Lorin D'Costa

The Sicilian Scheveningen

move by move



EVERYMAN CHESS

USSR Championship, Moscow

White: Yudasin, L Black: Kasparov, G

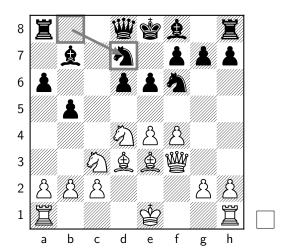
1988

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②×d4 ②f6 5 ②c3 d6 6 f4 Not the most popular move, but a logical one. White can potentially push on with f5 or e5 if Black isn't careful.

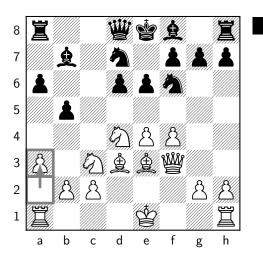
6...a6 7 **2**e3 b5 8 **2**b7 9 **2**d3 QUESTION: Black must make a decision about his knight on b8. Should he place it on d7 or c6 in this position? ANSWER: Here d7 is the best square, as on c6 it can become something of a tactical liability.

9... **包bd7**



9... ②c6 10 e5! d×e5 11 ②×c6 豐c7 12 ②×b5! a×b5 13 ≜×b5

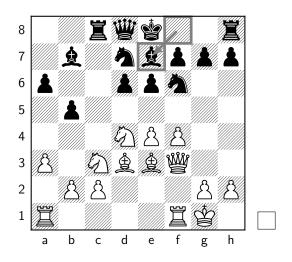
10 a3 With 10 a3 White tries to stop the threat of ...b4, but it does allow Black an extra move to develop.



10 g4

10... **Ec8** 11 O-O QUESTION: How should Black develop the bishop on f8? ANSWER: It is possible for Black to play it to e7 (the normal move), but also to fianchetto it on g7. Although this takes slightly longer to carry out, the pawn on g6 does nullify White's light-squared bishop on the b1-h7 diagonal.

11.... **魚e**7



11...g6 12 營h3 公c5 13 e5 公d5 14 公e4 公×e4 15 魚×e4 公×e3 16 營×e3 魚×e4 17 營×e4 d×e5 18 營×e5 營×d4+ 19 營×d4 魚c5 20 營×c5 罩×c5

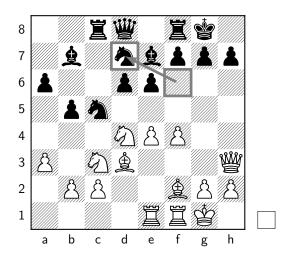
21 罩f2 含e7

12 Zael O-O 13 Wh3 With this move White gets his queen off the h1-a8 diagonal and hopes to threaten mate on h7 after a subsequent e5 push. Another idea is to play g4-g5 and kick the f6-knight away.

13... ♠c5! As expected Kasparov shows impeccable understanding of the position. Rather than being afraid of the e5 push, he counterattacks against e4 and at a stroke is able to exchange off the potentially dangerous piece on d3 that bears down towards his king on h7. The text also allows Black a square on d7 for his other knight, should he so need it.

14 **\(\)** QUESTION: Is it good for Black to play ...h6 in this position to prevent White's potential attack down towards h7?

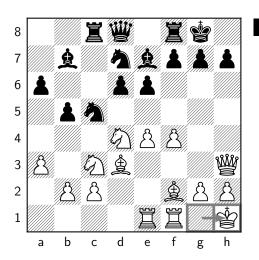
14... **包fd7**



14...h6

14...g6 15 f5 e5 16 🗹 f3 🗹 h5

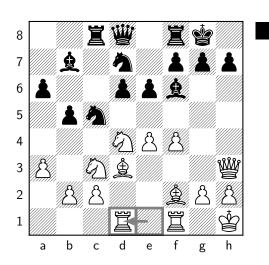
15 \$\display*h1 QUESTION: Why did White play Kh1? ANSWER: Such moves are generally classified as 'waiting' moves. White tucks his king away in the corner and awaits developments. He wants to avoid any potential tricks on the g1-a7 diagonal, although now it walks into the line of the b7-bishop which could be potentially hazardous for White.



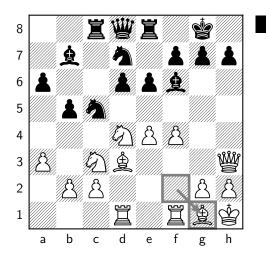
15 f5 e5 16 ②de2 ②f6 17 ②g3 d5!

15... **§**66 EXERCISE: Can White now go for 16 e5, attacking the f6-bishop and unleashing an attack on the pawn on h7?

16 **\(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{d} \emptyred 1 \\ \text{d} \emp**

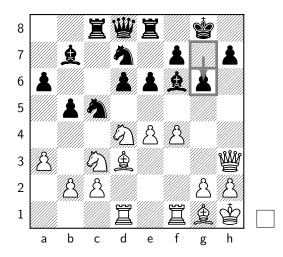


16... 罩e8 17 **臭g**1



17 e5 **②**×d3

17...g6



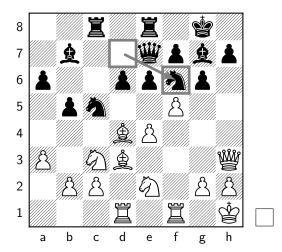
17...h6

18 ②de2 ≜g7 19 f5 This is a typical move that White plays to try to launch an attack. Here, though, it seems rather loose, as now Black has a lovely square on e5 for his knight to hop into. A knight on e5 would be a wonderful piece, as it cannot be attacked (it is on an outpost), and defends the g6-square, as well as counterattacking against the c4- and d3-squares.

19... ****e7 20 &d4** QUESTION: Should Black exchange the dark-squared bishops? If not, what should he do? ANSWER: Although it wouldn't be immediately disastrous for Black to do this, it would allow White to push on with f6 more easily. Black should generally not allow White to get a pawn to f6 as this can become a major thorn in his side. To prevent the exchange of

bishops, Black can play 20...Nf6, which attacks e4 and retains the flexibility to play e5 at some point, or 20...Ne5, which places the knight on a secure square and also nullifies the scope of the bishop on d4.

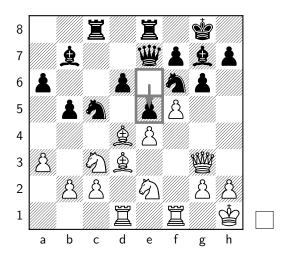
20... **包f**6



20... \triangle e5 21 \triangle g3 \triangle c×d3 22 c×d3 \triangleq c6 23 \triangle ge2 a5 24 \triangle f4 b4 25 a×b4 a×b4 26 \triangle ce2 e×f5 27 e×f5 \bigoplus b7

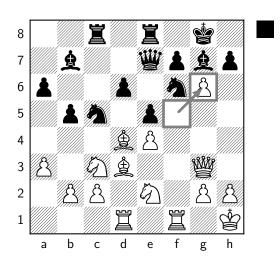
20... \(\psi \times d4 \) 21 \(\overline{\infty} \times d4 \(\overline{\infty} e5 \) 22 f6 \(\overline{\infty} f8 \) 23 \(\overline{\infty} f3! \)

21...e5! Perfectly timed by Kasparov. As e4 is under threat, White must capture on c5 and accept a bad position, or sacrifice the e4-pawn and hope he obtains some compensation. Of course, against Kasparov this is hardly likely to work!



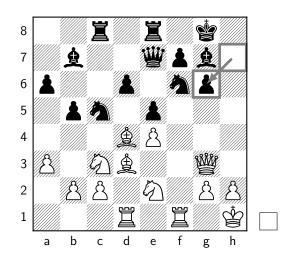
21... ②f×e4? 22 &×e4 ②×e4 23 ②×e4 &×e4 24 &×g7 *e×g7 25 f6+

22 f×g6



22 $\&\times$ c5 d×c5 23 @g1 c4 24 &e2 $@\times$ e4 25 $@\times$ e4 $\&\times$ e4

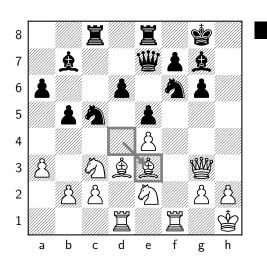
$22...h \times g6$



22...e×d4 23 g×h7+ \diamondsuit h8 24 \diamondsuit ×d4 \diamondsuit f×e4 25 \diamondsuit ×e4 \diamondsuit ×e4 26 \diamondsuit ×e4 Ѿ×e4

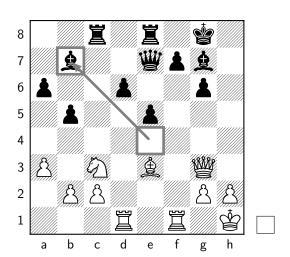
 $22...f \times g6$

23 **ge**3



23 &×c5 d×c5

23... ②f×e4 24 \triangleq ×e4 ②×e4 25 ②×e4 \triangleq ×e4 26 ②c3 EXERCISE: Should Black capture on c2?



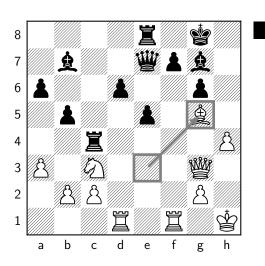
26... $\hat{2}$ ×c2 27 罩d2 $\hat{2}$ f5 28 $\hat{2}$ d5 豐e6

27 h4 White wants to play h5 to try and prise open the g-file towards Black's king.

27... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c4! Now the counterattack comes.

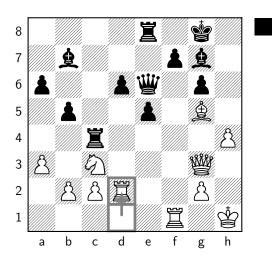
28 **臭g**5

0-1



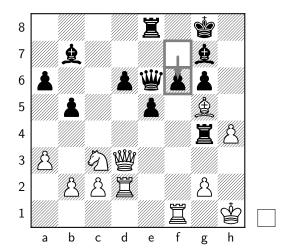
28 h5 \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} 2h4+29 \\ \begin{aligned} \begin{ali

28... 營e6 29 罩d2



29 h5 罩g4 30 豐e3 罩×g2

29... \(\begin{aligned} \begi



White: Movsesian, S Sarajevo

Black: Kasparov, G

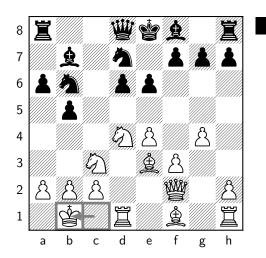
2000

Result: 0 - 1

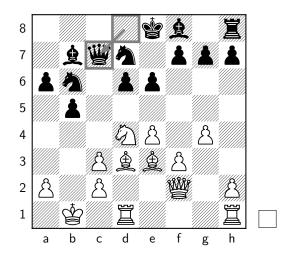
1 e4 c5 2 公f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 公×d4 公f6 5 14 b×c3 豐c7 ②c3 a6 6 **≜e3** This is the English Attack, which will be analysed in Chapter Four.

6...e6 7 f3 b5 8 營d2 公bd7 9 O-O-O 奠b7 10 g4 **②b6** 11 **豐f2** As will be discussed later in Korneev-Sasikiran, this Qf2 idea is quite popular. Hopefully Black will have had his morning cup of coffee and will realize there is a threat of Nxe6 followed by Bxb6, but in reality White's main idea is to move the queen out of the way of a ... Nc4 fork. However, as we shall see, moving the queen away from the defence of the king has its drawbacks...

11... 句fd7 12 曾b1?!



12...罩c8 13 单d3 罩xc3! This sacrifice changes the balance of the game. QUESTION: Why can Black get away with such a move? ANSWER: Black's compensation is the fractured pawn shield in front of the white king and the fact that he can normally pick up the c3-pawn, meaning he is only one point down in the material stakes. Also, Black can attack quite fluently after the sacrifice ...Rc8 and ...Na4 are coming fast and White is forced on to the defensive. If you still need convincing, just play through this game!



