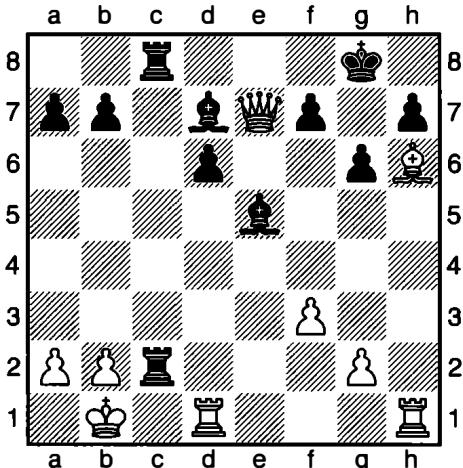
720) White to play (4 points)



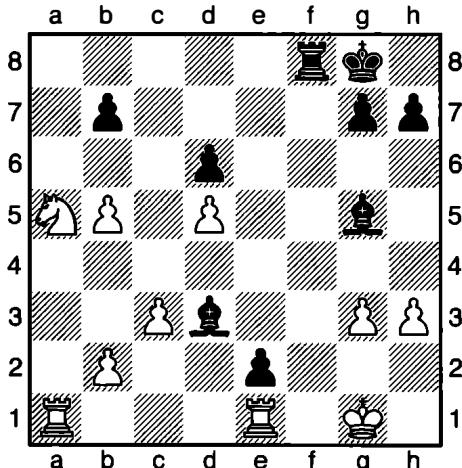
721) White to play (4 points)



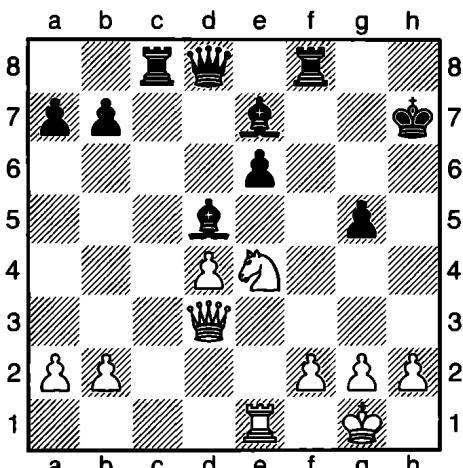
724) Black to play (5 points)



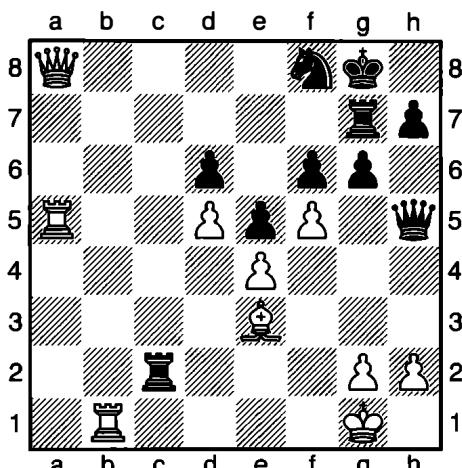
722) Black to play (4 points)



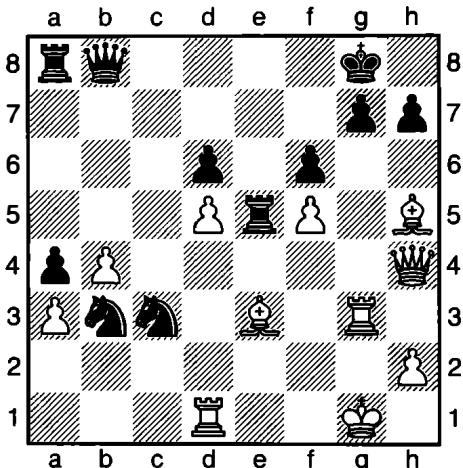
725) Black to play (5 points)



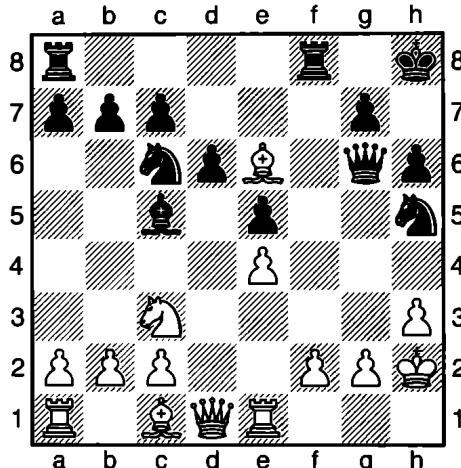
723) White to play (5 points)



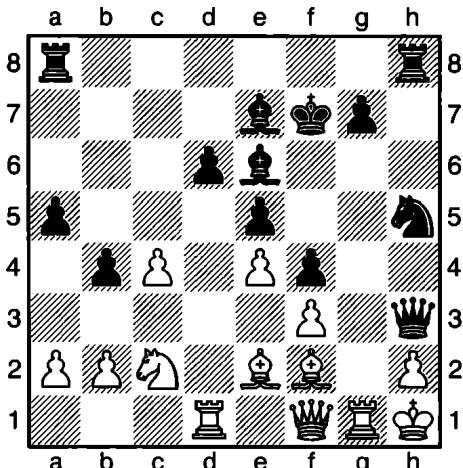
726) Black to play (5 points)



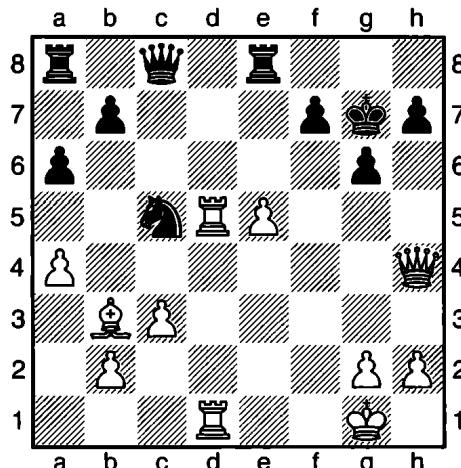
727) White to play (5 points)



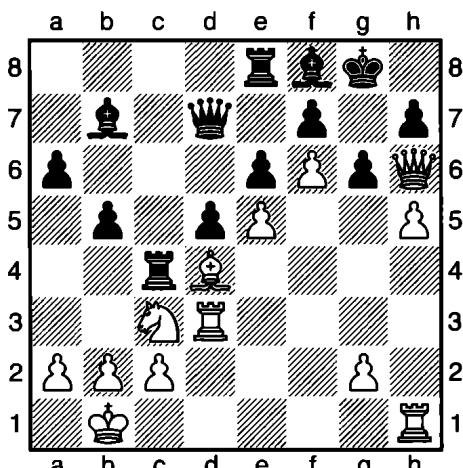
730) Black to play (5 points)



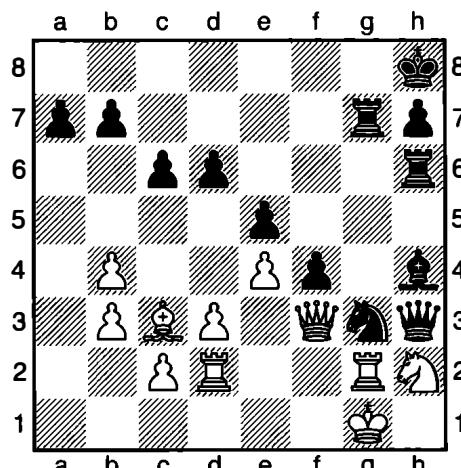
728) Black to play (5 points)



731) White to play (5 points)



729) White to play (5 points)



732) Black to play (5 points)

Solutions for Mate Involving Discovered or Double Check

643) Schachinger – J. Stocko
Pula 2009

1 ♕g5+! 1-0
1...♝xg5 2 hxg5#.

644) Ji. Kuba – F. Rous
Czech Team Ch 2007/8

1 ♖g8++ ♜h8
1...♜h6 is also met by 2 ♜h7#.
2 ♜h7#

645) P. Carlsson – Ruijgrok
Wijk aan Zee 2008

1 ♖e7+ 1-0
The correct check, preventing the king from escaping to f8, and mating after 1...♚h6 2 ♕g5#.

646) D. Poleshchuk – Hapuarachchi
World Under-18 Ch, Kemer 2009

1 ♖f5+ 1-0
It's mate after 1...♜h5 2 ♕g7# or 1...♚g8 2 ♕g7#.

647) Je. Alvarez Solis –
R. Pascual Arevalo
Asturias Team Ch 1997/8

1 ♕xg7+! ♜xg7 2 ♜g6#

648) V. Matta – A. Das
New Delhi 2009

1 ♜f8++ 1-0
It doesn't matter that White's queen is attacked, as a double check forces Black to move his king, allowing White to mate after 1...♚g7 2 ♜f7# or 1...♚xf8 2 ♜h6#.

649) R. Zsifkovits – P. Papp
Zalakaros 2008

1 ♕xh7+! ♜xh7 2 f7+ e5 3 ♜xe5#

650) L. Lenaerts – H. Valenzuela
World Under-10 Ch, Vung Tau 2008

1 ♖g8+! gxh3
Or 1...♝xg8 2 ♕h7#.
2 ♕h7#

651) Tsigelnitsky – Feigin
Vladivostok 2008

1 ♖c5+ ♜f8 2 ♖d7#

652) K. Kulon – M. Ignacz
*European Girls Under-18 Team Ch,
Szeged 2008*

White's queen is attacked, so a double check is necessary:

1 ♖xg7++ 1-0
1...♝xg7 2 ♕h7#.

653) Greet – J.L. Hanley
British Ch, Liverpool 2008

1 ♖f7++ ♜g8 2 ♖h6#

654) O. Selin – A. Gusev
Donskoi 2001

1 ♕xh7+! 1-0
The queen sacrifice eliminates the defensive pawn on h7 and forces mate after 1...♚xh7 2 ♜f8#.

655) Katolikov – E. Stepanov
Russian Under-18 Ch, Rybinsk 2001

1 ♕xf7+! 1-0
1...♝xf7 2 ♖xd5#.

656) Soln – Ferčec
Bled 2001

1 ♕xh6+! ♜xh6 2 ♖f6#

The only good square for the knight, as otherwise Black plays 2...♝xh4.

657) A. Dunne – Hoekstra*Philadelphia 2000*

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g5\#.$

658) Konjicanin – T. Drmić*Bošnjaci 2006*

1 $\mathbb{B}1c6+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e7\#.$

659) Grochocinska – P. Vavra*Marianske Lazne 2009*

1... $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}h2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}xf2\#.$ This is a standard mating idea which has occurred in thousands of games.

660) Jobava – Erdos*European Ch, Budva 2009*

1 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h7++$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

661) Hadraba – Cerv*Teplice 2006*

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6++$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#$

662) Siugirov – Tiurin*Moscow 2008*

White's queen is attacked, so only a double check is effective:

1 $\mathbb{Q}f6++!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$
1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g5\#.$
2 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$

663) Bosboom – G. Rauw*Leeuwarden 2009*

1 $\mathbb{Q}c6++$
1 $\mathbb{Q}d7++?$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ lets Black escape.
1... $\mathbb{Q}a8$
1... $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}d8\#.$
2 $\mathbb{W}b8\#$

664) Grüttner – A. Raykhman*Bad Wiessee 2009*

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$

This discovered check is decisive even though the rook on g7 is attacked.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 0-1
3 $\mathbb{W}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xg2\#.$

665) K. O'Brien – D. Salter*European Clubs Cup, Kallithea 2008*

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3+$ 0-1
3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{B}h1\#.$

666) Mari. Stojanović – J. Bojović*Serbian Women's Team Ch, Subotica 2008*

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6++$ 1-0

It's mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h3\#.$

667) Egri – Z. Korpas*Hungarian Team Ch 2004/5*

A preliminary sacrifice draws Black's king into position for a lethal double check.

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h5++$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h7\#.$

668) M. Henriksen – Bronstein*Gausdal 1994*

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}f2++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$
3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ is also met by 3... $\mathbb{B}h2\#.$
3... $\mathbb{B}h2\#$

669) L.B. Hansen – Mortensen*Vejle 1994*

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g8++$
2 $\mathbb{Q}g6++$ also mates, but more slowly.
1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h7\#.$

670) C. Oger – Habunek*Elancourt 2005*

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g5++$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#.$

671) Ghannoum – H. Bentzen*Gausdal 2005*

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e7++$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$

672) Viot – Marcellin*Paris 1993*

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6++$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#.$

673) I. Gerasimov – A.F. Sadykov*Kazan 2007*

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

674) Nathansky – Straslipka
Klatovy 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf8+$ 0-1
 2... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe4\#.$

675) B. Vakhidov – Ravi Haria
Uxbridge 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}h2+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}h1\#.$

676) Morchiashvili – L. Bregadze
Georgian Ch, Tbilisi 2008

Instead of recapturing the queen, with a likely draw, Black forced mate using a double check:

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf3++$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd2+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\#.$

677) Matrosov – K. Senkevich
St Petersburg 2008

The normal smothered mate idea doesn't work here as Black's queen is covering f7, but White can mate by a different method:

1 $\mathbb{Q}d8+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$) 2 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#.$

678) J. Reeve – Gr. Huber
Edmonton 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}g6+!$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$ are no better.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$

679) Doncea – Vedmediuc
Timisoara 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}f6\#.$

680) S.R. Chowdhury – Wang Rui
Asian Ch, Hyderabad 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ (or 3... $\mathbb{Q}e2\#.$)

681) P. Berg – D. Izso
Budapest 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6++$ 1-0

Black is mated after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g5\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

682) Ballai – G. Meszaros
Hungarian Team Ch 2003/4

1 $\mathbb{Q}e5++$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (or else 2 $\mathbb{W}g6$ mates at once) 2 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#.$

683) Orso – D. Lutz
Miercurea Ciuc 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5++$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

684) Suto – A. Paal
Fuzesabony 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6++$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

685) T. Liebold – Ho. Müller
Germany (team event) 1999/00

1 $\mathbb{W}g5+!$
 This unexpected sacrifice opens the sixth rank and leads to mate by discovered check.
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh5\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$

686) Jo. Toth – Peczeli
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}f8\#.$

687) A. Goldsmith – M. Nyberg
Queenstown 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$
 1... $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#.$

2 $\mathbb{Q}d7+!$ 1-0

This is the only check that works, as White must cut off Black's attack on the white queen. It's mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1+$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#.$

688) I. Starostits – Espinosa Aranda
La Roda 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}e2++$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}el$ $\mathbb{Q}f1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#.$ This mating line involves both a double check and a discovered check.

689) Saifullin – Ig. Golubev*Moscow 2008*

White sacrifices his queen to release the f6-pawn:

1 $\mathbb{W}h6+$! $\mathbb{Q}xh6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

2 $f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$

690) Van der Weide – G. Lorscheid*Cappelle la Grande 2008*

Which of the many discovered checks is correct?

1 $\mathbb{Q}c4+!$ 1-0

This is the right choice, and leads to mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 2 $b3\#$, 1... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d5\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}b5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}d5\#$.

691) E. Morozov – Vi. Poliansky*Voronezh Ch 2008*

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{B}xh6$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$) 2 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}g8++$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}1g7\#$.

692) K. Cottrell – M. Aigner*Las Vegas 2007*

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}h4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 0-1
4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$.

693) Grabmeier – Mozny*Deggendorf 2006*

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}f3++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$

3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ gives Black a choice of mates by 3... $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}g3\#$.

3... $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$

694) R. Bozzo – D. Madsen*Gausdal 1992*

1 $\mathbb{W}g7+!!$

A discovered check is less effective, as Black can take White's bishop with check, but this queen sacrifice transforms the discovered check into a double check.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g5++$

Now Black must move his king.

2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#$

695) Milkin – Gerasko*Voronezh 2006*

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ allows mate in a few moves; for example, 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d7\#$) 4 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 5 $\mathbb{B}d3+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ (5... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ 7 $\mathbb{W}d4\#$) 6 $\mathbb{B}c1+$ $\mathbb{Q}c2$ 7 $\mathbb{B}xc2\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xf6++$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ is the same.

3 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ 1-0

It's mate next move.

696) Dinckel – E. Kahn*Budapest 2000*

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}h4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$

3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5\#$.

3... $\mathbb{Q}e2++$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3\#$

697) S. Walter – Mat. Wittmann*Oberbayern Ch 1996*

1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}h6+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 4

$\mathbb{Q}h2$ 0-1

4... $\mathbb{Q}xf1+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ $\mathbb{B}xh5\#$.

698) Rai. Crespo – Escoms Monzo*Valencia Ch 1996*

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f6++$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 1-0

3 $\mathbb{Q}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#$.

699) Letelier – F. Rosa*Chilean Ch, Viña del Mar 1997*

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

Black can delay mate by giving up pieces on the long diagonal, but the result is the same.

3 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#$

700) P. Tomba – S. Garofalo*Salsomaggiore Terme 2005*

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$

Other moves, such as 1... $\mathbb{B}h3$, give Black a decisive attack, but the move played leads to the quickest mate.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$

2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{B}f3\#$.

2... $\mathbb{B}h3+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{B}h1\#$.

701) Cselotei – Zala*Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8*

1 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$

This is a version of the familiar smothered mate pattern.

1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$
 1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6++ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g8+! \mathbb{Q}xg8$
 3... $\mathbb{B}xg8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$ is also mate.
 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$

702) Faulkes – Ju. Hadi
British League (4NCL) 2008/9
 1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$
 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{B}h3\#.$
 3... $\mathbb{B}h1\#$

703) Ge. Klein – T. Zojer
Vienna 2006
 1... $\mathbb{B}h5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{B}h2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}g1+!$ 0-1
 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $\mathbb{W}h2\#.$

704) J. Ashwin – R. Djavadov
Baku 2008
 1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$
 The correct square, covering f7 and so preventing 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ due to 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g8\#.$

705) Kosmo – Nyysti
Jyväskylä 2008
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{h}4!$ 3 $\mathbb{fxg3}$
 3 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ 4 $g3$ only delays mate by a few moves.
 3... $\mathbb{B}h1\#$

706) Glek – Naiditsch
Mainz 2008
 1... $\mathbb{B}xg2++!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h3\#.$
 2... $\mathbb{B}f2+$ 0-1
 White resigned in view of the lines 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}h2\#$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h2\#.$

707) Seret – S. Ferkingstad
Gausdal 2005
 1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$
 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xd8\#.$
 3 $\mathbb{Q}c6\#$

708) Hidalgo Santana – Aguirre Lorenzo
Santa Cruz de Tenerife 2004

It doesn't look likely that mate will be delivered by the bishop on c1, but just watch what happens.

1 $\mathbb{W}xh5+!$ $\mathbb{gxh5}$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg6+$ $\mathbb{fxg6}$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}e7\#.$

2 $\mathbb{B}g7+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $f5\#.$

709) Shikalov – Y. Ermakov
Kimry Ch 2004

1 $\mathbb{Q}f6++ \mathbb{Q}h8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+!$ $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$ is a second attractive mate.
 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+!$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}g8\#.$

710) Yarulin – Makhnev
Kimry 2004

1... $\mathbb{W}xg4+!$ 2 $\mathbb{fxg4}$
 2 $\mathbb{B}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ also leads to a quick mate; e.g.,
 3 $\mathbb{fxg4}$ $\mathbb{B}g2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}xh2++$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{B}xh7$ followed by mate on h1.
 2... $\mathbb{B}g2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}g3+!$ 0-1
 It's mate in three more moves.

711) Morozевич – Tkachev
Moscow (blitz) 2006

Although Black's queen is pinned, it still plays a part in the attack by defending his bishop in the mating position.

1... $\mathbb{B}f1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}g1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$
 $\mathbb{Q}g3\#$

712) Marin – Yakovenko
Internet (playchess.com) 2006
 1... $\mathbb{B}g3++$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}g1+!$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xg1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$

713) Shanava – Paichadze
Georgian Ch, Tbilisi 2006

Which discovered check leads to mate?

1... $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g5$
 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6\#.$
 2... $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ $\mathbb{W}f6+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h7$ $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

714) G. Pieroni – Abergel
French Team Ch, Clichy 2006
 1... $\mathbb{Q}g4+$

The correct check.

2 ♜f1

2 ♜h1 ♜xh2#.

2...♜xh2+ 0-1

3 ♜e1 ♜f3+ 4 ♜f1 ♜f2#.

715) Z. Andriasian – Nikolić

European Ch, Budva 2009

1 ♜xg7!

Threatening 2 ♜xh7#, so Black cannot take the queen.

1...♝xc7

A good try that almost succeeds. 1...♜d7 allows 2 ♜gxd7+ ♜xd4 3 ♜xh7#.

2 ♜d7+! 1-0

The key idea, cutting off the attack on the white queen, and mating after 2...♜g7 3 ♜xg7#.

716) Joa. Iglesias – C. Stahl

French Team Ch 2007/8

There are two white pieces between the rook on g1 and Black's king. By sacrificing one, White can give a double check with the other.

1 ♜e5+! ♜f5

1...♜h6 2 ♜h1# and 1...♜xe5 2 ♜xe4++ ♜h5 3 ♜h7+ ♜h6 4 ♜f3+ ♜h4 5 ♜xh6+ ♜h5 6 ♜xh5# also lead to mate.

The main line runs 1...fxe5 2 ♜xe4++ ♜h5 (2...♜f6 3 ♜g6#) and now White can mate in various ways; for example, 3 ♜h7+ ♜h6 4 ♜f3+ ♜h4 5 ♜xh6# or 3 ♜g5+ ♜h4 4 ♜h7+ ♜h6 5 ♜xh6#.

2 ♜h3#

717) Erdos – A. Sarić

Nova Gorica 2008

1 ♜h6+ ♜h8

1...♜f8 2 ♜b8#.

2 ♜f7+ ♜h7

2...♜g8 3 ♜b8+ ♜h7 4 ♜h8#.

3 ♜g5++ 1-0

It's mate after 3...♜g8 4 ♜b8# or 3...♜h6 4 ♜h7#.

718) K. Kluss – Nippgen

2nd Bundesliga 2003/4

1 ♜xh7+! ♜xh7 2 ♜h3+ ♜g8 3 ♜h6+ ♜h7

4 ♜f5+ 1-0

4...♜g8 5 ♜e7#.

719) Koerant – Megaritis

Athens 2006

1 ♜xf7+! ♜xf7 2 ♜d5++ ♜e8 3 ♜f7+ ♜f8

4 ♜e6#

720) B. Gaulin – T. Peyre

Fouesnant 2007

1 ♜h7+! ♜xh7 2 gxh7+ ♜h8

2...♜f8 3 h8♛#.

3 ♜f7+ ♜xh7 4 ♜xf6#

721) N. Dobrev – Boichev

Sunny Beach 2005

1 ♜g8+! ♜e7

The key line is 1...♜xg8 2 ♜g6+ ♜f8 (or 2...♜f7 3 ♜f8#) 3 ♜xf8+ ♜h7 4 ♜h8#.

2 ♜g6+

2...♜xg7+ also mates quickly.

2...♜xg6

2...♜d6 3 ♜d8#.

3 ♜e8+ 1-0

Black is mated after 3...♜f6 4 ♜f8# or 3...♜d6 4 ♜c6#.

722) L. Damjanović – A. Dimitrijević

Obrenovac 2004

1...♜xb2+ 2 ♜a1 ♜b1++!

The rook must move so as to give double check since otherwise White can play 3 ♜xe5.

0-1

3 ♜xb1 ♜f5+ and mate next move.

723) A. Braun – Buhmann

German Ch, Saarbrücken 2009

1 ♜xg5++!

1...♜f6++? ♜g7 gets White nowhere.

1...♜h6

1...♜g7 2 ♜h7+ ♜f6 3 ♜h6+ ♜f5 4 ♜e5+ ♜g4 5 h3+ ♜f4 6 ♜h4#.

2 ♜h7+! ♜xg5 3 ♜g7+ ♜h5

This lasts longest. 3...♜f5 4 ♜e5+ ♜f4 5 ♜g3# and 3...♜h4 4 ♜h6+ ♜g4 5 h3+ ♜f5 6 ♜e5# allow a quicker mate.

4 g4+

4 ♜e5+ ♜f5 5 g4+ also mates, but a little more slowly.

4...♜h4 5 ♜h6+ ♜xg4 6 h3+ ♜f5

6...♜f3 7 ♜e3# (or 7 ♜e3#).

7 ♜e5#

724) D. Korth – P. Osthoff*Germany (team event) 2007/8*1... $\mathbb{E}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{E}xg2+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{Q}d2+$

The only good discovered check as the knight must both cover f3 and be able to reach f1.

4 $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{Q}xf3+ 5 \mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}f1\#$ **725) Kalies – I. Lauterbach***Women's Bundesliga 2007/8*1... $\mathbb{Q}e3+ 2 \mathbb{Q}h2$ Or 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}e4+ 3 \mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{E}f2+ 4 \mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{E}f1++$
5 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}g1\#$.2... $\mathbb{Q}f2+ 3 \mathbb{Q}g1$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}e4+ 4 \mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{E}f1++ 5 \mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}g1\#$ is the same mate again.3... $\mathbb{Q}f1++ 4 \mathbb{Q}g2$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}g1+ 5 \mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}e4\#$.4... $\mathbb{Q}e4+ 0-1$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}g1\#$.**726) A. Kristjansson – Br. Thorfinnsson***Reykjavik 2006*1... $\mathbb{E}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{W}e2+$ Stronger than 2...gx $f5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{W}f3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}f2$, when there is no quick mate for Black.3 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ It's also mate after 3 $\mathbb{Q}h3 \mathbb{W}f3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}h4 g5+ 5 \mathbb{Q}xg5 fxg5\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}f3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}g1 gx $f5+ 5 \mathbb{Q}g5 \mathbb{W}xg5\#$.$ 3...gx $f5+ 4 \mathbb{Q}h3$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}f3\#$.4... $\mathbb{W}g4\#$ **727) Tozer – Cullip***Guildford 1991*1 $\mathbb{E}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}f8 2 \mathbb{W}xf6\#$) 2 $\mathbb{E}xh7+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}xh7 3 \mathbb{Q}g6++ \mathbb{Q}g7 4 \mathbb{W}h7+ \mathbb{Q}f8 5 \mathbb{W}f7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{E}h8+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}xh8 4 \mathbb{Q}g6+$ is the same as the previous bracket) 4 $\mathbb{Q}h6+ \mathbb{Q}xh8 5 \mathbb{W}xf6+ \mathbb{Q}h7 6 \mathbb{W}g7\#$.2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+!$

The second sacrifice draws Black's king into a position which permits a discovered check.

2... $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8 3 \mathbb{W}xf6+$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8 3 \mathbb{W}g4+$ also lead to mate.3 $\mathbb{Q}g6+ 1-0$ 3... $\mathbb{Q}g7 4 \mathbb{W}xh7+ \mathbb{Q}f8 5 \mathbb{W}f7\#$.**728) Gauf – L. Winter***Erlensee 2007*1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{Q}g3+ 0-1$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h3$ (or 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}h3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}xf1\#$)3... $\mathbb{E}xh3+!$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ is enough to win, but there is no mate after 4 $\mathbb{E}xg3$) 4 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{E}h2+!$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{E}h8+ 6 \mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{Q}h3+ 7 \mathbb{Q}h2 \mathbb{Q}f1\#$.**729) J. Sohier – Fleurent***Paris 2002*1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{H}xg6++ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 3 $\mathbb{E}g3+ \mathbb{Q}f5$ 4 $\mathbb{E}f1\#$.3 $\mathbb{g}7!$ Threatening 4 $\mathbb{E}h8\#$.3... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 4 $\mathbb{E}g3$ There is no way Black can escape mate by $\mathbb{E}xg7+$ followed by $\mathbb{E}h8\#$.4... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{E}xg7$ 1-0It's mate next move by $\mathbb{E}h8\#$.**730) A. Flocco – J.F. Campos***Buenos Aires 1992*1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2 \mathbb{E}xf2+ 3 \mathbb{Q}h1$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{E}e2+$ (cutting off the rook's guard of e3 and so preventing an effective interposition by $\mathbb{Q}e3$) 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ (4 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{Q}g3\#$) 4... $\mathbb{Q}g3\#$.3... $\mathbb{Q}g3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{E}d2+ 0-1$

Now this is even quicker than moving to e2, since it's mate next move.

731) O. Wegener – C. Langer*North Rhine-Westphalia Ch 2002*1 $\mathbb{W}f6+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{E}d4$ leads to a quick mate; for example, 2... $\mathbb{W}f5$ 3 $\mathbb{E}h4+ \mathbb{W}h5$ 4 $\mathbb{E}xh5+ \mathbb{Q}xh5$ 5 $\mathbb{E}d4$ (threatening to mate on h4) 5... $g5$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$.2 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f6+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{E}d7+ \mathbb{Q}xb3$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.3 $\mathbb{E}d7++ \mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{E}f1\#$ **732) Milla de Marco – I. Argandona***Mondariz 2000*1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{E}xh2$ Black also mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2 \mathbb{Q}f6+$ (or any other square) 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1 \mathbb{E}h1+ 4 \mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{E}f1\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}xe4++$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ (3 $\mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{W}h1+ 4 \mathbb{Q}e2 \mathbb{Q}xc3\#$) 3... $\mathbb{Q}xc3+ 4 \mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{W}h1+ 5 \mathbb{E}g1 \mathbb{W}xg1\#$.2... $\mathbb{Q}e2++ 3 \mathbb{Q}f1 \mathbb{E}g1+ 0-1$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xe2 \mathbb{E}e1\#$.

Score-Chart for Mate Involving Discovered or Double Check

Position number	Points	Score
643	1	
644	1	
645	1	
646	1	
647	1	
648	1	
649	1	
650	1	
651	1	
652	1	
653	1	
654	1	
655	1	
656	1	
657	1	
658	1	
659	2	
660	2	
661	2	
662	2	
663	2	
664	2	
665	2	
666	2	
667	2	
668	2	
669	2	
670	2	

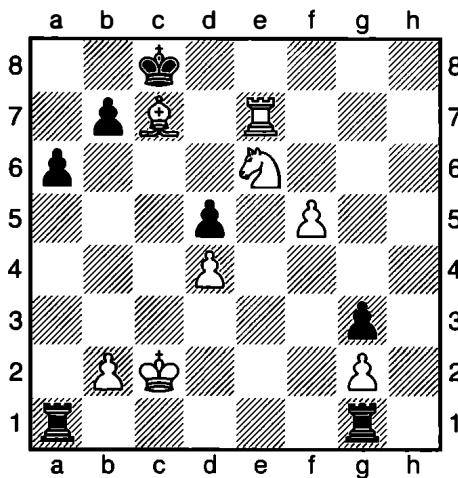
671	2	
672	2	
673	2	
674	2	
675	2	
676	2	
677	2	
678	2	
679	2	
680	2	
681	2	
682	2	
683	2	
684	2	
685	2	
686	2	
687	3	
688	3	
689	3	
690	3	
691	3	
692	3	
693	3	
694	3	
695	3	
696	3	
697	3	
698	3	
699	3	

Position number	Points	Score
700	3	
701	3	
702	3	
703	3	
704	3	
705	3	
706	3	
707	3	
708	3	
709	3	
710	3	
711	3	
712	3	
713	3	
714	3	
715	4	
716	4	

717	4	
718	4	
719	4	
720	4	
721	4	
722	4	
723	5	
724	5	
725	5	
726	5	
727	5	
728	5	
729	5	
730	5	
731	5	
732	5	
Total	238	

14 Hunting the King

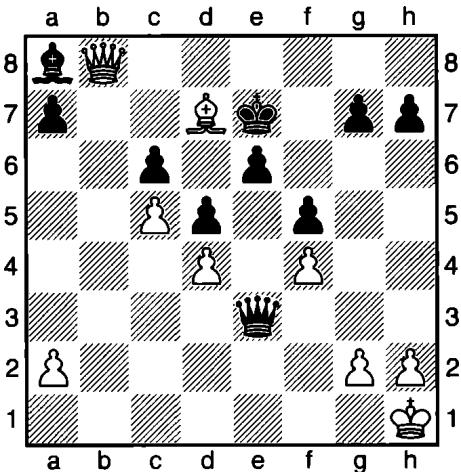
We have so far looked mostly at mating ideas which involve finishing the enemy king off more or less where it stands, but sometimes it's necessary to chase the king across the board before the execution can occur. We call such pursuits *king-hunts*. They are lots of fun to play, as with check after check you drive the helpless king mercilessly to its fate.



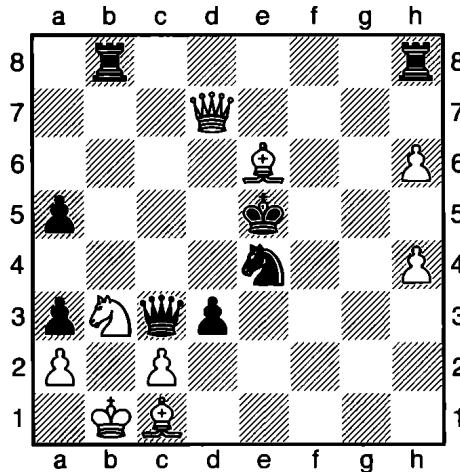
L. Vajda – Geirnaert
Belgian Team Ch 2007/8

Here White won by 1 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ is met by 3 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f8\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}b6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ (Black is also mated after 4... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xb7+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$ or 4... $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$, when White can finish by 6 $\mathbb{Q}xb7\#$ or 6 $b4\#$). 5 $b3\#$.

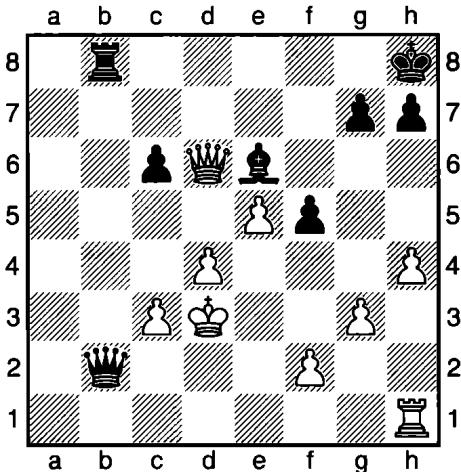
A king-hunt takes time, so the solutions in this chapter are longer than usual, but this shouldn't put you off tackling the positions. Working out king-hunts is excellent calculating practice, as well as teaching you how to hound the king to its doom.