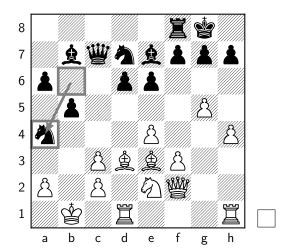
14... ②a4!? 15 ②e2 奠e7

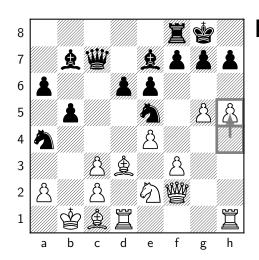
14... **ģe7** 15 h4 **豐c7** 16 **②e2 ②**a4 17 g5 d5 18 罩hf1 O-O 19 &d4 e5 20 &e3 b4 21 c×b4 &×b4 22 e×d5 &×d5 23 c4 &×c4 24 &×c4 \(\varphi\)×c4 25 罩×d7 豐b5 26 曾a1 **\$a3**

15 **②e2** White probably has to defend the c3pawn at some point anyway.

15... **\(\)**e7 16 g5 O-O! 17 h4 EXERCISE: What are the candidate moves for Black here? I recommend finding three possible moves before deciding which one you would go for.

17... ♦ a4 ANSWER: Again we see this thematic leap. The alternatives were 17...d5 and 17...Rc8:

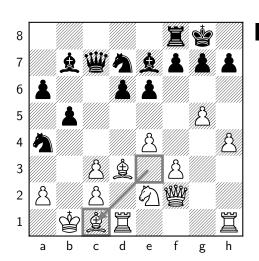




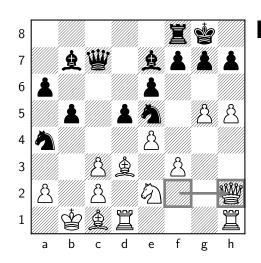
21 &c1 b4 22 c×b4 &xb4 23 \bigsightarrow{1}{2}h3

17...罩c8!? 18 h5 **②**a4

18 **≜c1?!** Too slow.



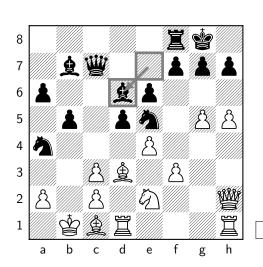
19...d5! 20 營h2



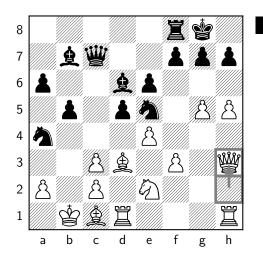
20 h6 g6! 21 \wg3 \delta d6 22 \wg2 \wg2 \wg2 \wg2 20... **å**d6!

18 h5!? 🖄e5 19 g6 f×g6 20 h×g6 h6! 21 🎕×h6 g×h6 22 \(\bar{2} \) ×h6 \(\bar{2} \) ×f3

18... **包e5** 19 h5

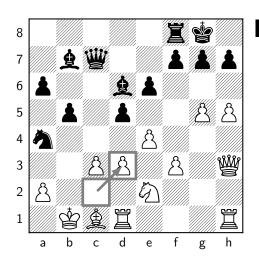


20...b4? 21 e×d5 食×d5 22 食×h7+ 管×h7 23 g6+ 管g8 24 h6! 豐c4 25 罩×d5 豐×e2! 26 罩×e5! ②×c3+ 27 管a1 豐×h2 28 罩×h2 食d6 29 h×g7 管×g7 30 食h6+ 管g8 31 g×f7+ 管×f7 32 食×f8 食×e5 33 f4!



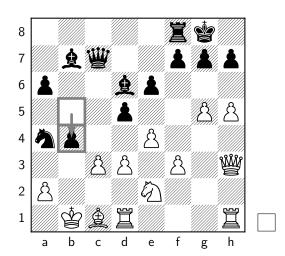
21 \(\psi f4! \) b4! 22 c×b4 \(\bar{a} c8 \) 23 \(\bar{a} c1 \) d4! 24 g6

21... \(\infty\) xd3! 22 cxd3 EXERCISE: How should Black proceed? White is angling to play g6 and he is an exchange up after all. Black must certainly act quickly here.



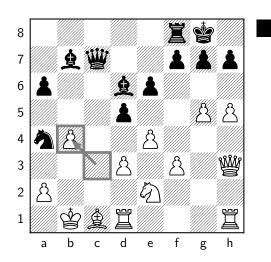
22 $\mathbb{Z} \times d3$? $d \times e4$ 23 $\mathbb{Z} \times d6$ $\mathbb{Z} \times d6$ 24 h6 g6

22...b4! ANSWER: Do as Garry does!



22... $\triangle \times c3 + 23 \triangle \times c3 \stackrel{\text{\tiny d}}{=} \times c3$ 24 \(\beta b2 \) \(\beta b4 \) 25 g6 \(\beta e5 \) 26 d4 \(\beta f4 \) 27 g×f7+ \(\beta \times f7 \) 28 \(\beta g4 \) \(\beta h6 \)

23 c×b4? White cracks under the pressure. It's not surprising, though, as his king's pawn cover is being stripped and to make things worse, Garry Kasparov is sitting on the other side of the board!



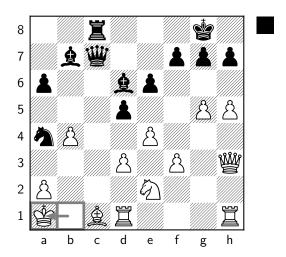
23 h6 g6

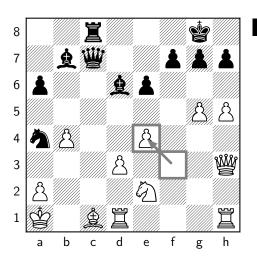
23 c4! d×c4 24 g6 c×d3 25 \(\beta\)×d3 \(\beta\)c8 26 \(\beta\)d2 \(\pa\)e5 27 \(\beta\)hd1 \(\pa\)c6!

23 c×b4? **\$**×b4

23... Zc8 ANSWER: Quick development is key! Taking on b4 would be a little bit slow in this position, whereas the text threatens ...Qc2+.

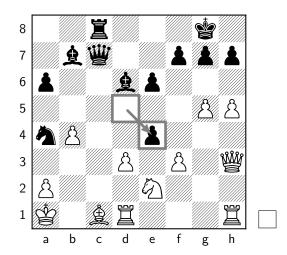
24 **a** White tries desperately to hold the fort.





24 **l** fl d×e4 25 f×e4 **l** c2+ 26 **l** a1 **l** e5+ 27 d4 **l** xe4 28 **l** a3 **l** d5

$24...d\times e4?!$

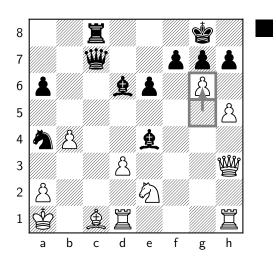


24... **豐**c2 25 **罩**d2 **≜**e5+ 26 d4 **≜**×d4+ 27 **罩**×d4 **豐**×e2 28 **≜**d2

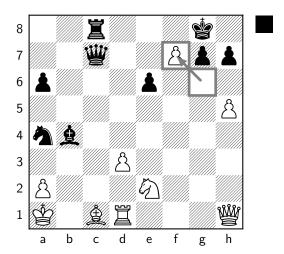
25 f×**e4** QUESTION: Does Black have a killer blow here?

25 d×e4? 魚e5+ 26 公d4 魚×d4+ 27 罩×d4 豐×c1+!

26 g6! White doesn't give up and makes one last throw to complicate things. That is to be expected when playing someone as strong as Movsesian.

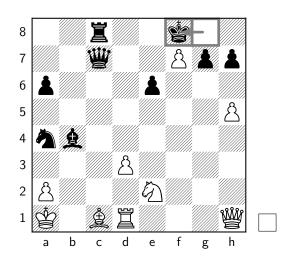


26 d×e4 &e5+ 27 公d4 &×d4+ 28 罩×d4 豐×c1+! 26 罩hg1 豐c2 27 公d4 &e5 28 豐e3 &d5



28 g×h7+ **‡**h8!

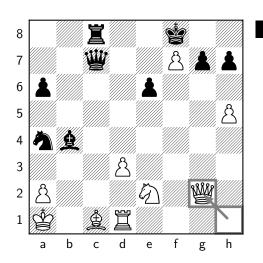
28...
The position is complicated so we should be worrying about what tactical possibilities lie in it. Using the opponent's pawn as a shield is a good start. This is another typical way to block the opponent's attack which is worth banking in the defensive memory bank.



28... 曾×f7 29 身b2! ②×b2 30 罩c1 豐e5? 31 豐b7+ 曾f6 32 罩f1+ 曾g5 33 d4

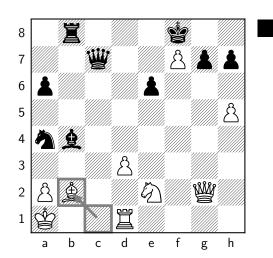
28.... 豐×f7

29 \wg2



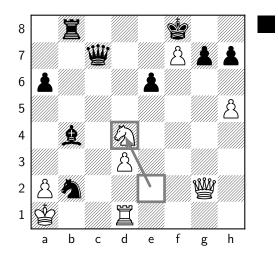
29 **\$\delta\$** b2 **\delta\$** c2 30 **\delta\$** b1 **\delta** xe2 31 h6! **\delta\$** c3! 32 hxg7+ **\delta** xf7! 33 **\delta\$** b7+ **\delta\$** f6 34 **\delta** xc3+ **\alpha** xc3

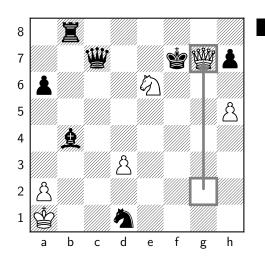
29... Zb8! Now it's the b-file Black is interested in.



30 **≜d2 ≜a3** 31 **≜c1 ≜**×c1 32 **罩**×c1 **豐**b6 33 **公**c3 **公**×c3

30... ②×**b2 31** ②**d4** ANSWER: Yes!





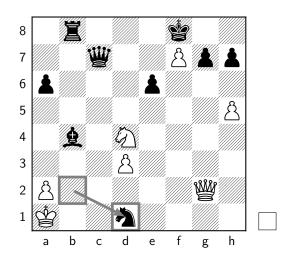
31 罩c1 豐e5 32 d4 豐d5 33 豐×d5 e×d5 34 營×b2 33 氫×c7 魚c3+ 魚d2+

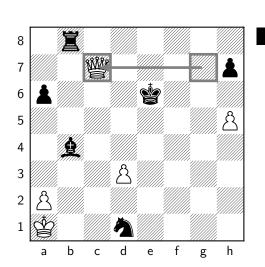
33... 曾×e6 34 豐×c7

31 \$\displays \text{b2} \displays d2+ 32 \$\displays a1 \displays c3+

31 **②**d4

31... \(\infty\) \(\text{xd1!}\) Cool as you like! Not only does this win a rook, but White cannot now win the queen with his intended trick (can you see why?).





34 豐h6+ 曾f5

34... ≜c3+ Notice how calm Kasparov was when being counterattacked. A level head gets one far in any Sicilian variation and the Scheveningen is no exception.

31... &c3! 32 $@\times e6+ \&\times f7$ 33 $@\times g7+ \&\times e6$ 34 $@\times c7$ @c4#

32 ⊘×**e6**+ It looks like Black is in trouble, but Kasparov has everything worked out.

32... **♦**×f7 33 **₩**×g7+

0-1

World Championship (Game 24), Moscow

White: Karpov, A Black: Kasparov, G

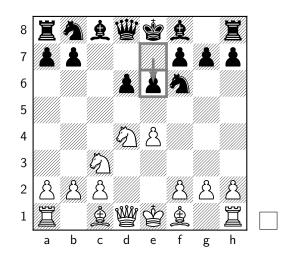
1985

Result: 0-1

1 e4 Here Kasparov writes: 'When with exaggerated confidence he advanced his king's pawn, I felt glad: now the battle would take place on my territory my opponent was aiming not for protracted manoeuvring, but for a hand-to-hand fight.' With this Kasparov perfectly describes the type of position that commonly arises from the Scheveningen and in which you must be ready to fight!

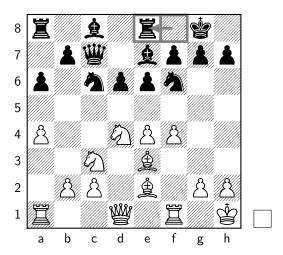
1...c5 And here Kasparov comments: 'Black also sticks to his principles: he does not avoid the Sicilian Defence, which nearly always leads to complicated, double-edged play.' Again, I have to agree with his sentiments of this opening!