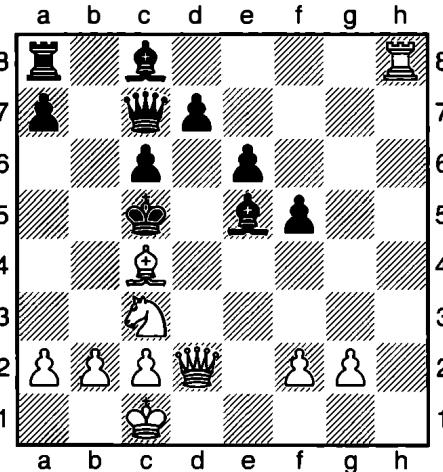
733) White to play (3 points)



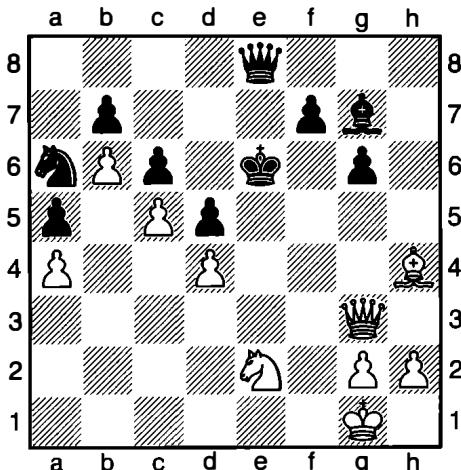
736) White to play (4 points)



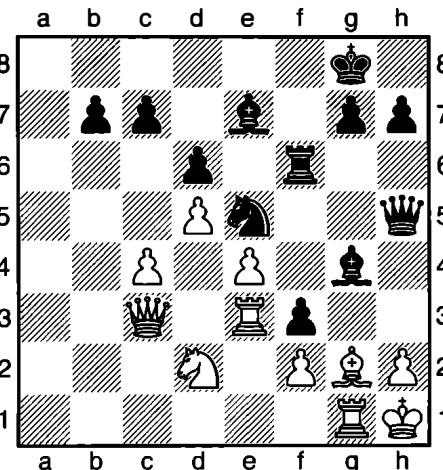
734) Black to play (3 points)



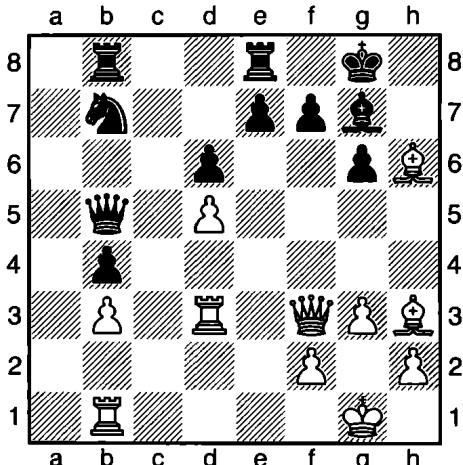
737) White to play (4 points)



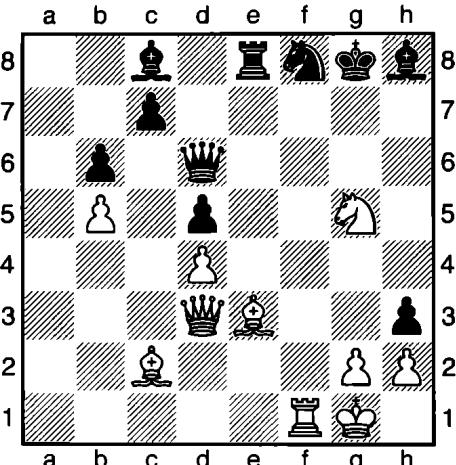
735) White to play (3 points)



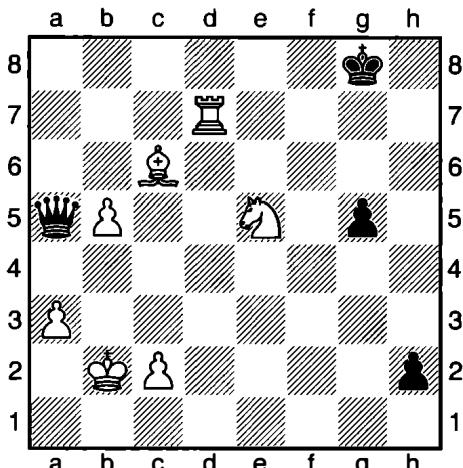
738) Black to play (4 points)



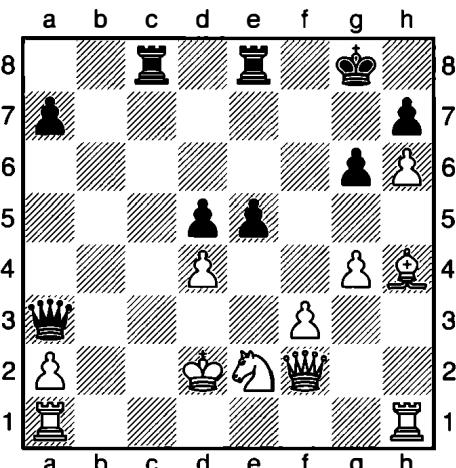
739) White to play (4 points)



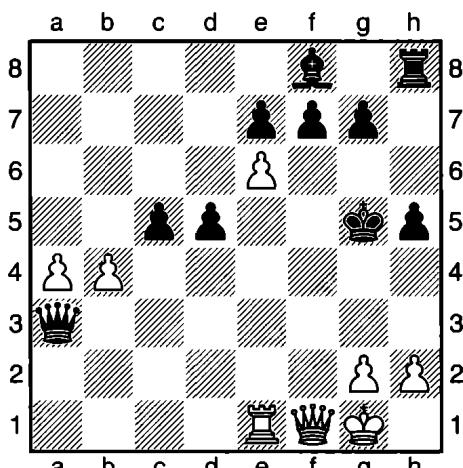
742) White to play (5 points)



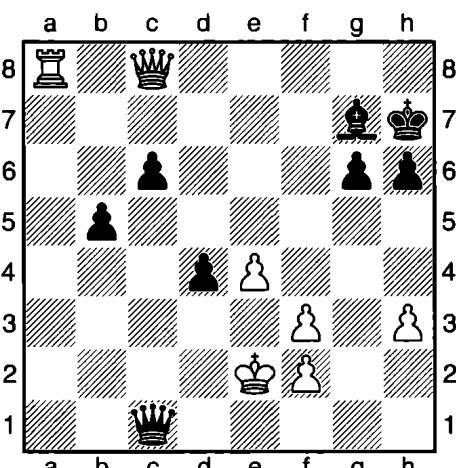
740) White to play (5 points)



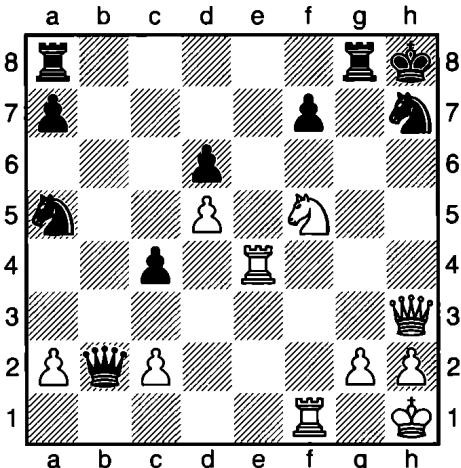
743) Black to play (5 points)



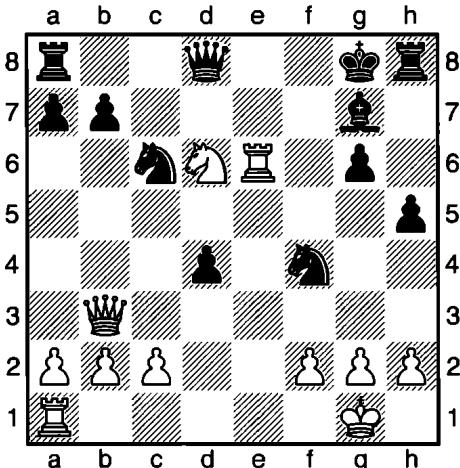
741) White to play (5 points)



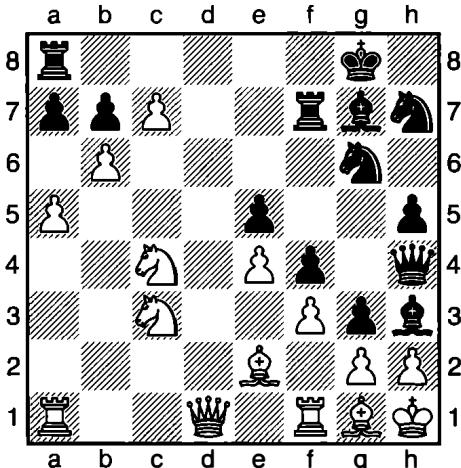
744) Black to play (5 points)



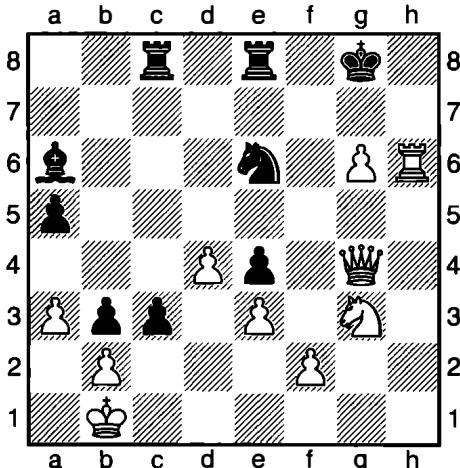
745) White to play (5 points)



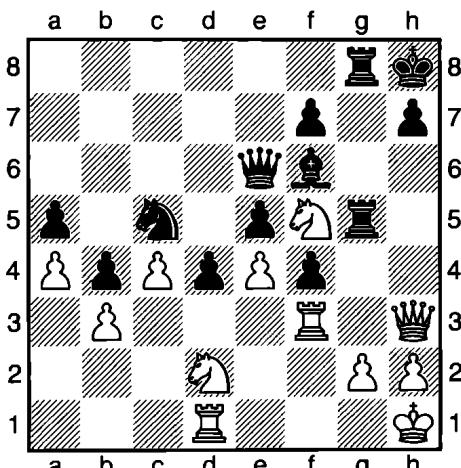
748) White to play (5 points)



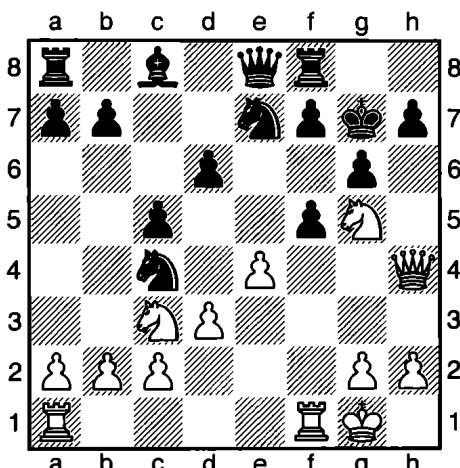
746) Black to play (5 points)



749) Black to play (5 points)



747) White to play (5 points)



750) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Hunting the King

733) Mohota – Nimmy

Indian Women's Ch, Calicut 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d8+!$

2 $\mathbb{W}f8+?$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ lets Black escape with a draw.

2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$

2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$).

3 $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g5\#$

4 $\mathbb{W}h4\#$ is equally effective.

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$

Black must take, or else 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$

2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$.

3 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$

4 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ also mates, but a little more slowly.

1-0

It's mate after 4... $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e3\#$.

734) V. Varadi – G. Emodi

Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{Q}c4+!$ 0-1

It's mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ $\mathbb{W}b5\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{W}e4+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}g4\#$.

735) Tazbir – P. Karhanek

Orlova 2006

1 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 3 $\mathbb{h}3+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f4\#$.

740) Kotronias – Bellon

Caleta 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e7+$ followed by 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$.

3 $\mathbb{Q}c6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$

The main line runs 4... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}b7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ (5... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}d5\#$) 6 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}d7\#$.

5 $\mathbb{Q}b7+$ 1-0

5... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}c6\#$.

741) E. Lenart – S. Seres

Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

This survives longest. 1... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f4\#$ is immediate mate, while 1... $f5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf5+$ only lasts one move longer.

2 $\mathbb{W}f4+ g5$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{Q}xf7\#$).

3 $\mathbb{W}xg5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

4... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$.

5 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$

5 $\mathbb{W}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$ is equally good.

5... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$

742) Restifa – J.L. Rodriguez

Buenos Aires 1994

1 $\mathbb{W}h7+!$

This beautiful sacrifice leads to a forced mate.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4

$\mathbb{Q}e6+!$

739) An. Varga – Glushenko

World Deaf Team Ch, Brno 1994

An accurate choice of check to cut off both the attack on the e3-bishop and Black's control of f5.

4... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$

5... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ (7 $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ is also good) 7... $\mathbb{W}xg3+$ 8 $\mathbb{W}hxg3\#.$

6 $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$

743) I. Padurariu – C. Foisor

European Women's Ch, Plovdiv 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}b2+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d3$

Giving up the rook by 2 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ only delays mate slightly; for example, 2... $\mathbb{W}xa1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{W}xa2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{W}b1+$, etc. If White plays 2 $\mathbb{Q}e3$, then 2... $\mathbb{Q}xd4++$ leads to mate after 3 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{W}b8+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}e5\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{W}c2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}c4\#.$

2... $\mathbb{W}c2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4++$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f4$

4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}c4\#.$

4... $\mathbb{W}c7+$ 0-1

5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}e5\#.$

744) Ubiennykh – A. Kirillov

Tomsk 2008

1... $d3+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f4$

0-1

4... $\mathbb{W}c1+$ (4... $\mathbb{W}d2+$ also mates, but more slowly) 5 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ (5 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}g5\#$) 5... $\mathbb{W}g1+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ (after 6 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ Black has a choice of mates in one) 6... $\mathbb{W}g5\#.$

745) Sutovsky – Smirin

Israeli Ch, Tel-Aviv 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ 0-1

The mating sequence is long but completely forced: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f3\#.$

746) E. Peralta – Roselli

Montevideo 2001

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{W}h3+!$ 0-1

This beautiful second sacrifice proves deadly after 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ (3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $g2\#$) 3... $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $g2\#.$

747) Z. Tasić – B. Lukić

Belgrade Cup 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h3\#$

748) Ulybin – J. Cabrera Trujillo

Cappelle la Grande 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}d5$ leads to a similar conclusion after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 6 $h4+$, etc.

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 1-0

4... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 5 $h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 6 $f3\#.$

749) Gofshtein – Boim

Israeli Team Ch, Ramat Aviv 2000

1... $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}al$ $cx b2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ transposes.

2... $cx b2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$

After 3 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $b1\mathbb{W}+$ 5 $\mathbb{W}d1$ $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $b2$ Black mates in a few moves.

3... $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xb3$

Black also mates after 4 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $\mathbb{Q}a2\#$ or 4 $\mathbb{Q}bl$ $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $b2+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $b1\mathbb{W}\#.$

4... $\mathbb{Q}b8+$

Reversing moves by 4... $\mathbb{Q}c5+!$ 5 $dx c5$ $\mathbb{Q}b8+$ also works.

5 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}c5+!$

This further sacrifice allows the black rook to occupy c5 later.

6 $dx c5$

6 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ $\mathbb{Q}b5\#.$

6... $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ 0-1

7 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5+$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}c2\#.$

750) Reutsky – Gvilava

Moscow 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2 $e5+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$

The key line runs 2... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ and 2... $dx e5$ are met by 3 $\mathbb{Q}ce4\#$) 3 $\mathbb{W}g7+$ $f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}ael+$ (or 4 $\mathbb{W}xe7+!$ first) 4... $\mathbb{Q}e3$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ allows 5 $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$ or 5 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$) 5 $\mathbb{W}xe7+!$ (eliminating this knight enables White to play $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ later; less spectacular moves also mate but take a little longer) 5... $\mathbb{W}xe7$ (5... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ is similar) 6 $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}el\#.$

3 $h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h6$ 1-0

Now 4... $f6$ is the only way to prevent $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$, but then White mates by 5 $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}e2\#.$

Score-Chart for Hunting the King

Position number	Points	Score
733	3	
734	3	
735	3	
736	4	
737	4	
738	4	
739	4	
740	5	
741	5	

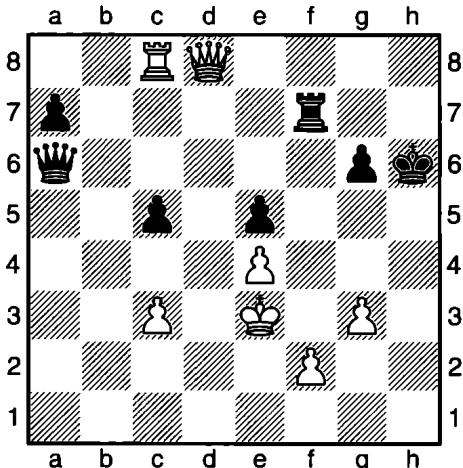
742	5	
743	5	
744	5	
745	5	
746	5	
747	5	
748	5	
749	5	
750	5	
Total	80	

15 Miscellaneous Mates

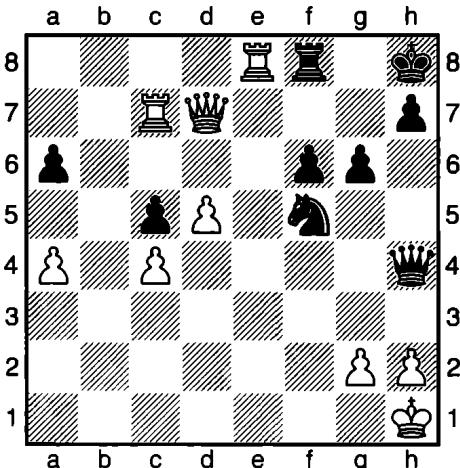
This chapter contains mates that aren't easy to classify. Some of them could have been wedged into other chapters, but it's important to realize that however many categories one devises for mating patterns, there will always be mates that don't fall into any of the categories.

In many ways, this is the most important chapter in the book. While I was choosing positions to include in this book, it struck me that many of the mates which had occurred in real games involved patterns that I hadn't seen before. Textbooks tend to limit themselves to named mating patterns and those which are extremely common, but there are lots of other mating ideas out there, and throughout the book I have tried to broaden the reader's horizons by including mates that are less familiar but nevertheless arise in actual play. This chapter shows the wide variety of mating possibilities in chess and demonstrates that knowledge and imagination go hand in hand.

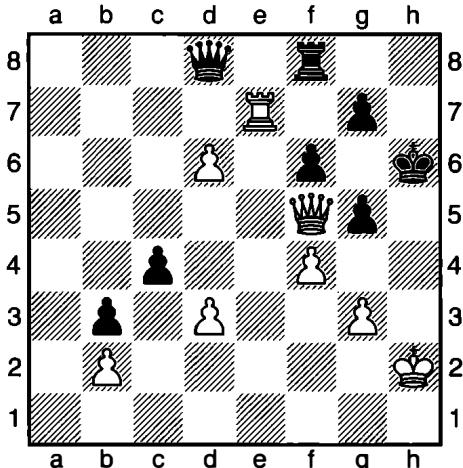
Solving the positions in this chapter will extend your imagination and help you to spot unfamiliar mates.



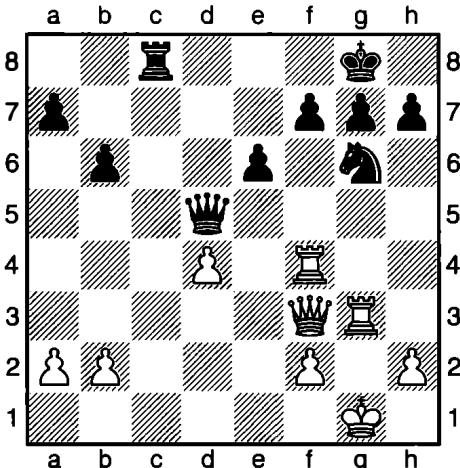
751) White to play (1 point)



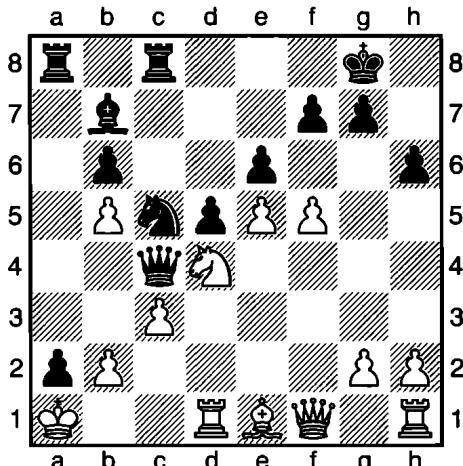
754) Black to play (1 point)



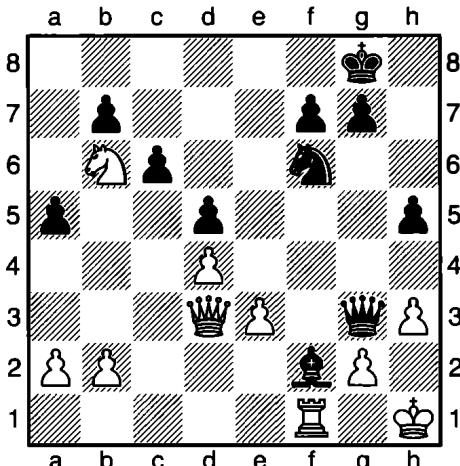
752) White to play (1 point)



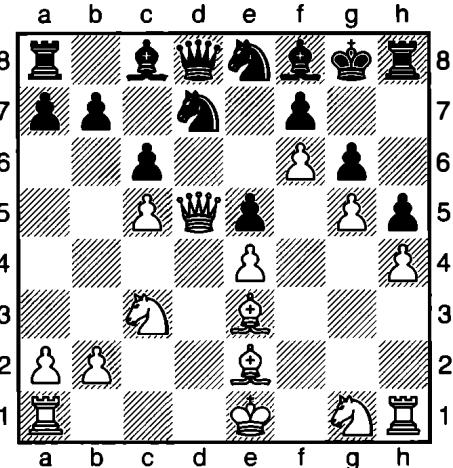
755) Black to play (1 point)



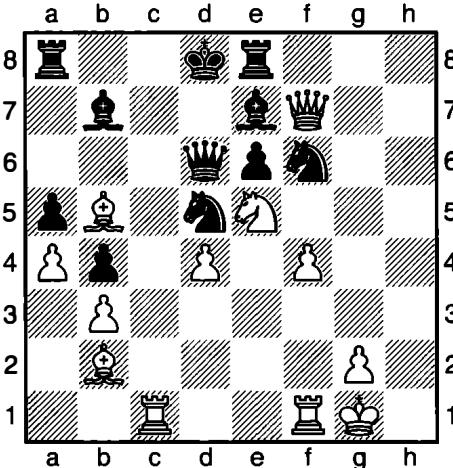
753) Black to play (1 point)



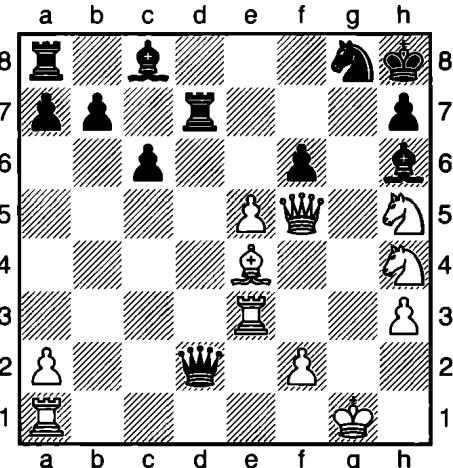
756) Black to play (1 point)



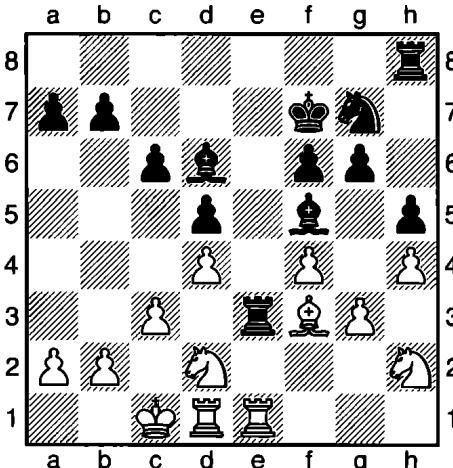
757) White to play (1 point)



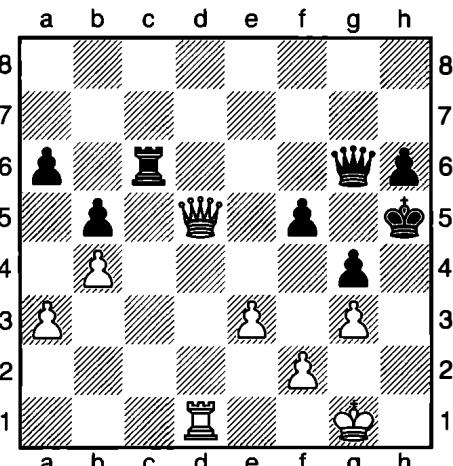
760) White to play (1 point)



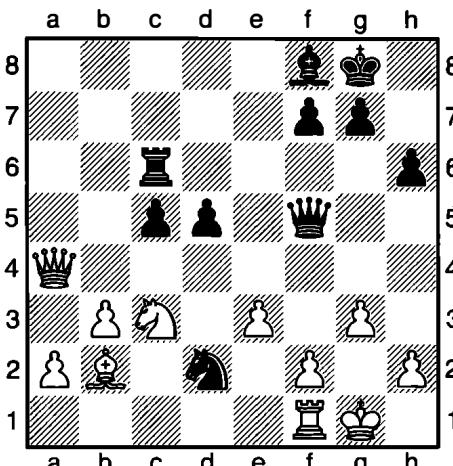
758) White to play (1 point)



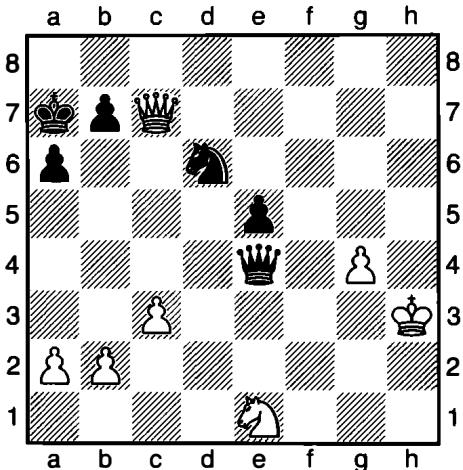
761) Black to play (1 point)



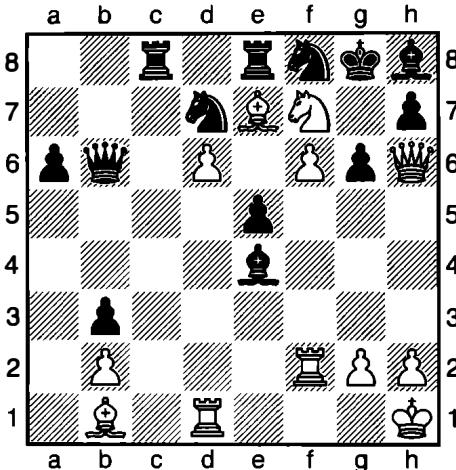
759) White to play (1 point)



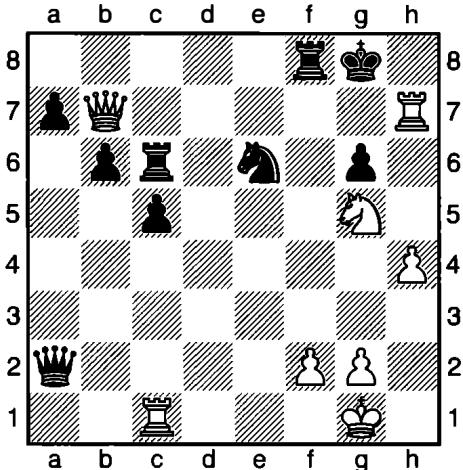
762) Black to play (1 point)



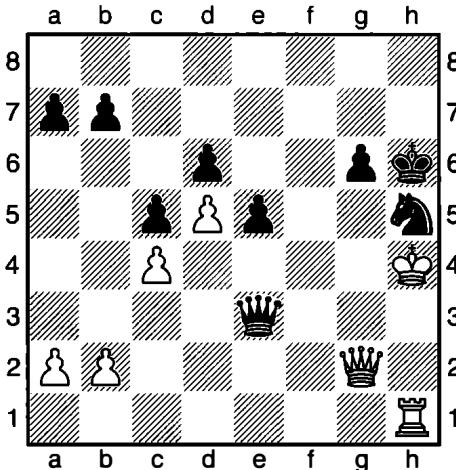
763) Black to play (1 point)



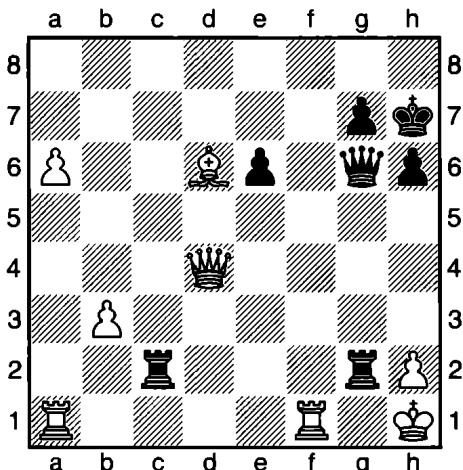
766) White to play (1 point)



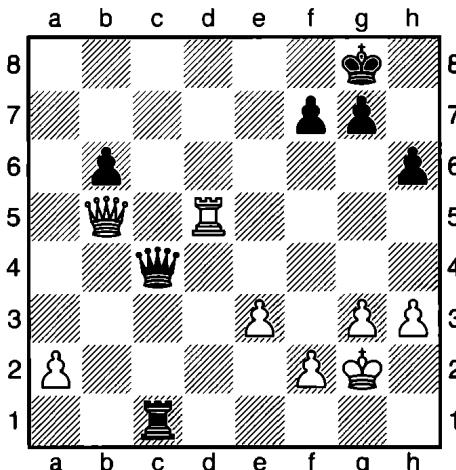
764) White to play (1 point)



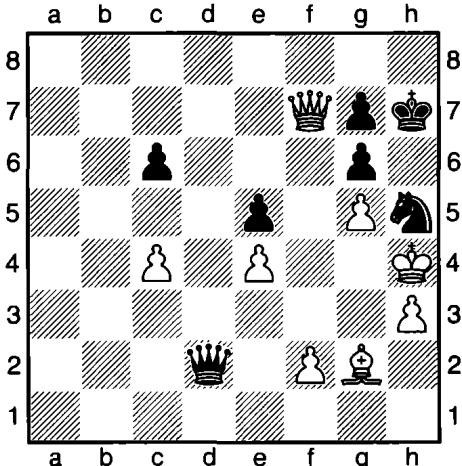
767) Black to play (2 points)



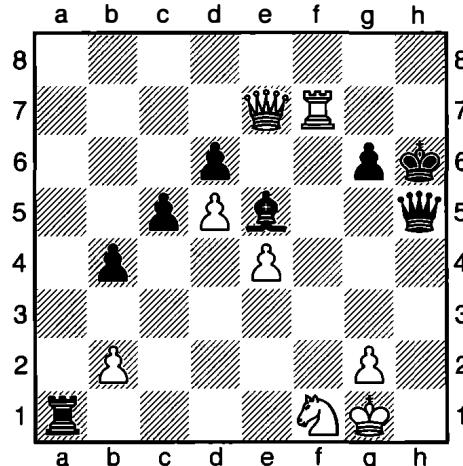
765) Black to play (1 point)



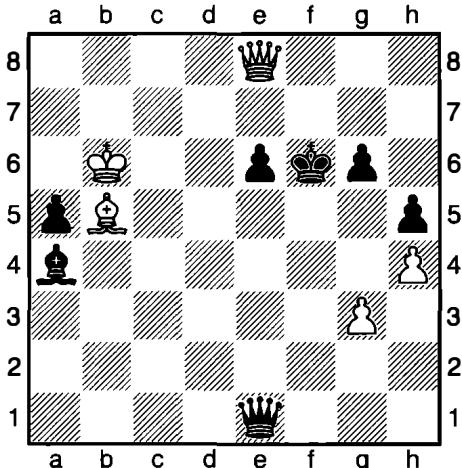
768) Black to play (2 points)



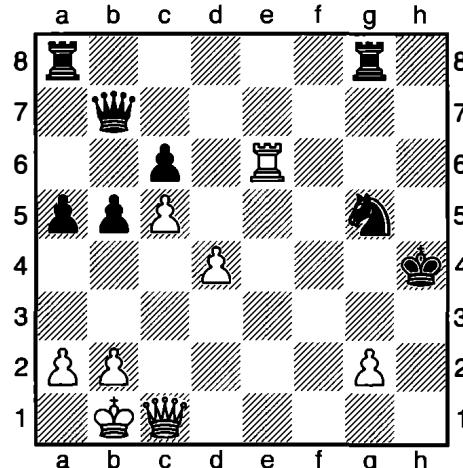
769) Black to play (2 points)



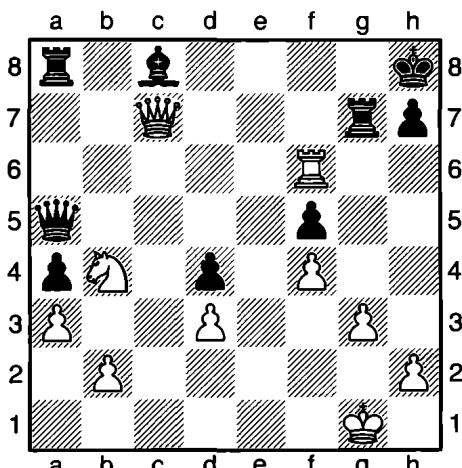
772) Black to play (2 points)



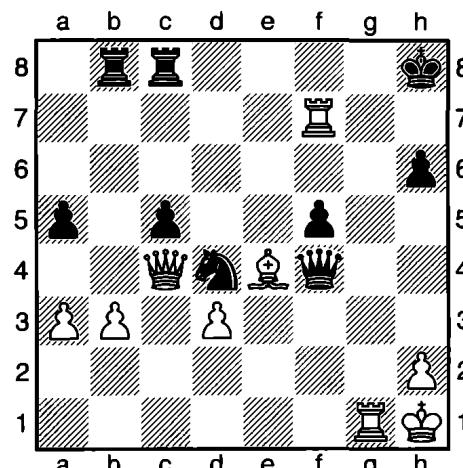
770) White to play (2 points)



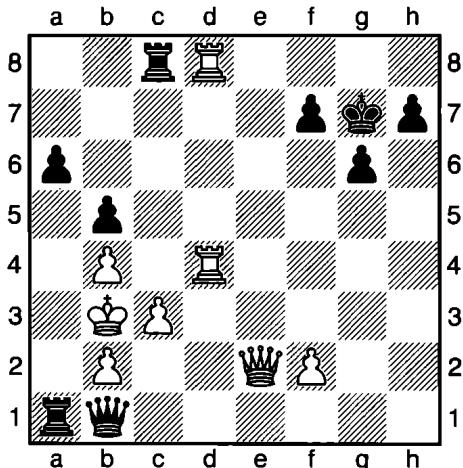
773) White to play (2 points)



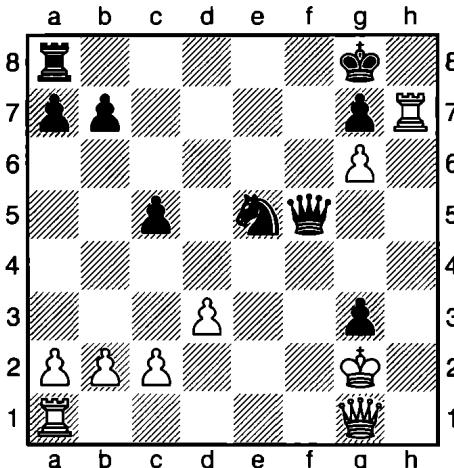
771) White to play (2 points)



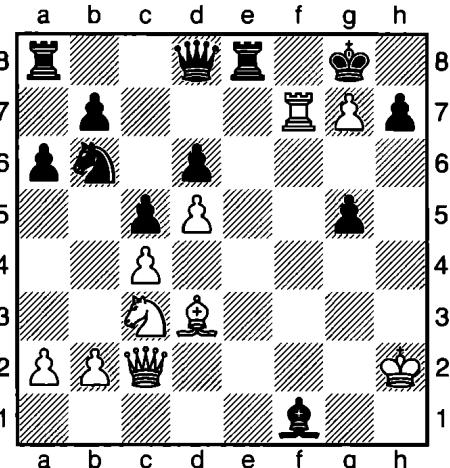
774) White to play (2 points)



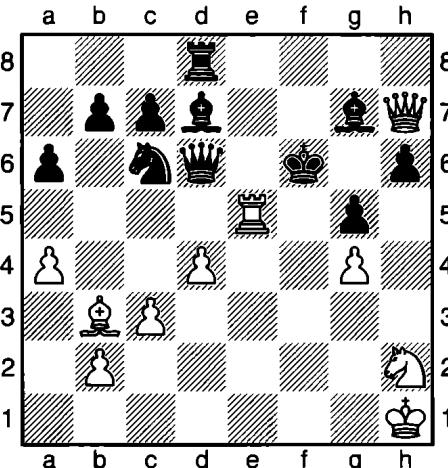
775) Black to play (2 points)



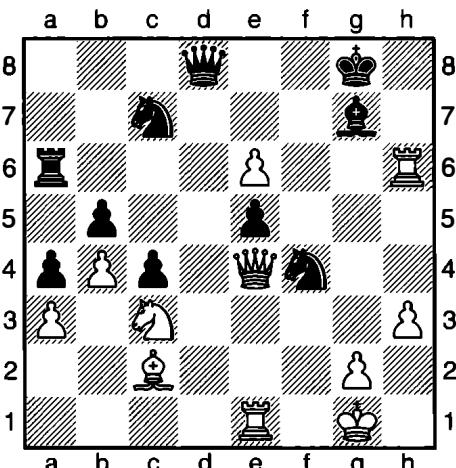
778) Black to play (2 points)



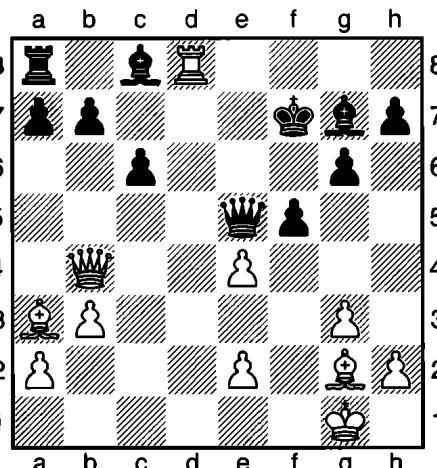
776) White to play (2 points)



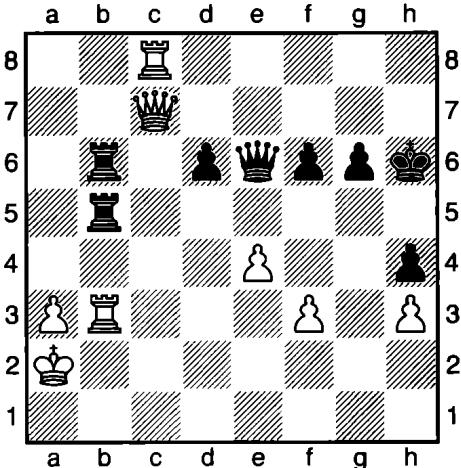
779) White to play (2 points)



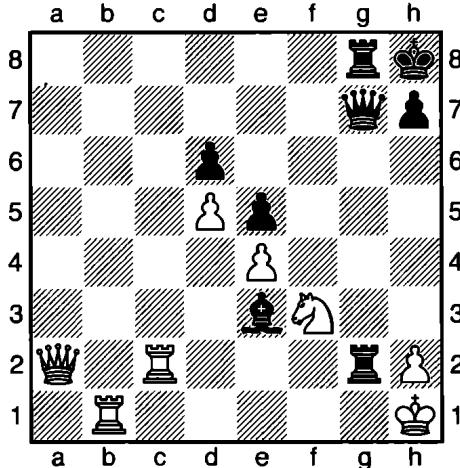
777) White to play (2 points)



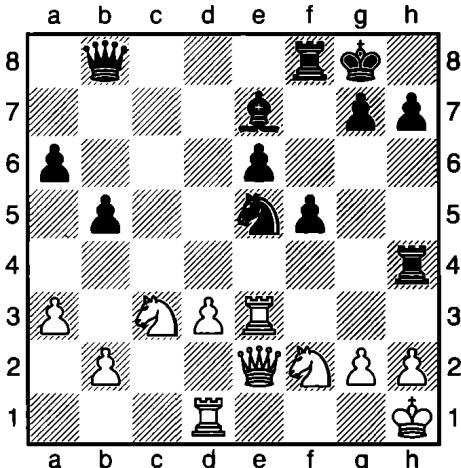
780) White to play (2 points)



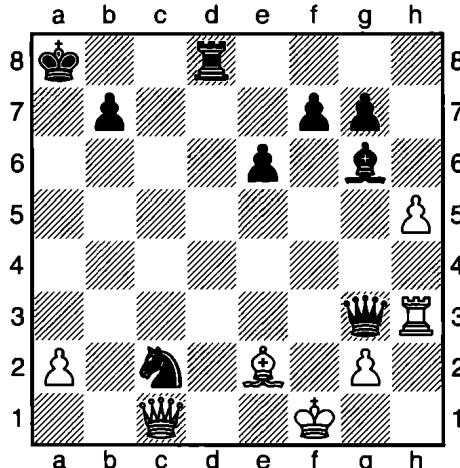
781) White to play (2 points)



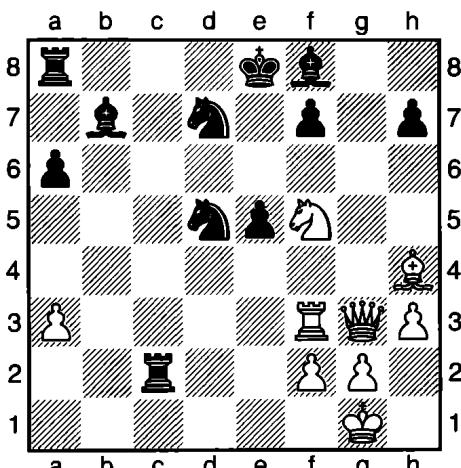
784) Black to play (2 points)



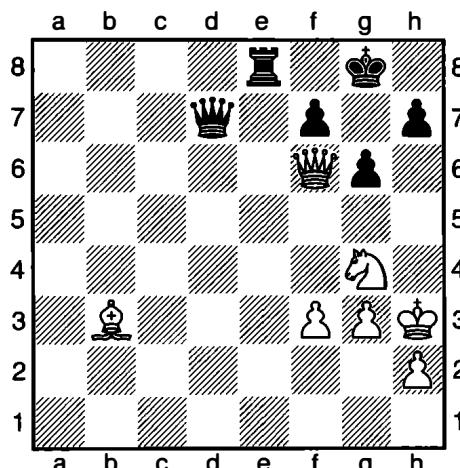
782) Black to play (2 points)



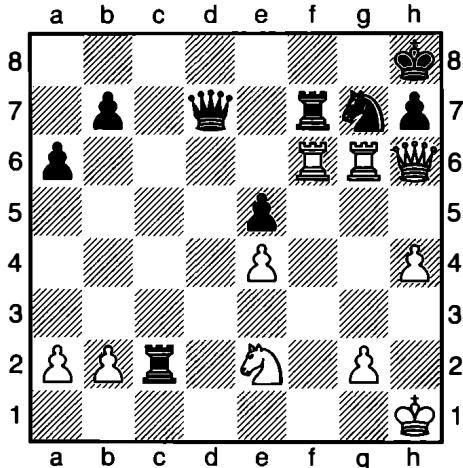
785) Black to play (2 points)



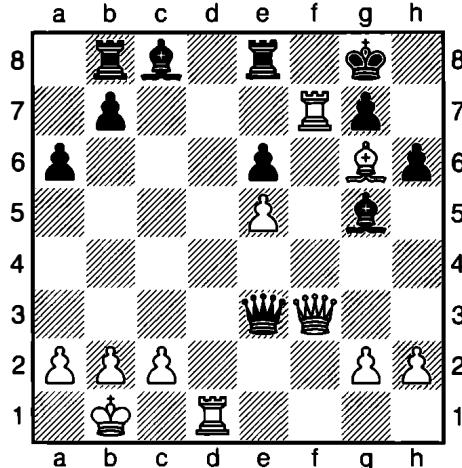
783) White to play (2 points)



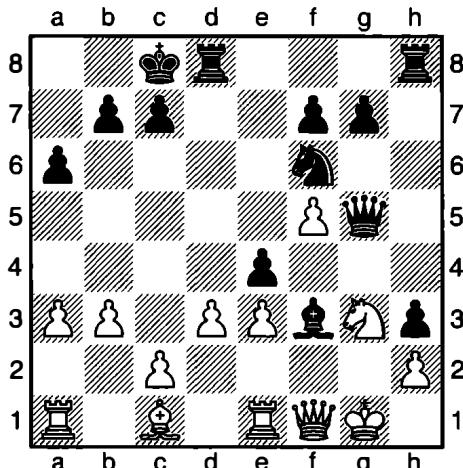
786) White to play (2 points)



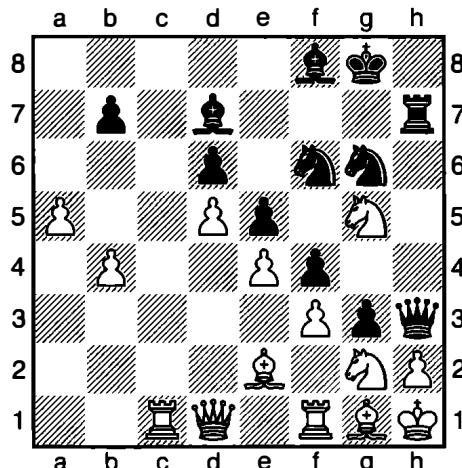
787) White to play (2 points)



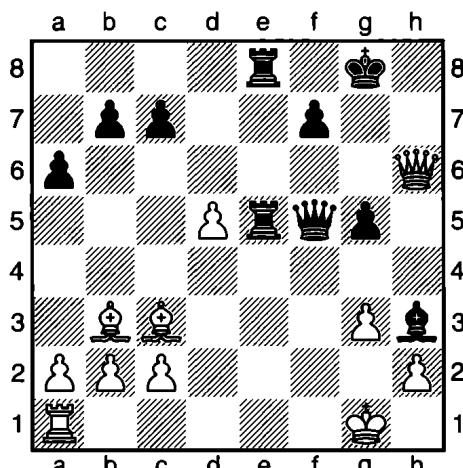
790) White to play (2 points)



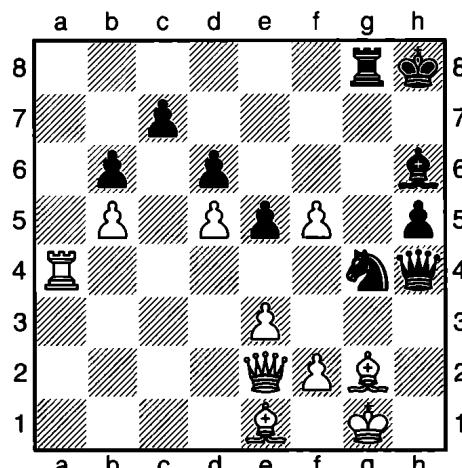
788) Black to play (2 points)



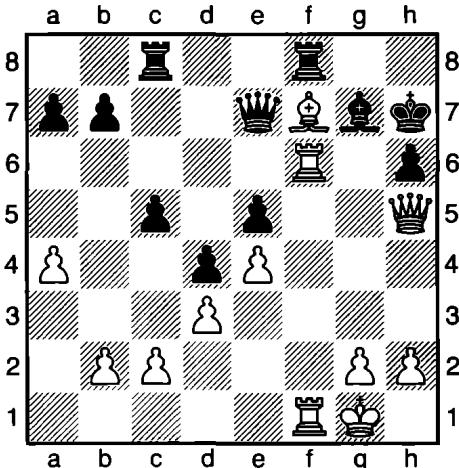
791) Black to play (2 points)



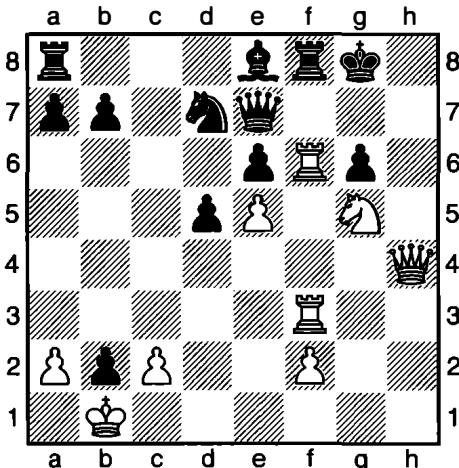
789) Black to play (2 points)



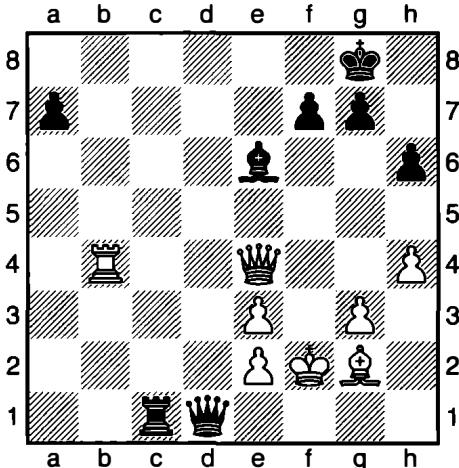
792) Black to play (2 points)



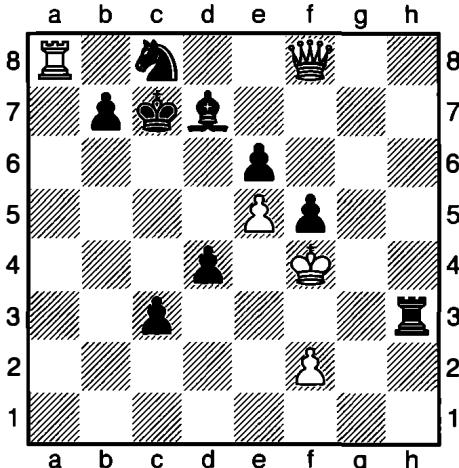
793) White to play (2 points)



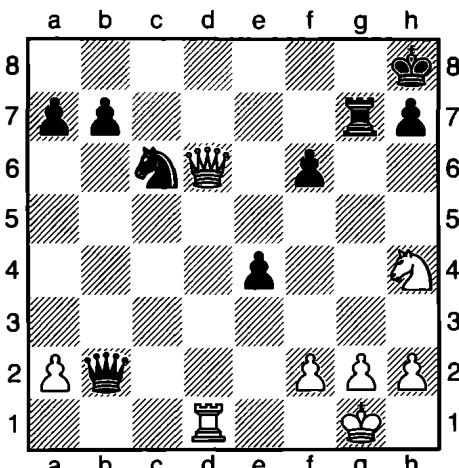
796) White to play (2 points)



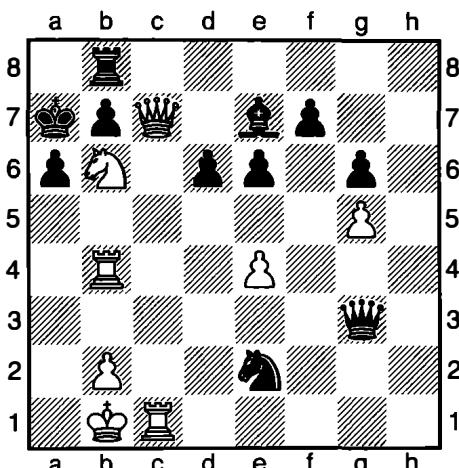
794) Black to play (2 points)



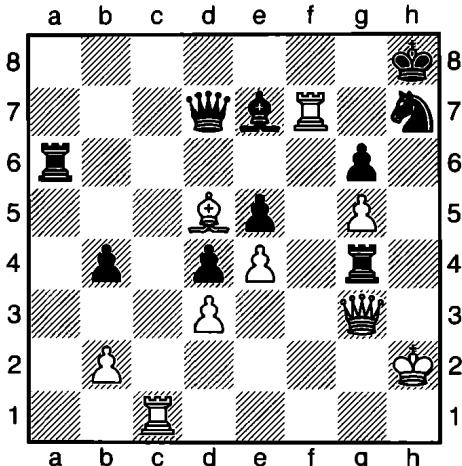
797) White to play (2 points)



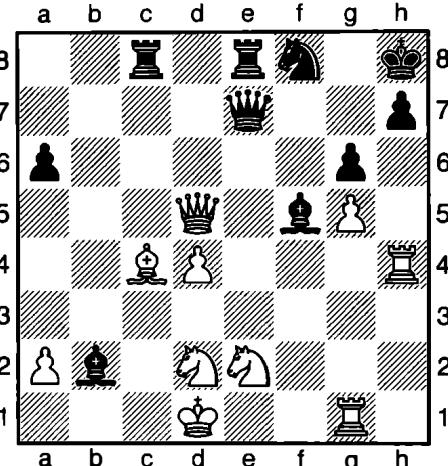
795) White to play (2 points)



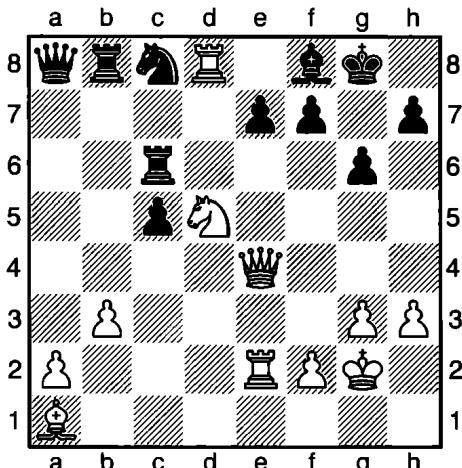
798) White to play (2 points)



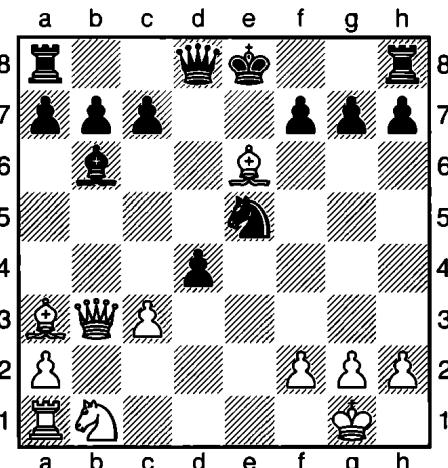
799) White to play (2 points)



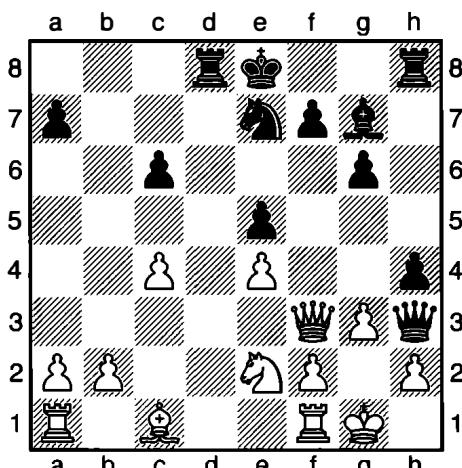
802) Black to play (2 points)



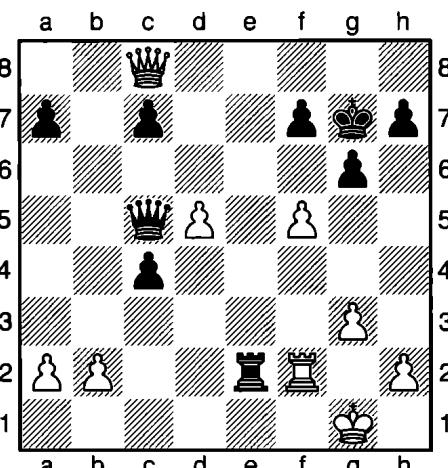
800) White to play (2 points)



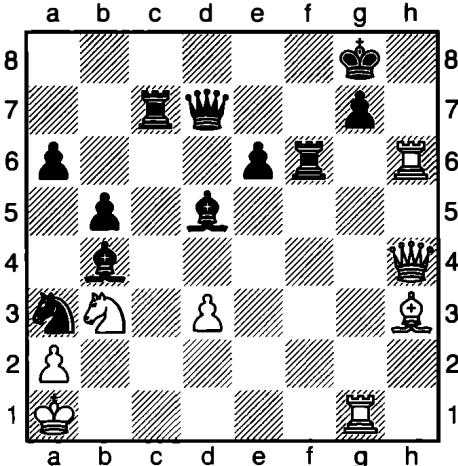
803) White to play (2 points)



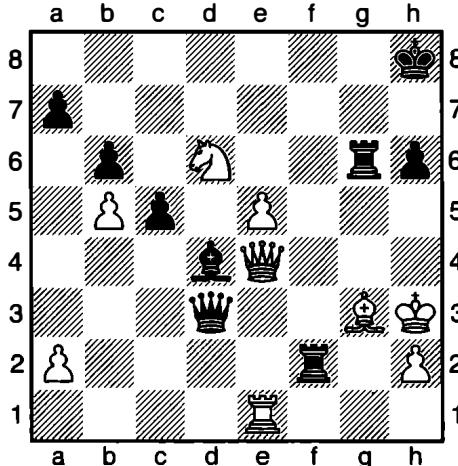
801) Black to play (2 points)



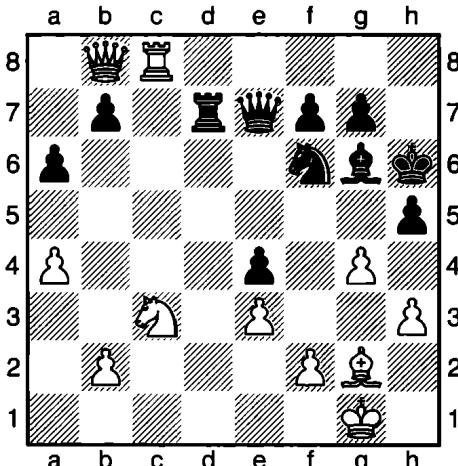
804) White to play (2 points)



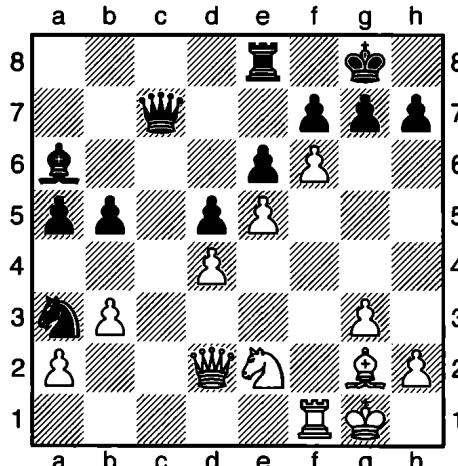
805) White to play (2 points)



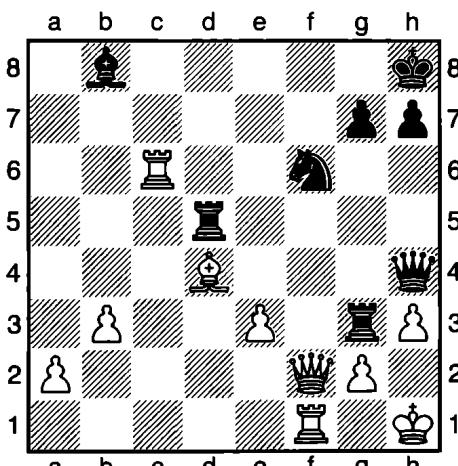
808) Black to play (2 points)



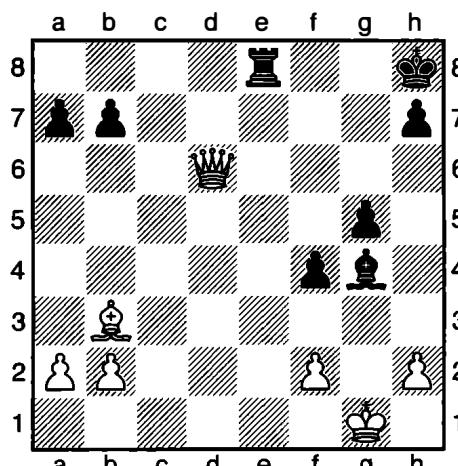
806) White to play (2 points)



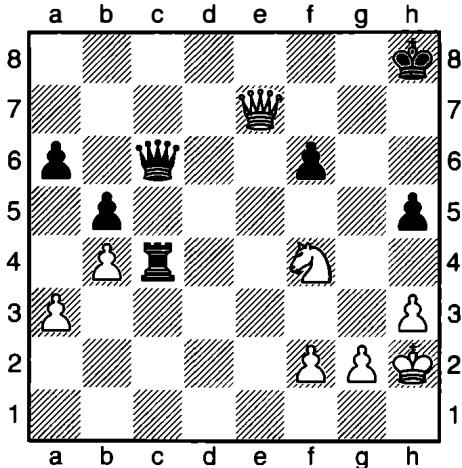
809) White to play (2 points)



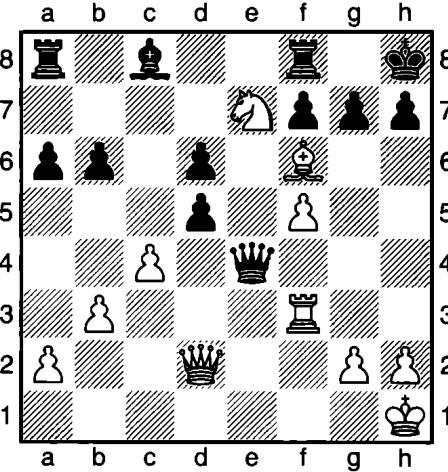
807) White to play (2 points)



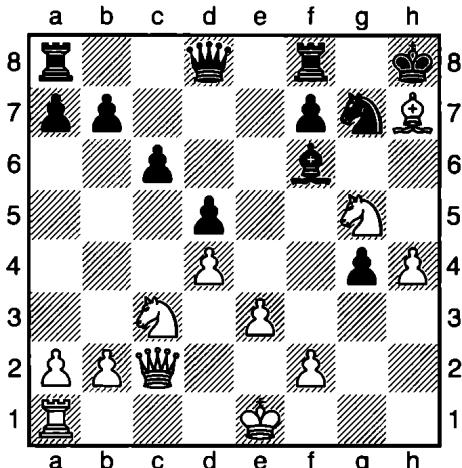
810) Black to play (2 points)



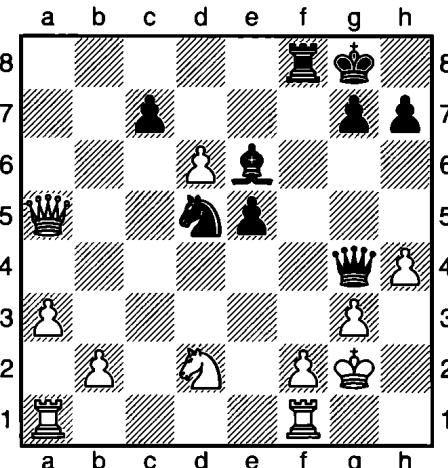
811) White to play (2 points)



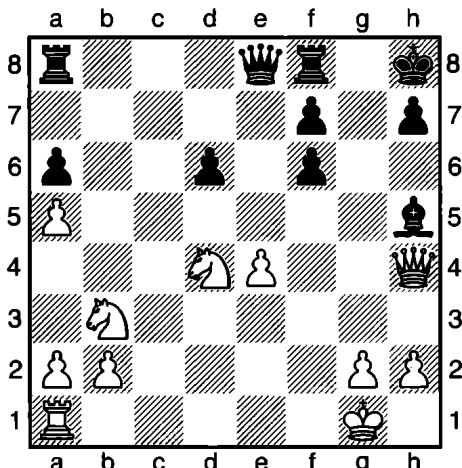
814) White to play (2 points)



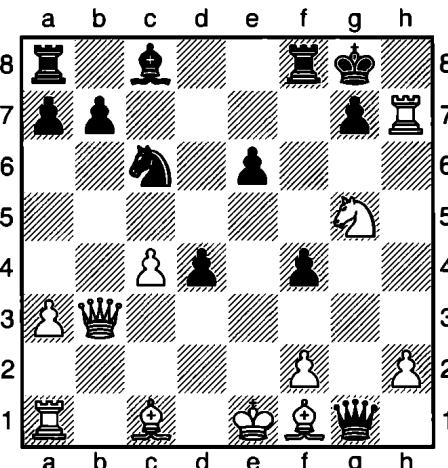
812) White to play (2 points)



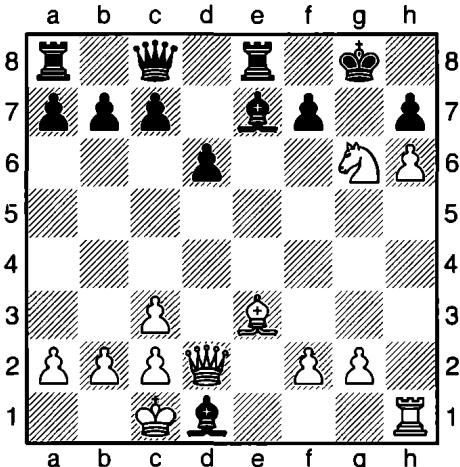
815) Black to play (2 points)



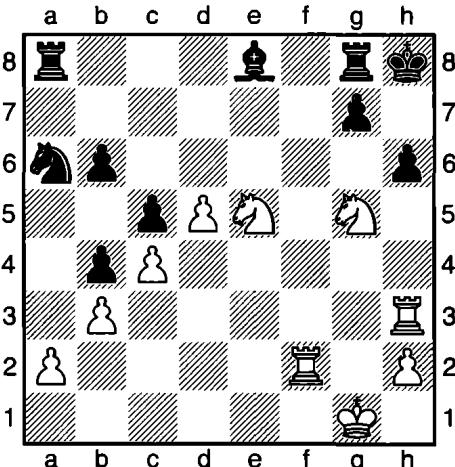
813) White to play (2 points)



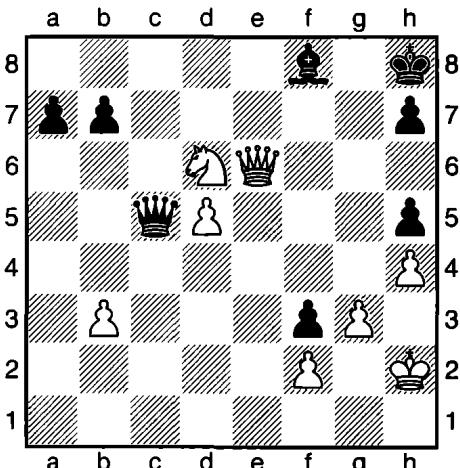
816) White to play (2 points)



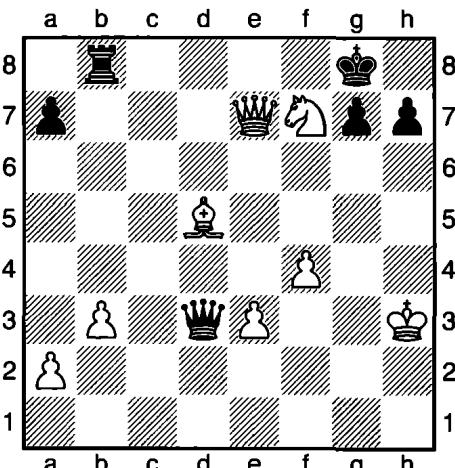
817) White to play (2 points)



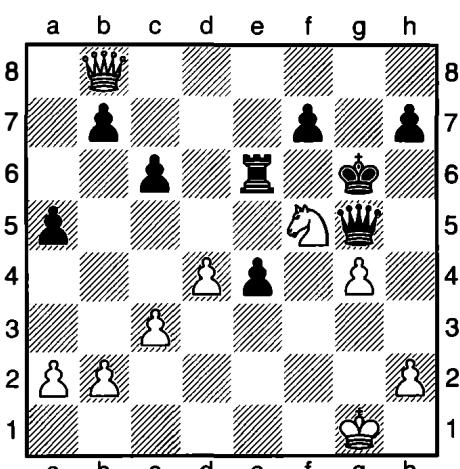
820) White to play (2 points)



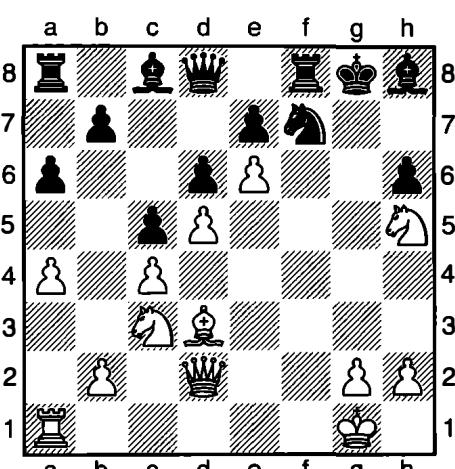
818) White to play (2 points)



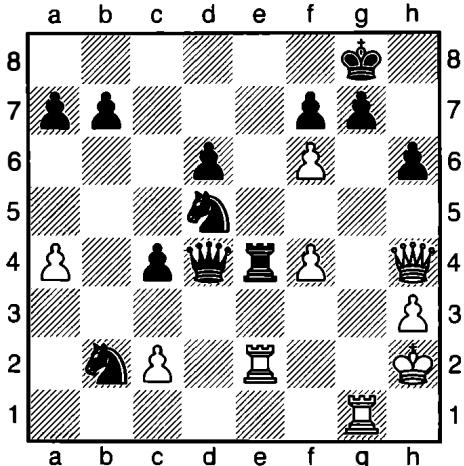
821) White to play (2 points)



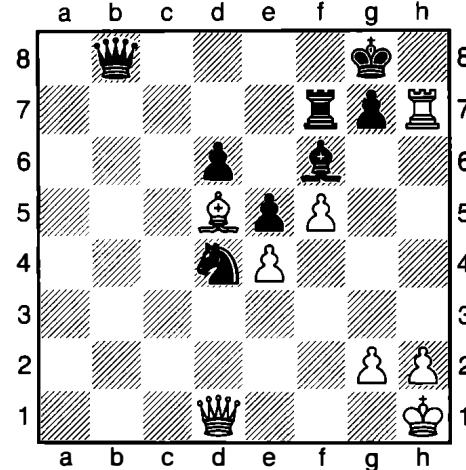
819) White to play (2 points)



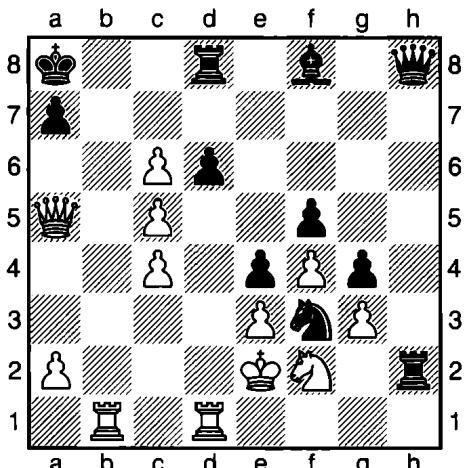
822) White to play (2 points)



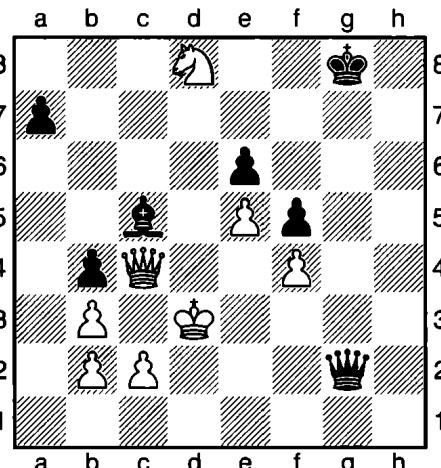
823) White to play (3 points)



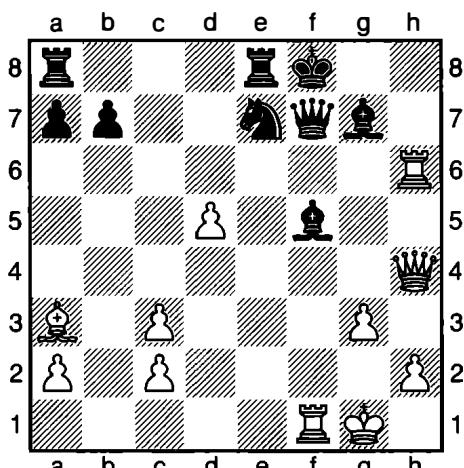
826) White to play (3 points)



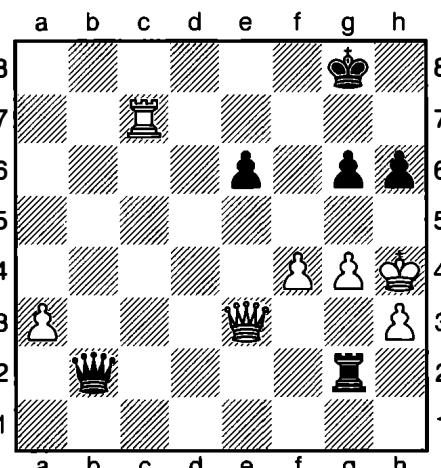
824) Black to play (3 points)



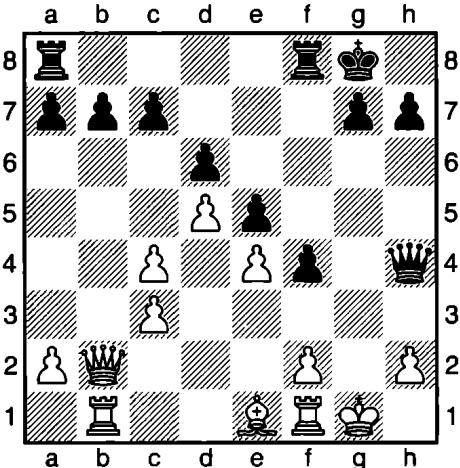
827) Black to play (3 points)



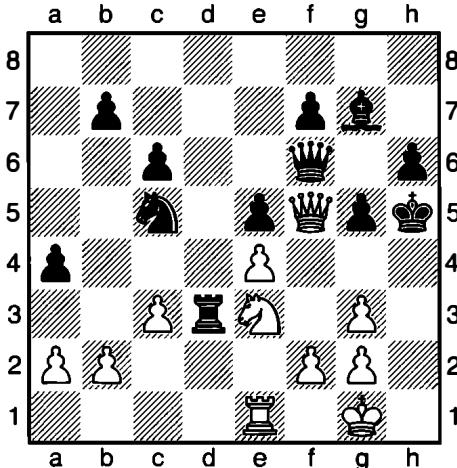
825) White to play (3 points)



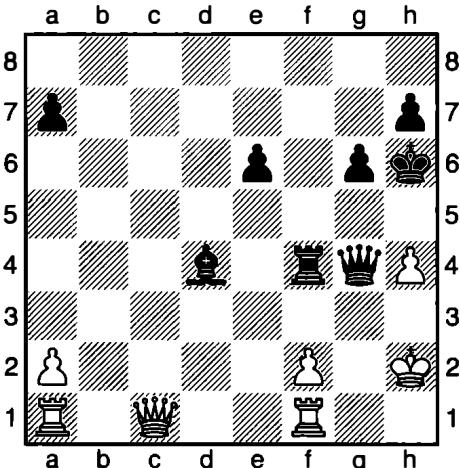
828) Black to play (3 points)



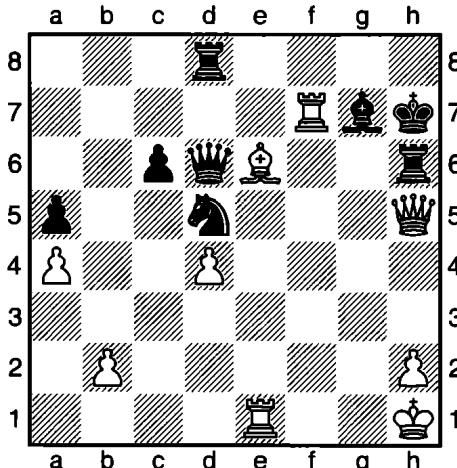
829) Black to play (3 points)



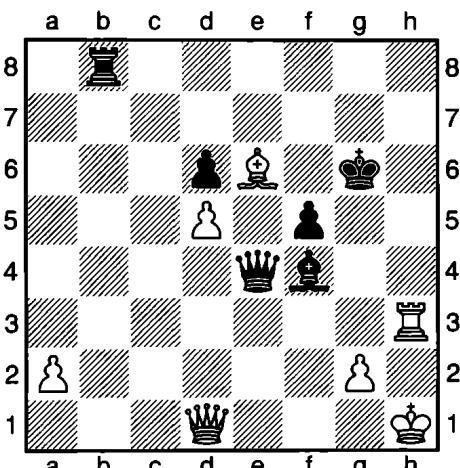
832) White to play (3 points)



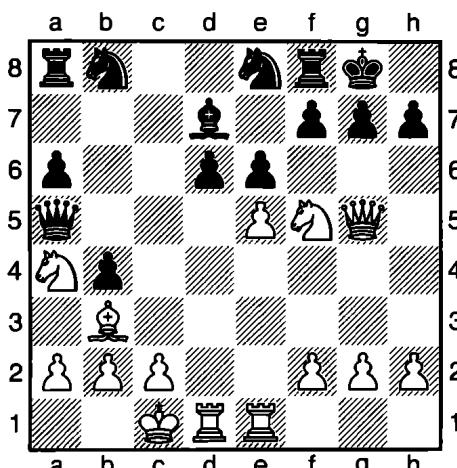
830) Black to play (3 points)



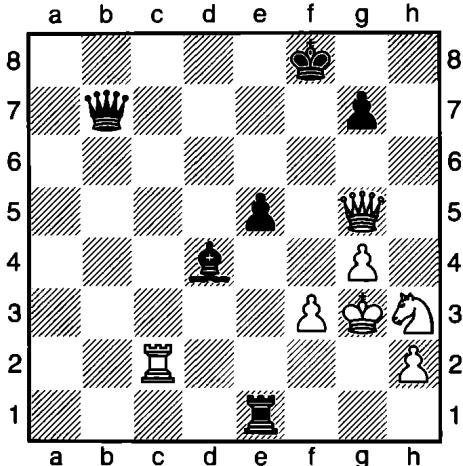
833) White to play (3 points)



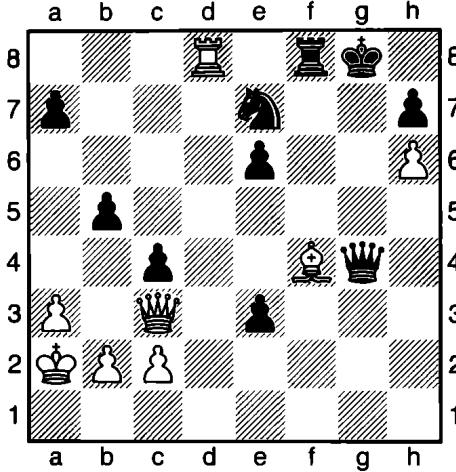
831) White to play (3 points)



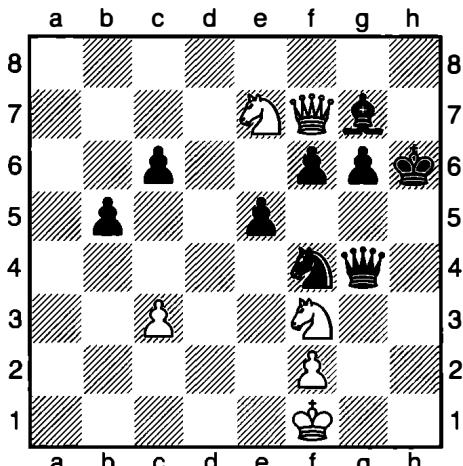
834) White to play (3 points)



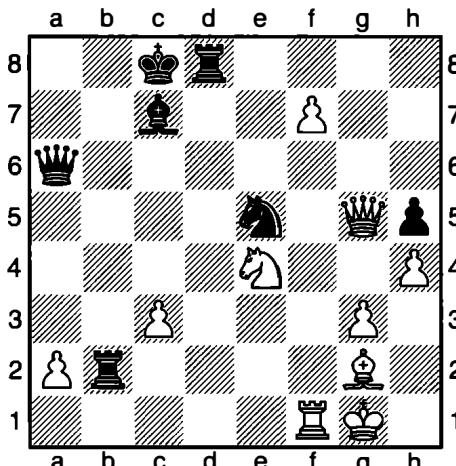
835) White to play (3 points)



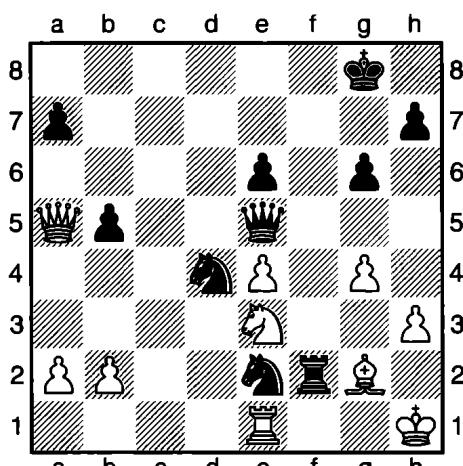
838) White to play (3 points)



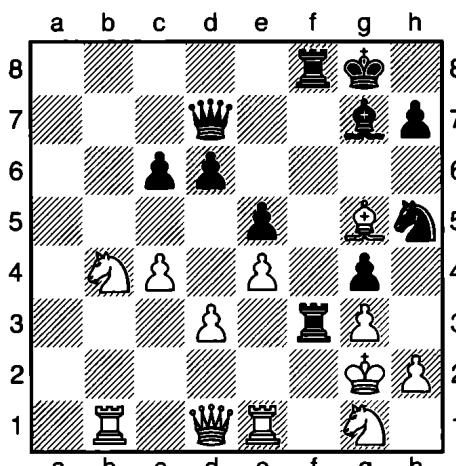
836) White to play (3 points)



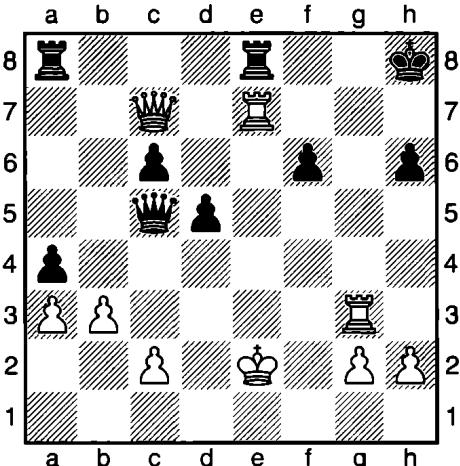
839) Black to play (3 points)



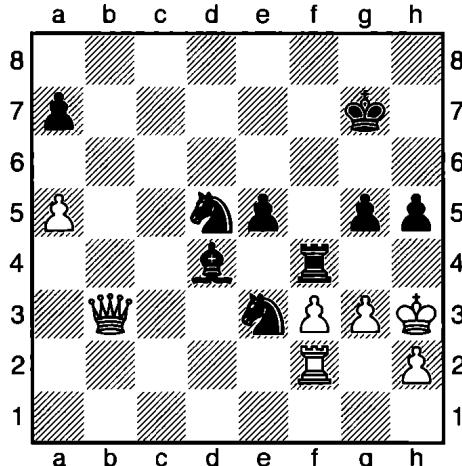
837) Black to play (3 points)



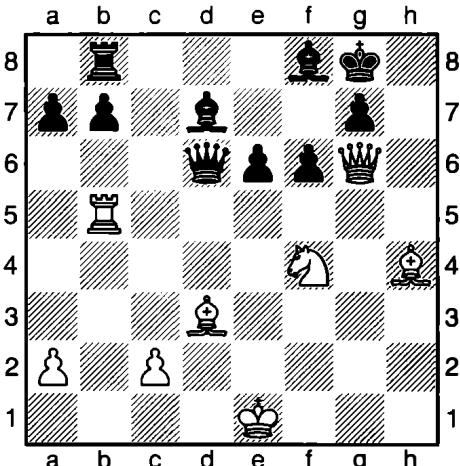
840) Black to play (3 points)