2 🖄 f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 🖄 ×d4 🖄 f6 5 🖄 c3 e6



5...a6 6 **\$e2** e6

6 **≜e2** a6 7 O-O **≜e7** 8 f4 O-O 9 **含h1 豐c7** 10 a4 公c6 11 **≜e3** 罩e8



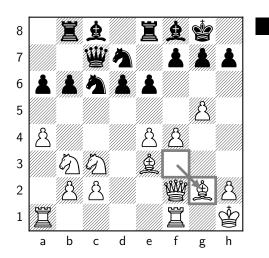
12 食f3 罩b8 13 營d2 食d7 14 ②b3 b6 15 g4 The typical way to try and push Black off the board. White decides he will have more play on the king-side than on the queenside.

15... 2c8 QUESTION: Why retreat like this? The bishop only went to d7 a few moves ago. ANSWER: The idea is to allow the f6-knight to come to d7 as White is threatening g5 to trap it. As we will see further in Aagaard-Gordon in Chapter Two, d7 is the best square for the knight as it can re-emerge on c5 or e5 as the game develops.

16 g5 **公d7 17 豐f2!?** ANSWER:

17... \$\\\\\$f8!\$ An excellent move and one that the Scheveningen player needs to be aware of. This move defends the king and helps to open the efile for the rook on e8 (should White ever go f5, Black can consider capturing with ...exf5 to clear the file for the rook to exert influence in the centre). Black will now play ...Bb7 and ...Nb4 to control d5, a square the white knight on c3 is eyeing up. With these moves Black simply completes his development, relying on the flexibility and solidity of his position.

18 **奠g2**

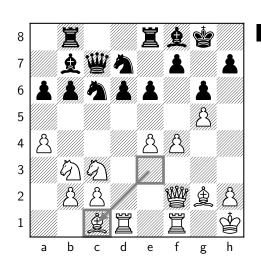


18 h4 &b7 19 h5

18... **魚b7** 19 **罩ad1** A sensible move. White completes his development and takes aim at the d6-pawn.

19...g6 QUESTION: Why would Black want to apparently weaken his king position like this? ANSWER: The bishop on f8 can now fianchetto by coming to g7, where it will be on an active square. By analysing this game (and other games in this book), you will realize that such a move isn't in fact all that weakening for Black.

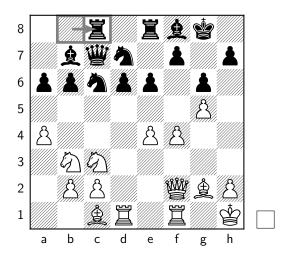
20 &c1!? EXERCISE: What other moves could White have played here? ANSWER: All of 20 f5, 20 Qh4 and 20 h4 came into consideration. Let's take a look:



20 f5?! ②ce5! 21 f×e6 f×e6 20 ∰h4 ≜g7 21 ⊑f3 ②b4 22 ⊑h3 ②f8

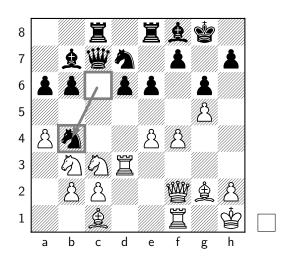
20 h4!? \bigcirc c5 21 h5 \bigcirc a8 22 f5 \bigcirc e5 23 \bigcirc d4 \bigcirc cd7 24 h×g6 f×g6 25 f×e6 \square ×e6 26 \bigcirc d5 \bigcirc xd5 27 e×d5 \square e7 28 \bigcirc xe5 \bigcirc xe5 29 \bigcirc d4

20...罩bc8?!

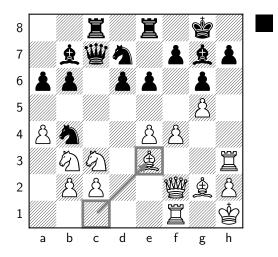


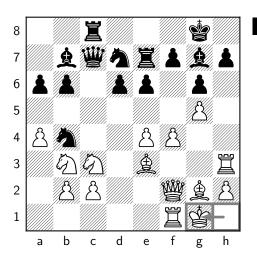
20... ②c5! 21 ②×c5 b×c5! 22 罩d3 ②d4 23 罩h3 豐e7!? 24 豐h4 h5! 25 g×h6 豐×h4 26 罩×h4 含h7!

21 罩d3 **②b4**



22 **\(\) \(**





23 f5! exf5 24 exf5 &xg2+ 25 &xg2 \bullet b7+ 26 24 \bullet d4 e5 25 fxe5 \bullet xe5 26 \bullet xe5 dxe5 **g**1

23 **ge3**

23... Ze7! Congratulations if you chose this strange24 2dd4 e5 25 2de2 exf4 26 2xf4 Zce8! 27 Wh4 **②**f8 looking move!

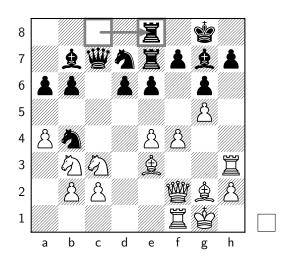
≜e5 28 f6 ⊑e6

8 7 6 8 5 A 4 5050 **\$** 3 2 2 **B** 2 1

\hat{\psi} \text{xh7 27 \bigwidth h4+ \disp\g8 28 \bigwidth* h8#

23...d5!? 24 f5! e×f5 25 e×f5 \div d6 26 \dd d4 23...f5 24 g×f6 &×f6 25 f5 e×f5 26 e×f5 \(\bar{2} \)f8 24 **\delta**g1

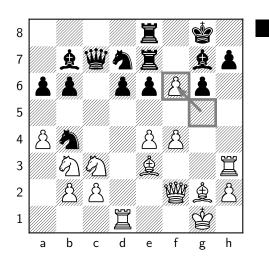
24... \(\mathbb{Z}\)ce8?! So this was the idea! To double rooks on the e-file. This is a prophylactic idea to try and put the brakes on the f5 advance (it would be met with ...exf5 when the e-file is open for the rooks), but if White doesn't play f5, how else is he going to attack?



24...f5! 25 g×f6 \triangleq ×f6

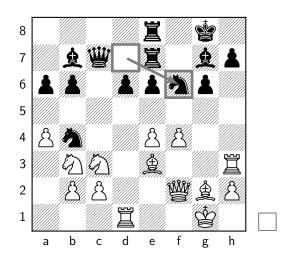
25 \(\bar{2}\)d1! Looking at that d6-pawn again.

25...f5 26 g×f6! EXERCISE: Which way should Black now recapture on f6?



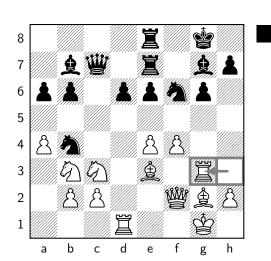
26 e×f5?! e×f5!

26... ②×f6!?



26... $\mathring{\underline{}} \times$ f6 27 $\mathring{\underline{}}$ d2 d5 28 e5 $\mathring{\underline{}}$ g7 29 $\mathring{\underline{}}$ d4 $\mathring{\underline{}}$ c6 30 $\mathring{\underline{}}$ ce2

27 罩g3?!

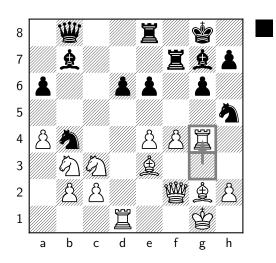


27 **≜**×b6! **△**g4! 28 **≜**×c7 **△**×f2 29 **≜**×d6! **△**×d1 30 **≜**×e7 **△**×c3! 31 b×c3 **△**×c2

27... **\Zf7!** Black succeeds in successfully regrouping his rooks and now takes over the initiative.

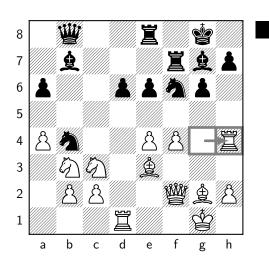
28 **\(\)**\$\(\)\$\(\)\$ b8 So White has won a pawn, but Black has some handy compensation in the form of a newly opened b-file and pressure against f4.

29 **ģe3 ②h5** 30 **罩g4**



30 罩f3 ②f6

30... **公f6 31 罩h4!?** ANSWER: Surprise White!



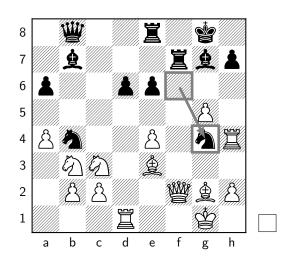
31 🖺 g3 🖄 h5

31 \(\bar{L}\) h4

31...g5! Risky stuff, but White had it in his mind to be the one attacking and suddenly the tables are turned something which it is often

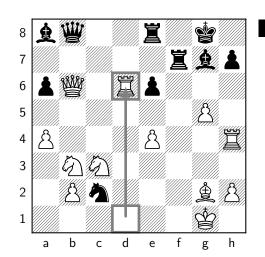
hard for a chess player to adapt to.

32 f×g5 ∅g4!



33 $\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$$\mbox{$$}$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$\mbox{$$}$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$$}$}\mbox$

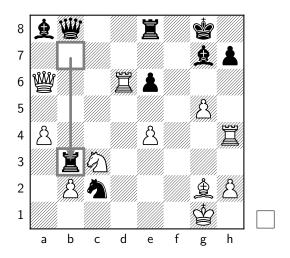
36 $\Xi \times d6$? In time trouble White blunders, which is hardly unexpected in such a complicated position.



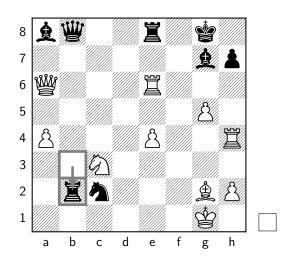
36 豐×b8 罩×b8 37 **身h3!**

36... Zb7! Skewering the queen against the knight on b3.

37 豐×a6 罩×b3?!

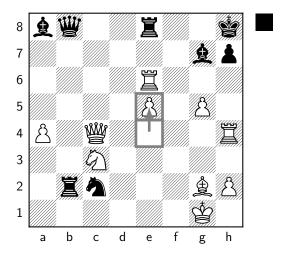


37... 公b4! 38 豐a5 豐×d6 39 e5 豐d3 40 魚×b7 豐e3+



38... ①e3! 39 罩×e8+ 豐×e8 40 魚h3 罩×b2 41 豐e6+ 豐×e6 42 魚×e6+ 曾f8

39 ****C4 **Ch8 40 e5?** With the last move of the time control, White understandably blunders for the second time.



$\mathbb{Z} \times e8 + \mathbb{Z} \times e8 + \mathbb$

40... $\$ a7+ 41 $\$ h1 $\$ xg2+ 42 $\$ xg2 $\$ d4+ With this game Kasparov became World Champion! A complicated fight it's safe to say, but one in which Black always had his chances.

-1

USSR Championship, Moscow

Black: Kasparov, G

1981

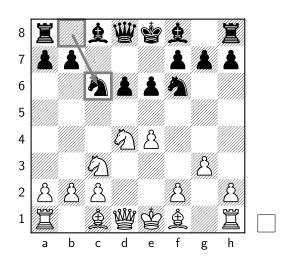
Result: 0-1

White:

1 e4 c5 2 ♠f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ♠xd4 ♠f6 5 ♠c3 d6 6 g3 The Fianchetto Variation will be examined more closely in Chapter Six. This system can be played against almost all the Sicilian variations and the Scheveningen is no exception.

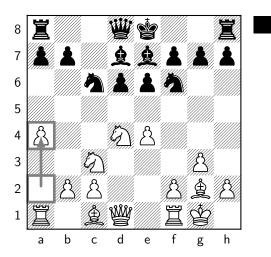
Tseshkovsky, V

6...**₺**c6



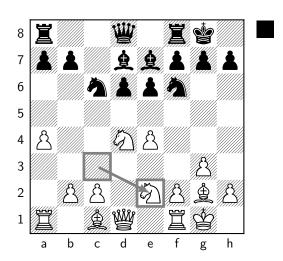
6... **\$e7 7 \$g2 O-O 8 O-O \$\tilde{\Omega} c6**

7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d 7 8 O-O \(\frac{1}{2}\)e 7 9 a4 QUESTION: Why would White be playing moves like this so early? ANSWER: White is concerned about a future ...b7-b5 break, which is one of Black's main pawn break ideas in the Scheveningen (and the Sicilian in general).



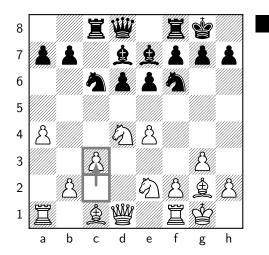
9 \triangle db5 $\text{$\seta$}$ b8 10 $\text{$\seta$}$ g5 a6 11 $\text{$\seta$}\times$ f6 g×f6 12 \triangle d4 $\text{$\seta$}$ a7!

9...O-O 10 ②ce2?! QUESTION: Why did White play this seemingly strange-looking move? AN-SWER: White would like to play for a Maroczy Bind position with c4. The pawns on e4 and c4 would hinder Black's freeing ...d5 and ...b5 pawn breaks.



10 \(\tilde{Q}\)db5 \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c}

10... □ c8! 11 c3?! Alternatives:

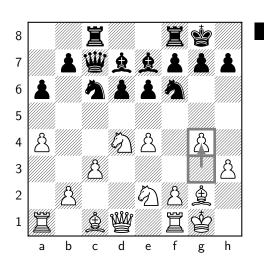


11 Øb5 d5! 12 e×d5 Ø×d5

11 b3 d5! 12 e×d5 e×d5

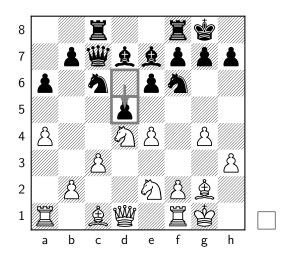
11...a6! Preventing Nb5 which would attack the d6-pawn. A typical Sicilian move, the text also gives Black ideas of ...b5 at some point.

12 h3 營c7 13 g4 ANSWER:



13 **k**e3 **a**5! 14 b3 b5!

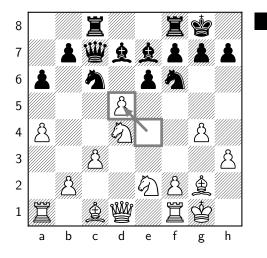
13...d5! Kasparov demonstrates his knowledge of the principles. As usual, a counter on the wing is best met by a counter in the centre!



13... **≜**e8 14 g5 **⊘**d7

13...h6

14 exd5



14 \(\times \cc6 \\ \mathre{\pm} \cc6 \) 15 e5! \(\times \eq 4 \) 16 f3 \(\times \cc5 \) 17 f4 f6

14... \(\infty\) \times d5 Black has a fine position. White's g4 move has only served to create weaknesses around his own king, and Black is ready to put his rooks in the centre to attack down the open files.

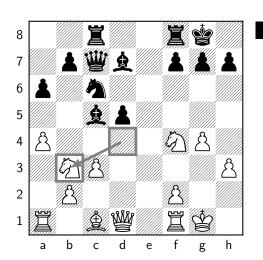
15 **A**×d5?! A risky decision. Though the d5-pawn is now ripe for the taking, White will sorely miss the bishop in the defence. That said, it's clear from such a decision that White was already unhappy with his position and thus tried to shake things up.

15...e×**d5 16 ②f4** QUESTION: What to do about the pawn on d5? ANSWER: Play actively and sacrifice it! Without the bishop on g2 White's

king is even more exposed, but how to get at it?

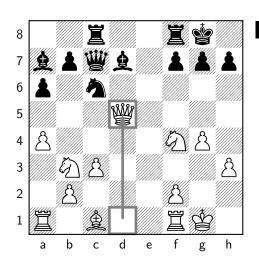
16... 2c5! Now this bishop comes into the game with great effect. The potential power of the Scheveningen is about to be witnessed.

17 \triangle b3? Not great, but White had already gone wrong:



17 &e3 $@\times d4$ 18 $c\times d4$ &d6 19 $@\times d5$ &h2+ 20 &g2 &c6

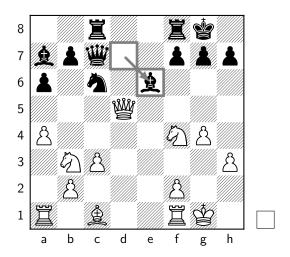
17... **含a7!** 18 營×d5 QUESTION: Is White just a pawn ahead for nothing? What can we do here as Black? ANSWER: No! White is badly coordinated, but Black does need to attack quickly before White can regroup.



18 **å**e3 **å**b8!

18 ②×d5 豐g3+!

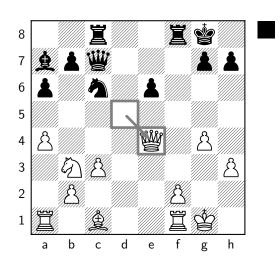
18... **≜e**6!



18...罩fe8

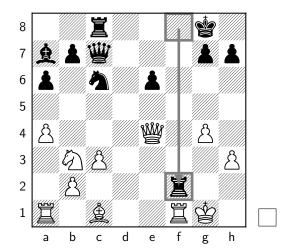
18... **ℤ**cd8

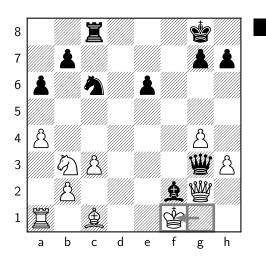
19 ②×e6 f×e6 20 豐e4 ANSWER:



20 營×e6+ 含h8 21 魚e3 魚b8! 22 f4 罩ce8 20 營g2 ②e5 21 魚e3 ②f3+ 22 含h1 ②h4! 23 營e4 ②f3!

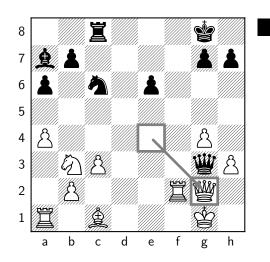
20... ≅×f2! The correct choice.





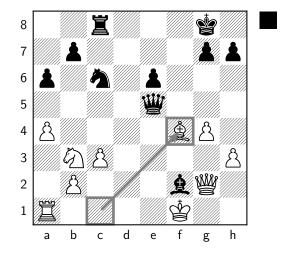
20... ②e5 21 单f4! ②f3+ 22 豐×f3 罩×f4 23 豐e2 21 罩×f2 豐g3+ 22 豐g2

23 當h1 營d3! 24 營xf2 罩f8! 25 營e3 營f1+ 26 含h2 罩f2+ 27 含g3 罩g2+ 28 含h4 營f6+ 29 g5 ②e7!! 30 ②d4 營xd4+!



23... 豐e5! 24 曵f4

22 \$\delta\$h1? **營**×h3+ 23 \$\delta\$g1 \$\delta\$×f2+ 24 \$\delta\$×f2 \$\delta\$f8+ 25 \$\delta\$e2 **營**f1+ 26 \$\delta\$e3 **營**e1+ 27 \$\delta\$d3 \$\delta\$d8+ 28 \$\delta\$d4 \$\delta\$e5+!



22... **≜**×f2+ 23 **≜**f1?

24 \$\disp\xf2 \boxed{\textsf2} f8+ 25 \$\disp\xf2 \boxed{\textsf2} e1+ 26 \$\disp\xf2 \boxed{\textsf2} f2\$

24... 豐×f4 25 豐×f2 ANSWER:

25... ****** c4+ If only we could always play such nice games as Black against 1 e4! The key theme from this game was Black's perfectly timed ...d5 break in the centre. This gave Kasparov a good position and he went on to score a crushing victory from there.

__0-1

White: Anisimov, P Krasnoyarsk

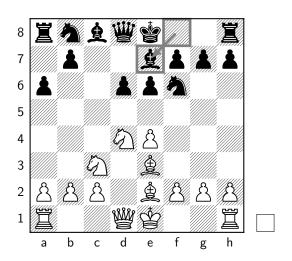
Black: Belov, V

2007

Result: 0-1

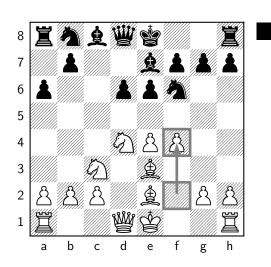
1 e4 c5 2 ♠f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ♠xd4 ♠f6 5 ♠c3 e6 6 ♠e2 a6 My recommendation, playing the position in Najdorf/Scheveningen style. The text gives rise to a potential ...b5 push which will harass the knight on c3.

7 **ģe3 ģe7**



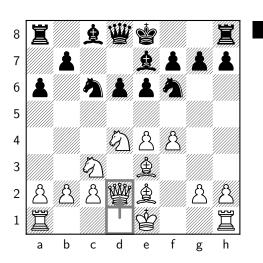
7... 豐c7

8 f4



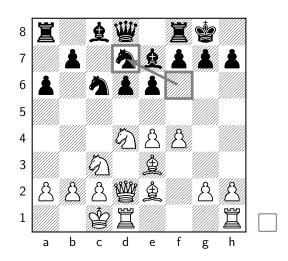
8 \(\mathbb{\overline}\)d2 O-O 9 O-O-O \(\overline{\infty}\)c6 10 f4

8... ②c6 9 豐d2



9 0-0 0-0

9...O-O 10 O-O-O ⊘d7 QUESTION: Why has Black retreated like this? What other sensible moves could he have played? ANSWER: Black pre-empts White's g4-g5 push to kick the knight away and the knight is happy to search for pastures new, mainly on the queenside. We saw this idea in Kasparov's games in the previous chapter.



10... ②×d4 11 豐×d4 b5 12 e5!?

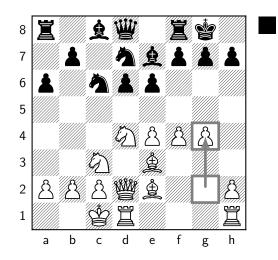
11 g4 ANSWER: Think of the typical moves we

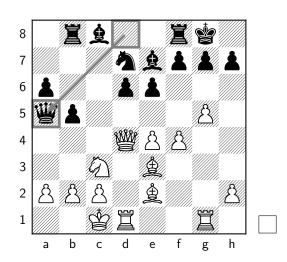
have seen so far. Black wants to play ...b5, but cannot yet due to the knight on c6 being en prise, so first he plays...



14 **Zhg1** ANSWER:

14... **營a5!** Best.





11 **\$\phi\$f3 ②b6** 12 **豐e2 \$\phi\$d7** 13 **\$\phi\$b1 ②a5** 14 **b3 豐c7** 15 **\$\bar{2}\$d3 ②c6** 16 **a3 ②**×d4 17 **\$\phi\$**×d4 **\$\phi\$c6**

11 \$\delta \text{b} 1 & \times \text{c} 44 & 12 \$\delta \times \text{d} 4 & b5 & 13 & g4 \$\delta \text{a} 5 & 14 & a3 \$\delta \text{b} 7 & 15 & g5 & \times \text{fc} 8 & 16 & h4 & \times \text{a} 8 & 17 & h5 & \delta 8 & 18 & h6 \$\delta \text{f8} & 19 & \delta \text{d} 2 & b4 & 20 & \times \text{a} 2 & \delta \text{c} 7 & 21 & \delta \text{d} 3 & b \times a3 & 22 & b3 \$\times \text{c} 5 & 23 & \delta c3 & e5 & 24 & f \times 6 & \text{c} 6 & \text{c} 5 & 25 & \delta \times 6 & \text{c} 6 & 26 & \delta \times 6 & \delta 6 & 26 & \delta \times 6 & \delta 6 &

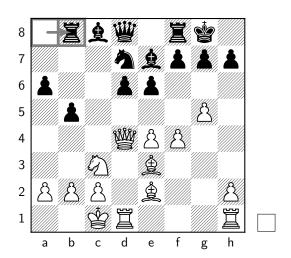
14...b4 15 ②a4 豐a5 16 b3 ②c5 17 ②×c5 d×c5 18 豐b2

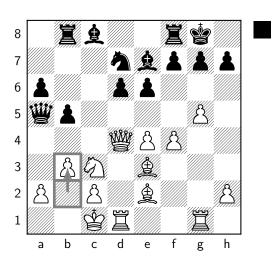
14... 豐c7 15 f5 包e5 16 f6

15 b3!? White can't decide whether to play an aggressive or defensive move. Welcome to the Sicilian labyrinth... EXERCISE: Did White have a better option than this nervous defensive move?