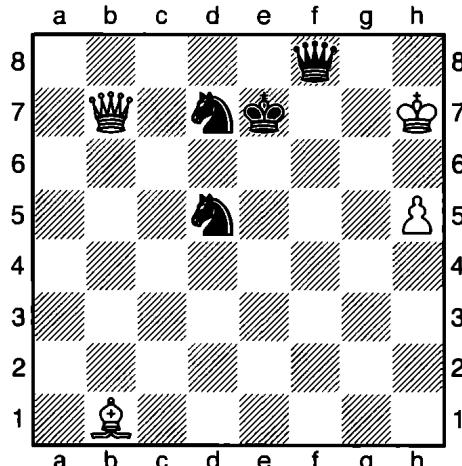
841) White to play (3 points)



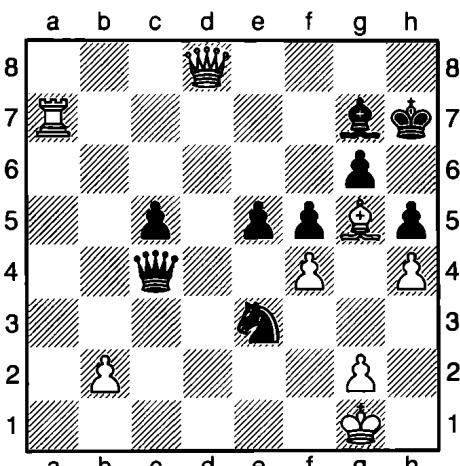
844) Black to play (3 points)



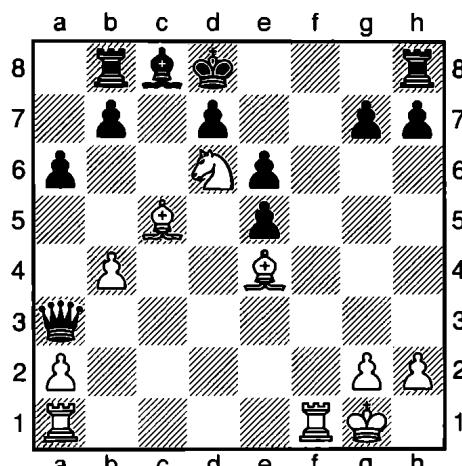
842) White to play (3 points)



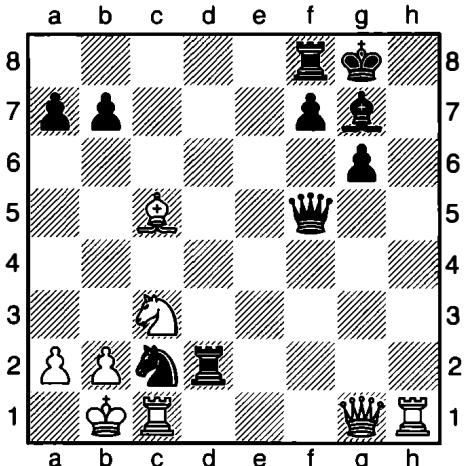
845) Black to play (3 points)



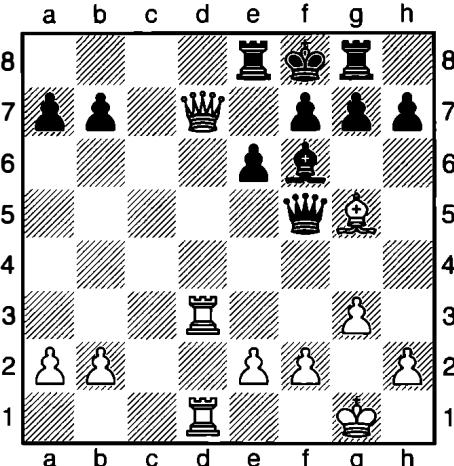
843) White to play (3 points)



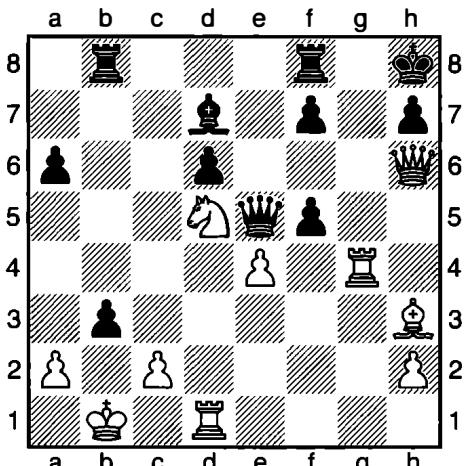
846) White to play (3 points)



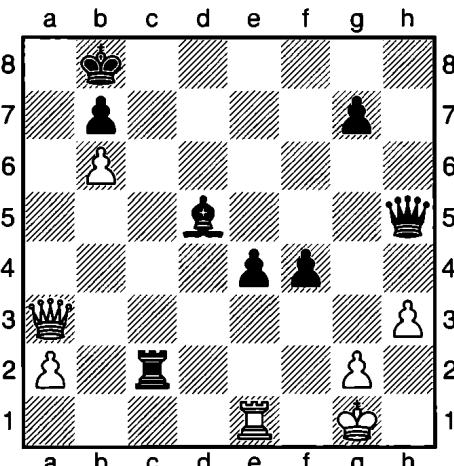
847) Black to play (3 points)



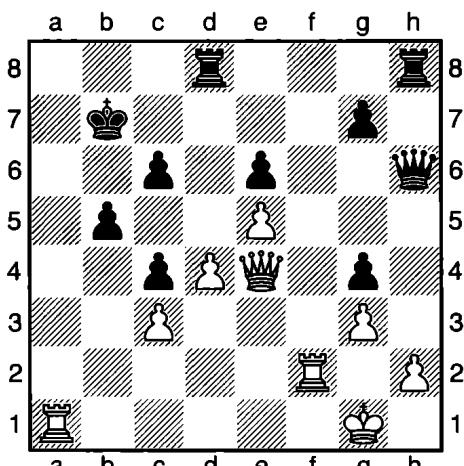
850) White to play (3 points)



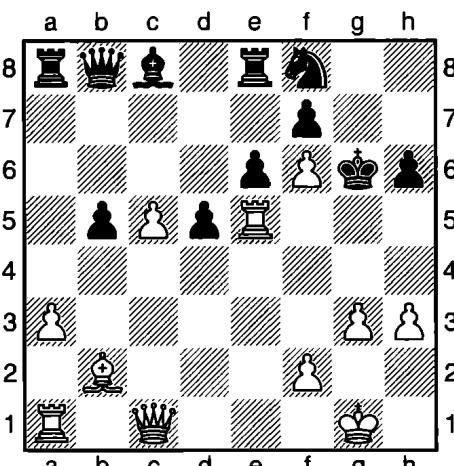
848) White to play (3 points)



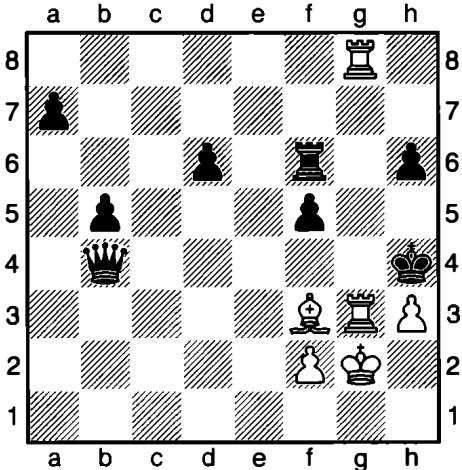
851) White to play (3 points)



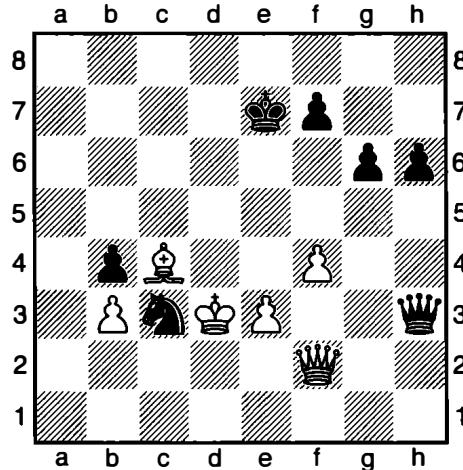
849) White to play (3 points)



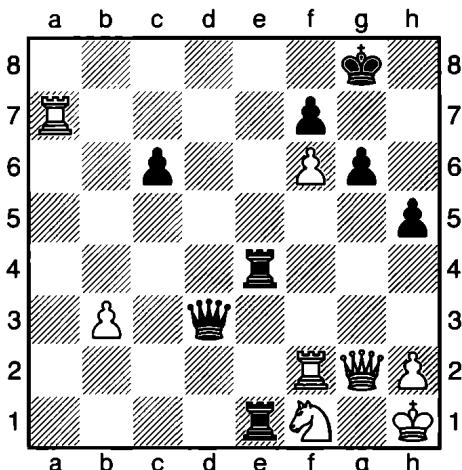
852) White to play (3 points)



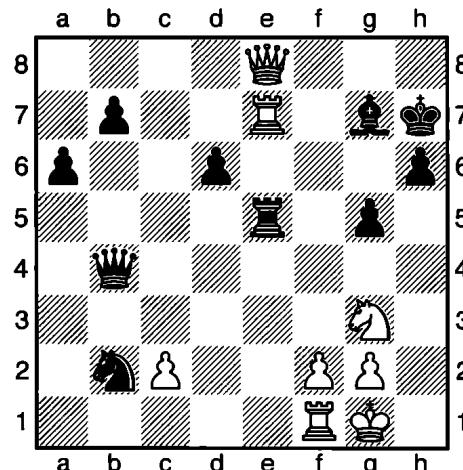
853) White to play (3 points)



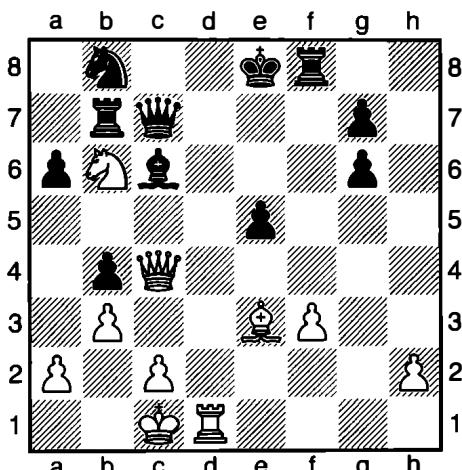
856) Black to play (3 points)



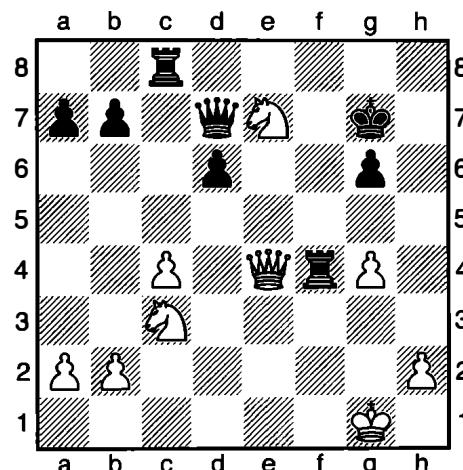
854) White to play (3 points)



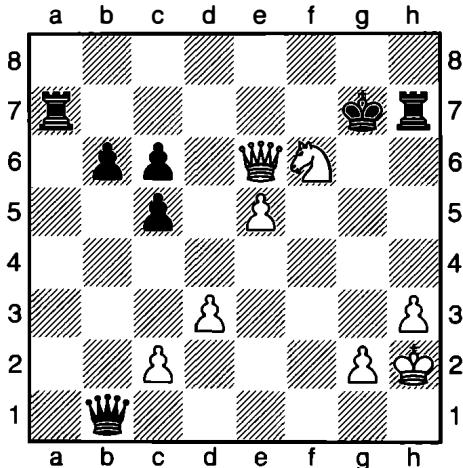
857) White to play (3 points)



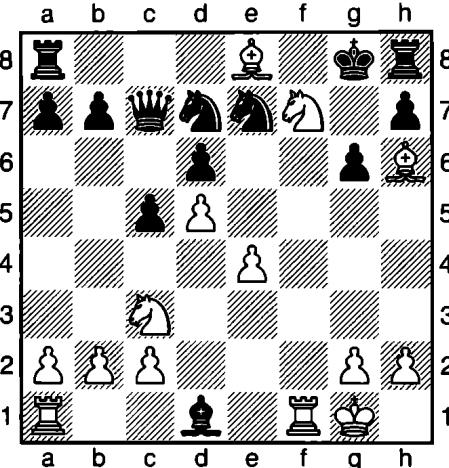
855) White to play (3 points)



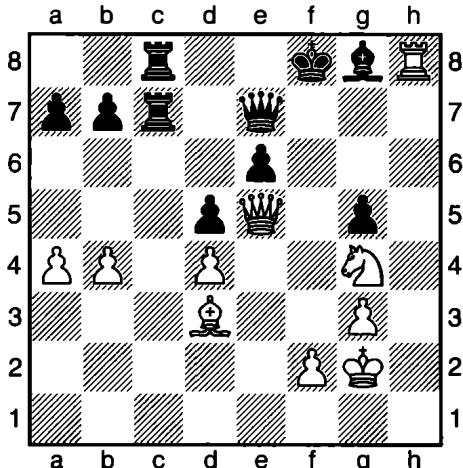
858) White to play (3 points)



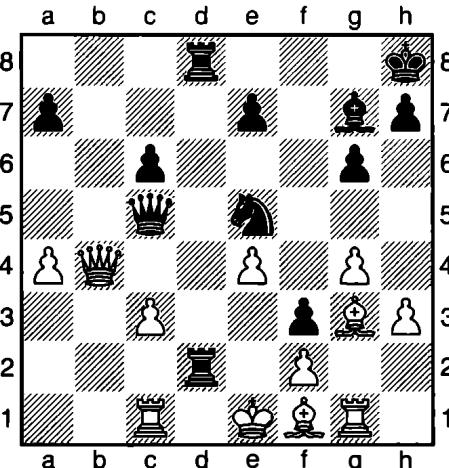
859) White to play (3 points)



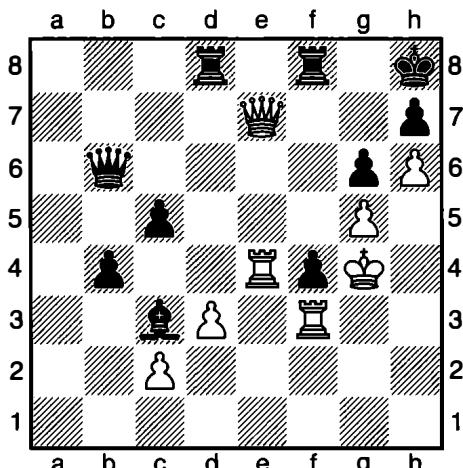
862) White to play (3 points)



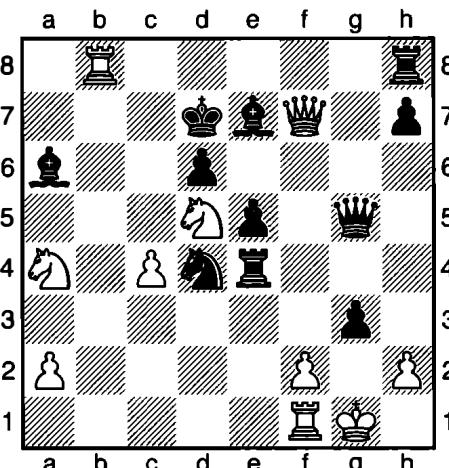
860) White to play (3 points)



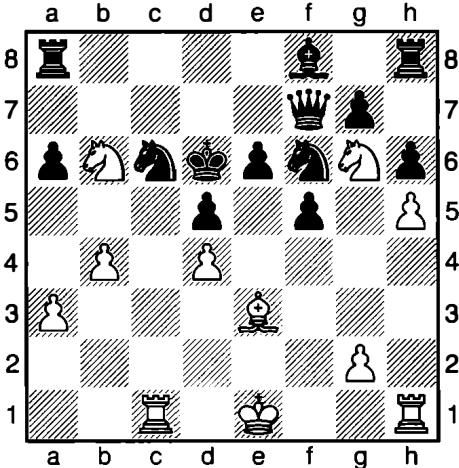
863) Black to play (3 points)



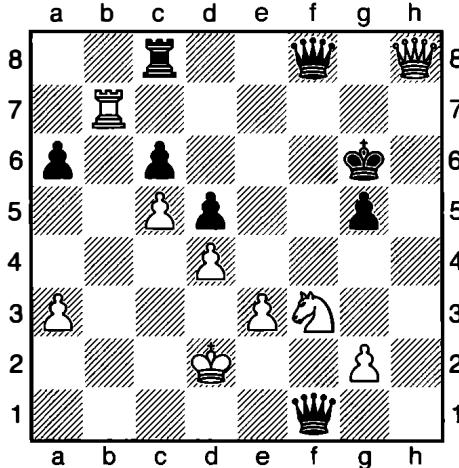
861) White to play (3 points)



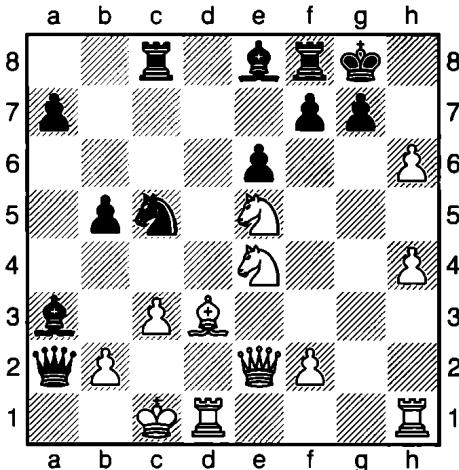
864) White to play (3 points)



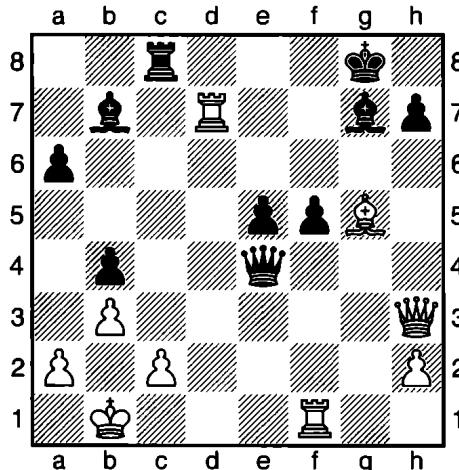
865) White to play (4 points)



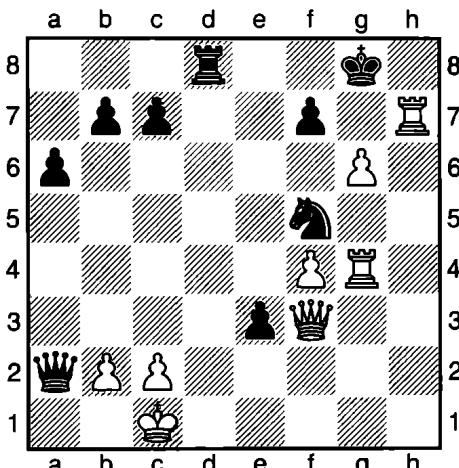
868) White to play (4 points)



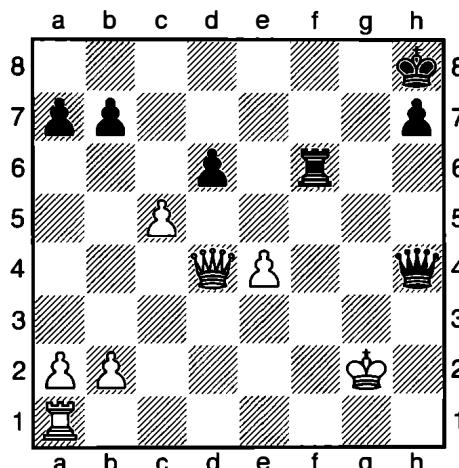
866) White to play (4 points)



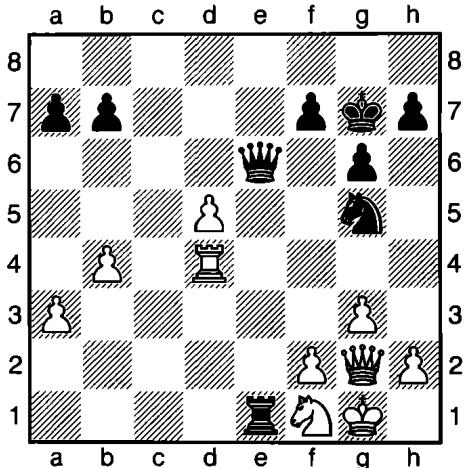
869) White to play (4 points)



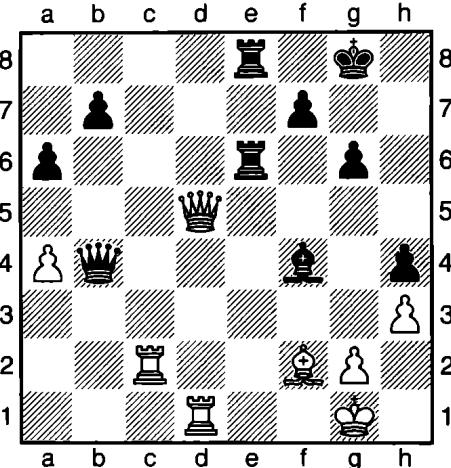
867) White to play (4 points)



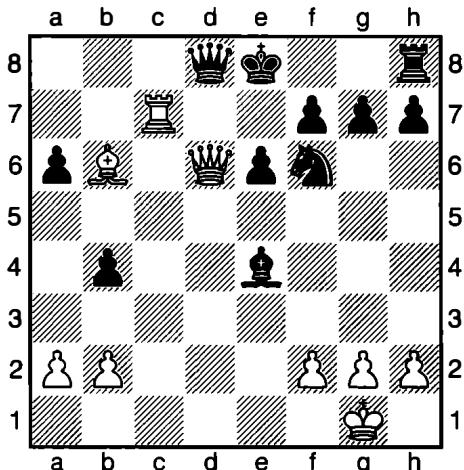
870) Black to play (4 points)



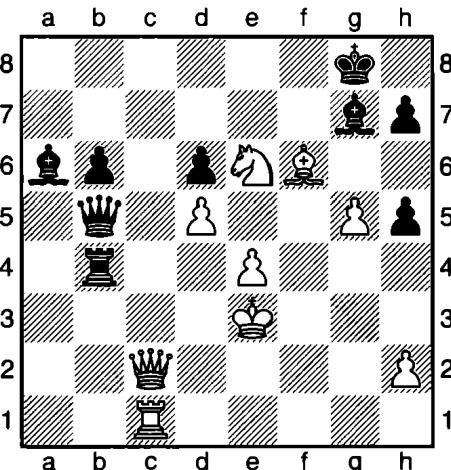
871) Black to play (4 points)



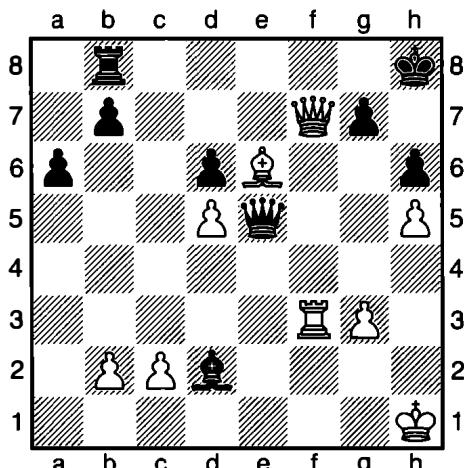
874) Black to play (4 points)



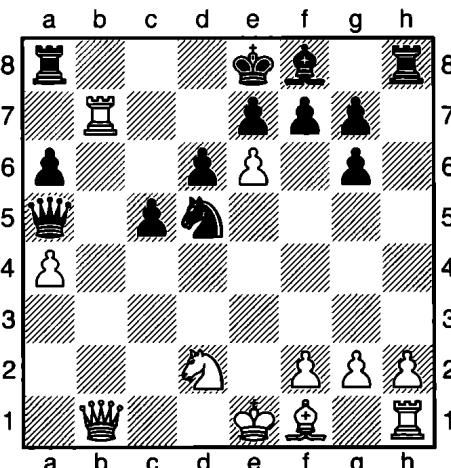
872) White to play (4 points)



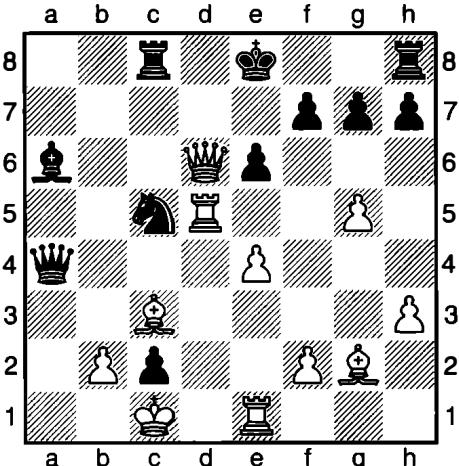
875) White to play (4 points)



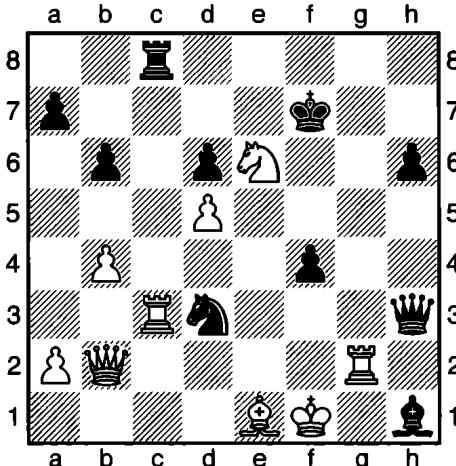
873) White to play (4 points)



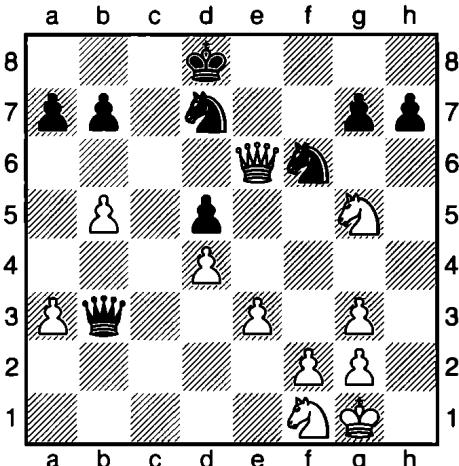
876) White to play (4 points)



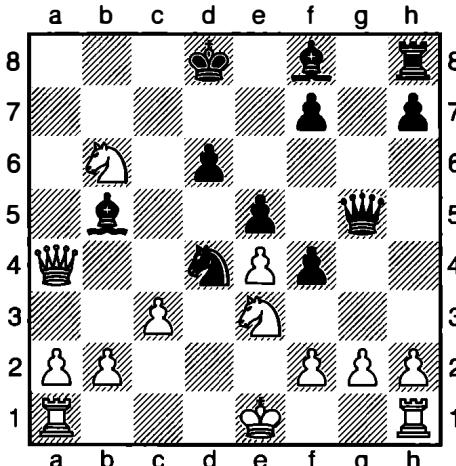
877) Black to play (4 points)



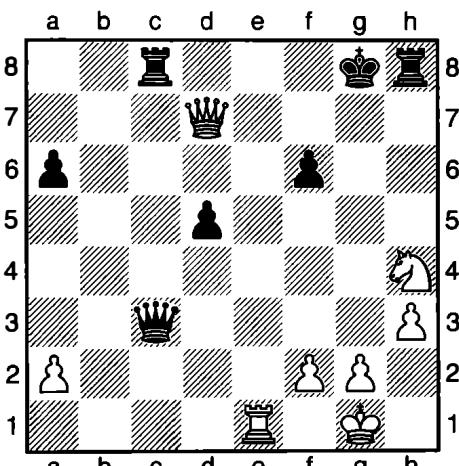
880) White to play (4 points)



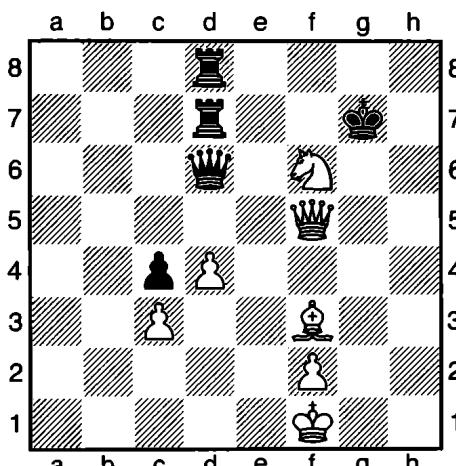
878) White to play (4 points)



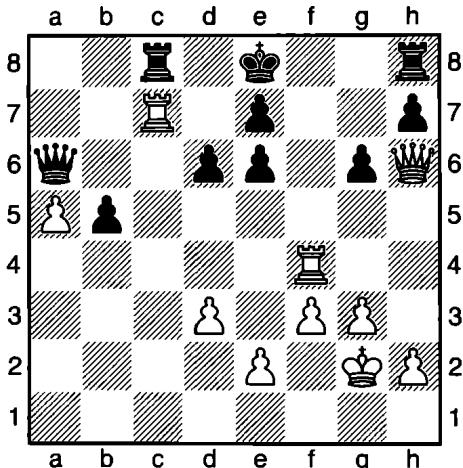
881) White to play (4 points)



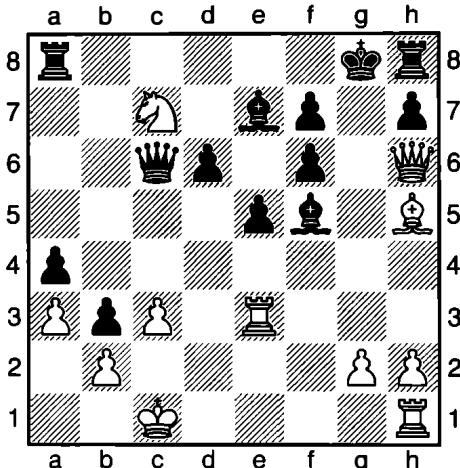
879) White to play (4 points)



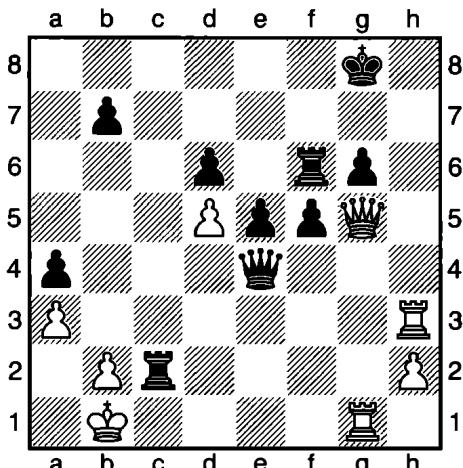
882) White to play (5 points)



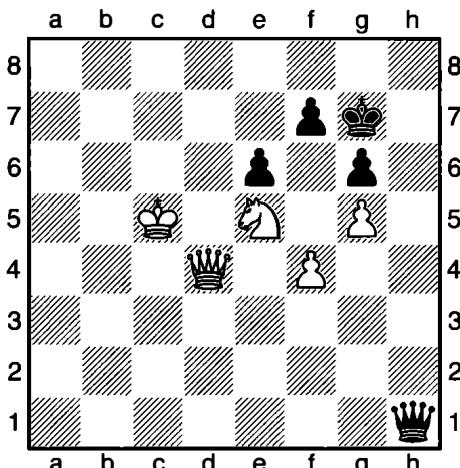
883) White to play (5 points)



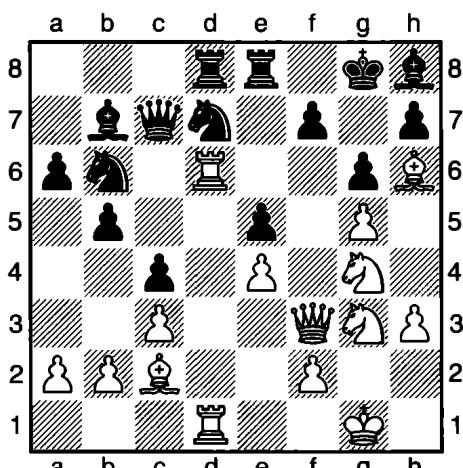
886) White to play (5 points)



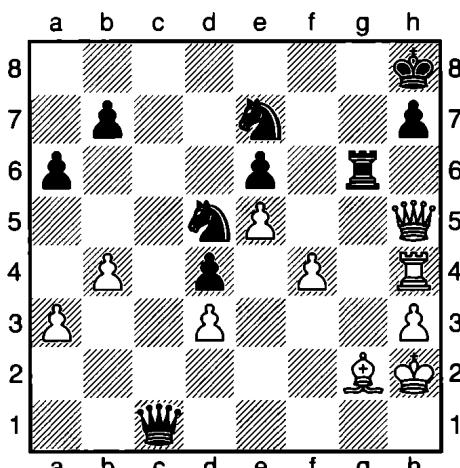
884) White to play (5 points)



887) White to play (5 points)



885) White to play (5 points)



888) Black to play (5 points)

Solutions for Miscellaneous Mates

751) Laxman – Rathnakaran
New Delhi 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

752) E. Lie – Ostmo
Norwegian Ch, Bergen 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2 $f5\#$

753) Drinoczi – Ja. Horvath
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{W}xd4!$ 0-1
White has no reasonable way to prevent
2... $\mathbb{Q}b3\#.$

754) Perlovsky – Vlasenkov
Kolomna Ch 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}d4+$ 0-1
It's mate next move.

755) G. Waldschmidt – T. Willemze
Germany (team event) 2008/9

1... $\mathbb{B}c1+$ 0-1
Black mates after 2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{W}d1$
 $\mathbb{B}xd1\#.$

756) Lputian – Nayer
Internet (playchess.com blitz) 2004

1... $\mathbb{Q}g4!$
Threatening mate on h2.
2 $hxg4$ $\mathbb{W}h4\#$

757) Zubritsky – D. Ozerov
Moscow (Under-18) 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}c4\#.$ Black's pieces are curiously unable to block the bishop check.

758) V. Mihajlović – Tadić
Yugoslav Team Ch, Budva 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{B}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$

759) Godard – Meijers
Prague 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}h1+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h4\#.$

760) V. Johansson – Ir. Botvinnik

European Clubs Cup (Women), Izmir 2004
1 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#.$

761) S. Bartha – Rabineau
French Team Ch 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{B}xc3+$! 0-1
2 $bxc3$ $\mathbb{Q}a3\#.$

762) O. Nazarenus – Bakin
Budapest 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}h3$ 0-1
White cannot counter the twin threats of
2... $\mathbb{Q}f3+$ and 2... $\mathbb{W}xf1\#.$

763) K. Piorun – M. Narmontas
World Under-18 Ch, Kemer 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}h1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4\#$

764) Shulman – Conquest
Reykjavik 2009

1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ 1-0
1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7\#.$

765) J. Fernandez Garcia – Ubilava
San Sebastian 2009

1... $\mathbb{B}xh2+!$ 0-1
2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#.$

766) F. Peralta – O. Almeida
Barcelona 2009

If White's queen were not on the board then he could mate with his knight, so he needs to give away his queen with gain of tempo.

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+!$ 1-0
White mates by 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

767) Khrushev – Rozum
Peterhof 2009

1... $\mathbb{g}5+$ 2 $\mathbb{g}4$
 2 $\mathbb{W}xg5+$ $\mathbb{W}xg5+$ 3 $\mathbb{h}3 \mathbb{g}3\#.$
 2... $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 0-1
 3 $\mathbb{h}3 \mathbb{h}4\#.$

768) J. Rukavina – Mir. Medić
Pula 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}e4+$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{h}2$ allows mate on h1, while 2 f3 is met by 2... $\mathbb{W}c2+$, with mate in two more moves.

769) Ugrin – V. Klasan
Zagreb 2009

1... $\mathbb{Q}f6!$
 Black closes the line from f7 to f4 and so threatens 2... $\mathbb{W}f4\#.$ White can only delay this by giving up his queen.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}g3 \mathbb{W}f4\#$

770) Vitoux – P. Guichard
Condorm 2009

A powerful series of checks chases Black's king to its doom.

1 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4\#$

771) N. Davies – Rendle
British League (4NCL) 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f7!$ 1-0

Threatening three different mates in one, by 3 $\mathbb{W}xg8\#$, 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg8\#$ and 3 $\mathbb{W}f6\#$, and if 2... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ then 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#.$

772) G. Szobi – Banhazi
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ 0-1

White resigned without waiting for 2... $\mathbb{Q}xf1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf1 \mathbb{W}d1\#.$

773) Haba – Gyimesi
Bundesliga 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{W}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 2 $\mathbb{g}4+$ 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

774) Ribli – D. Gross
Austrian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}h7!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

775) Baisakhi Das – A. Ramaswamy
*Asian Women's Team Ch,
 Visakhapatnam 2008*

1... $\mathbb{Q}a3+$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xa3$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b3 \mathbb{W}a4\#.$

776) Val. Akhmadeev – F. Naumov
Kazan Region Ch 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7!$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e6\#.$

777) Stoyko – B. Hulse
East Parsippany (team event) 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ 1-0
 Black resigned due to 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7\#)$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7\#.$

778) Kariakin – Grishchuk
Moscow (blitz) 2009

1... $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{g}2+$ 0-1
 It's mate after 3 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{W}g4\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\#.$

779) S. Grover – Boguslavsky
Bad Wiessee 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$ both end in mate.

780) Mishuckov – P. Welz
World Seniors Ch, Condino 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}f8+$ 1-0
 Black is mated after 1... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e7\#.$

781) Zelčić – Slogar
Slovenian Team Ch, Sentjur 2009

Black resigned (1-0) without waiting for 1 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}c1\#.$

782) Velcheva – Tairova
European Women's Ch, Plovdiv 2008

1... $\mathbb{Q}f3!$ 0-1
 The triple attack on h2 is lethal; for example, 2 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}xh2+$ (or 2... $\mathbb{W}xh2+$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}xh2\#.$

783) Negi – Stefansson
Differdange 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ and 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#.$

- 784) Bo. Gonzalez – Arns**
Villa Martelli 2008
- 1... $\mathbb{A}g1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$
 2 $\mathbb{B}xg1$ $\mathbb{W}xg1+$ leads to the same conclusion.
 2... $\mathbb{W}xg1+! 0-1$
 3 $\mathbb{B}xg1$ $\mathbb{B}xg1\#.$
- 785) I. Carlsson – Engqvist**
Swedish Team Ch 2006/7
- 1... $\mathbb{B}d1+!$
 The immediate 1... $\mathbb{Q}e3+?$ is met by 2 $\mathbb{W}xe3$.
 2 $\mathbb{W}xd1$
 2 $\mathbb{B}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}el\#.$
 2... $\mathbb{Q}e3+ 3 \mathbb{B}g1$ $\mathbb{W}xg2\#$
- 786) Espinosa Aranda – Da. Gonzalez**
Spanish Under-18 Ch. Padrun 2008
- 1 $\mathbb{B}xf7+! 1-0$
 White mates after 1... $\mathbb{B}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e6+$ (or any other square in the same direction) 2... $\mathbb{W}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#.$
- 787) Andreikin – Lanin**
Russian Junior Ch, St Petersburg 2007
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+! \mathbb{B}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f8+ 1-0$
 After 2... $\mathbb{B}g8$ either capture on g8 is mate.
- 788) C. Graf – W. Moser**
Germany (team event) 2004/5
- 1... $\mathbb{W}xg3+! 0-1$
 2 $hxg3$ $h2+ 3 \mathbb{B}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}g4\#.$
- 789) J. Koller – Haubt**
Germany (team event) 2006/7
- 1... $\mathbb{B}e1+ 0-1$
 2 $\mathbb{B}xe1$ (2 $\mathbb{B}xe1$ $\mathbb{W}f1\#)$ 2... $\mathbb{B}xe1+$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xe1$ $\mathbb{W}f1\#.$
- 790) Peregi – N. Pais**
Hungarian Team Ch 2006/7
- 1 $\mathbb{B}xg7+! 1-0$
 1... $\mathbb{B}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7\#.$
- 791) Krivoshei – Golubev**
Internet (playchess.com) 2004
- 1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h1$ $g2\#$
- 792) Bischoff – Bryzgalin**
Internet (playchess.com) 2004
- 1... $\mathbb{W}h2+ 2 \mathbb{B}f1$ $\mathbb{W}h1+! 0-1$
 3 $\mathbb{B}xh1$ $\mathbb{Q}h2\#.$
- 793) A. Paal – P. Biro**
Hungarian Team Ch 2002/3
- 1 $\mathbb{B}xh6+! 1-0$
 1... $\mathbb{B}xh6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{B}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#.$
- 794) Gacsó – P. Gara**
Hungarian Team Ch 2002/3
- 1... $\mathbb{W}g1+ 2 \mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{B}f1+!$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1\#$
- 795) D. Mason – St. Clarke**
British League (4NCL) 2002/3
- 1 $\mathbb{W}f8+ \mathbb{B}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6+! 1-0$
 2... $hxg6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h6\#.$
- 796) Chernobai – P. Lobach**
Serpukhov 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{B}xf8+ \mathbb{Q}xf8$
 1... $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{B}xf8+! 1-0$
 2... $\mathbb{W}xf8$ is met by 3 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$, while 2... $\mathbb{B}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ are also mate.
- 797) Nakamura – E. Berg**
Bermuda 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{B}xc8+! \mathbb{B}xc8$
 1... $\mathbb{B}b6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}c5+$ $\mathbb{B}a6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}a8\#.$
 2 $\mathbb{B}d6\#$
- 798) Tatar Kis – Prokopisin**
Nyiregyhaza 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xb8+! 1-0$
 1... $\mathbb{B}xb8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}c8+$ $\mathbb{B}a7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}a8\#.$
- 799) Morozевич – C. Lutz**
Biel 2003
- 1 $\mathbb{B}xh7+! \mathbb{B}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h3+ 1-0$
 2... $\mathbb{B}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h6\#.$
- 800) M. Pinc – P. Marik**
Czech Junior Team Ch 2001/2
- 1 $\mathbb{W}xe7! 1-0$
 Threatening mate on f8, and if 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ then 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe7\#.$
- 801) S. Lorenz – A. Orlov**
Bundesliga 2000/1

1... $\mathbb{W}xf1+!$ 0-1
 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{E}d1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ h3#.

802) Syrokhvatov – Ershova
Berezniki Ch 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}xe2+!$ 0-1

Forcing open the c-file and mating after 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ $\mathbb{E}c1#$.

803) Krak – Sycova
Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}e6#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe7#$.

804) T. Fodor – Ag. Antal
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

Black resigned (1-0) in view of 1 $f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h4#$.

805) P. della Morte – Sosiuk
Villa Ballester 2006

1 $\mathbb{E}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{E}xg7+!$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7#$.

806) Gordenko – D. Semionov
Kiev 2006

1 $g5+!$ 1-0

It's mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{E}h8#$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f4#$.

807) Stubberud – Netušil
Prague 2006

1 $\mathbb{E}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{E}xg8+!$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f8#$.

808) U. Seidens – R. Mittag
Germany (team event) 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{E}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}xg3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h3#$

809) Carlsen – J. Jimenez Capilla
Madrid (simultaneous) 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}g5$ g6

The only way to prevent immediate mate on g7.

2 $\mathbb{W}h6$ 1-0

Now there's no defence to the threat of 3 $\mathbb{W}g7#$.

810) Sowul – Koziaik
Augustow 2008

Black has just sacrificed his queen, and now mates White neatly.

1... $\mathbb{E}e1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ f3+ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{E}g1#$

811) Prathamesh – Ismagambetov
New Delhi 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ 1-0

White mates after 2... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6#$.

812) Weinmann Musset – E. Zühlke
Leverkusen Ch 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}g8!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf5$ followed by mate on h7 next move.

813) Adhiban – Sh. Avinash
Gurgon 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 1-0

There is no defence to the twin threats of 3 $\mathbb{W}g7#$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6#$.

814) L. Genova – M. Vladimirova
Bulgarian Women's Ch, Dupnitsa 2009

Black is threatening to mate on White's back rank, so White must push her attack home forcefully.

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f6#$.

815) Tokar – Rahl

Slovakian Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 0-1

It's mate after 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{W}g2#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ and 3... $\mathbb{W}h3#$.

816) M. Ezat – Shetty
Manama 2009

1 $\mathbb{E}h8+!$ 1-0

The rook sacrifice enables the white queen to reach the h-file with gain of tempo: 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7#$.

817) Ponomariov – Gelfand
Odessa 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}d4$

Threatening mate on g7 or h8.

1...f6

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ White also mates next move.

2 $\mathbb{W}d5+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{W}e6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe6\#$.

818) Flear – D.B. Lund

British League (4NCL) 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

If 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$, then White mates by 2 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$.

1-0

Black resigned as White can mate by 2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$.

819) Le Roy – Piot

French Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

820) Delemarre – Deleyen

Dutch Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{W}f7!$ 1-0

Blocking the line from e8 to g6 and so threatening 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$. There are three ways Black can defend, but they all run into mate:

1) 1... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7\#$ (or 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$).

2) 1... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$.

3) 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}exf7\#$.

821) Buchenthal – N. Elmali

Germany (team event) 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ 1-0

White blocks the line from b8 to e8, and mates by 2 $\mathbb{W}e8\#$ next move.

822) Fayard – A. Ramaswamy

Nancy 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$! 1-0

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}c2+$ (or 2 $\mathbb{W}d3+$) 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xg7\#$.

823) J. Sondermann – O. Pucher

Nancy 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}g8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g4+$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ (other moves are met by $\mathbb{W}g7\#$) 4 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xe8\#$ (or 5 $\mathbb{W}xe8\#$).

824) L. Karlsson – Guerra Bastida

Malaga 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{W}h2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}g1+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$.

825) R. Panjwani – H. Masse

Canadian Open, Montreal 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$

1... $\mathbb{W}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf6\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf5\#$

A mate based on two pins.

826) Pascual Palomo – P. Llaneza Vega

Spanish Team Ch, Melilla 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ 1-0

White mates by 4 $\mathbb{W}h5\#$.

827) Ivanchuk – Mamedyarov

Amber Blindfold, Nice 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ 0-1

It's mate after 3 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{W}f2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{W}d2\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4+$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}c1+$ is equally good) 4 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}e3\#$.

828) D. Yang – Mulyar

Tulsa 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}f6+$ 2 $g5$ $hxg5+$ 3 $fxg5$ $\mathbb{W}h8+$ 0-1

4 $\mathbb{W}h7$ $\mathbb{W}xh7\#$.

829) Vik. Ivanov – K. Zhukov

St Petersburg Club Ch 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}g4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 0-1

4 $h3$ $\mathbb{W}g6+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$.

830) Smolen – Raeber

Mitropa Cup, Olbia 2008

1... $\mathbb{W}xh4+$

1... $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ also wins, but is much slower.

2 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}g5+!$ 0-1

The key point, unpinning the rook to mate on h4 next move.

831) Jo. Straka – J. Danes

Teplice 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$

832) S. Mansour – Wajdy*Amman (team event) 2008***1 g4+ ♜h4 2 ♜h2! 1-0**

Threatening 3 g3#, and mating after 2...♜xe3 (2...♝xe4 3 g3+ also leads to mate) 3 g3+ ♜xg3 4 fxg3#.

833) M. Heider – Schalow*Rhineland-Palatinate Ch, Höheimöd 2008***1 ♜xg7+! ♜xg7**

1...♝h8 2 ♜xh6#.

2 ♜g1+ ♜h7

2...♝f6 3 ♜f7#, 2...♝f8 3 ♜f7# and 2...♝h8

3 ♜xh6# are also mate.

3 ♜f7+ 1-0

3...♝h8 4 ♜g7#.

834) L. Wickström – A. Landgren*Swedish Ch, Växjö 2008***1 ♜h6+ ♜h8 2 ♜e7! 1-0**

Exploiting the poorly placed rook on f8. The threat is simply 3 ♜xf8#, while if 2...♜g8 then 3 ♜xf7#. There is no defence.

835) Buhmann – Limontaitė*Pardubice 2008***1 ♜d8+ 1-0**

1...♝f7 2 ♜g5+ ♜g6 3 ♜d6+! ♜xg5 4 h4#.

836) Yaksin – R. Sousa*World Junior Ch, Gaziantep 2008***1 ♜g8+ ♜h5**

After 1...♝h7 2 ♜xf6+ ♜h6 (or 2...♝h8 3 ♜g8#) 3 ♜xg4+ White not only wins the queen, but also mates in a few moves.

2 ♜xf6+ ♜xf6

In the case of 2...♝h6, White wins as above.

3 ♜h7#**837) Stabolewski – A. Schneider***Bad Zwischenahn 2005***1...♜h2+! 0-1**

2 ♜xh2 ♜f3+ 3 ♜h1 ♜g3#.

838) Morozhevich – Bologan*Russian Team Ch, Sochi 2004***1 ♜h8+! 1-0**

1...♝xh8 (1...♝f7 2 ♜xh7+ ♜g7 3 ♜xg7#)

2 ♜xf8+ ♜g8 3 ♜e5+ and mate next move.

839) Ibra – V. Milov*Bastia (rapid) 2004***1...♜xf1+! 0-1**

2 ♜xf1 (2 ♜xf1 ♜d1# and 2 ♜h2 ♜xg2# are even quicker) 2...♝f3+ 3 ♜h1 ♜h2#.

840) M. Srebrnić – Varini*Portorož 2003***1...♜f2+ 2 ♜h1 ♜xh2+! 0-1**

3 ♜xh2 ♜f2+ 4 ♜h1 ♜xg3#.

841) Gallagher – Vuilleumier*Lenk 2003*

White's options are limited as his rook on e7 is pinned, but he still found a way to force mate.

1 ♜g8+! 1-0

1...♜xg8 unpins the rook for 2 ♜h7#, while 1...♝xg8 runs into 2 ♜g3+ followed by 3 ♜g7#.

842) Jobava – Safarli*Dubai 2003***1 ♜h7+ ♜f7 2 ♜g6+ ♜e7 3 ♜xf6+! 1-0**

3...♝xf6 4 ♜h4#.

843) Polak – Vybiral*Brno 2003***1 ♜xg7+! ♜xg7 2 ♜f6+ 1-0**

2...♝f7 (2...♝h7 3 ♜h8#) 3 ♜e7+ ♜g8 4 ♜g7#.

844) Giam. Rossi – Damia*Vanzaghello 2003***1...♜h4+! 2 gxh4 ♜f4+ 3 ♜g3 ♜f5#****845) R. Prakash – S. Safin***New Delhi 2008*

Black has a choice of checks, but only one leads to a quick mate:

1...♜f6+ 2 ♜g6 ♜g8+ 3 ♜f5

3 ♜h6 ♜g4#.

3...♜g4#**846) Mi. Nemeth – Ga. Papp***Hungarian Team Ch 2000/1***1 ♜b6+ ♜e7 2 ♜f7+! 1-0**

2...♝xd6 3 ♜d1+ and mate next move.

847) Szieberth – V. Rajlich*Budapest 2001*

1...Qa3++

1...Qxc3 also mates, albeit a little more slowly. Give yourself two points if you chose this continuation.

2 ♜a1 ♜b1+ 0-1

It's mate after 3 ♜xb1 ♜xb2# or 3 ♜xb1 ♜c2#. This is a version of the standard 'smothered mate' in which the long diagonal plays an additional role.

848) Acher – Santo-Roman

French Team Ch 1999/00

1 ♜xh7+! 1-0

1...Qxh7 2 ♜h4+ Qg8 (other king moves are also met by Qg1+) 3 Qg1+ ♜g7 4 ♜f6# (or 4 Qe7#).

849) A. Nemes – A. Demeny

Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1 ♜f7+ ♜b6

Black is also mated after 1...Qc8 2 ♜a8# or 1...Qb8 2 ♜a8+! Qxa8 3 ♜xc6+ Qb8 4 ♜b7#.

2 ♜a6+! 1-0

2...Qxa6 3 ♜xc6+ Qa5 4 ♜a7#.

850) Svetlov – K. Vorobiov

Moscow 2008

1 ♜xe8+! ♜xe8 2 ♜d8+ 1-0

It's mate after 2...Qe7 3 ♜ld7# or 2...Qxd8 3 ♜xd8#.

851) Villwock – U. Rohde

Germany (team event) 2008/9

1 ♜f8+ ♜c8 2 ♜d6+ 1-0

2...Qa8 3 ♜a3+ (White's queen returns to a3, but now Black's rook is blocking c8) 3...Qb8 4 ♜a7#.

852) Snape – F. May

British League (4NCL) 2002/3

1 ♜h5!

Threatening mate on h6.

1...Qxh5 2 ♜d1+ 1-0

2...Qg6 (2...Qg5 3 ♜g4#) 3 ♜g4+ Qh7 4 ♜g7#.

853) Lubczynski – Kostiukova

Aghios Kirykos 2008

1 ♜g5!

White threatens 2 ♜h5# and will answer 1...hxg5 with 2 ♜h8+ followed by mate. Black can only delay the end by giving away his queen.

1...♜g4+ 2 hxg4 1-0

It's mate all the same after 2...fxg4 3 ♜xg4+ ♜h5 4 ♜f4# or 2...hxg5 3 ♜h8+ ♜h6 4 ♜xh6#.

854) A. Horvath – Onishchuk

European Clubs Cup, Ohrid 2009

1 ♜xg6+! 1-0

Black is mated at once after 1...Qh8 2 ♜g7# or 1...Qf8 2 ♜xf7#.

The critical line is 1...fxg6 2 f7+ ♜f8 (otherwise White mates more quickly by 3 f8#) 3 ♜a8+ Qe7 4 f8# + Qe6 (4...Qd7 5 ♜a7+ Qe6 6 ♜e7+ Qd5 7 ♜d7#) and now there are several ways to mate, including 5 ♜f6+ Qe5 (5...Qd5 6 ♜d6# or 5...Qd7 6 ♜a7#) 6 ♜e8+ Qd4 (or 6...Qd5 7 ♜d6#) 7 ♜b4+ ♜c4 8 ♜xc4#.

855) Montero Campuzano – K. Berbatov

Seville 2009

1 ♜e6+ ♜e7 2 ♜d8+! 1-0

2...Qxd8 3 ♜c8#.

856) Marievich – N. Efanov

Ekaterinburg 2008

1...♜d7+ 2 ♜c2 0-1

2...♜d1+ 3 ♜b2 ♜b1#.

857) Gabre – Losić

Croatia Cup, Šibenik 2008

1 ♜xg7+! 1-0

It's mate after 1...Qxg7 2 ♜h5+ Qh7 3 ♜f7+ ♜h8 4 ♜g7#.

858) Kå. Kristensen – Rostgaard

Baltic Sea Cup, Bornholm 2008

1 ♜xg6+ ♜f8

1...Qh8 2 ♜h6#.

2 ♜g8+! 1-0

2...Qxe7 3 ♜d5#.

859) Pikula – B. Ivanović

Yugoslav Team Ch playoff 2003

1 ♜g4+ ♜f7

After 1...Qh6 2 ♜g8# and 1...Qh8 2 ♜g8# Black is mated immediately.

2 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ 1-0
2... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e8\#.$

860) Csom – G. Feher
Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{K}xg8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$

861) Tomic-Potrebuje – I. Marčić
Split 2008

1 $d4!$

Blocking the c3-g7 line and so threatening 2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

1... $\mathbb{K}f5$

This allows mate at once. 1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ doesn't change the situation and 1... $\mathbb{B}g8$ runs into 2 $\mathbb{W}e5+$, while otherwise Black can only delay mate by giving away pieces.

2 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$

862) Filippas – Klokas
Athens 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}d8!$ 1-0

Any move by the knight threatens 2 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$, but this is the only one that saves the bishop from capture by Black's rook. Black can only prevent the bishop mate by 1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$, but then White mates with 2 $\mathbb{Q}f8\#$ instead.

863) Rozhin – Firman
Evpatoria 2002

Black needs to clear f3 for his knight. This can be achieved by a two-stage operation.

1... $\mathbb{W}e3+!!$ 0-1
2 $fxe3$ f2+! 3 $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#.$

864) Aabling Thomsen – C. Eriksson
Danish Ch, Silkeborg 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}ab6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ 1-0

It's mate after 2... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ may be met by 3 $\mathbb{Q}a4\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}d7\#)$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xa6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d5\#.$

865) Reinderman – Strating
Hilversum 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ e5

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ White can play either 2 $dxe5\#$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe5\#.$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$

2 $dxe5?$ allows Black to escape by 2... $\mathbb{Q}c7.$

2... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 3 $dxe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xd6\#$

866) Kar. Horvath – G. Sztaray
Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8

1 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

1... $\mathbb{g}xf6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

2 $\mathbb{h}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g4+$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ and 3... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ are both met by 4 $\mathbb{W}g5\#$, while after 3... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ White has various ways to mate; 5 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h6\#$ is one of the quickest, but checking with a rook on g1 is also good.

867) Brandner – Liedl
Austrian Team Ch 2009/10

1 $\mathbb{g}xf7++!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $f8\mathbb{W}++$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}e4\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$)

2 $\mathbb{W}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

3... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g6\#$) 5 $\mathbb{W}h5\#.$

4 $\mathbb{W}e5+$ 1-0

4... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

868) Kharlov – Dreev

Russian Team Ch, Dagomys 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$

2... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6\#.$

3 $\mathbb{W}d7+$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h7\#.$

869) Pashikian – Melkumian

Gyumri 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$ is mate, while 2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}e7\#)$ 4 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ transposes to the game.

3 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$

Black is mated immediately after 3... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

4 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 1-0

4... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}g7\#.$

870) Buslov – E. Medvedev

Tomsk 2008

Black could mate by ... $\mathbb{W}g4+$ or ... $\mathbb{W}g5+$, followed by ... $\mathbb{Q}h6\#$, except that his rook is pinned. In order to mate he has to use checks to transfer his queen to g7, thereby unpinning the rook.

1... $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}h6+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}g7+!$ 0-1

Black mates by 4... $\mathbb{Q}h6\#.$

871) J. Tuma – J. Johansson

*Olomouc 2008*1... $\mathbb{Q}h3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1 \mathbb{W}e2!$ Threatening mate in two by 3... $\mathbb{R}xf1+$.3 $\mathbb{W}xh3 \mathbb{R}xf1+ 0-1$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{W}xf2\#.$

872) Stoven – Piceu

*Condom 2003*1 $\mathbb{R}e7+! \mathbb{W}xe7$ After 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ White mates next move.2 $\mathbb{W}b8+ \mathbb{Q}d7$ 2... $\mathbb{W}d8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xd8\#.$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c7+ \mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}c8+ \mathbb{W}d8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xd8\#$

873) Smirin – Ehlivest

*FIDE Knockout, Moscow 2001*1 $\mathbb{W}f8+! \mathbb{R}xf8$ After 1... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xb8$ White wins a rook and has a decisive attack; for example, 2... $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g2 \mathbb{W}e5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7 \mathbb{W}e2+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ and Black can only delay mate for a short time by giving up his queen.2 $\mathbb{R}xf8+ \mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8+ \mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f7+ 1-0$ 4... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$

874) M. Portero – R. Colas

*Spain (team event) 2006*1... $\mathbb{R}e1+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ 2 $\mathbb{R}xe1$ $\mathbb{R}xe1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ $\mathbb{W}xe1\#.$ 2... $\mathbb{R}xe1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f2 \mathbb{Q}g3+$ 3... $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ is equally good and leads to the same mate.4 $\mathbb{Q}f3 \mathbb{W}f4\#$

875) Scalcione – P. Piscopo

*Campobasso 2002*1 $\mathbb{W}c8+! \mathbb{Q}xc8$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ also leads to mate after 2 $\mathbb{R}c7+ \mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$ (or 3 $\mathbb{R}xg7\#$).2 $\mathbb{R}xc8+ \mathbb{Q}f7$ 2... $\mathbb{W}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4 $\mathbb{R}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ is again met by 5 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$ or 5 $\mathbb{R}xg7\#$) 5 $\mathbb{R}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$ 3 $\mathbb{R}c7+ 1-0$ It's mate after 3... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f4\#$ (or 4 $\mathbb{R}xg7\#$), 3... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{R}e7\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{R}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 5 $\mathbb{R}g6\#.$

876) E. Cosma – Calzetta

*European Women's Ch,**Plovdiv 2008*1 $\mathbb{R}b8+ \mathbb{R}xb8$ 1... $\mathbb{W}d8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ (2 $\mathbb{W}b5+$ is just as effective)2... $\mathbb{axb}5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xb5\#.$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xb8+ \mathbb{W}d8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}b5+! 1-0$ 3... $\mathbb{axb}5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xb5+$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xd7\#.$

877) A. Dole – P. Zelbel

World Under-16 Ch, Kemer 2009

When a discovered or double check is available, it's easy to overlook other possibilities. Here Black forces mate by ignoring the discovered checks:

1... $\mathbb{Q}b3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xc2 \mathbb{R}xc3+! 0-1$ 3 $\mathbb{bx}c3$ (3 $\mathbb{Q}xc3 \mathbb{W}c4\#$ or 3 $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{W}a1\#$)3... $\mathbb{W}a2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d1 \mathbb{W}b1\#.$

878) Kardon – A. Zoltan

*Hungarian Team Ch 2007/8*1 $\mathbb{Q}f7+ \mathbb{Q}c8$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e7$ comes to the same thing.2 $\mathbb{W}e7! \mathbb{Q}c7$ 2... $\mathbb{b}6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}d6\#.$ 3 $\mathbb{W}d8\#$

879) Peek – B. van den Berg

*Maastricht 2008*1 $\mathbb{R}e8+ \mathbb{R}xe8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xe8+ \mathbb{Q}g7$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6\#.$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f5+ \mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$

880) Mirzanurov – V. Rodchenkov

*Kostroma 2008*White could have forced mate by 1 $\mathbb{R}c7+!$ $\mathbb{R}xc7$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8\#$) 2 $\mathbb{W}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d8\#.$ Instead, the game finished 1 $\mathbb{Q}c7??$ $\mathbb{R}xc7??$ (1... $f3!$ would have won for Black, but after the move played White wins after all) 2 $\mathbb{R}xc7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

881) Frigeri – Opačić

*Verona 2006*1 $\mathbb{W}a8+ 1-0$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (1... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}ed5\#$) 2 $\mathbb{Q}ed5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xd7\#.$

882) Vokač – Lickleder*Germany (team event) 2007/8***1 ♜g5+ ♖f8**

The main line runs 1... ♖f7 (1... ♖h8 2 ♜h6+ ♖h7 3 ♜xh7#) 2 ♖h5+ ♖e6 (2... ♖e7 3 ♜g7+ ♖e6 4 ♖g4# and 2... ♖f8 3 ♜g8+ ♖e7 4 ♜f7# also mate quickly) 3 ♜g4+! ♖xf6 (3... ♖e7 4 ♜g7+ ♖e6 5 ♖g4#) 4 ♜g6+ ♖e7 5 ♜f7#.

2 ♜g8+ ♖e7 3 ♜g7+ 1-0

3... ♖e6 4 ♖g4#.

883) Chua Xing Jian – Nihal*World Schools Team Ch, Singapore 2008***1 ♜xe7+! ♖xe7**

1... ♖d8 2 ♜f8+ ♖xe7 (2... ♜xf8 3 ♜xf8#) 3 ♜g7#.

2 ♜g7+ ♖d8

The other main line runs 2... ♖e8 3 ♜xh8+ ♖d7 (3... ♖e7 4 ♜g7+ ♖e8 5 ♜f8#) 4 ♜f7+ ♖c6 5 ♜c3+ ♖d5 6 e4#.

3 ♜f7 1-0

Threatening mate in one by 4 ♜xh8# and mate in two by 4 ♜d7+ or 4 ♜f6+. After 3... ♖e8 (3... ♜c6 4 ♜f6+) the quickest win is 4 ♜d7 with mate next move by 5 ♜e7#, although 4 ♜e7+ is also good.

884) Si. Bjornsson – A. Kristjansson*Reykjavik Ch 2009***1 ♜h8+! ♖f7**

Or 1... ♖xh8 (1... ♖g7 2 ♜h6+ and White mates next move) 2 ♜xf6+ ♖g8 (2... ♖h7 3 ♜xg6+ followed by mate) 3 ♜xg6+ ♖h7 4 ♜g7#.

2 ♜f8+! ♖xf8 3 ♜xf6+ ♖e8

3... ♖g8 4 ♜xg6+ ♖h7 5 ♜g7#.

4 ♜xg6+ 1-0

4... ♖d8 (after 4... ♖f8 there are many mates; for example, 5 ♜g8+ ♖e7 6 ♜g7+ ♖f6 7 ♜f7#) 5 ♜xd6+ ♖e8 (5... ♖c8 6 ♜g8#) 6 ♜g8+ ♖f7 7 ♜e6# (or 7 ♜f8#).

885) Van Kemenade – S. James*British League (4NCL) 2006/7*

White's plan is to eliminate the d7-knight so as to force mate with ♖f6+ followed by ♜xf6. In order to achieve this, White must give up both his rooks.

1 ♜xd7!

Threatening mate on f7.

1... ♖xd7

Giving up the queen doesn't delay mate for long.

2 ♜xd7 ♜xd7

2... ♜xd7 3 ♖f6+ is similar.

3 ♖f6+ ♖xf6 4 ♜xf6

Now Black can only delay mate for a few moves by giving some pointless checks, but he doesn't bother.

4... ♜d3 5 ♜g7#**886) I. Kurnosov – De. Boros***Austrian Team Ch 2009/10***1 ♜g3+ ♖g6 2 ♖xg6**

Threatening to mate by moving the bishop.

2...hxg6

2...fxg6 3 ♜xg6+ hxg6 (3... ♖f7 4 ♜g7#) 4 ♜xg6+ transposes.

3 ♜xg6+ 1-0

3...fxg6 4 ♜xg6+ ♖f8 5 ♖e6#.

887) I. Popov – Y. Eliseev*Moscow Ch 2008***1 ♖d7+!**

1... ♖g4+? ♖f8 is less clear since there is no immediate mate.

1... ♖g8

1... ♖e5 2 ♜xe5+ ♖h7 3 ♖f6+ ♖g7 4 ♖h5++ ♖f8 5 ♜b8+ ♖e7 6 ♜d6+ ♖e8 7 ♖f6# (or 7 ♖g7#).

2 ♖f6+ ♖g7

2... ♖f8 3 ♜d8+ ♖g7 4 ♜g8#.

3 ♖h5++ ♖f8

3... ♖g8 4 ♜g7#.

4 ♜d8#**888) Herczku – Cselenyi***Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6***1... ♜xg2+! 2 ♖xg2 ♖e3+ 3 ♖f3**

3 ♖h2 ♜d2+ leads to mate on g2, as does 3 ♖f2 ♜f1+ 4 ♖g3 ♜g2#.

3... ♜h1+ 4 ♖e2

4 ♖f2 ♜f1+ 5 ♖g3 ♜g2#.

4... ♜d1+

4... ♜f1+? 5 ♖d2 is less effective as there is no mate on d1.

0-1

5 ♖f2 ♜f1+ 6 ♖g3 ♜g2#.

Score-Chart for Miscellaneous Mates

Position number	Points	Score
751	1	
752	1	
753	1	
754	1	
755	1	
756	1	
757	1	
758	1	
759	1	
760	1	
761	1	
762	1	
763	1	
764	1	
765	1	
766	1	
767	2	
768	2	
769	2	
770	2	
771	2	
772	2	
773	2	
774	2	
775	2	
776	2	
777	2	
778	2	

779	2	
780	2	
781	2	
782	2	
783	2	
784	2	
785	2	
786	2	
787	2	
788	2	
789	2	
790	2	
791	2	
792	2	
793	2	
794	2	
795	2	
796	2	
797	2	
798	2	
799	2	
800	2	
801	2	
802	2	
803	2	
804	2	
805	2	
806	2	
807	2	

Position number	Points	Score
808	2	
809	2	
810	2	
811	2	
812	2	
813	2	
814	2	
815	2	
816	2	
817	2	
818	2	
819	2	
820	2	
821	2	
822	2	
823	3	
824	3	
825	3	
826	3	
827	3	
828	3	
829	3	
830	3	
831	3	
832	3	
833	3	
834	3	
835	3	
836	3	
837	3	
838	3	
839	3	
840	3	
841	3	

842	3	
843	3	
844	3	
845	3	
846	3	
847	3	
848	3	
849	3	
850	3	
851	3	
852	3	
853	3	
854	3	
855	3	
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864	3	
865	4	
866	4	
867	4	
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869	4	
870	4	
871	4	
872	4	
873	4	
874	4	
875	4	
876	4	

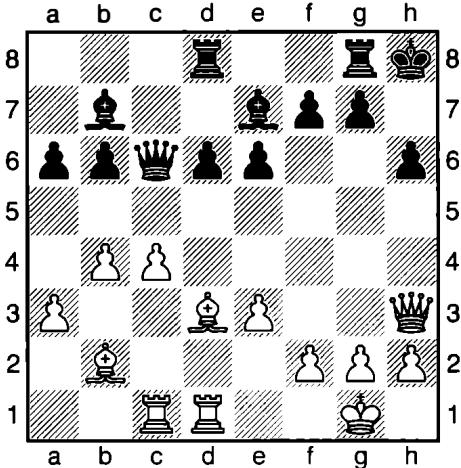
Position number	Points	Score
877	4	
878	4	
879	4	
880	4	
881	4	
882	5	

883	5	
884	5	
885	5	
886	5	
887	5	
888	5	
Total	357	

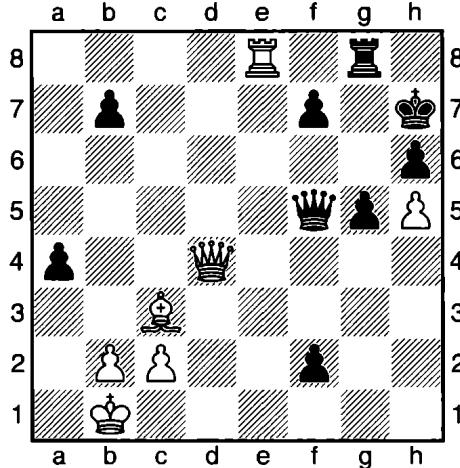
16 Mate Revision Test

This chapter enables you to revise what you have learned in the preceding chapters. The 60 positions embody many of the themes covered earlier in the book, but I've mixed them up so that when you see a position you won't know what the theme is.

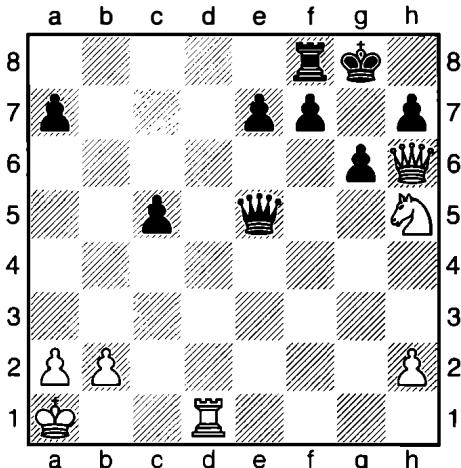
If you do well here, then you have mastered the not-so-gentle art of delivering checkmate.



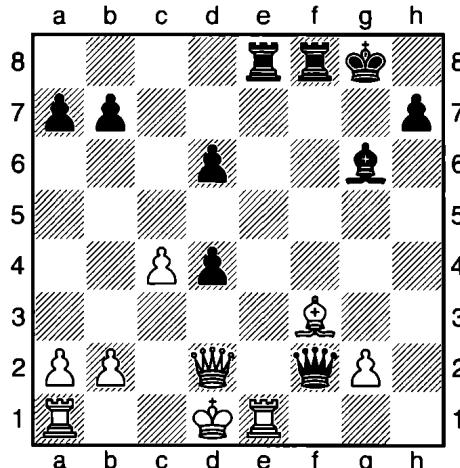
889) White to play (1 point)



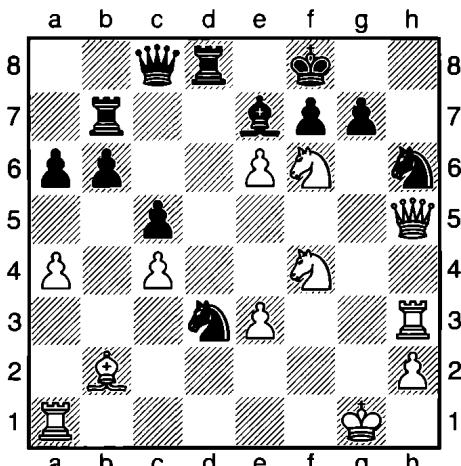
892) White to play (1 point)



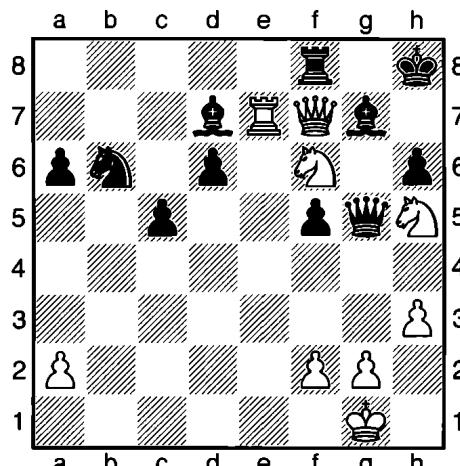
890) White to play (1 point)



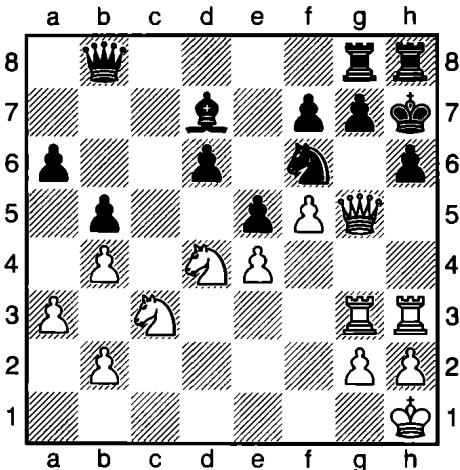
893) Black to play (1 point)



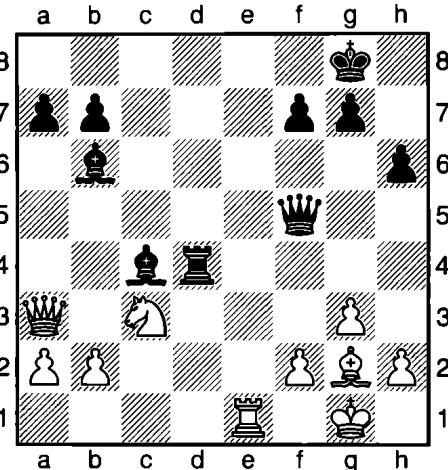
891) White to play (1 point)



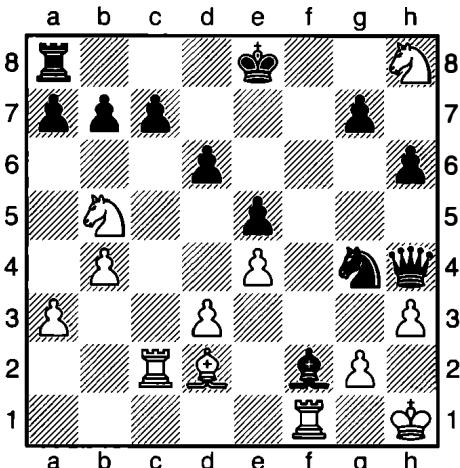
894) White to play (1 point)



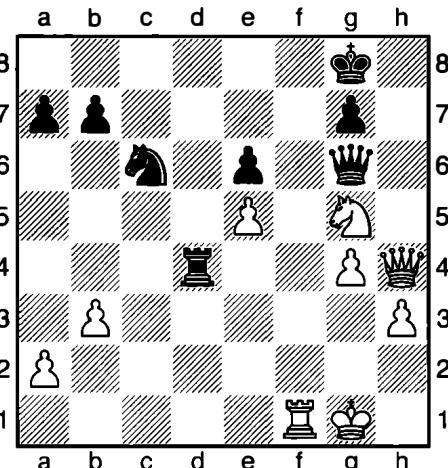
895) White to play (1 point)



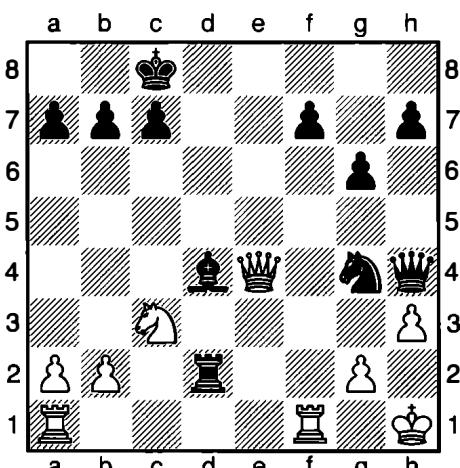
898) Black to play (1 point)



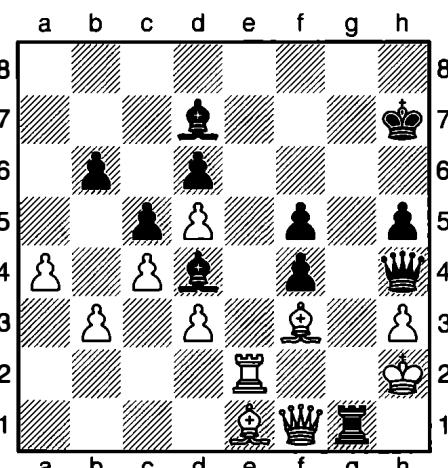
896) Black to play (1 point)



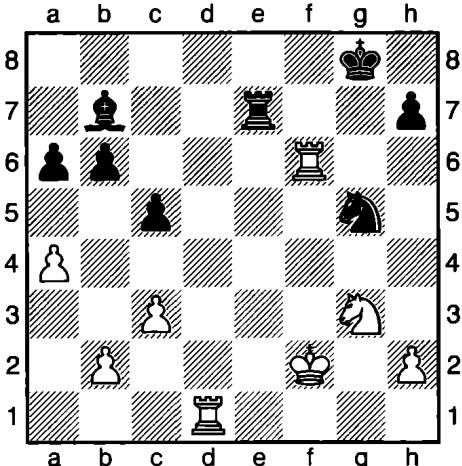
899) White to play (1 point)



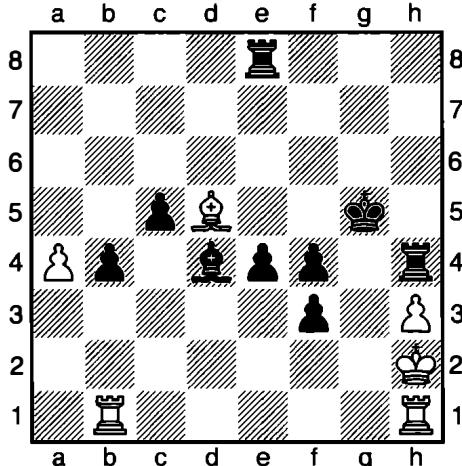
897) Black to play (1 point)



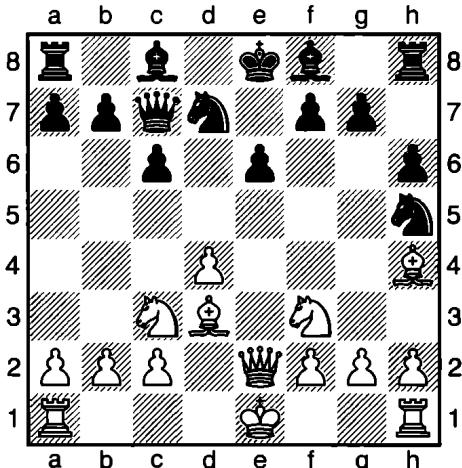
900) Black to play (1 point)