11 g4

12...b5 Black's counterattack has been launched!
13 g5 \(\begin{align*} \begin{a

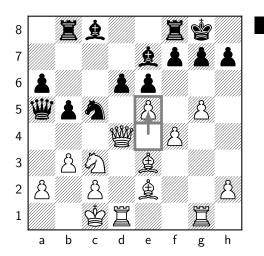




15 f5! b4 16 f6 \triangle d8 17 f×g7 Ξ e8 18 \triangle b1 \triangle b6 19 Θ d2 Θ ×a2 20 Ξ gf1 \triangle e5

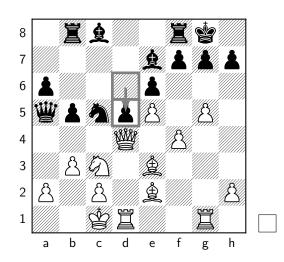
15... ②c5 This threatens ...b4 as the knight on c3 can no longer run to a4 as planned.

16 e5



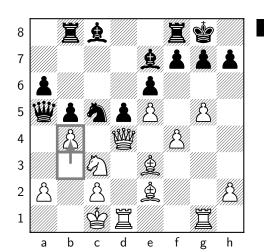
16 f5 b4 17 f6 b×c3!

16...d5!



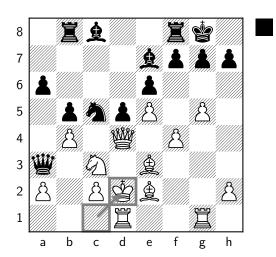
16...b4? 17 e×d6 b×c3 18 **\$**b1!

17 b4



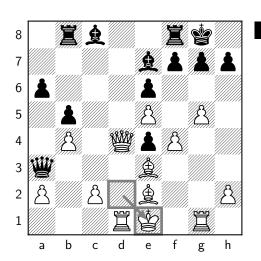
17 学b2 b4 18 公b1 单d7

17... 營a3+ 18 含d2



18 \$\displaystyle b1 \@a4 19 \@xa4 bxa4! 20 c3 \displaystyle xb4!

18... ②e4+ 19 ②×e4 d×e4 20 常e1



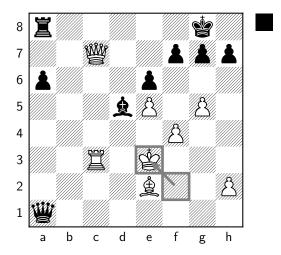
20 豐×e4 奠×b4+

20... 单b7 21 曾f2 魚×b4 White's king has been forced on to the run and Black has won a clear pawn. White can of course throw plenty of obstacles in Black's way, but the opening has been a great success for Belov.

22 **三**g3 **ভa5** 23 c4 **三**bd8 24 **ভa1 三**×d1 25 **ভ**×d1 **三**d8 26 **ভb1** b×c4 27 **호**×c4 **호**d5 28 a3 **호**c5 29 **호**e2 **ভ**×a3 A second pawn bites the dust.

30 豐c2 魚×e3+ 31 罩×e3 豐a1 32 豐c7 罩a8 33 罩c3 ANSWER:

33...e3+! 34 **\&**×e3



34 **□**×e**3 ⋓**d4

34... 曾g1+ 35 曾d3 g6 36 曾d7 曾b1+ 37 曾d2 曾b2+ 38 罩c2 曾b4+ Once f4 goes, White loses almost all his other remaining pawns.

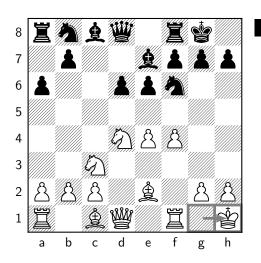
__0-1

White: Filev, G
Black: Nikolov, M

2009

Result: 0-1

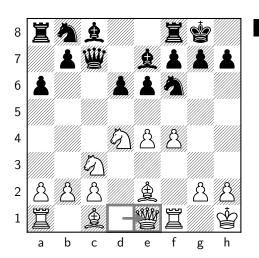
1 e4 c5 2 包f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 包×d4 包f6 5 包c3 d6 6 全e2 a6 7 O-O 全e7 8 f4 O-O 9 含h1 QUESTION: Why does White put the king in the corner like this? ANSWER: As in many Sicilian lines, safeguarding the king like this is a moot point. Many believe it to be a waste of time, but others think it is a useful safety move in case the king gets into trouble on the g1-a7 diagonal. The following games will hopefully let the reader decide for themselves!



9 e5 d×e5 10 f×e5 &c5 11 &e3 \bigcirc d5 12 \bigcirc ×d5 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny w}}{=}$ ×d5

9... **©c7** The queen typically comes here, keeping an eye on the e5-square.

10 **we1** QUESTION: Why does White play this move? What is the idea behind it? ANSWER: The queen can swing to the kingside via g3 or help support the e5 push.

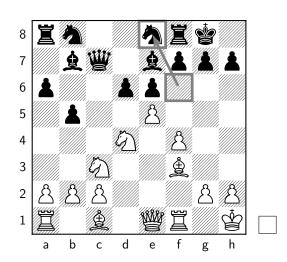


10 \triangleq e3 b5!? 11 \triangleq f3 \triangleq b7 12 e5 d×e5 13 f×e5 \triangle fd7 14 \triangleq ×b7 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ ×b7 15 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ b4 16 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ c6 17 \triangleq f4 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ ×d4 18 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ ×d4 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=}$ e4!

10...b5 And why not? If White doesn't play a4 to prevent it, you definitely have this move on the agenda. Now a potential ...b4, kicking the c3-knight and weakening the defence of e4, is in the air.

11 \(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)b7 12 e5 QUESTION: How should Black deal with the attack on the knight on f6? AN-SWER: Normally the knight prefers to retreat to d7, but here that would allow a tactic:

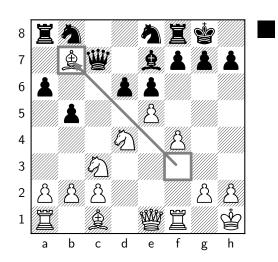
12... **②e8**



12... 公fd7? 13 e×d6 &×d6 14 公×e6! f×e6 15 14 豐g3 公d7 15 &e3 罩c8 16 罩ad1 b4 17 公ce2 **호×b7 豐×b7 16 豐×e6+ 曾h8 17 豐×d6**

\$\delta h8! 16 \delta f4 \Quad \Qua

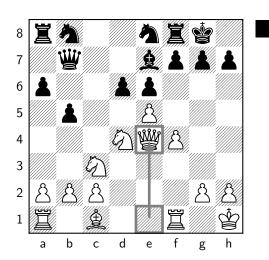
13 **总×b7**



 $\bigcirc \times f3 \bigcirc d7 17 \bigcirc g5 \bigcirc f8 18 a3 \bigcirc d6 19 \bigcirc d2 \square \times f1 +$ 20 \widetilde{\pi} \times f1 \widetilde{\pi} c6 21 \widetilde{\pi} e1 \widetilde{\pi} e8

13... 響×b7 EXERCISE: Pretend you are White and that you want to start attacking as quickly as possible (well, I am guessing you do, as you've played attacking moves so far!). Think about what moves you could play to set up an attack.

14 **e**4 This doesn't look very aggressive, but it's probably here that White noticed the coiled spring effect behind Black's solid position. AN-SWER: 14 Qg3, 14 Ne4 and 14 f5 look like better ways to attack. Let's see if they were any better:

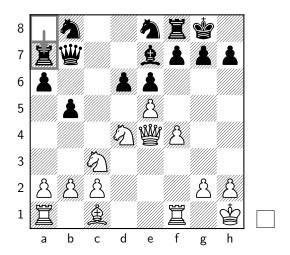


罩c5!?

12...d×e5 13 &×b7 豐×b7 14 f×e5 ②fd7 15 豐g3 14 ②e4 ②d7! 15 e×d6 ②×d6 16 ②×d6 &×d6 17 **\$d2 罩ac8 18 罩d1 分f6**

> 14 f5 d×e5 15 👑×e5 &f6 16 👑e3 春c6! 17 春×c6

14...罩a7



14...d5

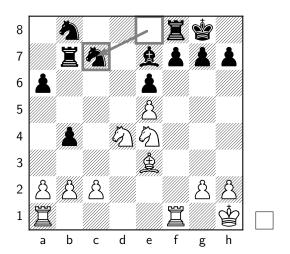
14...d5 15 豐d3 公c6 16 公×c6 豐×c6 17 f5

14... ≝×e4 15 ∅×e4 d×e5 16 f×e5 ∅d7 17 ∅c6!

15 **≜e3 b4** Forcing White to capture on b7. Now a queenless middlegame will be reached do you think this will be acceptable for Black?

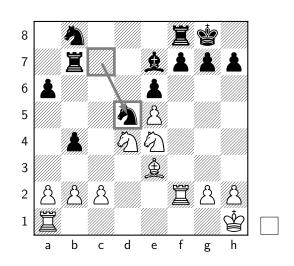
16 豐×b7 罩×b7 17 ②e4 d×e5 18 f×e5 ANSWER:

18... ♠c7! The knight is coming to d5, where it cannot be kicked away, as the c2-pawn is being held back by the black pawn on b4.



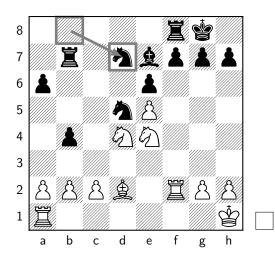
18...g6 19 罩ad1 包g7 20 g4!

19 罩f2 公d5!



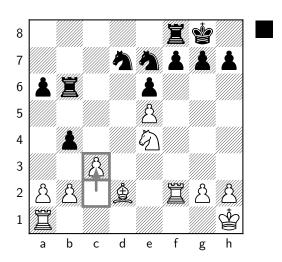
19...f5 20 e×f6 g×f6 21 $\mathring{\mathbb{Z}}$ h6 $\mathring{\mathbb{Z}}$ f7 22 $\mathring{\mathbb{Z}}$ af1 $\mathring{\mathbb{Q}}$ d7 23 $\mathring{\mathbb{Q}}$ g5!

20 单d2 **公**d7



20...罩c7

21 🖾 c6 🖺 b6 22 🖾 × e7 + 🖾 × e7 23 c3 ANSWER:



23 \(\frac{1}{2} \) f4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) g6

23... ②×**e5 24 c**×**b4** ②**d3!** A simple fork.

25 **Ze2** ∅×b4 Black has won a pawn and now sets about converting his advantage.

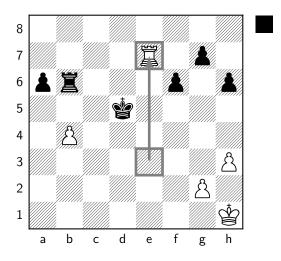
26 a3 \triangle bd5 27 b4 Ξ c8 28 \triangleq e3 \triangle ×e3 The knight on d5 disappears...

29 $\Xi \times e3$ $\triangle d5$...only to be replaced by its comrade!

30 \(\bar{L}\)d3 \(\bar{L}\)c2 31 h3 h6 32 \(\bar{L}\)f1 \(\bar{L}\)bc6 33 \(\bar{L}\)df3 f6 Adequately dealing with all of White's threats.

34 国d3 曾f7 35 ②c5 国c3 36 国d4 国xa3 37 ②xe6 曾xe6 38 国e1+ 国e3 39 国xe3+ ②xe3 40 国e4+ 曾d5 41 国xe3 国b6 Although White has managed to reach a rook ending, which was probably his best chance to draw, it's always nice to be in a position as Black is here where you can play for a win and you can't really lose!

42 **□e**7



□b3 a5 43 b5 **⊕**c4

42...g6 43 **Eh7** h5 44 **Eg7** f5 45 ***g1 *c4** Excellent technique from Nikolov. The b-pawn goes and so do White's hopes.

-1

White: Adams, M London

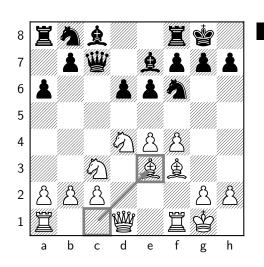
Black: Van Wely, L

2009

Result: 1/2-1/2

1 e4 c5 2 ∅f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ∅xd4 ∅f6 5 ∅c3 a6 6 ♠e2 e6 7 O-O ♠e7 8 f4 O-O 9 ♠f3 Here we see an advantage of developing the bishop to e2: it has the option of coming to f3 and pointing at Black's queenside.

9... 豐c7 10 食e3

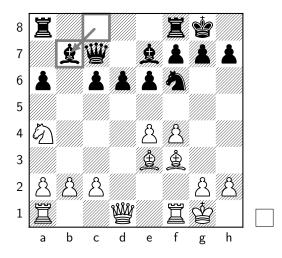


10 \Leftrightarrow h1 \oslash c6 11 \oslash ×c6 b×c6 12 \cong e1 d5! 13 b3 a5

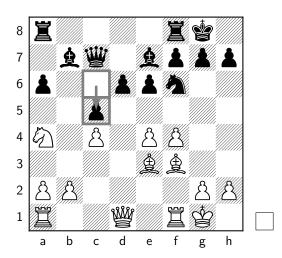
10... ②c6 11 ②×c6 This isn't generally a good trade for White to make, but Adams has a follow-up which will clamp down on the newly-formed black central pawn mass.

11...b×c6 12 △a4 QUESTION: Should Black play for ...d5 here? ANSWER: With the white knight on a4 Black must be careful not to let White get in c4 to attack any ...d5 push.

12.... 身b7



12...d5 13 e5 ⊘d7 14 c4 13 c4 c5!



13...d5

14 豐c2 ANSWER:

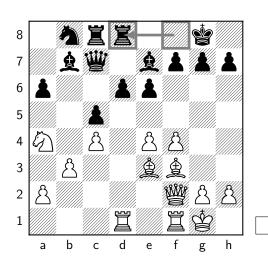
14... ⊘d7 Well done if you worked out that the d4-square looks pretty ideal for it. (Though I did mention it above!) Black can now play ...Nd7-b8-c6, heading for d4.

15 b3 Eac8 16 Ead1 ②b8! Coming to c6 and then d4 (if possible). White tries to arrange his pieces to prevent this, but this just leaves the

position level as the white pieces become tied up on opposite sides, but whose is the more potent? trying to prevent the knight jumping into d4.

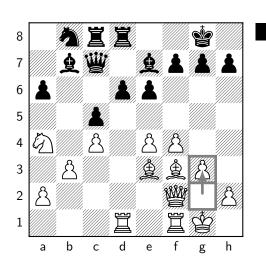
17 營f2 QUESTION: Can Black play 17...Nc6 immediately and head for d4?

17...罩fd8



17... \bigcirc c6 18 e5! d×e5 19 \bigcirc xc5 e×f4 20 \bigcirc b6 豐b8 21 罩d7 单f6 22 罩fd1

18 g3



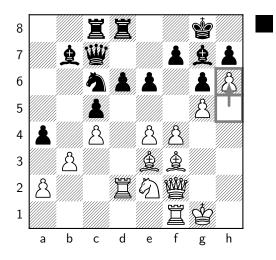
18 e5!? 奠×f3 19 豐×f3 ②d7 20 e×d6 奠×d6 21 **ℤd3**

18... \(\psi c6 \) 19 \(\hat{O} c3 \) \(\psi f6 \) 20 \(\hat{O} e2 \) \(\psi b7 \) 21 g4 AN-SWER:

21...g6! An idea we saw in Yudasin-Kasparov in Chapter One. This lets the bishop stay on the long diagonal and provide useful defensive cover.

22 g5 **食g7 23 罩d2 公c6 24 h4 a5 25 h5 a4** Suddenly both sides get their respective attacks going

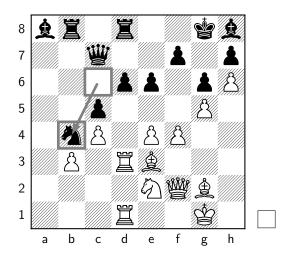
26 h6



26 f5 e×f5 27 e×f5 \triangle e5 28 $\mathring{\mathbb{Z}}$ ×b7 $\mathring{\mathbb{Z}}$ ×b7 29 h×g6 h×g6 30 f6 &f8 31 \(\tilde{0} \)c1 \(\tilde{\text{Z}} e8 32 \) \(\tilde{\text{W}} g3 \) \(\tilde{\text{W}} d7 33 \) 罩h2 豐g4

26... $\mathring{\underline{}}$ h8 27 $\mathring{\underline{}}$ g2 a×b3 28 a×b3 $\overset{\square}{\underline{}}$ b8 Homing in on the now weakened b3-pawn.

29 罩fd1 **&**a8 30 罩d3 **②**b4 31 罩3d2 **②**c6 32 罩d3 **△b4** Black agrees to a draw against his slightly higher-rated opponent.



32...e5 33 f5 ∅d4 34 f6 ∅×b3

1/2-1/2

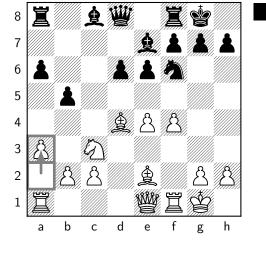
White: Kamsky, G Moscow

Black: Mamedyarov, S

2008

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②xd4 ②f6 5 ②c3 d6 6 ♣e2 a6 7 O-O ♣e7 8 ♣e3 O-O 9 f4 ②c6 10 �e1 We saw this idea in Filev-Nikolov. The idea is to swing the queen around to g3, where it looks down the g-file at the black king, as well as supporting a possible e5 advance in the future. In this line White wants to do without any Kh1 move. Although this may appear to save a tempo, White will always need to watch out for tricks down the g1-a7 diagonal. This can be quite annoying, so generally Black needn't worry too much.



d

b c

12 国d1 魚b7 13 魚f3 豐c7 14 e5 d×e5 15 f×e5 公d7 16 魚×b7 豐×b7 17 公e4 含h8! 18 国f4 豐c7 19 豐g3 公×e5 20 魚×e5 豐×e5 21 国×f7 豐×g3 22 国×f8+ 魚×f8 23 h×g3

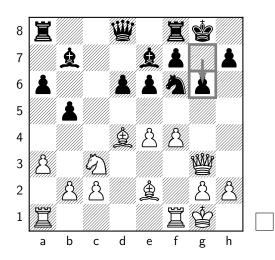
12... **食b7 13 豐g3** Defending the e4-pawn through tactical means, due to the threats against g7.

13...g6! QUESTION: Why does Black play this seemingly weakening move?

10 a4

10... ♠xd4 QUESTION: Why does Black exchange like this in the centre? ANSWER: Because White hasn't played a4, Black can go for ...b5. Of course, though, he can't right away as he would lose his knight on c6!

11 $\triangle \times d4$ b5 12 a3 Preventing Black from going ...b4 and winning the e4-pawn.

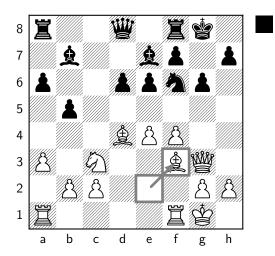


13... ②×e4

13... **호**c6 14 **掌h1 豐d7** 15 **罩ad1 豐b7** 16 **호f3**

Zac8 17 Zfe1 g6

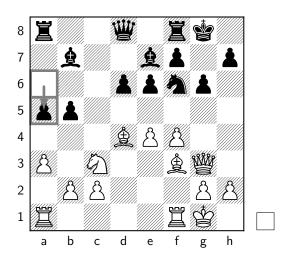
14 **g**f3



14 f5? e5 15 &e3 $@\times$ e4 16 $@\times$ e4 $\&\times$ e4 17 &h6 $$\mathbb{Z}$ e8

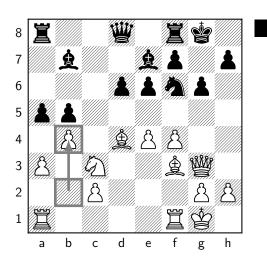
14 单d3 **公h5!** 15 ZZ-

14...a5!? Black can no longer play the ...Nh5 and ...Nxf4 trick, but there are other ideas at his disposal.



14...罩c8 15 罩ae1 勾d7

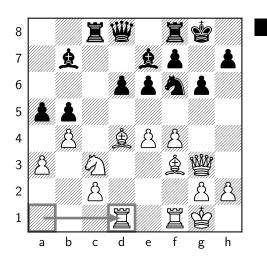
15 b4!? Returning to the radical 15 b4:



15 ≌ae1?! b4 16 a×b4 a×b4 17 ∅d1 d5! 18 e5 ⊘e4

15 公×b5!? 公×e4 16 豐e1 ZZ-

15... \(\bar{\pi} c8 \) 16 \(\bar{\pi} ad1 \)

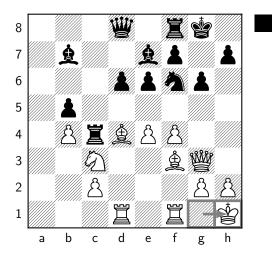


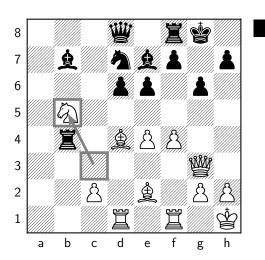
16 豐f2 罩c4 17 罩ad1 a×b4 18 a×b4 豐c8 19 魚×f6 魚×f6 20 ②×b5 罩×c2 21 豐e3 魚a6 22 ②×d6 豐b8 23 b5 魚×b5 24 ②×b5 豐×b5

16...a×b4 17 a×b4 The position hinges on whose queenside is the weaker: b5 is a target, but then so too are b4 and c2.

17... **Zc4!** Black appears to have a very playable position here. White's queenside pawns are targets and his minor pieces are a little loose.

18 **\(\delta\hat{h}1?!**\) Finally White feels he has to get the king off the dangerous diagonal, but this is slow.





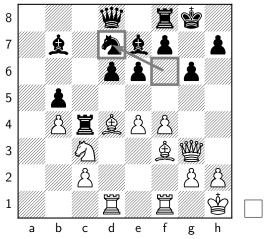
18 豐e1!? 罩×b4! 19 ②d5 罩c4 20 ②×e7+ 豐×e7 20 魚×b5 魚×e4 21 魚×d7 魚×c2 22 魚b5 魚×d1 23 21 魚×f6 豐×f6 22 e5 豐d8! 23 魚×b7 豐b6+ 24 罩×d1 魚f6 24 魚e5 d×e5! 25 罩×d8 罩×d8 豐f2 豐×b7 25 e×d6 罩d8

18... **公**d7

e×d6 Zd8

20... £×e4 ANSWER:

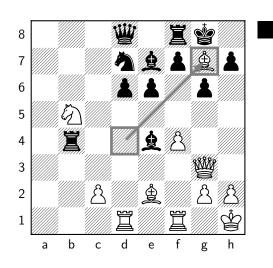
21 £g7?! I bet you didn't see that one coming!



18... $\mathbb{Z} \times b4$?! 19 e5 $\mathbb{Q} d5$ 20 $\mathbb{Q} \times d5$ e×d5 21 e6 f×e6 22 \mathbb{W} e1!

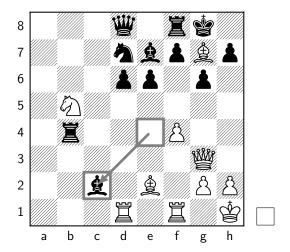
19 \(\mathbb{e}e2!? \) Sacrificing a pawn, but White will obtain some activity and pressure for it.

19... 罩×b4 20 ②×b5



21 &c3 Ξ a4 22 చ×d6 &×d6 23 Ξ ×d6 &c7! 24 Ξ d4 Ξ ×d4 25 &×d4 <math>&×c2 26 Ξ e1

21... **奠×c2!**

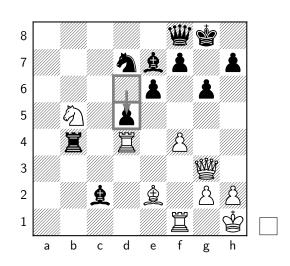


21... 曾×g7 22 豐c3+ ②f6 23 豐×b4

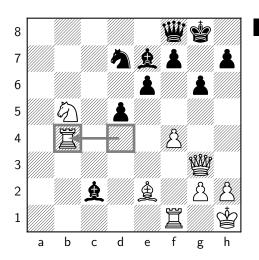
22 & xf8 ** xf8 QUESTION: Black is the exchange down, but what does he have in return? AN-SWER: Black has two pawns as well the more active pieces and a passed d-pawn. With White's dark-squared bishop gone, Black also can be less fearful of being checkmated on g7!