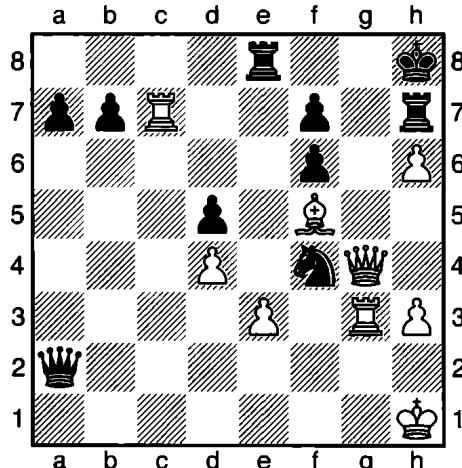
901) White to play (1 point)



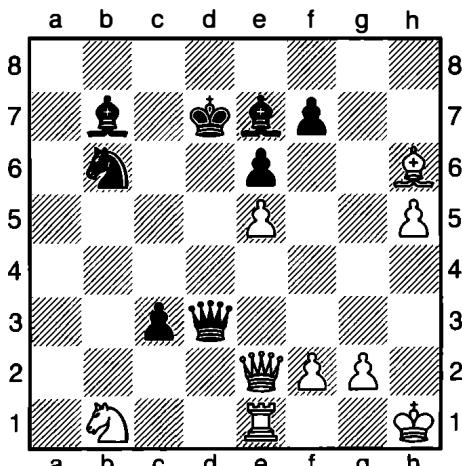
904) Black to play (1 point)



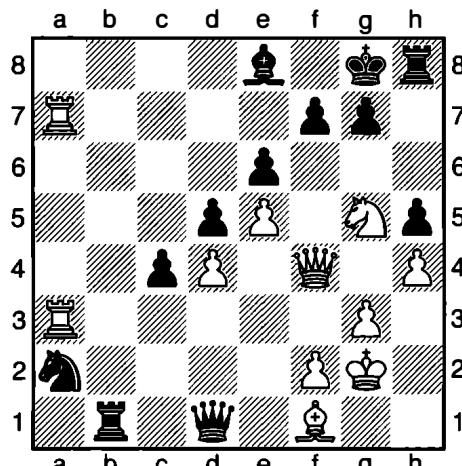
902) White to play (1 point)



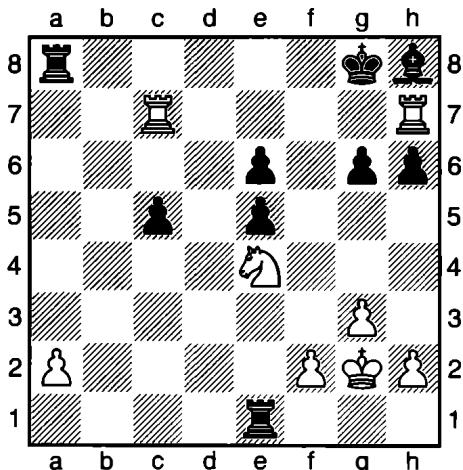
905) White to play (2 points)



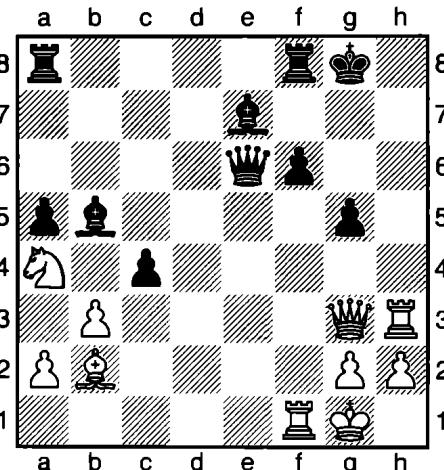
903) Black to play (1 point)



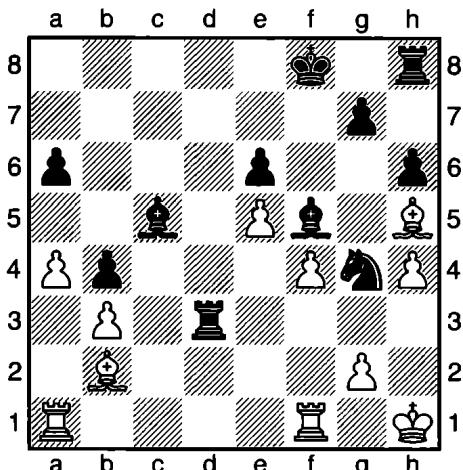
906) White to play (2 points)



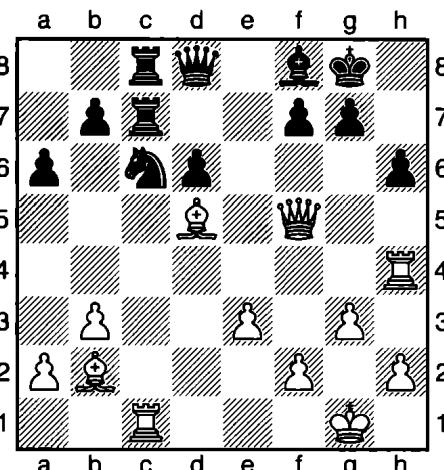
907) White to play (2 points)



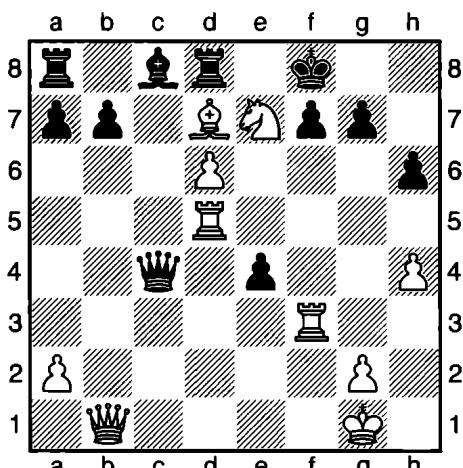
910) White to play (2 points)



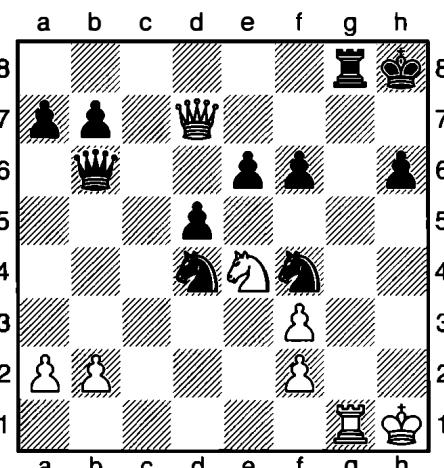
908) Black to play (2 points)



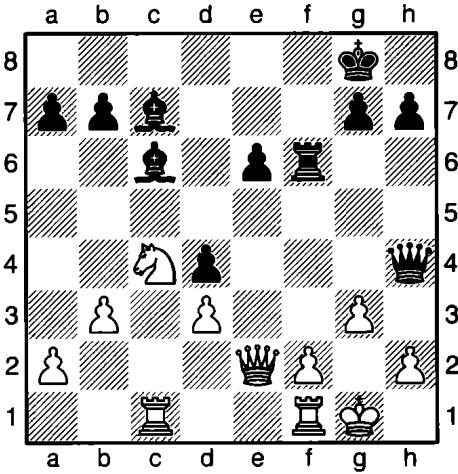
911) White to play (2 points)



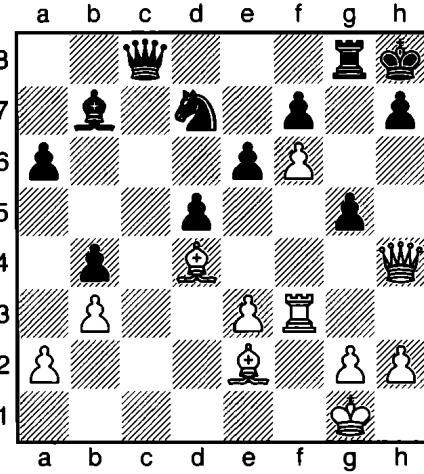
909) White to play (2 points)



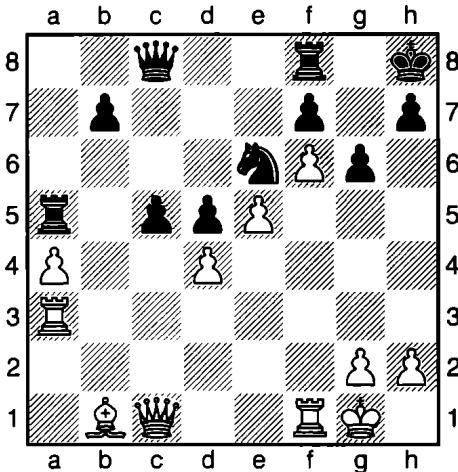
912) White to play (2 points)



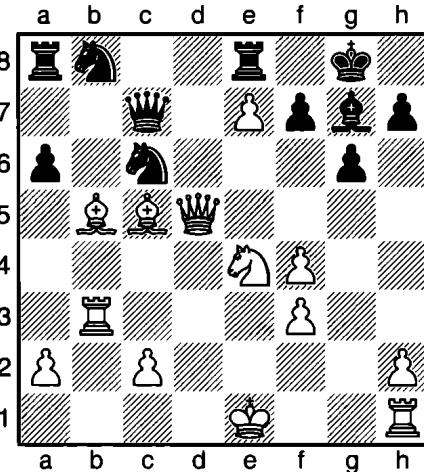
913) Black to play (2 points)



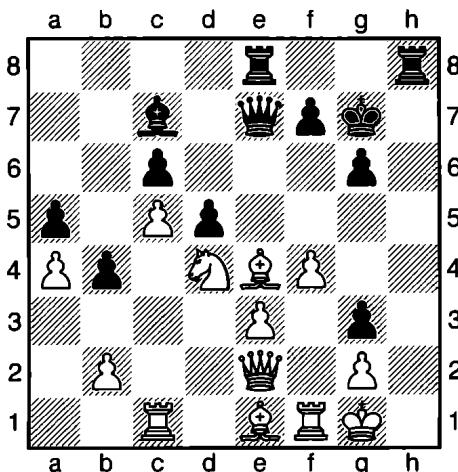
916) White to play (2 points)



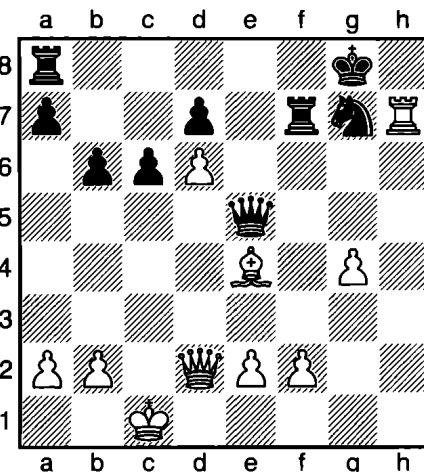
914) White to play (2 points)



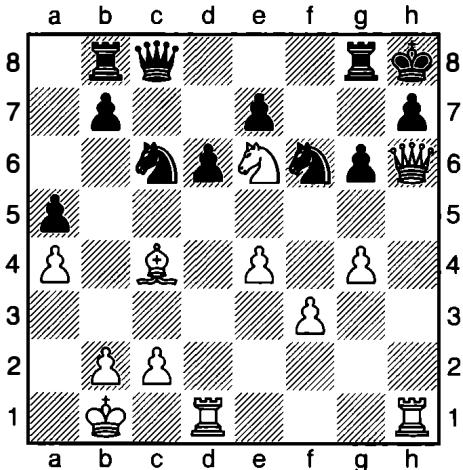
917) White to play (2 points)



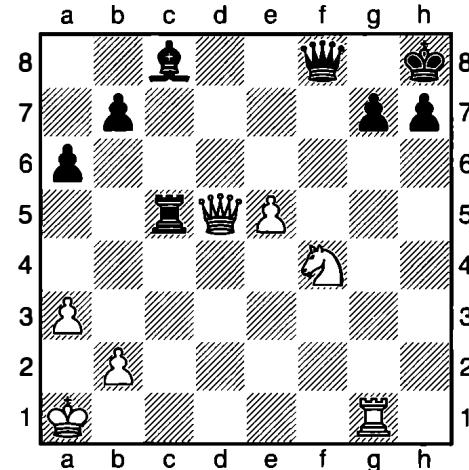
915) Black to play (2 points)



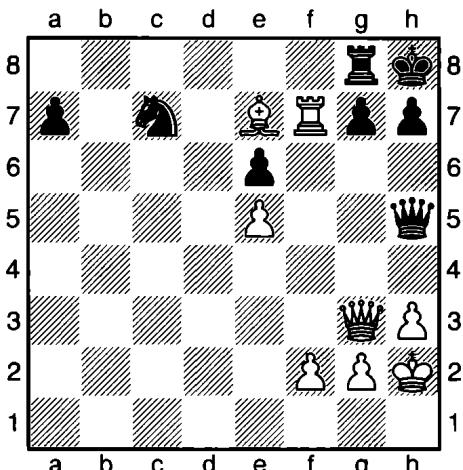
918) White to play (2 points)



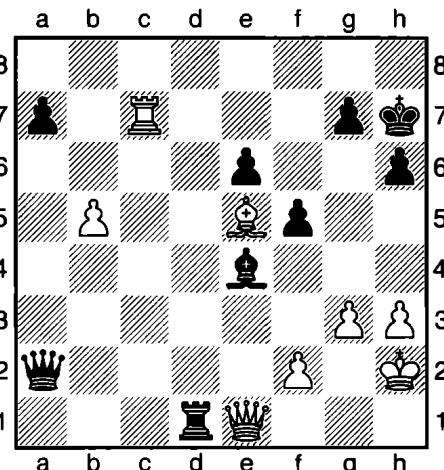
919) White to play (2 points)



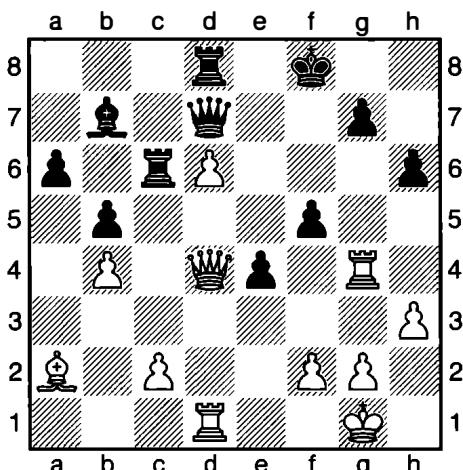
922) White to play (2 points)



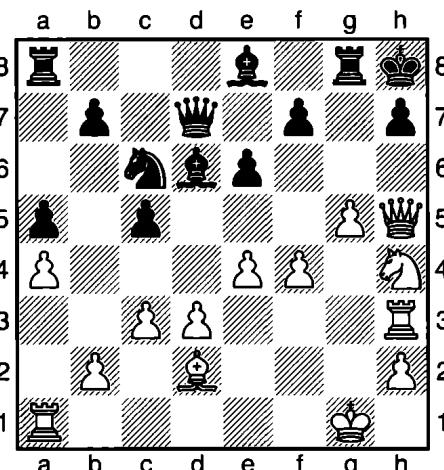
920) White to play (2 points)



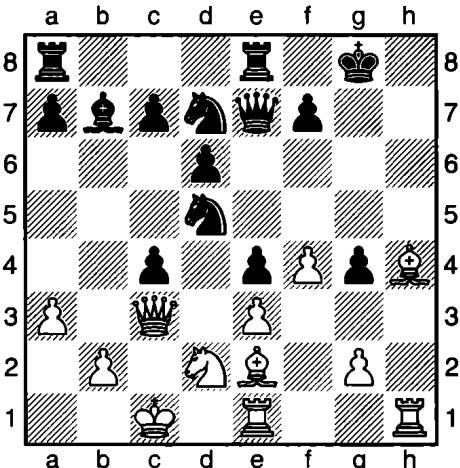
923) Black to play (2 points)



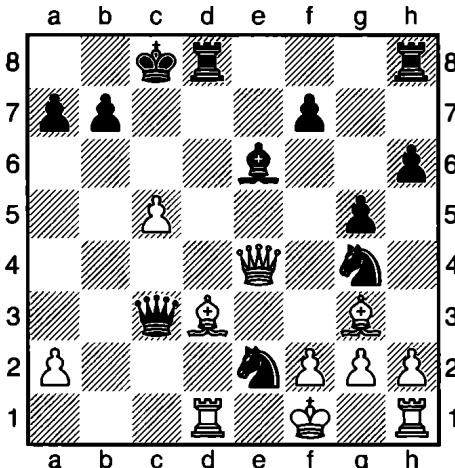
921) White to play (2 points)



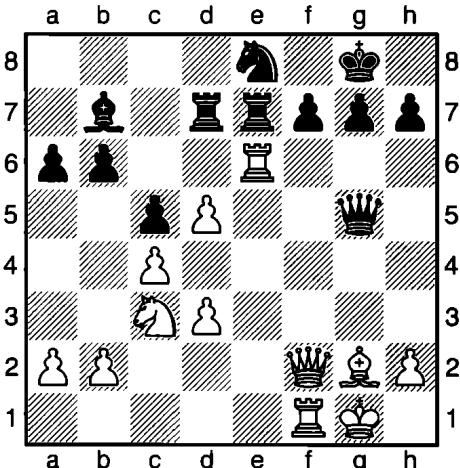
924) White to play (2 points)



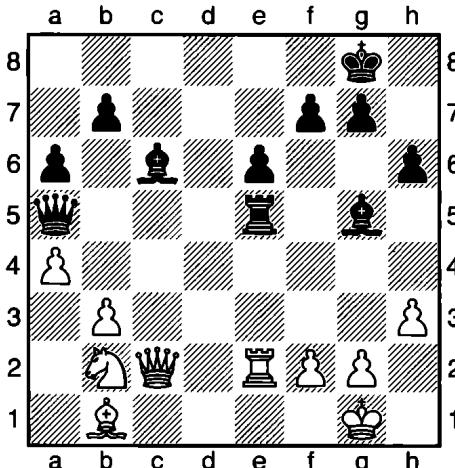
925) White to play (2 points)



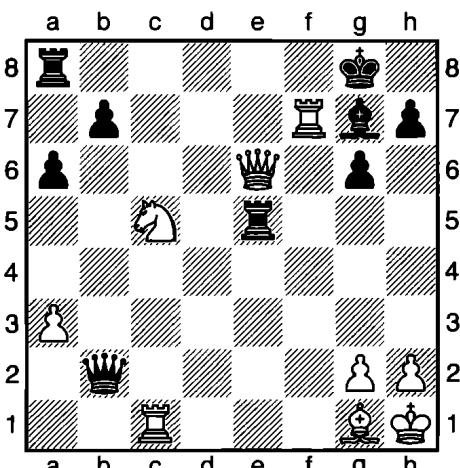
928) White to play (2 points)



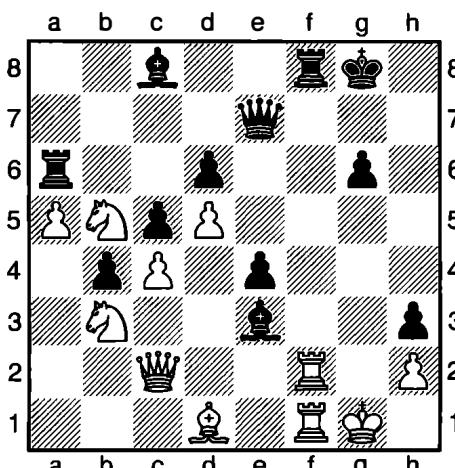
926) White to play (2 points)



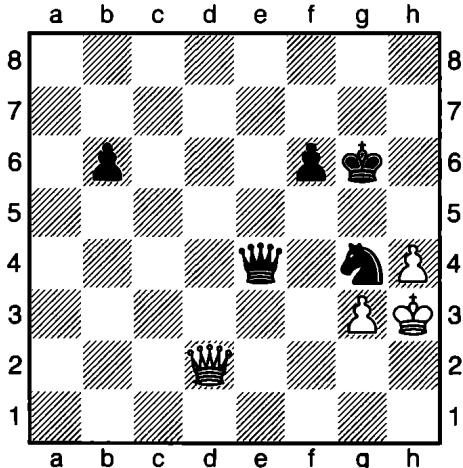
929) Black to play (3 points)



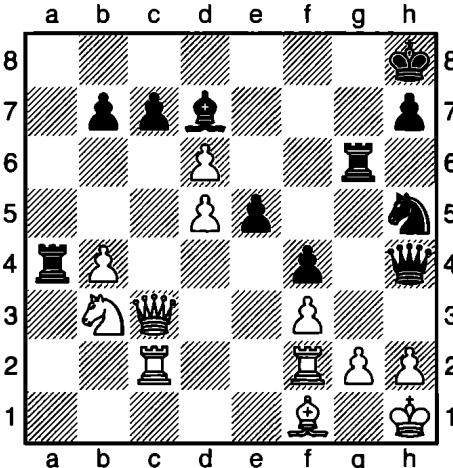
927) White to play (2 points)



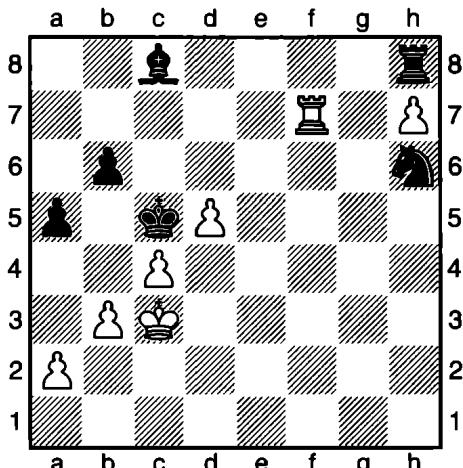
930) Black to play (3 points)



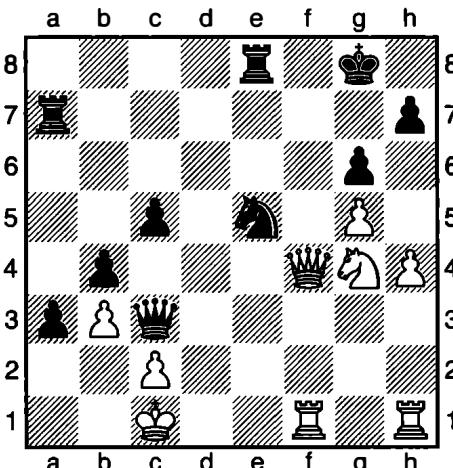
931) Black to play (3 points)



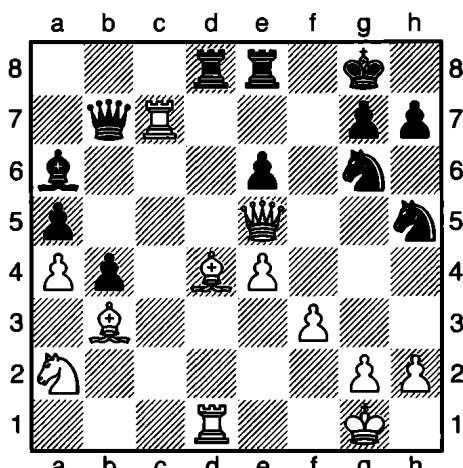
934) Black to play (3 points)



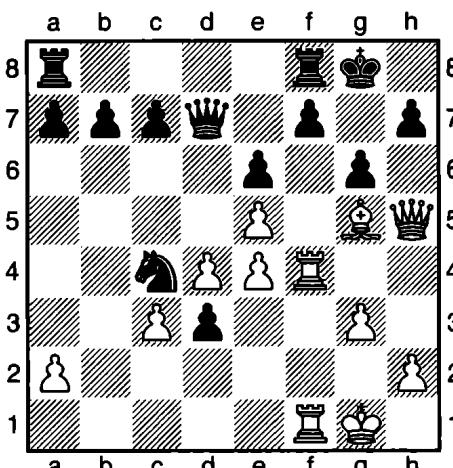
932) White to play (3 points)



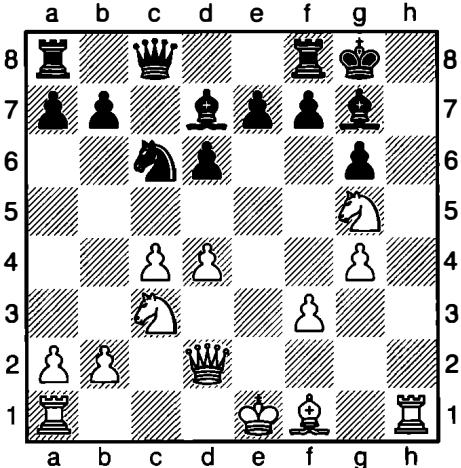
935) White to play (3 points)



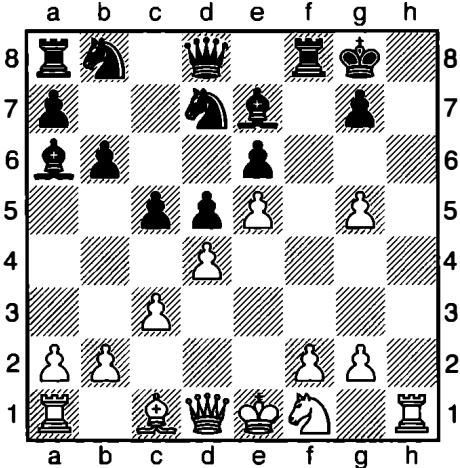
933) White to play (3 points)



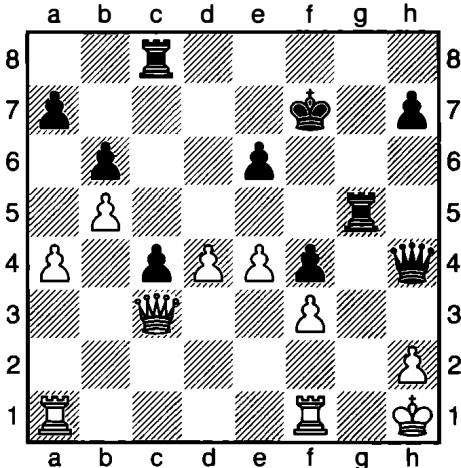
936) White to play (3 points)



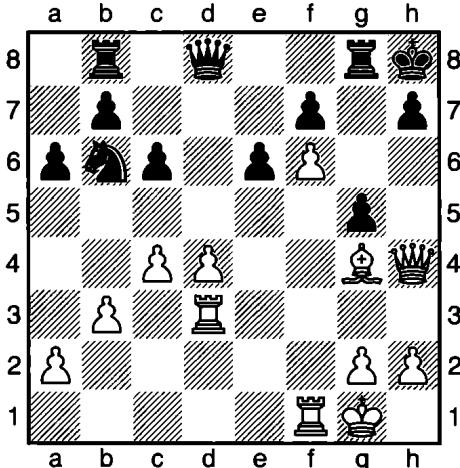
937) White to play (3 points)



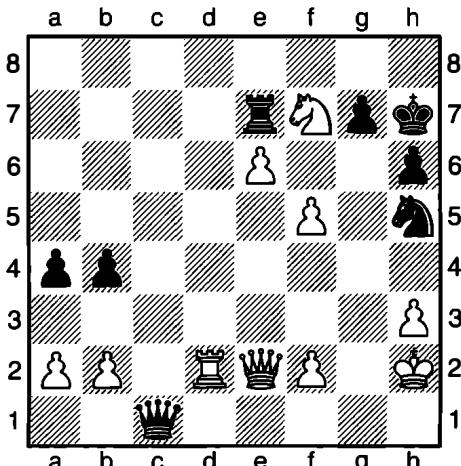
940) White to play (3 points)



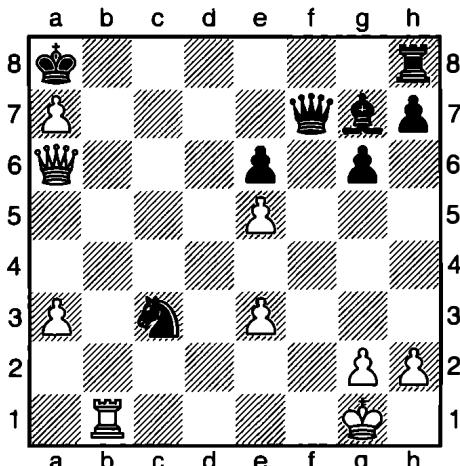
938) Black to play (3 points)



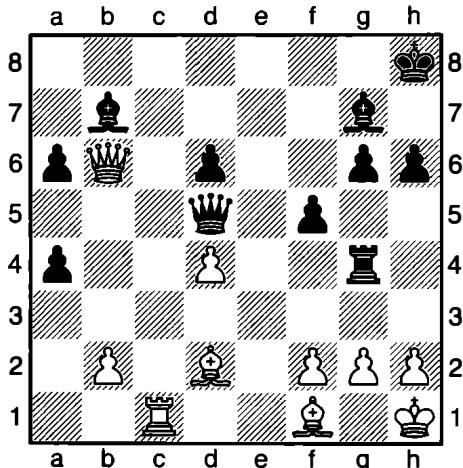
941) White to play (3 points)



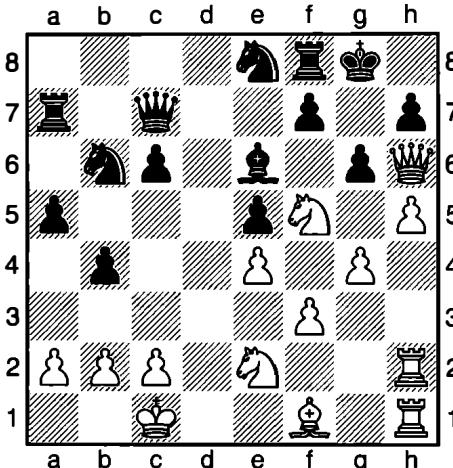
939) White to play (3 points)



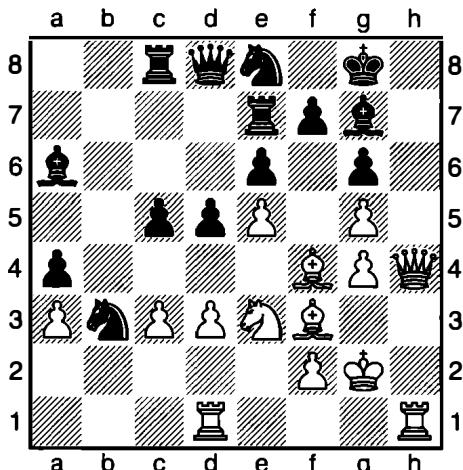
942) White to play (4 points)



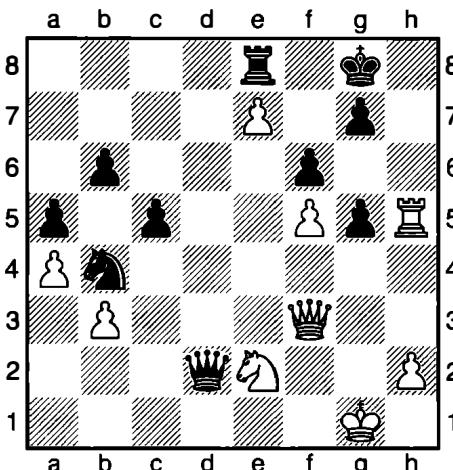
943) Black to play (4 points)



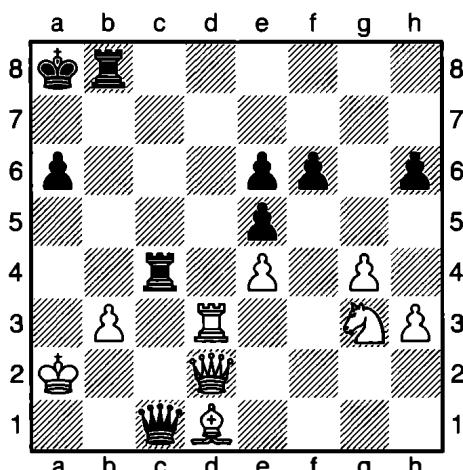
946) White to play (4 points)



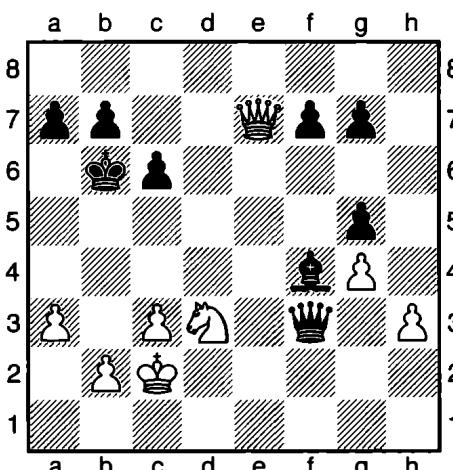
944) White to play (4 points)



947) White to play (4 points)



945) Black to play (4 points)



948) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Mate Revision Test

889) Van der Velden – De Mooij
Leiden 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$

890) Beltran Medina – Ma. Bednar
Prague 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+! \mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}d8\#$

891) D. Flores – Escobar Forero
Latin American Ch, Morelia 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+! 1-0$
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#.$

892) Felegyhazi – Szieberth
Zalakaros 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+! 1-0$
1... $\mathbb{B}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xh8\#.$

893) M. Maleki – T. Todorov
French Team Ch 2007/8

1... $\mathbb{B}xe1+ 0-1$

A simple exchange opens the line from f2 to c2, resulting in mate after 2 $\mathbb{W}xe1$ $\mathbb{W}c2\#.$

894) Timman – Wedberg
Swedish Team Ch 2002/3

1 $\mathbb{W}xf8+! 1-0$
1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h7\#.$

895) Sa. van Eijk – Jan Cheung
Dieren 2008

1 $\mathbb{W}g6+! 1-0$
1... $\mathbb{fxg}6$ 2 $\mathbb{fxg}6\#.$

896) S. Langner – S. Oesterle
Tamm (Under-14 Girls) 2000

1... $\mathbb{W}g3! 2 \mathbb{B}xf2$

Since 2 $\mathbb{hxg}4$ is met by 2... $\mathbb{W}h4\#.$ White can only delay mate by futile moves such as 2 $\mathbb{B}f4$ or 2 $\mathbb{Q}xc7+.$

2... $\mathbb{W}h2\#$

897) Gerzhoy – Sutovsky
Tel-Aviv 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}xh3+! 0-1$

2 $\mathbb{gxh}3$ $\mathbb{B}h2\#.$

898) W. Barbier – B. Laurent
Belgian Ch, Aalst 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+! 2 \mathbb{Q}xf2$

2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xe1+ 3 \mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1\#.$

2... $\mathbb{B}f4\#$

899) Cherednichenko – Malikentzos
Khalkida 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+! 1-0$

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f8\#.$

900) Janz – H. Darius
Germany Cup, Erfurt 2004

1... $\mathbb{W}g3+! 0-1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ $\mathbb{fxg}3\#.$

901) S.M. Shyam – Kalshyan
New Delhi 2009

1 $\mathbb{B}d8+ 1-0$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#.$

902) E. Sanz Perez – Genestous
French Team Ch 2004/5

1 $\mathbb{W}xe6+! 1-0$

1... $\mathbb{fxe}6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$ is a mate which occurs in several opening traps.

903) Djurhuus – L. Karlsson
Swedish Team Ch 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{W}h3+ 0-1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}xg2\#.$

904) R. Kosak – A. Markgraf
Germany (team event) 2005/6

1... $\mathbb{W}xh3+! 0-1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

905) Shalashov – E. Kalashnikova*Russian Under-18 Clubs Ch, Rybinsk 2008***1 ♜g8+! ♜xg8 2 ♜xg8+ ♜xg8 3 ♜c8#****906) Giaccio – Garza***Lorca 2005***1 ♜xf7+! 1-0**

1...♜xf7 2 ♜a8+ and White mates in two more moves.

907) Calistri – E. Guyot*Issy-les-Moulineaux 2009***1 ♜xh8+! 1-0**

After 1...♝xh8 2 ♜f6 Black can only delay ♜h7# by giving away his rooks.

908) Beker – Secer*Turkish Ch, Ankara 2008***1...♜h3+! 0-1**

2 gxh3 ♜e4+ 3 ♜f3 ♜xf3#.

909) S. Laborde – Nguyen Huu Hoang*French Team Ch 2005/6***1 ♜xf7+! 1-0**

1...♝xf7 2 ♜f5#.

910) A. da Silva – V. Chemin*Brazilian Ch, São Paulo 2005***1 ♜xg5+! 1-0**

Black cannot escape: 1...♝f7 2 ♜h5+ ♜g7 3 ♜h7# or 1...fxg5 2 ♜h8#.

911) Jüttner – Frankl*Munich Ch 2003***1 ♜xh6!**

Threatening mate by 2 ♜h7#.

1...gxh6

1...♛e7 2 ♜xf7# and 1...g6 2 ♜h8# also mate.

2 ♜g6+ 1-0

2...♝g7 3 ♜xg7#.

912) C. Äpfler – Karabalis*Germany (team event) 2005/6***1 ♜h7+! 1-0**

Black is mated after 1...♝xh7 2 ♜xf6+ ♜h8 3 ♜xg8#. 1 ♜xg8+ ♜xg8 2 ♜e8+ also leads to mate, but is significantly slower than the move played.

913) L. Colnot – A. Labarthe*La Fère 2007***1...♜xh2+! 2 ♜xh2 ♜h6+ 3 ♜g1 ♜h1#****914) Cabrera – Stavast***Leeuwarden 2009***1 ♜h6**

Threatening 2 ♜h3 followed by mate on h7.

1...♜g8

To meet 2 ♜h3 with 2...♝f8, but now Black runs into another mate.

2 ♜xh7+! 1-0

2...♝xh7 3 ♜h3#.

915) A. Evdokimov – Erenburg*Internet (playchess.com) 2006***1...♜h1+! 0-1**

2 ♜xh1 ♜h4+ 3 ♜g1 ♜h2#.

916) Mos. Ali – A. Korda*Canberra Ch 1998***1 ♜xh7+! ♜xh7 2 ♜h3+ 1-0**

2...♝g6 3 ♜d3#.

917) O. Lehner – Stanec*Austrian Team Ch 2005/6***1 ♜xf7+! 1-0**

1...♝xf7 is mated by 2 ♜c4#, while 1...♝h8 2 ♜xe8+ leads to mate next move.

918) Cruz Lopez – Beuselinck*Creon 2003***1 ♜h8+! 1-0**

1...♝xh8 2 ♜h6+ ♜g8 3 ♜h7+ ♜f8 4 ♜h8#.

919) Kolker – A. Paulsen*Heusenstamm 2009***1 ♜xh7+! ♜xh7 2 ♜xh7+! ♜xh7 3 ♜h1#****920) P. Mola – A. Rotstein***Porto San Giorgio 2001***1 ♜xg7+! 1-0**

1...♜xg7 2 ♜f8+ ♜g8 3 ♜f6#.

921) S. Bold – K. Ovezova*World Under-14 Girls Ch, Szeged 1994***1 ♜f6+!**

To force open the g-file.

1...gxg6

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7$ White mates quickly; for example, 3... $\mathbb{B}c4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 6 $\mathbb{B}g6\#$.

2 $\mathbb{B}g8\#$

922) F. Graf – Sivuk

Moscow 2008

1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+!$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h1+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh3\#$.

923) E. Denayer – V. Bolzoni

Namur 2009

White is threatening to draw with $\mathbb{B}xg7+$ followed by, for example, $\mathbb{B}g6+$, so Black cannot simply take the queen.

1... $\mathbb{W}xf2+!$ 0-1

2 $\mathbb{W}xf2$ $\mathbb{B}h1\#$.

924) J. da Costa – S.L. de Souza

São Sebastião do Paraíso 2001

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}f5+$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h6\#$.

925) Peng Zhaoqin – Caoili

Bled Olympiad (Women) 2002

1 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}f6++$ 1-0

The double check forces mate next move by 2... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h8\#$.

926) Borik – R. Kosak

Germany (team event) 2004/5

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ and mate next move.

927) Ljubičić – B. Budimir

Bošnjaci 2006

1 $\mathbb{B}f8++$ 1-0

A double check is necessary as White's queen is under attack, and it leads to mate after 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d7\#$.

928) Bog. Bozinović – G. Gaspariants

Biel 2003

1 $\mathbb{W}c6+!$ 1-0

1... $\mathbb{B}xc6$ 2 $\mathbb{B}a6\#$.

929) Al. Spielmann – V. David

Nancy 2003

1... $\mathbb{W}e1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xe1$ $\mathbb{B}xe1+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ 4 $\mathbb{g}3$ $\mathbb{B}h1\#$. This combination starts with a typical back-rank queen sacrifice, but ends up with a $\mathbb{Q}+$ mate. Knowing the basic mating patterns helps to spot related possibilities.

930) Dukov – Balashov

Kurgan 2001

1... $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}g2+!$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{W}xg2$ $\mathbb{B}xf1+$ 4 $\mathbb{B}gl$ $\mathbb{B}xg1\#$.

931) Duszczałk – Kaszowski

Poznan 2008

Black is a piece up, but rather than a slower technical win, he found a way to finish White off immediately.

1... $\mathbb{B}h1+!$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg4$

Or 2 $\mathbb{W}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f2\#$.

2... $f5+$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{W}e4\#$.

932) Mart. Braun – Ta. Kulcsar

Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1 $\mathbb{B}f6$

Threatening 2 $\mathbb{B}c6\#$.

1... $\mathbb{Q}b7$

1... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2 $a3$ is much the same.

2 $a3$ 1-0

Black cannot prevent 3 $b4+$ followed by 4 $axb4\#$.

933) Bhat – Alsina Leal

San Sebastian 2009

1 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

Black is also mated after 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{B}xe6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f7\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xd8+$, etc.

2 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ 1-0

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7\#$.

934) O. Clement – Vaisman

French Team Ch 2008/9

1... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$ 0-1

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}gl$ $\mathbb{B}h1\#$.

935) Puuska – Joa. Chaves

Bled Olympiad (Women) 2002

1 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f6\#$.

2 $\mathbb{W}f8+$! 1-0
 2... $\mathbb{B}xf8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{B}g8\#.$

936) S. Feller – R. Bernhardt
Germany (team event) 2005/6
1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+$! 1-0
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{B}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$) 3 $\mathbb{B}f6$ leads to mate by $\mathbb{B}h8\#.$

937) L. Baquero – Beudaert
Cannes 2000
1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$
 1 $\mathbb{W}h2?$ allows Black to defend by 1... $\mathbb{B}e8$.
1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h2+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7\#.$
2 $\mathbb{W}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$
 2... $\mathbb{B}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ followed by mate on f7 or h8.
3 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ 1-0
 3... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}ce4\#.$

938) Jak. Novak – D. Rozmbersky
Klatovy 1998
1... $\mathbb{W}xh2+!$
 Unusually, this sacrifice is followed by a quiet move.
2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{B}cg8$ 0-1
 White has no good reply to the threat of mate by 3... $\mathbb{B}h5\#.$

939) Ronchetti – I. Sarenac
World Junior Ch, Gaziantep 2008
1 $\mathbb{Q}g5+!$ 1-0
 Opening up the h-file so that White can take the knight on h5 with check. The end would be 1... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}d8+$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xe8\#$ or 1... $\mathbb{hxg5}$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}d8+$ $\mathbb{B}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{B}xe8\#.$

940) St. Petersen – O. Vovk
Danish Team Ch 2008/9
1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$
 1... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+ g6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xg6\#.$
2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{g}6$ 1-0
 3... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{exf}6$ $\mathbb{B}xf6$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

941) J. Haase – F. Zimmermann
Germany (team event) 2006/7
1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$
4 $\mathbb{Q}xf7\#$

942) A. Tate – Kaszas
Budapest 2009

1 $\mathbb{W}c6+!$
 By forcing Black to take the a7-pawn, White opens the a-file so that a later $\mathbb{W}a6$ will be check.
1... $\mathbb{Q}xa7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}b6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}a6+ 1-0$
 3... $\mathbb{W}a7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}c6+$ $\mathbb{W}b7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xb7\#.$

943) L. Ross – Gunina
World Under-14 Girls Ch, Iraklion 2002
1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4+!$

0-1
 This is the only square from which the bishop can safely switch to the f1-a6 diagonal. Mate follows after 4 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}el$ $\mathbb{Q}g1\#.$

944) Ma. Ursić – Nedimović
Nova Gorica 2004

1 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$
4 $\mathbb{B}dh1$ 1-0
 Threatening 5 $\mathbb{B}1h7\#.$, and if 4... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ White mates by taking the knight.

945) Vehi Bach – C. Kulkarni
Barbera 2009

1... $\mathbb{B}a4+!$
 Offering a rook to open the b-file.
2 $\mathbb{B}xa4$ $\mathbb{W}b1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}a2$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$
0-1
 5 $\mathbb{W}b2$ $\mathbb{W}xb2\#.$

946) Vehi Bach – Javierre Conesa
Zaragoza 1999

1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg6++$ $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h6+$
 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 4 $\mathbb{B}1h5\#$

947) A. Stahnke – J. Pyper
Australian Under-18 Ch, Adelaide 2009

1 $\mathbb{B}h8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$
 The main line is 1... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5+ \mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ (4 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ is also good)
 4... $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 5 $\mathbb{e}8\mathbb{W}#.$
2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$

White not only wins a rook but also mates in a few more moves.

3... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$
 After 4... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 5 $\mathbb{W}e7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ White also mates quickly.

5 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$

5... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (6... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 7 $\mathbb{W}e6\#$) 7 $\mathbb{W}c7+$ and White mates next move.

6 $\mathbb{W}e6\#$

948) Petenyi – T. Barczi

*Slovakian Junior Ch,
Trenčín 2008*

1 $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$

Other moves also lead to a quick mate:
 1... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 2 $c4+$ (2 $a4+$ is also good) 2... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 3 $b3+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 4 $a4+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$ (or 5 $\mathbb{Q}b4\#$), or
 1... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ (2... $c5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xc5+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}b4\#$ or 2... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}b4+$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$) 3 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}b4\#$.
 2 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 3 $a4+!$ 1-0
 3... $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ and 3... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ are both met by 4 $\mathbb{W}d4\#$.

Score-Chart for Mate Revision Test

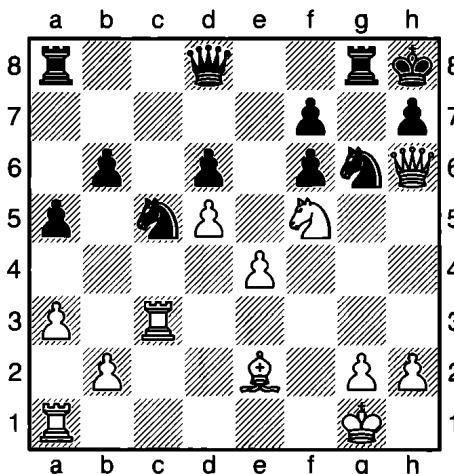
Position number	Points	Score
889	1	
890	1	
891	1	
892	1	
893	1	
894	1	
895	1	
896	1	
897	1	
898	1	
899	1	
900	1	
901	1	
902	1	
903	1	
904	1	
905	2	
906	2	
907	2	
908	2	
909	2	
910	2	
911	2	
912	2	
913	2	
914	2	
915	2	
916	2	
917	2	
918	2	

919	2	
920	2	
921	2	
922	2	
923	2	
924	2	
925	2	
926	2	
927	2	
928	2	
929	3	
930	3	
931	3	
932	3	
933	3	
934	3	
935	3	
936	3	
937	3	
938	3	
939	3	
940	3	
941	3	
942	4	
943	4	
944	4	
945	4	
946	4	
947	4	
948	5	
Total	132	

17 Extreme Mate Challenge

If you've made it this far, then you're probably ready for the Extreme Mate Challenge, a selection of 53 tough mating positions. Although the ideas in these positions are similar to those earlier in the book, the play is more complicated and you will have to calculate deeper to find the mate.

Although challenging, you should be able to solve at least some of these puzzles. Here's an example to show the type of position you will face in this chapter.

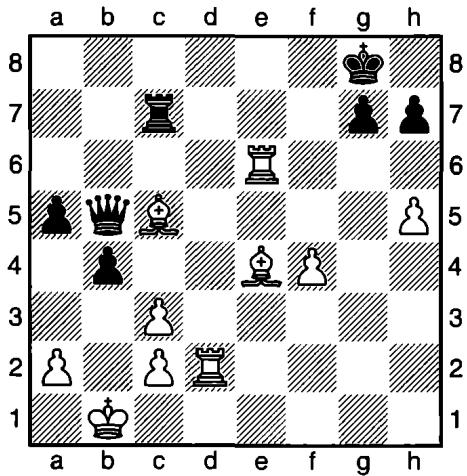


I. Radziewicz – Yakovich
Rilton Cup, Stockholm 1999/00

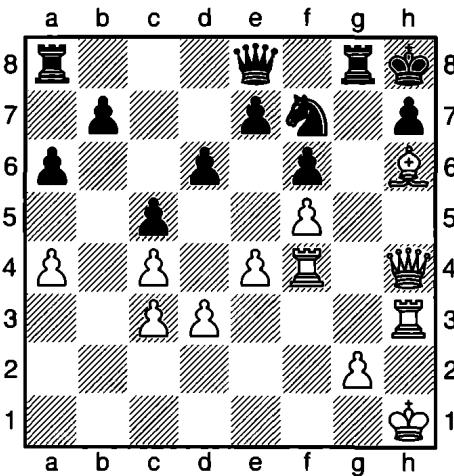
White finished the game by 1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!! \mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{R}h3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 3 $\mathbb{R}xh4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 4 $\mathbb{R}h6+$ and Black resigned (1-0). After 4... $\mathbb{Q}g5$ White can mate by 5 $\mathbb{R}f1!$ (5 g3 also mates, but more slowly) and now that the black king's escape-route to f4 has been cut off, there is no way to prevent 6 h4#.

The idea of sacrificing the queen on h7 has been seen earlier in the book (see Position 557, for example) but here the follow-up is more complicated, stretching over five moves and including a tricky quiet move.

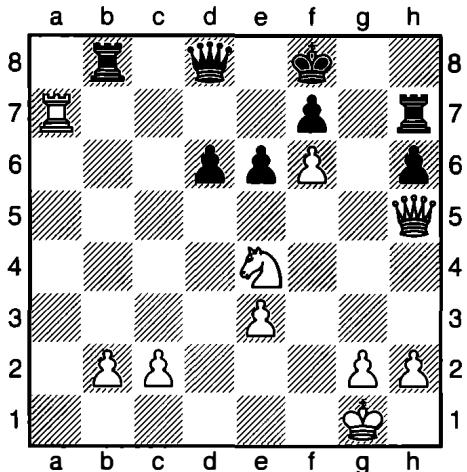
Good luck!



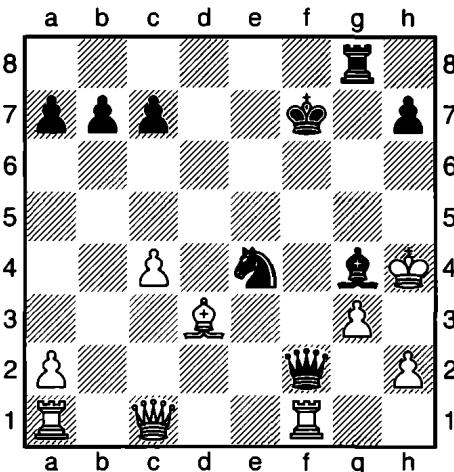
949) White to play (5 points)



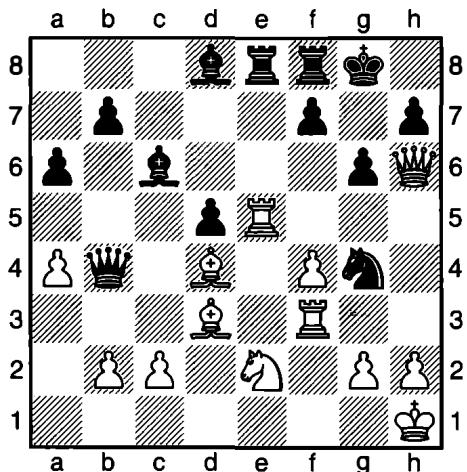
952) White to play (5 points)



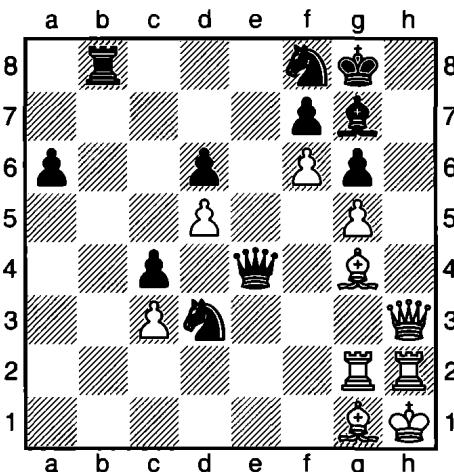
950) White to play (5 points)



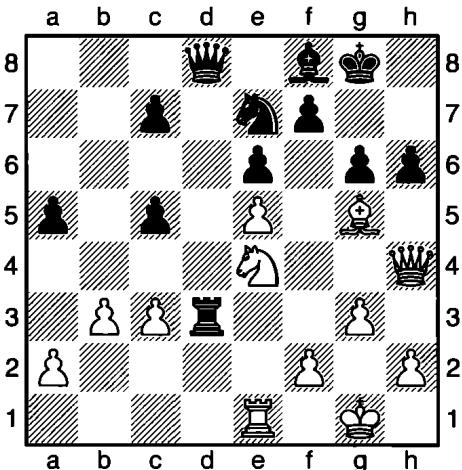
953) Black to play (5 points)



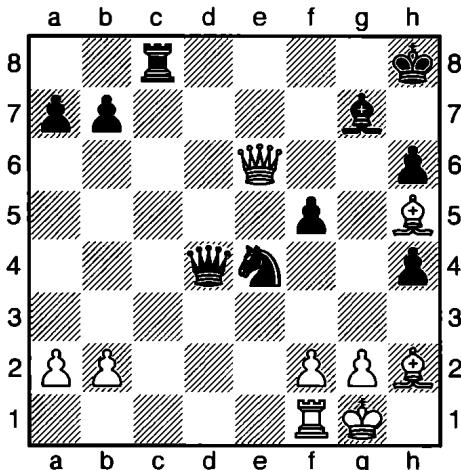
951) White to play (5 points)



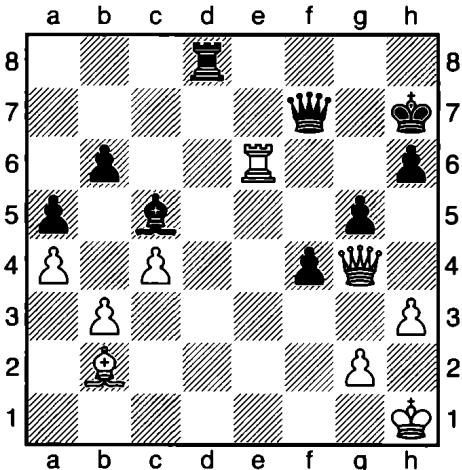
954) Black to play (5 points)



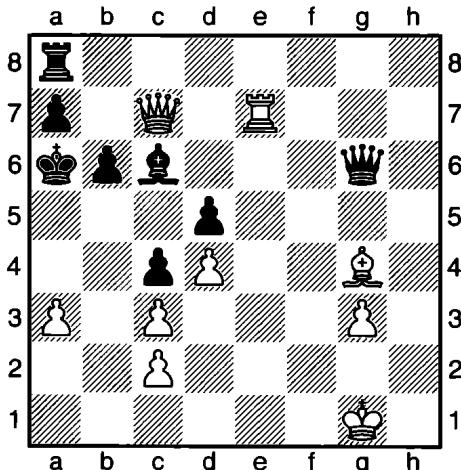
955) White to play (5 points)



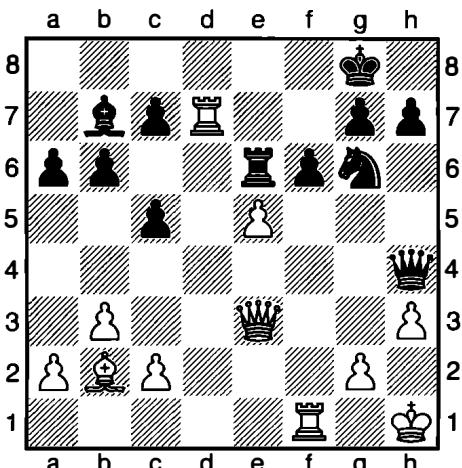
958) Black to play (5 points)



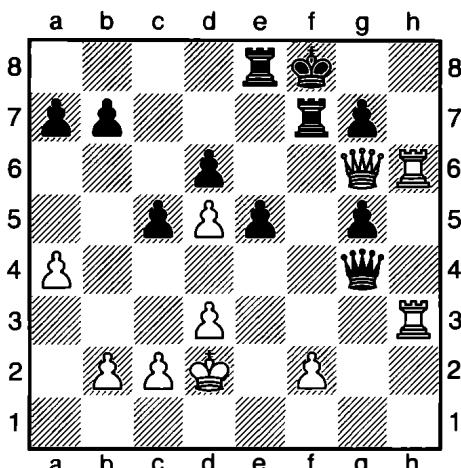
956) Black to play (5 points)



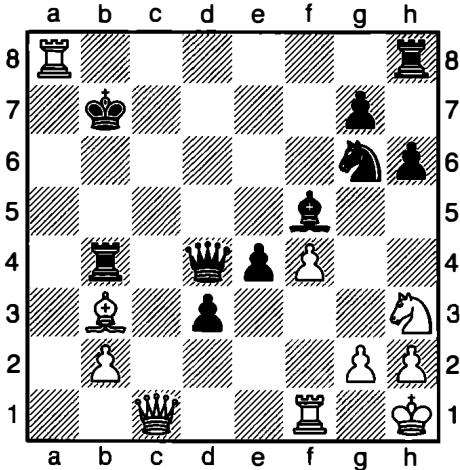
959) White to play (5 points)



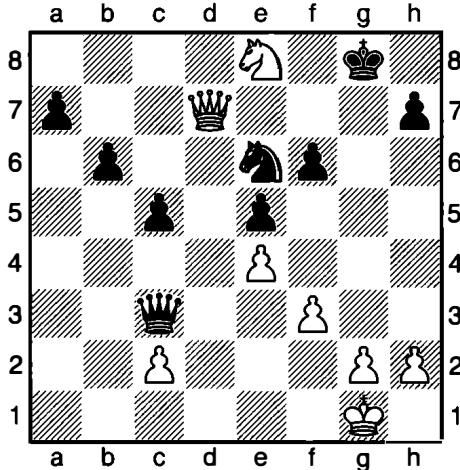
957) White to play (5 points)



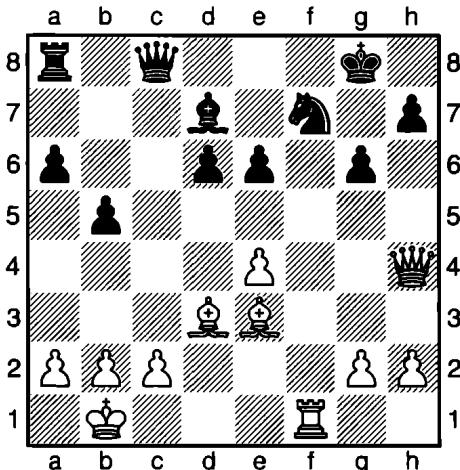
960) White to play (5 points)



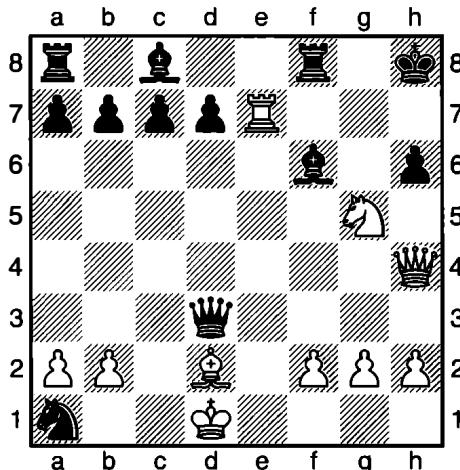
961) White to play (5 points)



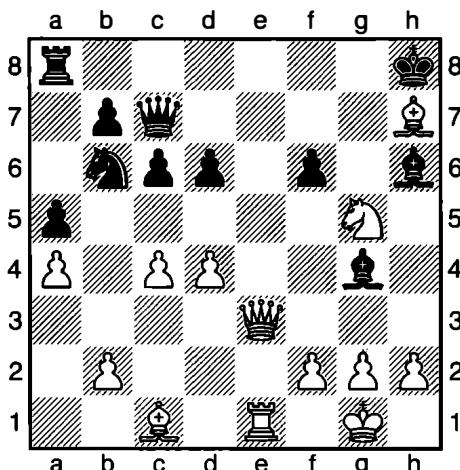
964) White to play (5 points)



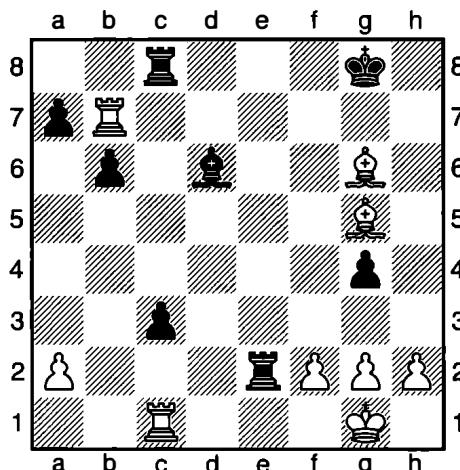
962) White to play (5 points)



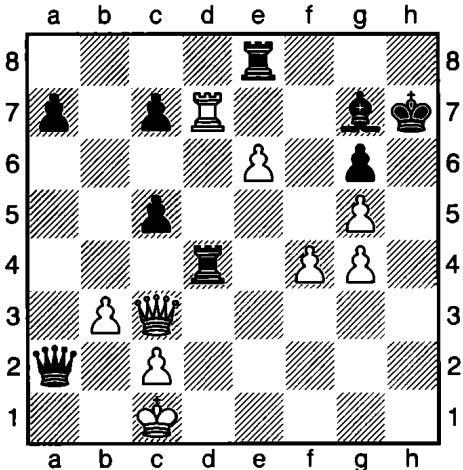
965) White to play (5 points)



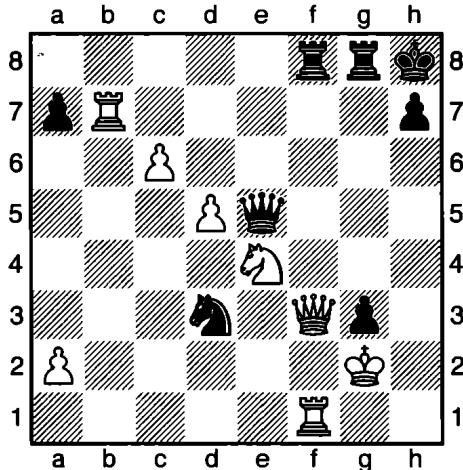
963) White to play (5 points)



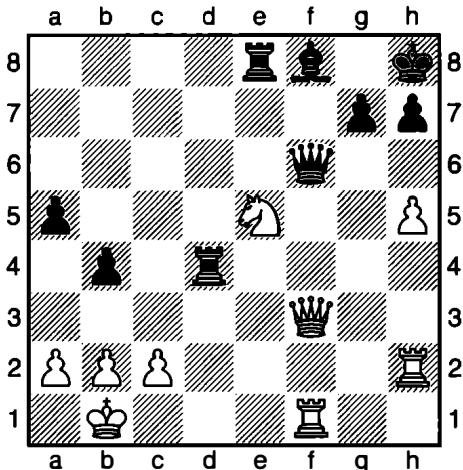
966) White to play (5 points)



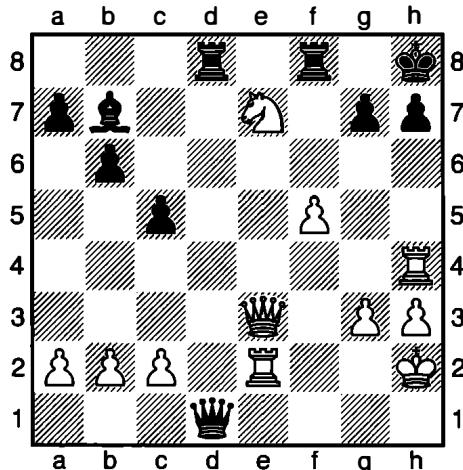
967) White to play (5 points)



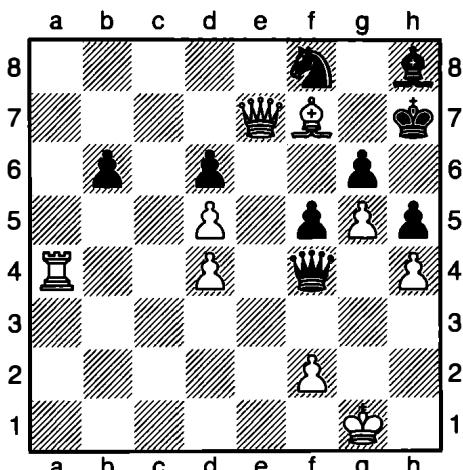
970) White to play (5 points)



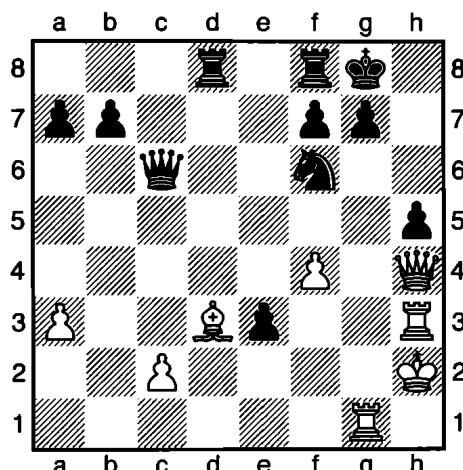
968) White to play (5 points)



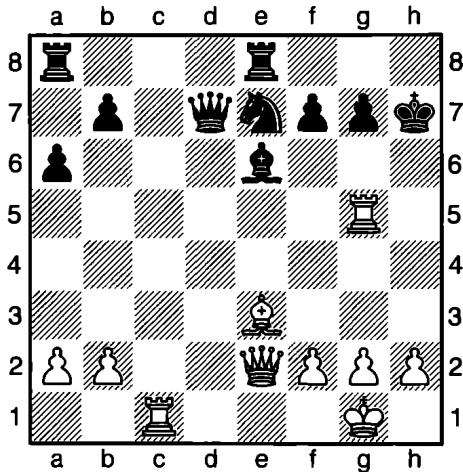
971) White to play (5 points)



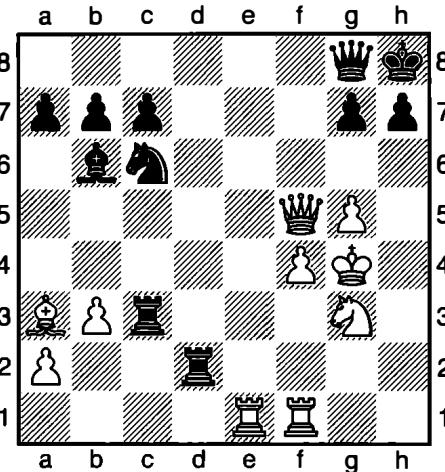
969) White to play (5 points)



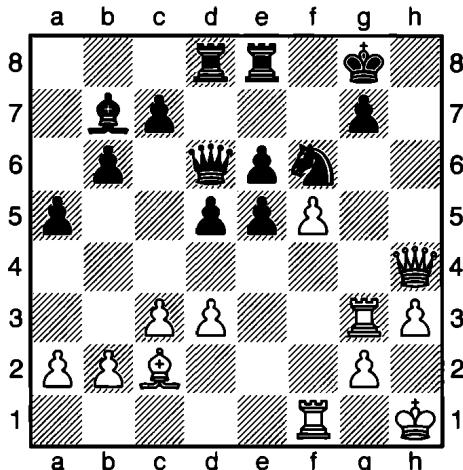
972) White to play (5 points)



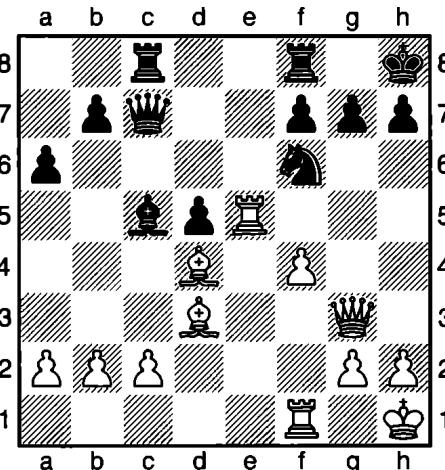
973) White to play (5 points)



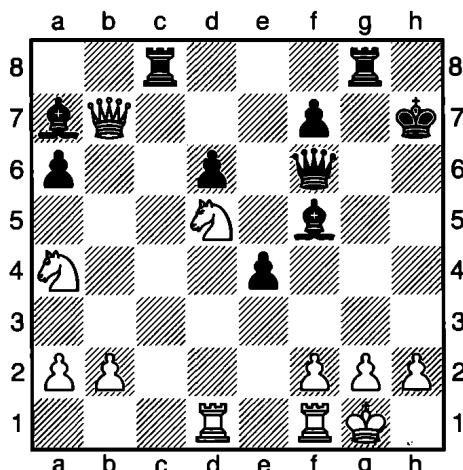
976) White to play (5 points)



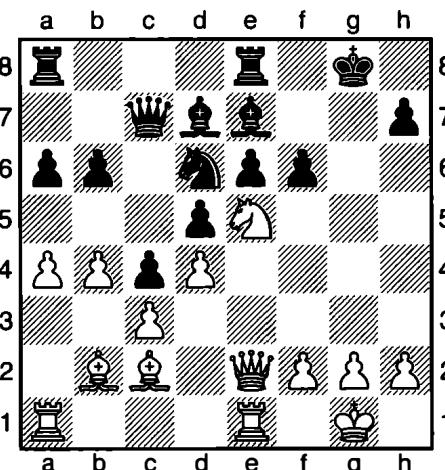
974) White to play (5 points)



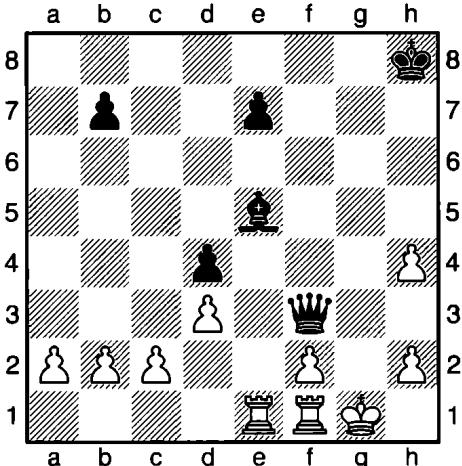
977) White to play (5 points)



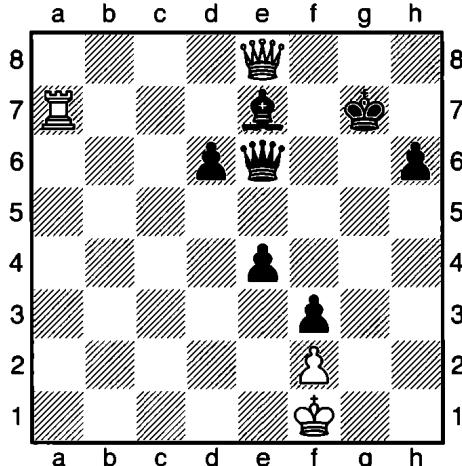
975) Black to play (5 points)



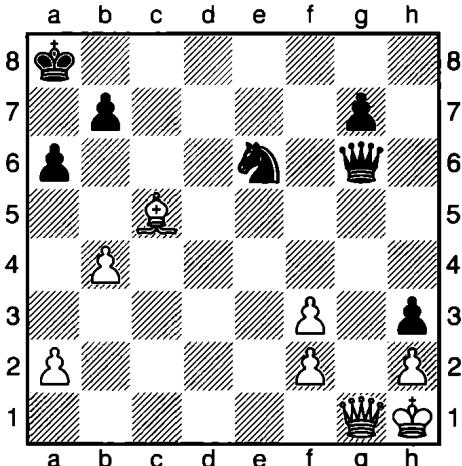
978) White to play (5 points)



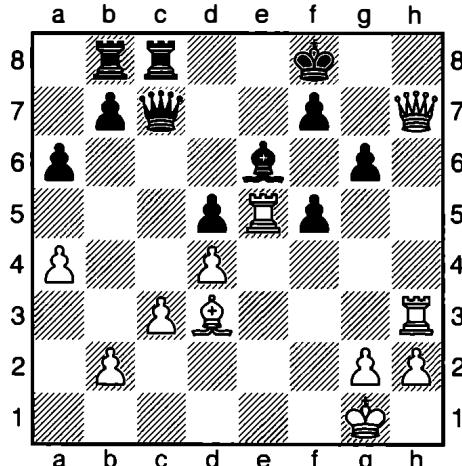
979) Black to play (5 points)



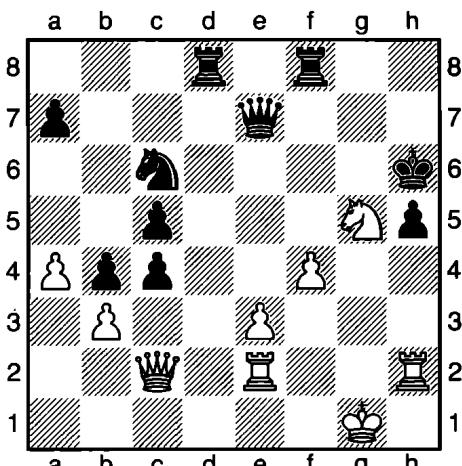
982) Black to play (5 points)



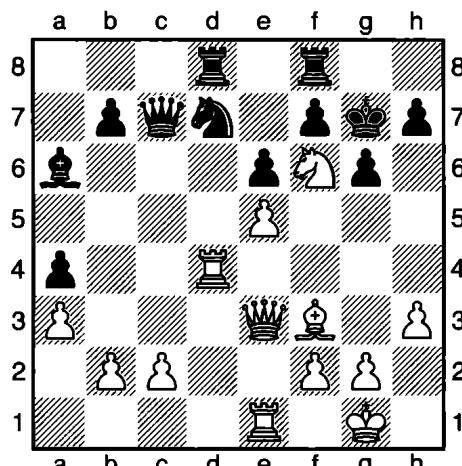
980) Black to play (5 points)



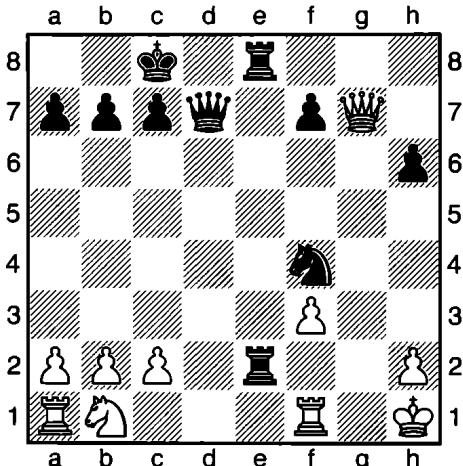
983) White to play (5 points)



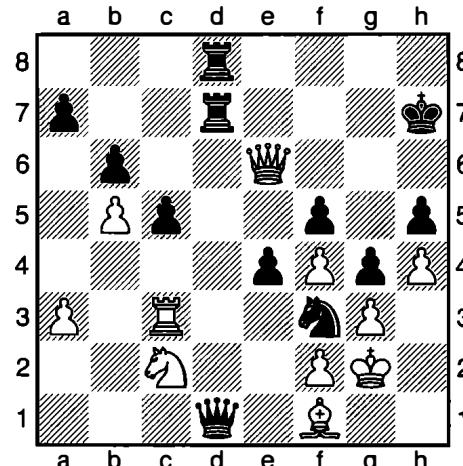
981) White to play (5 points)



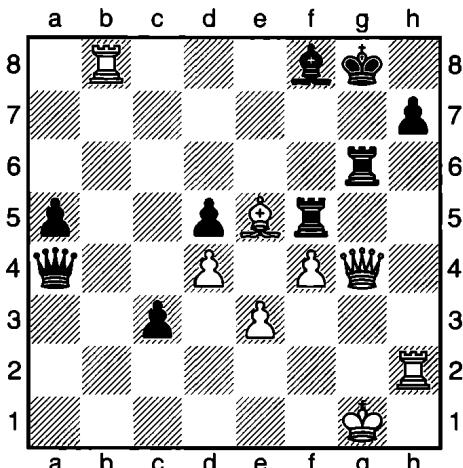
984) White to play (5 points)



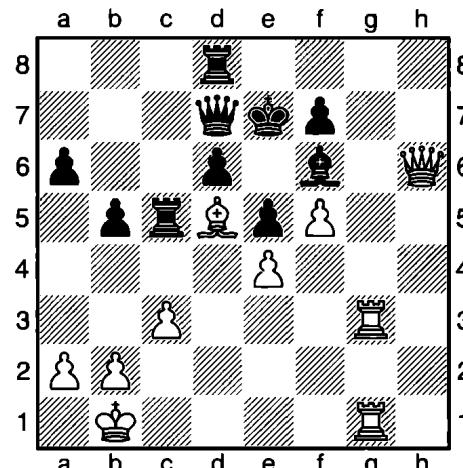
985) Black to play (5 points)



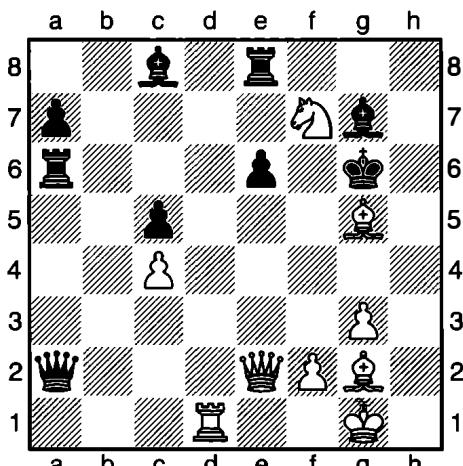
988) Black to play (5 points)



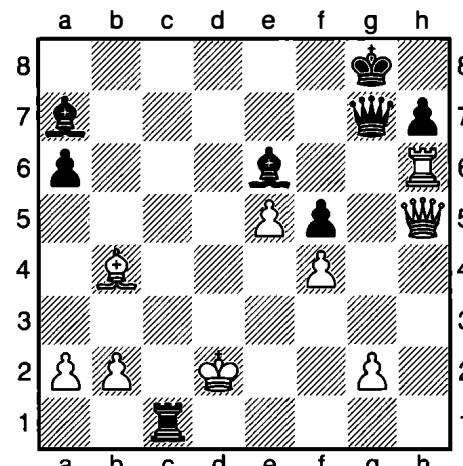
986) White to play (5 points)