23 **Ed4** White is struggling to do anything meaningful here, as those Scheveningen central pawns prevent any central play.

23...d5



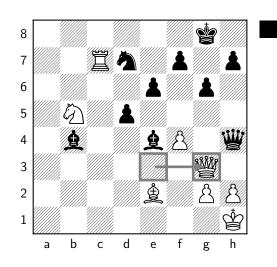
23... 罩b3 24 豐e1 d5 25 豐d2 魚f5 24 罩×b4



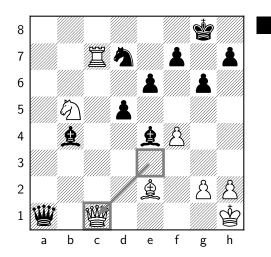
24 豐c3!? 魚e4 25 罩×b4 魚×b4 26 豐c7 勺f6 27 罩a1 豐c5 28 罩a8+ 曾g7 29 罩a7 豐×c7 30 罩×c7

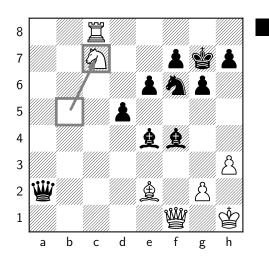
24... 魚×b4 25 罩c1 魚e4 26 罩c7 彎d8 27 彎e3 **營h4!** With an obvious threat of mate in one on e1, which surprisingly White can't deal with so easily.

28 **豐g3**



28 **å**d1 **②**f6





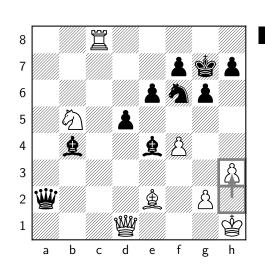
30 豐g1! 豐b2 31 罩c8+ 堂g7 32 豐d4+ 豐×d4 33 ∅×d4 **≜d2** 34 ∅×e6+! f×e6 35 **\(\begin{array}{c} \displies 6 & 35 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \displies 6 & 36 \end{array} \)**

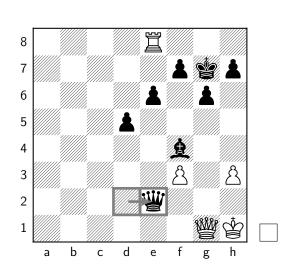
35... **豐d2** 36 **②e8+ ②×e8** 37 **罩×e8 豐e3** Threat-罩×d7 h5 37 单f3 单×f3 38 g×f3 单×f4 39 🗳 g2 ening 38...Qxh3+. **30... a2!** Continuing to probe. Mamedyarov wants more than a pleasant ending with the bishop-

35 **₩**×f4 **₩**×e2

31 罩c8+ 曾g7 32 豐d1 ②f6 33 h3

pair and two pawns for the exchange.





40... we2 41 wg2 wd1+ 42 wg1 w×f3+

33 \triangle c3 $\& \times$ c3! 34 $\Xi \times$ c3 \triangle g4 35 Ψ e1 d4 36 Ξ g3 **②e3**

33... ≜d2 Now f4 falls and White is completely lost.

34 營f1?! ANSWER:

34... 奠×f4! 35 ②c7

0-1

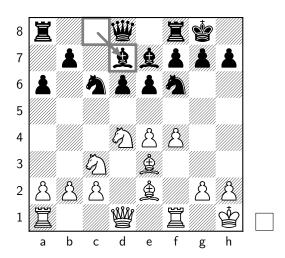
White: Sibarevic, M Banja Luka

Black: Kasparov, G

1979

Result: 0-1

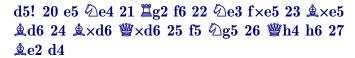
1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 d6 6 \bigcirc e2 a6 7 O-O \bigcirc e7 8 \bigcirc e3 O-O 9 f4 \bigcirc c6 10 \bigcirc h1 \bigcirc d7



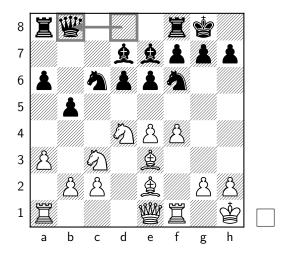
10... 豐c7

11 **e1 b5** If White doesn't play a4 to prevent this, why can't Black push on?

12 a3 Preventing ...b4 which would cost him the e4-pawn.

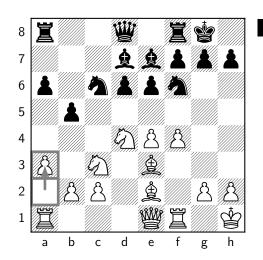


12... **b8! ANSWER: The queen still looks at the e5-square from b8, preventing White from playing e5 himself, but the queen serves a dual purpose on b8: it also creates the possibility of pushing ...b4 and recapturing on b4 with the queen. This would immediately attack b2 and put White on the back foot.

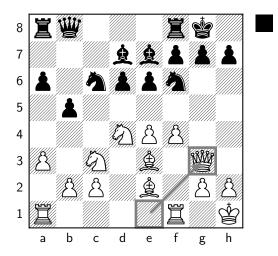


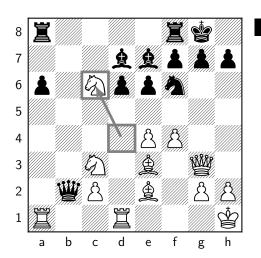
12.... **營c7**

13 **g3?!** Not best, although Black is fine in any case:



12 魚f3 罩c8 13 a3 ②×d4 14 魚×d4 魚c6 15 罩d1 豐c7 16 罩d2 a5 17 g4 b4 18 a×b4 a×b4 19 ②d1



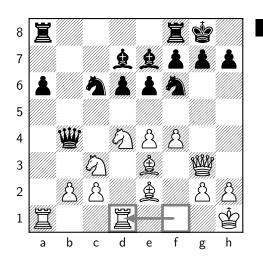


13 \(\bar{2}\) d4 14 \(\pa \times d4 \) e5 15 \(\pa e3 \) \(\pa c6 \) 16 \(\pa f3 \) 16 \(\O a4 \) \(\pa b7 \) 17 \(\O b6! \(\O \times d4 \) 18 \(\pa \times d4 \) \(\Bar{2}\) ad8 19 **□**e8 17 f×e5 d×e5 18 **□**d5 **\(\)**xd5 19 e×d5 e4 20 **\$e2 豐c7 21 罩d2 罩ad8**

13 \(\dagger f \) 13 \(\dagger f \) \(\dagger f \) 24 \(\dagger f \) 24 \(\dagger f \) 25 \(\dagger f \) 25 \(\dagger f \) 25 \(\dagger f \) 26 \(\dagger f \) 26 \(\dagger f \) 27 \(\dagger f \) 28 \(\dagger f \) 27 \(\dagger f \) 28 \(\dagger f 罩e8 17 f×e5 d×e5 18 **\$h6 \$f8 19 \$g5 公d7 20 \$\delta\$h5 g6 21 \(\bar{2}\delta\$d1 \(\bar{2}\delta\$c5 22 \(\delta\$f3 \(\bar{2}\delta\$e6**

13 &d3 b4 14 Ød1 a5 15 Øf2 Ø×d4 16 &×d4 e5

idea behind 12...Qb8. How can White defend b2? 15 罩fd1



15 e5? ②×d4 16 e×f6 ②f5!

15 ②×c6 &×c6 16 e5 ②e4! 17 ②×e4 &×e4 18 单f3 单×f3 19 罩×f3 豐×b2 20 罩af1 d×e5 21 f×e5 豐×c2 22 臭g5 臭×g5 23 豐×g5 罩ab8 24 罩g3 豐g6

15 罩ad1 豐×b2 16 罩d3

15... 豐×b2 16 ②×c6

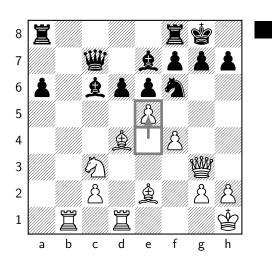
≜×a6 豐×e4

16... ≜xc6 17 ≜d4 QUESTION: Can you see White's threat? ANSWER: White wants to play 18 Nd5! with a discovered attack on b2 while also threatening to take on f6.

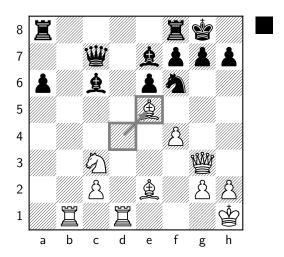
17... "b7! A nice square for the queen. Now e4 is attacked, which gives White no respite.

18 **罩ab1 豐c7** So the queen has been chased back, but she already has her loot in the form of the b-pawn. It is now up to White to prove that he has any compensation.

19 e5

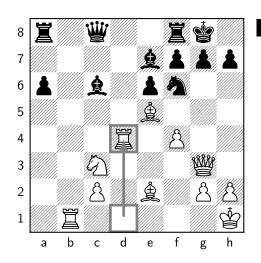


19 **&d3** g6 20 f5 **②h5** 21 **豐**g4 **&**f6! 22 **&**×f6 ②×f6 23 豐g5 曾g7



20 f×e5 2e4 21 2×e4 2×e4

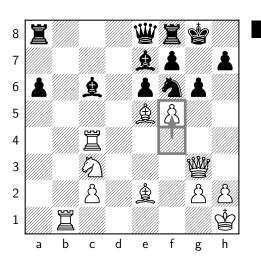
20... 豐c8 21 罩d4



21 Ξ b6 g6 22 f5 e×f5 23 \pounds ×f6 \pounds ×f6 24 Ξ d6 \pounds ×g2+!

- 21...g6 This appears weakening, but ideas of f5 are prevented and also there are no more ideas with Qxg7 mate on the cards.
- 22 \(\mathbb{Z}c4 \) Threatening Bf3 so Black gets out of the way.
- 22... ****e8** This all looks rather passive for Black, but if left alone the a6-pawn will run down the board, so White must try some tricks soon.

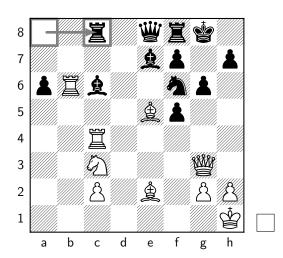
23 f5!?



23 **\(\begin{aligned} &b6 &\ \delta b5 & 24 & \Omega \times b5 & a \times b5 & 25 & \omega c7 & \Omega d7 & 26 \\ \delta \times b5 & \Omega \times c5! \end{aligned} \)**

23...e×f**5 24 造b6** QUESTION: Can Black play 24...Ne4 here?

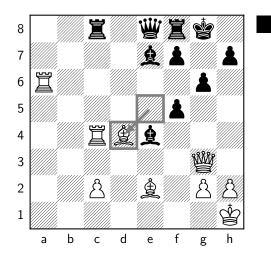
24...罩c8!

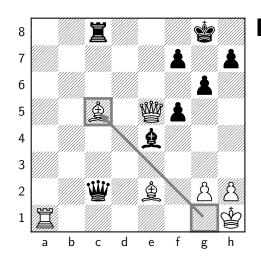


24... ②e4? 25 ②×e4 **②**×e4 26 **②**×e4!! f×e4 27 **②**c4! ZZ- 28 **③**×g6+ h×g6 29 **③**×g6#

25 🗒 xa6 🖄 e4 26 🖄 xe4 🚊 xe4 Kasparov has returned one of the extra pawns, but he's still one ahead and has exchanged a pair of knights to boot.

27 \(\mathbb{d}\)d4?



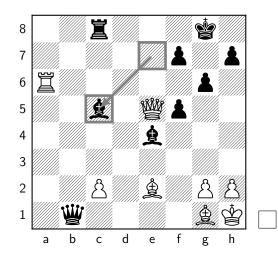


30 **貸**×g2 **≜**a3!!