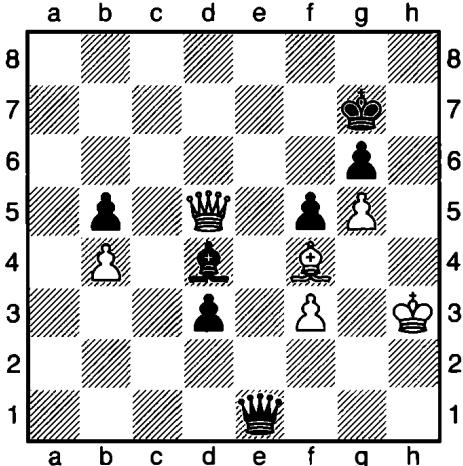
989) White to play (5 points)



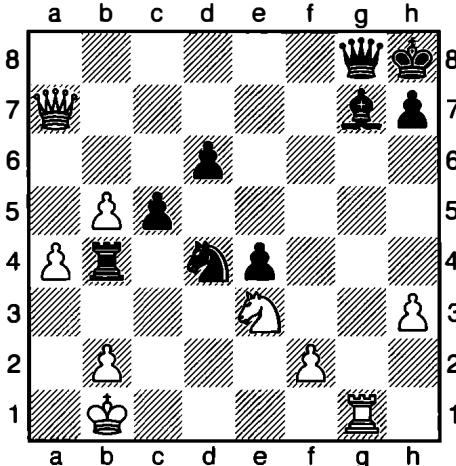
987) White to play (5 points)



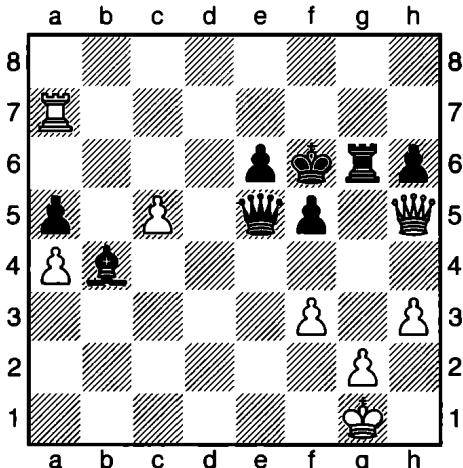
990) Black to play (5 points)



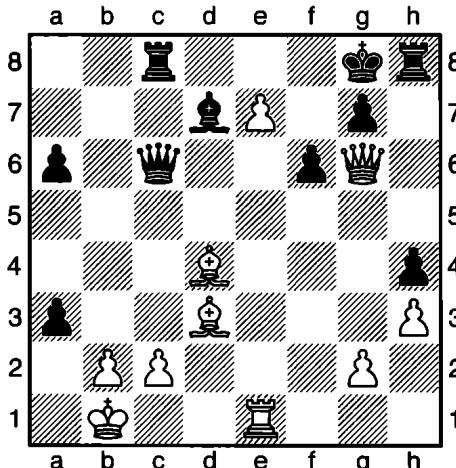
991) Black to play (5 points)



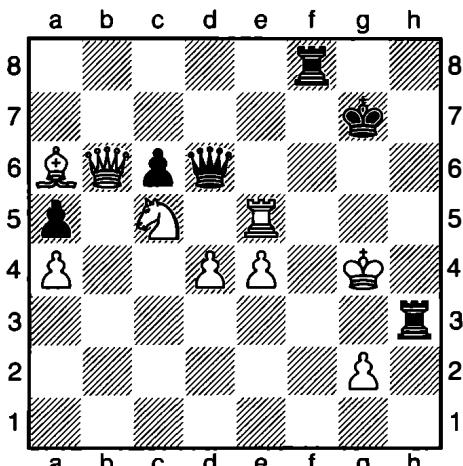
994) Black to play (5 points)



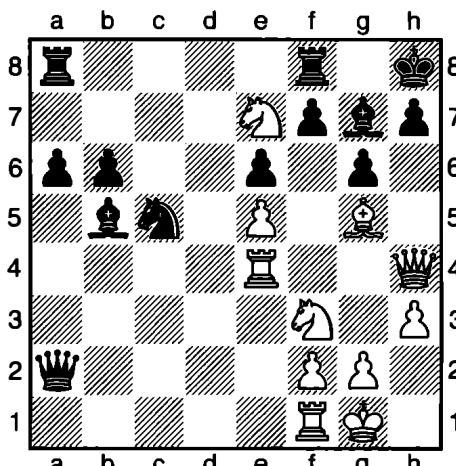
992) White to play (5 points)



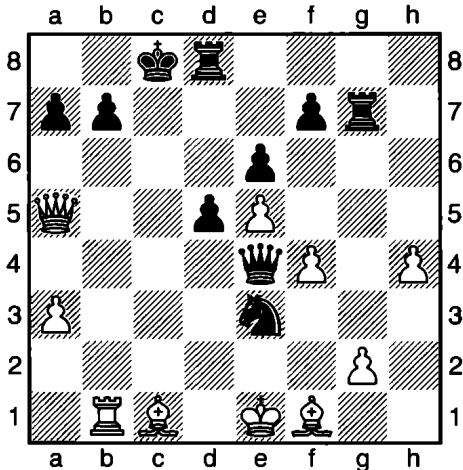
995) White to play (5 points)



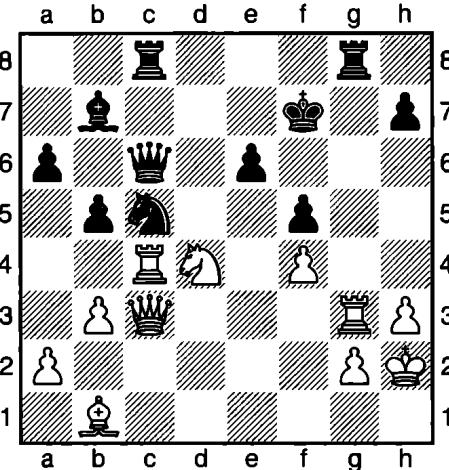
993) Black to play (5 points)



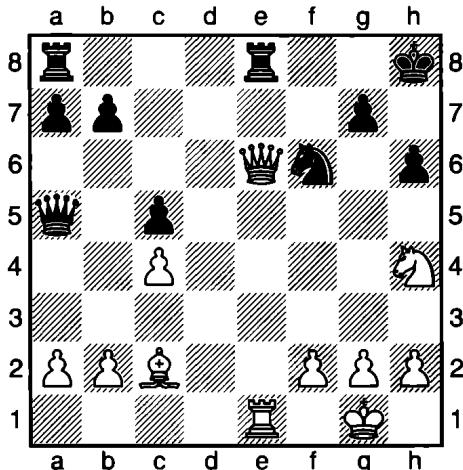
996) White to play (5 points)



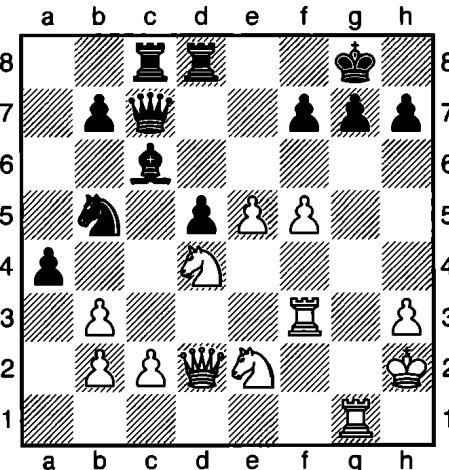
997) White to play (5 points)



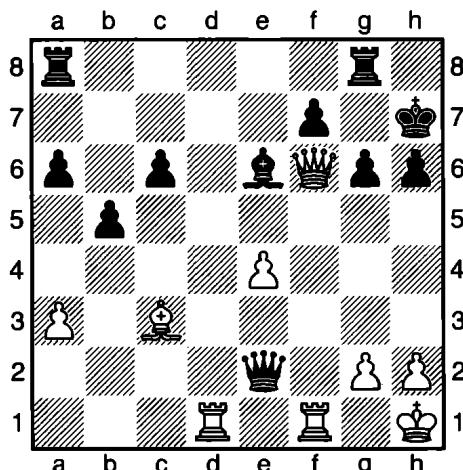
1000) Black to play (5 points)



998) White to play (5 points)



1001) White to play (5 points)



999) White to play (5 points)

Solutions for Extreme Mate Challenge

949) Erdogdu – Morchiashvili
Batum 2003

1 ♜d8+ ♖f7 2 ♜e7+!

A surprising sacrifice to clear the way for a bishop check on d5.

2...♜xe7

2...♝f6 3 ♜f8#.

3 ♜d5+ 1-0

3...♝f6 (3...♜e6 4 ♜f8#) 4 ♜f8+ ♜f7 5 ♜xf7#.

950) J. Friedel – Mi. de Jong
Hoogeveen 2009

1 ♜g5!

Threatening 2 ♜xf7+ and 2 ♜xh7+.

1...hxg5

After 1...♝e8 2 ♜xf7 White forces mate quickly.

2 ♜xf7+! 1-0

White mates after 2...♝g8 3 ♜xh7#, 2...♜xf7 3 ♜h8# or 2...♝e8 3 ♜xh7+ ♖f8 4 ♜f7# (or 4 ♜h8#).

951) Kolesnik – Simantsev
Tula 2000

1 ♜xh7+! ♖xh7 2 ♜h5+ ♜h6

2...♝g8 3 ♜h8#.

3 ♜xh6+! 1-0

3...♝xh6 4 ♜h3+ ♜h4 5 ♜xh4#.

952) D. Shilin – Mi. Fiodorov
Odessa 2007

1 ♜f8!

Threatening 2 ♜xh7# and at the same time preventing the defence 1...♝g7.

1...♝g5

After 1...♝g7 (or 1...h6 2 ♜xh6+ ♜xh6 3 ♜xh6#) 2 ♜xg7+ ♜xg7 the simplest win is by 3 ♜g4+ ♜f8 4 ♜hg3 ♜g5 5 ♜h6+ ♜f7 6 ♜xh7+! ♜f8 (6...♜xh7 7 ♜g7+ ♜f8 8 ♜g8+ ♜f7 9 ♜3g7#) 7 ♜xg5 fxg5 8 ♜xg5 with inevitable mate.

2 ♜xh7+! ♜xh7 3 ♜xh7+! 1-0
3...♝xh7 4 ♜h4+ ♜h5 5 ♜xh5#.

953) Fadi – Ah. Elgendi
Assiut 2008

Black's queen is pinned, so something spectacular is needed.

1...♝f5!

Threatening 2...♜xh2#, so White might as well take the queen.

2 ♜xf2 ♜g4+ 3 ♜h5

3 ♜h3 ♜xg3++ 4 ♜h4 ♜h3#.

3...♝f6+ 4 ♜h6 ♜g6#

954) G. Cerda – Fiorito
Buenos Aires 2003

1...♝f2+! 2 ♜xf2 ♜b1+ 3 ♜g1 ♜xg1+! 0-1
4 ♜xg1 ♜e1#.

955) Petitcunot – V. David
St Lorrain 2008

1 ♜f6+ ♜h8

1...♝g7 2 ♜xh6#.

2 ♜xh6

With many threats, including 3 ♜xf8#.

2...♝f5

Black prevents a discovered check, as White's queen is now attacked, but a double check proves deadly.

3 ♜g7++! 1-0

3...♝xg7 4 ♜h7#.

956) M. Gurevich – Gelfand
Cap d'Agde 2002

At the moment White's queen is covering the square d1, so it must be deflected with a sacrifice.

1...♜xe6! 2 ♜xe6

If White declines the sacrifice he will be a rook down and will face mate in short order.

2...♝d1+ 3 ♜h2 ♜g1+ 0-1

4 ♜h1 ♜f2+ 5 ♜h2 ♜g3#.

957) V. Dmitrenko – D. Gusev*Ukrainian Team Ch, Alushta 2008***1 exf6!**

With various mating threats, including 2 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ and 2 f7+ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 4 f8 $\mathbb{W}\#$.

1...fxe3

Allowing one of the threats, but Black could only delay mate by a few moves; for example, 1... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 fxe5+ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$, etc.
2 f7+ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 4 f8 $\mathbb{W}\#$

958) Sebag – Kozakov*Bois Colombes 2005***1...Wxf2+ 2 Qxf2**

After 2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1+$ Black mates quickly; for example, 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}xg1+!$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xg1$ $\mathbb{Q}c1+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ (6 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$) 6... $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ 7 $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}f1\#$.

2...Qc1+ 3 Qf1 Qd4+ 4 Qh1 Qf2+!

Not 4... $\mathbb{W}xf1+?$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g1$, after which White escapes.

0-15 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xf1+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}xg1\#$.**959) Szoen – M. Bugalski***Polish Under-18 Ch, Leba 2004***1 Qc8+ Qb5**

The lines 1... $\mathbb{W}xc8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xa7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 3 a4#; 1... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xa7+!$ $\mathbb{W}xa7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xa7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 4 a4# and 1... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xb7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xc4+$ all lead to a quick mate.

2 a4+! Qxa42... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xa7+!$ $\mathbb{W}xa7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xa7\#$.**3 Wxa7+! 1-0**

It's mate after 3... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}a6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xc4+$ $\mathbb{W}xa7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xa7\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{W}xa7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xa7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}a6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}xc4\#$.

960) D. Hersvik – Sævareid*Gausdal 2003***1 Bf3!!**

This spectacular move deflects either the black queen or the rook on f7.

1...Wxf3

The lines 1... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xd7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}d8\#$ and 1... $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}f8\#$ also lead to mate.

1-0

Black resigned without waiting for 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}d8\#$.

961) A. Sobh – Hakki*Cairo 2003***1 Qd5+! Wxd5**1... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 2 $\mathbb{W}c6\#$.**2 Ma7+! Qxa7**

2... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 4 $\mathbb{W}a5\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}c7\#$ are no better.

3 Wc7+ 1-03... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ (other moves are also met by $\mathbb{W}a1+$)

4 $\mathbb{W}a1+$ $\mathbb{W}a4$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 5 $\mathbb{W}a5\#$) 5 $\mathbb{W}xa4+$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 6 $\mathbb{W}a5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 7 $\mathbb{W}c3\#$.

962) T. Gara – M. Ignacz*Hungarian Women's Ch, Budapest 2003***1 Wxf7! Qxf7**

After 1... $\mathbb{h}5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}f6$ White will mate more quickly.

2 Wh7+ Qf6

2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$ and 2... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$ offer less resistance.

3 e5+! Qxe5

3... $\mathbb{d}xe5$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ (or 5... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 6 $\mathbb{W}g3\#$) 6 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$.

4 Wg7+

4 $\mathbb{W}h4!$ mates even more quickly, but the move played is good enough.

4...Qd5 Qe4+ Qxe45... $\mathbb{Q}c4$ is met by 6 $\mathbb{W}d4\#$ or 6 $\mathbb{W}c3\#$.**6 Wd4+ 1-0**

After 6... $\mathbb{Q}f5$, White has a choice between 7 $\mathbb{g}4\#$ and 7 $\mathbb{W}f4\#$.

963) Marusenko – H. Logdahl*Newport 2001***1 We8+! Wxe8**

Other moves:

1) 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{W}xe8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g8\#$.

2) 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g6$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (after 2... $\mathbb{W}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{W}xf7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf7$ White mates quickly) 3 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{W}xe8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xf8\#$.

2 Wxe8+ Qf82... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g8\#$.**3 Wxf8+ Qg7 4 Qg8+ Qh6 5 Qg6+**

The quickest mate is 5 ♜e4+ ♖h5 (5... ♖xh7 6 ♜xf6#) 6 ♜xf6+ ♖h4 7 ♜xg4#, but the move played is sufficient.

5... ♖h5 6 ♜e6

Threatening both 7 ♜h6# and 7 ♜f4+ ♖h4 8 g3#.

6... ♜xe6 7 ♜h6+ ♖g4 8 f3#

Or 8 h3#.

964) S. Lalić – I. Lauterbach

British League (4NCL) 2005/6

1 ♜xf6+ ♖f8

1... ♖h8 2 ♜xh7#.

2 ♜e8+ ♖g7 3 ♜h5+ ♖h6 4 ♜xe6+ ♖xh5

4... ♖g5 5 ♜f6+ ♖xh5 6 g4#.

5 ♜f5+ 1-0

5... ♖h6 (5... ♖h4 is met by 6 ♜g4# or 6 g3#)

6 ♜f6+ ♖h5 7 g4#.

965) Merieux – E. Wegner

French Team Ch 2005/6

1 ♜f7+ ♖g8

White also mates after 1... ♜xf7 2 ♜e8+ ♖g7

3 ♜xh6# or 1... ♖g7 2 ♜xh6+ ♖g8 3 ♜h8+!

♖xh8 4 ♜h6#.

2 ♜xh6+ ♖h8 3 ♜f7++ ♖g8

3... ♖g7 4 ♜h6+ ♖g8 transposes.

4 ♜h8+! ♖xh8 5 ♜h6#

966) D. Coates – M.C. Campbell

British League (4NCL) 2005/6

1 ♜h7+ ♖f8

1... ♖h8 2 ♜f6#.

2 ♜h6+ ♖e8 3 ♜g6+ ♖d8 4 ♜g5+ ♜e7

Or 4... ♜e7 5 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 6 ♜d1+ ♜d6 7

♜xd6#.

5 ♜d1+ ♜d2 6 ♜xe7#

967) Granara – Liascovich

Villa Ballester 2006

White has a forced mate in 10, and although the line is very long, all White's moves are checks so Black has little chance to vary:

1 ♜h3+ ♖g8 2 ♜xg7+! ♖xg7 3 ♜h6+ ♖g8

4 ♜xg6+ ♖h8

4... ♖f8 5 ♜f7#.

5 ♜xe8+ ♖g7 6 ♜f7+ ♖h8 7 ♜f8+ ♖h7 8

g6+! ♖xg6 9 ♜f7+ 1-0

9... ♖h6 10 g5#.

968) Lastin – Kriakvin

Moscow 2006

1 ♜g6+! ♖g8

The other main line runs 1... ♜xg6 (1... ♜xg6 2 ♜xf8+! ♜xf8 3 ♜xf8#) 2 ♜xg6+ ♖h4 (2... ♖g8 3 ♖h8+! ♖xh8 4 ♜h5+ ♖g8 5 ♜h7#) 3 ♜xh4+ ♜xh4 (3... ♖g8 4 ♖h8+! mates as before) 4 ♜xf8+! ♜xf8 5 ♜xf8#.

2 ♜b3+ ♜e6 3 ♜xe6+! 1-0

3... ♜xe6 4 ♜xf8#.

969) M. Castiglione – Kovacocy

Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1 ♜xg7++! ♖xg6

1... ♖g8 2 ♜f7#.

2 ♜e8+ ♖h7

2... ♖g7 3 ♜a7+ and White forces mate next move.

3 ♜a7+ ♖g7 4 ♜xh5+ 1-0

4... ♖g8 5 ♜f7+ followed by 6 ♜xg7#.

970) Gogonov – Gorovskyh

St Petersburg 2009

1 ♜xh7+! ♖xh7 2 ♜h1+ ♖g7

2... ♖g6 3 ♜g4+ is the same.

3 ♜g4+ ♜f7 4 ♜h7+ ♜g7

4... ♜e8 may be met by 5 ♜d7# or 5 ♜c8#, while 4... ♜g7 allows 5 ♜e6#.

5 ♜xg7+ 1-0

5... ♜xg7 6 ♜e6#.

971) T. Bogumil – Sokolovskaya

World Seniors Ch (Women),

Condino 2009

1 ♜g6+ ♖g8 2 ♜e6+ ♜f7 3 ♜e8+! ♜f8

3... ♜xe8 4 ♜xe8+ ♜f8 5 ♜xf8#.

4 ♜e7+ ♖h8 5 ♜xh7+! 1-0

5... ♖xh7 6 ♜h5#.

972) Salido Polo – J. Auvray

European Under-14 Girls Ch,

Šibenik 2007

1 ♜xg7+! ♖xg7

1... ♖h8 2 ♜g5, with the deadly threat of 3 ♜h6+, leads to a quick mate.

2 ♜g5+ ♖h8 3 ♜h6+ ♖g8

3... ♜h7 4 ♜xh7#.

4 ♜g3+ ♜g4+ 5 ♜xg4+ 1-0

5... ♜hxg4 6 ♜h7#.

973) Kai Jensen – B. Kara*Melbourne Club Ch 2005*

1 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 2 $\mathbb{B}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$
 2... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c5+$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}xg8\#$
 (or 5 $\mathbb{B}xg8\#$).

3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

3... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ (4... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$
 6 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ leads to mate on g7 or h8) 5 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 6
 $\mathbb{W}h6$ followed by mate on g7.

4 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$

Or else White mates on g7 at once.

5 $\mathbb{W}f6$

Black can only prevent $\mathbb{W}g7\#$ by giving up his queen, but even this doesn't delay the end for long.

5... $\mathbb{W}d4$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 1-0

Mate follows soon; for example, 6... $f6$ 7
 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ $\mathbb{B}e7$ 8 $\mathbb{W}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 9 $\mathbb{W}f6+$, etc.

974) Fedorchuk – R. Akhayan*Charleroi 2004*1 $\mathbb{B}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xf6\#$.2 $\mathbb{W}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$

2... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g7\#$) 4
 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ transposes, and other king moves also transpose after White takes on f6 with check.

3 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ transposes.5 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 5... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 6 $fxe6+$ mates next move.6 $f6$

Threatening mate on g7.

6... $\mathbb{W}f8$

6... $\mathbb{B}d7$ (6... $\mathbb{B}g8$ 7 $\mathbb{W}h6\#$) 7 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$
 (7... $\mathbb{B}h7$ 8 $\mathbb{W}xe8+$) 8 $f7+$ $\mathbb{B}xf7$ 9 $\mathbb{B}xf7$ and White mates on h7 next move.

7 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 8 $f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 1-0

Black resigned in view of 9 $\mathbb{W}xe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$
 (9... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 10 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 11 $d4\#$) 10 $d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 11
 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 12 $g4\#$ (or 12 $\mathbb{Q}d1\#$).

975) Sikora Lerch – Pisk*Czech Team Ch 1994/5*1... $\mathbb{B}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$

2 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{B}xh2+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}h4+$ followed by
 4... $\mathbb{B}g8\#$.

2... $\mathbb{Q}h3+!$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$

White is also mated after 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{B}g8+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$
 $\mathbb{W}f3\#$, 3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{W}g4\#$ and 3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$
 $\mathbb{W}f3+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g2\#$.

3... $\mathbb{W}f3+$

3... $\mathbb{W}e6+!$ is quicker; for example, 4 $\mathbb{Q}h4$
 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{W}g8+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{W}g6+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{W}g4\#$.

4 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{B}g8$

Threatening mate on g4.

5 $\mathbb{W}d7$ 5 $h3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2+$ 6 $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ $\mathbb{W}g5\#$.5... $\mathbb{Q}xf2+$ 6 $\mathbb{B}xf2$ $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ $\mathbb{W}xh2+$ 8 $\mathbb{W}h3$ $\mathbb{W}xh3\#$.7... $\mathbb{W}g2+$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 0-19 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}h5\#$.**976) M. Turner – Waage Tofte***Tromsø 2008*1 $\mathbb{W}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 1... $\mathbb{W}xh7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}e8+$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}h1+$ $\mathbb{B}h2$ 4 $\mathbb{W}xh2\#$.2 $\mathbb{B}h1+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 3 $f5+$ 1-03... $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 4 $g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h5\#$.**977) Kanefsck – Cirianni***Mar del Plata 1999*1 $\mathbb{W}xg7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 2 $\mathbb{B}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{B}xf6\#$.3 $\mathbb{B}xf6$ Threatening 4 $\mathbb{Q}g7\#$.3... $\mathbb{W}g8$

3... $\mathbb{B}d4$ 4 $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 5 $g4$ leads to mate by
 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$.

4 $g4!$

It's also effective to play 4 $\mathbb{B}f3!$ $\mathbb{W}xg5$ 5
 $fxg5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ with inevitable mate; for example, 6... $\mathbb{Q}f2$ 7 $\mathbb{B}h3+$ $\mathbb{B}h4$ 8 $g4\#$.

4... $\mathbb{W}e5$

This prevents 5 $\mathbb{B}h5\#$, but it doesn't help for long. 4... $\mathbb{W}xg5$ 5 $fxg5\#$ is a neat mate.

5 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 1-0

It will be mate in any case after 5... $f5$ 6
 $\mathbb{B}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 7 $\mathbb{B}xf5$ $\mathbb{B}c6$ 8 $\mathbb{B}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 9 $\mathbb{B}f3$, when 10 $\mathbb{B}h3\#$ cannot be prevented in any useful way.

978) M.A. Gonzalez Martinez – Idiazabal*Spanish Team Ch, Villava 2009*1 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$

Other moves also lead to mate:

1) 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h5$ fxe5 3 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5 dxe5+ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 6 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 7 g3#.

2) 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g6#$.

3) 1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ (2... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ transposes to the game) 3 $\mathbb{W}h5$ transposes to line 1.

2 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$

3... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}c1!$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h7!$ and the threats of 6 $\mathbb{Q}g6#$ and 6 $\mathbb{Q}h6#$ force mate next move.

4 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 1-0

Black has no good reply to the threat of 5 $\mathbb{W}h3#$.

979) Codenotti – Brancaleoni *Cutro 2008*

1... $\mathbb{Q}f4!$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}d6?$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ White avoids immediate disaster. The move played blocks the advance of the f-pawn and prevents White's rook from covering g4 by moving to e4. The immediate threat is 2... $\mathbb{W}h3$ followed by mate on h2.

2 $\mathbb{Q}e4$

After 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ $\mathbb{W}h3$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ Black mates in a few moves.

2... $\mathbb{W}g4+$

This intermediate check seals White's fate.

3 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}h3$ 0-1

Black mates by 4... $\mathbb{W}xh2#$ or 4... $\mathbb{W}xf1#$.

980) Ar. Smirnov – T. Khakimov *St Petersburg 2008*

White's king is trapped in the corner, but accurate play is needed to force mate.

1... $\mathbb{W}d3!$

Attacking f3 and at the same time preventing the defence 2 $\mathbb{W}d1$. After 1... $\mathbb{W}f5$ 2 $\mathbb{W}d1$ Black is still winning, but there is no quick mate.

2 $\mathbb{Q}e3$

2 $\mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 3 $\mathbb{W}gl$ $\mathbb{W}xf3+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xg2#$.

2... $\mathbb{W}e2!$ 0-1

Again attacking f3 while covering d1. White has to defend f3 with his queen from g3 or g4, and then it's mate after, for example, 3 $\mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{W}d1+$ 4 $\mathbb{W}gl$ $\mathbb{W}xf3+$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xg2#$.

981) Khamitsky – I. Smirnov *Gdansk 2008*

1 $\mathbb{Q}xh5+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh5$

1... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h6#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h4+!$ 1-0

3... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ (3... $\mathbb{Q}g3$ is met by 4 $\mathbb{W}f2#$ or 4 $\mathbb{W}h2#$) 4 $\mathbb{W}h2+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 5 $\mathbb{W}h3#$.

982) N. Fortuit – F. Dussart *French Team Ch 2006/7*

Black can force mate with a precise sequence of checks.

1... $\mathbb{W}c4+$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}g1$

2 $\mathbb{Q}el$ runs into 2... $\mathbb{W}e2#$ or 2... $\mathbb{W}c1#$.

2... $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}f4+$ 0-1

4 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ (4 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{W}h4#$ is immediate mate, while 4 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ transposes) 4... $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ (or else ... $\mathbb{W}g2#$) 6... $\mathbb{W}c1#$.

983) D. Schuh – Haselhorst *Germany (team event) 2004/5*

1 $\mathbb{Q}xe6!$

Threatening 2 $\mathbb{W}h8#$.

1...fxe6 2 $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 4 $\mathbb{W}e5+$
1-0

4... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}xc7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ (5... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 6 $\mathbb{W}d6+$ and White mates next move) 6 $\mathbb{W}xe6#$.

984) Andreikin – Kretov *Russian Under-14 Ch, Dagomys 2004*

1 $\mathbb{W}h6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xh6$

1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}xh7#$.

2 $\mathbb{Q}h4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$

2... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7#$.

3 $\mathbb{Q}xh7+!$ 1-0

After 3... $\mathbb{Q}xh4$, 4 $\mathbb{Q}e4#$ is quickest, although there are other ways to mate.

985) N. Clement – Platel *St Lorrain (Under-18) 2003*

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}h3+$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}h2+$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g2$

5 $\mathbb{Q}el$ $\mathbb{Q}c3+$ 6 $\mathbb{W}e5$ $\mathbb{W}xe5#$.

5... $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 0-1

6 $\mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{W}xg3#$.

986) L. Dobeš – P. Gazda *Czech Republic (team event) 2002/3*

1 $\mathbb{W}xg6+!$ $\mathbb{W}xg6$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

Black will also be mated after 3... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}b6+$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}b6+$.

4 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}f7+!$ 1-0

White mates by 6 $\mathbb{Q}bxg8#$.

987) P. Fjodorow – Klimm

2nd Bundesliga 2002/3

1 ♜e4+! ♜xf7 2 ♜h5+ ♜f8
 2...♜g8 3 ♜xe8+ ♜f8 4 ♜g6+ ♜g7 (or
 4...♜h8 5 ♜h7#) 5 ♜d8#.

3 ♜xe8+! ♜xe8 4 ♜g6+ 1-0

4...♜f8 5 ♜d8#.

988) Mi. Kozak – S. Berezjuk

Ostrava 2003

1...♜xf1+! 2 ♜xf1 ♜d1+ 3 ♜e2

3 ♜g2 ♜g1#.

3...♜gl+ 4 ♜e3 ♜8d3+ 0-1

4...♜1d3+ is equally good. In either case, it's mate after 5 ♜xd3 ♜xd3#.

989) C. Lutz – Ftačník

Bundesliga 2000/1

1 ♜xf6+!! ♜xf6

Any other move allows 2 ♜g8#.

2 ♜g6+! fxg6

2...♜e7 3 f6+ followed by 4 ♜g8#.

3 ♜xg6+ ♜e7 4 f6+ 1-0

White mates by 5 ♜g8#.

990) Listiak – M. Hagara

Slovakian Team Ch 2005/6

1...♜xg2+! 2 ♜xc1

2 ♜d3 walks into instant mate by 2...♜c2# or 2...♜c4#, while after 2 ♜e2 ♜c2+ 3 ♜xc2 ♜xe2+ Black wins the queen and then mates quickly.

2...♜e3+ 3 ♜d1

3 ♜b1 ♜f1+ is the same.

3...♜f1+ 4 ♜c2

4 ♜el ♜d3+ 5 ♜d2 ♜xd2#.

4...♜c1+ 5 ♜d3 ♜c4#

991) A. Kiss – Okhotnik

Hungarian Team Ch 2005/6

1...♜f1+ 2 ♜g3

2 ♜h2 ♜g1+ 3 ♜g3 (3 ♜h1 ♜e3+ 4 ♜h2 ♜xf4#) 3...♜f2+ transposes, while 2 ♜h4 leads to mate after 2...♜f2+ 3 ♜g3 ♜h1#.

2...♜f2+ 3 ♜h2 ♜g1+ 4 ♜h3 ♜h1+ 0-1

5 ♜h2 ♜f1#.

992) A. Ledger – Greet

British League (4NCL) 2005/6

1 ♜h4+ ♜g5 2 ♜xh6+ ♜g6 3 ♜h4+ ♜g5 4 ♜h8+ 1-0

4...♜g6 (4...♜g7 5 ♜xg7#) 5 ♜h7+ ♜f6 6 ♜f7#.

993) Zuse – Käser

German Ch, Osterburg 2006

1...♜g6+! 2 ♜g5

2 ♜xh3 ♜h8+ and Black mates next move.

2...♜g3+ 3 ♜xg3

3 ♜h4 ♜xg5#.

3...♜xg5+ 4 ♜h2 ♜h8+ 5 ♜g1 ♜e3+ 0-1

After 6 ♜f1 Black can mate by 6...♜f8# or 6...♜h1#.

994) S.P. Davydov – Karatorossian

Moscow 2006

1...♜xb2+! 2 ♜xb2 ♜b3+ 3 ♜c1

3 ♜al ♜c2#.

3...♜e2+ 4 ♜d2 ♜d3+ 5 ♜e1 ♜c3+ 0-1

6 ♜f1 ♜f4#.

995) I. Kurnosov – D'Costa

European Ch, Budva 2009

1 ♜xf6!

Threatening mate on g7.

1...♜xf6 2 e8♛+ ♜xe8

2...♜xe8 3 ♜xe8+ ♜xe8 4 ♜xe8+ transposes.

3 ♜xe8+ ♜xe8

3...♜f8 4 ♜e6#.

4 ♜xe8+ 1-0

4...♜f8 5 ♜c4+ ♜h7 6 ♜h5#.

996) J.M. Dalmau – E. Kopasov

Rilton Cup, Stockholm 2003/4

1 ♜xh7+! ♜xh7 2 ♜h4+ ♜h6 3 ♜xh6

Threatening 4 ♜xf8#.

3...♜c4

This and 3...♜a4 (which is met the same way) are the only possible defences.

4 ♜g5+!

4 ♜xf8+?? ♜xh4 5 ♜xh4 ♜xf8 would give Black a winning ending.

4...♜h8 5 ♜g7++! 1-0

5...♜xg7 6 ♜h7#.

997) B. Brendel – F. Fleischer

Stauffer 2010

1 ♜c5+ ♜b8

Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}b5\#.$

2 $\mathbb{Q}xb7+!$

The first of a pair of sacrifices which delivers a one-two knockout to Black's king.

2... $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}a6+! 1-0$

3... $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ (it's also mate after 3... $\mathbb{Q}a8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}c6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}b7\#$ or 3... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 4 $\mathbb{W}b5+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 5 $\mathbb{W}b7\#$) 4 $\mathbb{W}c6+$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}d2+$ and White mates next move.

998) V. Lazarev – N. Friedrich

Cattolica 2005

1 $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e5+$

First the knight discovers check from the bishop...

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xh6++$

...and then helps the queen deliver a double check.

4... $\mathbb{Q}h8$

4... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}f7\#.$

5 $\mathbb{W}g8+! 1-0$

After 5... $\mathbb{W}xg8$ or 5... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ White plays 6 $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$ and it all ends in a smothered mate.

999) J. Sanchez – P. Pascal

Montpellier 2005

1 $\mathbb{W}xf7+! \mathbb{Q}xf7$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}g7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g3+ 1-0$

It's just as good to play the rook to g4 or g5. In any case, after 6... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ White mates by 7 $\mathbb{Q}d7\#.$

1000) J. van der Veen – J. Veltman

Dieren 2005

1... $\mathbb{W}xg2+!$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2+ 3 \mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}cg8!$

With the deadly threat of 4... $\mathbb{Q}g1++$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}h1\#$ (or 5... $\mathbb{Q}g2\#$).

4 $\mathbb{Q}f3$

This doesn't help as the knight is pinned when Black checks on g1.

4... $\mathbb{Q}g1+ 0-1$

5 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}g2\#.$

1001) Mahmutov – Kuyumcu

Under-16 Olympiad, Denizli 2003

1 $\mathbb{Q}xg7+!! \mathbb{Q}xg7$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 2 $\mathbb{W}h6$ or 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 2 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{fxe}6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 4 $\mathbb{W}h6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 5 $f6$ White mates quickly.

2 $\mathbb{W}g5+ \mathbb{Q}f8$

2... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3 $\mathbb{W}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5 $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 7 $\mathbb{W}xf7\#.$

3 $\mathbb{Q}e6+!$

This second sacrifice shatters Black's position.

3... $\mathbb{Q}e8$

3... $\mathbb{fxe}6$ 4 $\mathbb{fxe}6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 5 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ (5 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ is also good) 5... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 6 $\mathbb{W}f7\#.$

After 3... $\mathbb{Q}e8$, White could have forced mate by 4 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 5 $f6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 6 $\mathbb{W}g4+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 7 $\mathbb{W}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}e3+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ (8... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}e7\#$) 9 $\mathbb{Q}xe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 10 $\mathbb{W}e7\#.$

Instead, the game continued 4 $\mathbb{Q}xc7+?$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 5 $bxa4$ (White is well ahead on material and also has a strong attack, but the finish of the game was not without incident) 5... $d4$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 7 $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 8 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 9 $\mathbb{W}e6+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 10 $axb5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 11 $\mathbb{W}b3??$ (11 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ wins easily) 11... $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5?$ (12... $\mathbb{Q}g2+!$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}dg8$ gives Black a clear advantage since it is now White's king which is in serious danger) 13 $b6?$ (13 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ favours White) 13... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ 15 $e6$ $\mathbb{Q}xb6$ 16 $e7$ $\mathbb{Q}g6+??$ (16... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ or 16... $\mathbb{Q}g8+$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ would have drawn easily) 17 $\mathbb{W}xg6 1-0.$

Score-Chart for Extreme Mate Challenge

Position number	Points	Score
949	5	
950	5	
951	5	
952	5	
953	5	
954	5	
955	5	
956	5	
957	5	
958	5	
959	5	
960	5	
961	5	
962	5	
963	5	
964	5	
965	5	
966	5	
967	5	
968	5	
969	5	
970	5	
971	5	
972	5	
973	5	
974	5	
975	5	

976	5	
977	5	
978	5	
979	5	
980	5	
981	5	
982	5	
983	5	
984	5	
985	5	
986	5	
987	5	
988	5	
989	5	
990	5	
991	5	
992	5	
993	5	
994	5	
995	5	
996	5	
997	5	
998	5	
999	5	
1000	5	
1001	5	
Total	265	

Final Score-Chart

Chapter number	Maximum Points	Score
1	166	
2	116	
3	223	
4	86	
5	93	
6	139	
7	81	
8	138	
9	149	
10	219	
11	101	
12	47	
13	238	
14	80	
15	357	
16	132	
17	265	
Total	2630	

Congratulations to readers who have worked their way through the book and solved the puzzles. The mating patterns you have encountered will provide an arsenal of weapons with which to shock your opponents. If you have enjoyed this puzzle book and are interested in further reading, you might like to consider these more advanced books from Gambit Publications:

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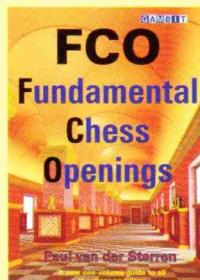
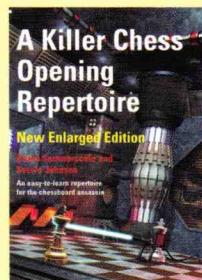
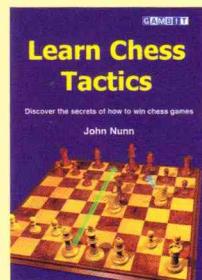
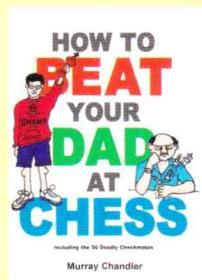
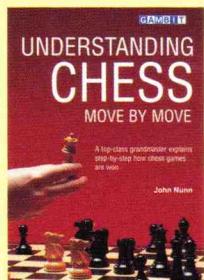
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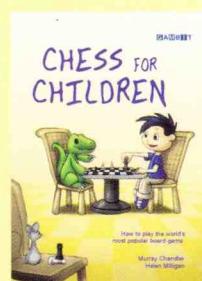
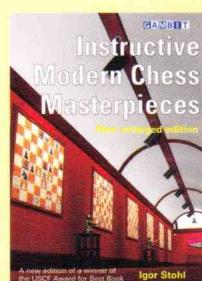
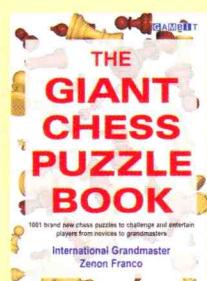
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