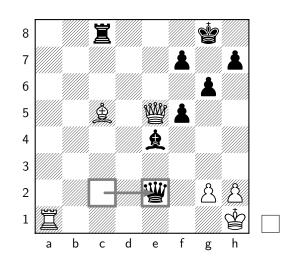
27... **對b5!** 28 罩×c8 **對b1+** 29 **負g1** 罩×c8 Suddenly the initiative is with Black; he is still a pawn up and he is attacking. White's strategy has clearly failed.

30 ₩e5 ANSWER:

30...≜c5 Pinning and winning.



32.... "¥×e2!



0-1

30... 豐×c2 31 食f1 豐c7

31 罩a1 豐×c2 32 奠×c5?

White: Efimenko, Z Dresden Olympiad

Black: Nguyen Van Huy

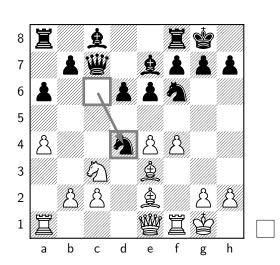
2008

Result: 1-0

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②xd4 ②f6 5 ②c3 d6 6 ♠e2 a6 7 O-O ♠e7 8 f4 ②c6 9 ♠e3 O-O 10 a4 QUESTION: This is very popular, but why is it necessary? Can't White just get on with other useful attacking moves? ANSWER: As we saw in the last two games, Black obtains quite a lot of counterplay when allowed to advance with ...b5. White reasons that it's worth investing a tempo to prevent this freeing move.

10... **©c7** 11 **©e1** Here White plays the Qe1 line, but replaces the useful move Kh1 with a4. This rules out any ...b5 ideas, but the question is just how exposed will the king be on g1?

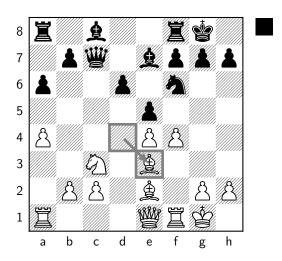
11... $\triangle \times d4$ Of course this is not the only move, but as usual there is an idea connected with it.



11... **食d7 12 豐g3 曾h8 13 罩ad1**

12 ≜xd4 e5 This is the point. The bishop on c8 can emerge on more active squares than d7 (i.e. e6) thanks to this tempo-winning move.

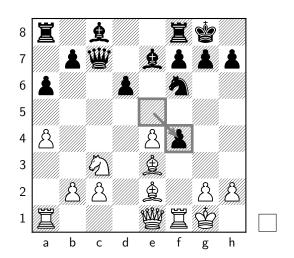
13 \(\mathbb{e}\)a This retreat is almost always played, but of course it's not the only idea in the position.



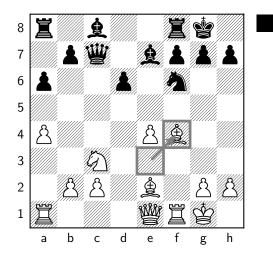
13 f×e5 d×e5 14 豐g3 奠c5! 15 奠×c5 豐×c5+ 16 営h1 ZZ-

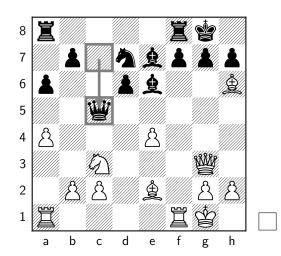
13 **ge**3

 $13...e \times f4$



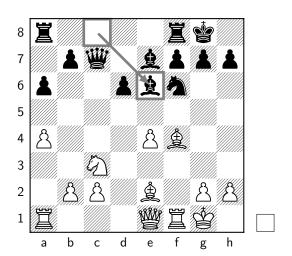
13... **≜**e6 14 **豐**g3 e×f4 15 **≜**×f4 **②**d7 14 **≜**×f4





14 罩×f4 兔e6 15 含h1 ②d7 16 豐g3 兔f6 17 兔d3 16... 兔f6?? 17 罩×f6! 兔×c3 18 b×c3 豐×c3 19 罩af1 ②e5 17 含h1 豐e5! 18 兔f4

14... **≜e6**

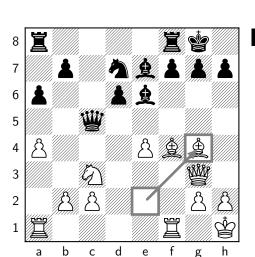


14... **豐**b6+

14... 響b6+?! 15 曾h1 響×b2 16 響g3 響b6 17 e5 d×e5 18 魚×e5 曾h8 19 ②d5! 響d8 20 罩ad1 魚d7 21 ②×e7 響×e7 22 罩×d7 響×d7 23 罩×f6 罩g8 24 魚d3 罩ac8 25 罩h6!

15 **豐g3 ②d7** 16 **魚h6** ANSWER:

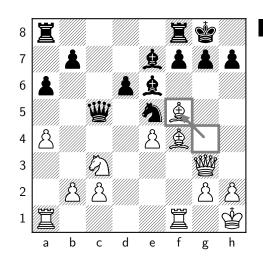
16... 豐c5+ Like this!



17 曾h1 豐e5! 18 食f4 豐c5 19 食g4!?

19 **≜h6 豐e5 20 ≜f4 豐c5**

19... 包e5 20 单f5

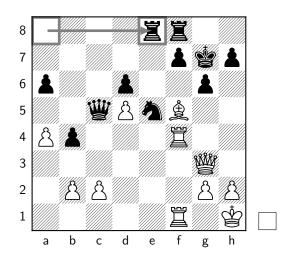


20 &×e6 f×e6 21 &×e5 W×e5 22 W×e5 d×e5

20... \$\&26\$ The bishop reaches the famed diagonal and Black can be quite happy with how the opening has turned out.

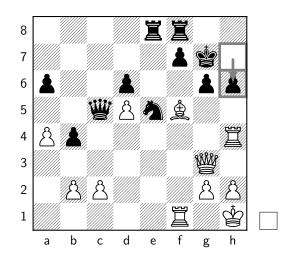
21 罩ad1 g6 22 魚h6 魚g7 23 魚×g7 營×g7 24 罩f4 b5 25 罩df1 b4 26 公d5 魚×d5 27 e×d5 After exchanging on d5 Black hopes that the beast on e5 will prove better than the bishop on f5. White may have gone on to win this encounter, but so far things are okay for Black.

27.... **□**ae8



27... 常h8!? 28 单d3 a5 29 罩h4 f5! 30 豐h3 罩f7 28 罩h4 ANSWER:

28...h6! The white queen must not be allowed into the black position. Black is still reacting well here and now the threat of Qg5 and Qh6+ is parried.

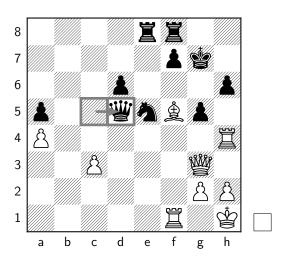


28... "xd5 29 "g5

29 **g**f4 g5 30 **g**g3 Sacrificing two tempi to try and get that bishop on f5 into the game. Black's last move may look weakening, but this position is still okay for him.

30...a5 31 c3 b×c3 32 b×c3 QUESTION: White doesn't have anything does he? Can we grab on d5? If not, what else could we play?

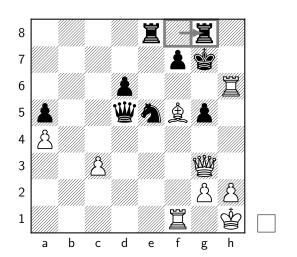
32... "*×d5? ANSWER: Unfortunately Black cracks. This move looked obvious, but suddenly White can crash through on the kingside.



32... 罩b8! 33 兔b1 f5 34 罩hf4 罩b3 35 罩×f5 罩×f5 36 兔×f5 罩×c3 37 豐e1 罩c4 38 兔e6 罩×a4 39 豐b1 豐c7 40 豐f5 豐e7

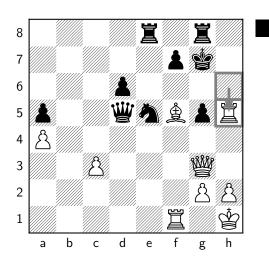
33 Exh6! Efimenko is a very strong Ukrainian Grandmaster and he doesn't need to be asked twice to sniff out a combination around the black king.

33... **\Z**g8

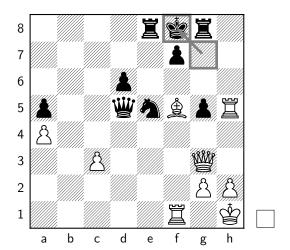


33... 曾×h6 34 豐h3+ 曾g7 35 豐h7+ 曾f6 36 魚e4+ 曾e6 37 豐f5+!

34 **\(\beta\h)**5



34... **ģ**f8



35 🗓 xg5 🗒 xg5 36 👑 xg5 White has won a clear pawn and Black's king is exposed. Efimenko gradually converts.

36... 曾c4 37 罩d1 曾c5 38 h3 公c4 39 曾h6+ 含e7 40 罩e1+ 公e5 41 曾h4+ 含f8 42 2d7! Winning the exchange and the game.

42... 罩a8 43 豐h8+ 含e7 44 豐×a8 含×d7 45 豐b7+ 含e6 46 豐b3+ 含f5 47 罩d1 含e4 48 豐c2+ 含f4 49 罩f1+ 含g5 50 豐f5+ 含h6 51 豐f6+ 含h7 52 罩f5 Black had a solid and acceptable position until he fell for a trap on move 33. Do take care to watch out for sacrifices around your king!

1-0

White: Barron, M Edmonton

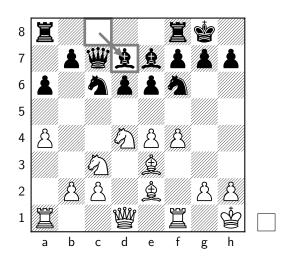
Black: Ganguly, S

2009

Result: 0-1

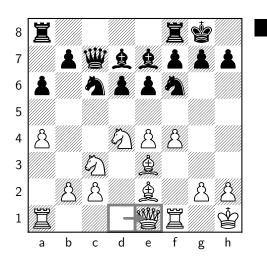
1 e4 c5 2 公f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 公×d4 公f6 5 公c3 d6 6 鱼e2 鱼e7 7 O-O O-O 8 f4 公c6 9 鱼e3 a6 10 a4 豐c7 11 含h1 This combination of a4 and Kh1 is the most flexible idea at White's disposal. The idea is to prevent Black from doing anything immediately, without giving away which plan White might employ himself.

11... **含d7** As mentioned in the notes to Karpov-Kasparov, this is the line I'm recommending.



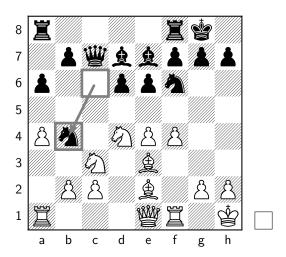
11... **ℤ**e8

12 **e**e1 White wants everything: to prevent Black from enjoying any counterplay and to attack on the kingside himself.



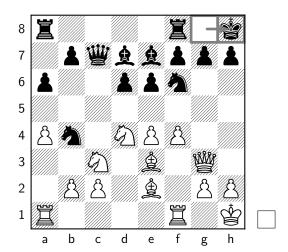
12 **包b3**

12... **②b4!?** An interesting little sideline.

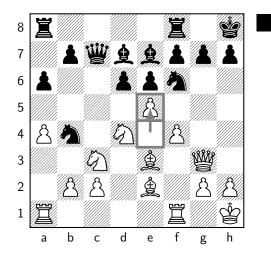


12... ②×d4 13 奠×d4 奠c6 14 豐g3 ZZ-

13 **g3 h8** QUESTION: Why was this played, seeing as White had no immediate threat down the g-file?



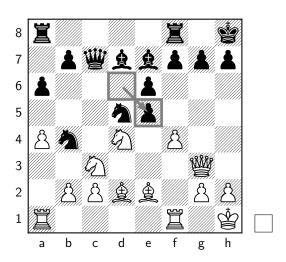
13... ≝ac8 14 e5 ⊘fd5 15 ⊘×d5 ⊘×d5 16 f5 14 e5



14 \(\begin{array}{l} \add 1 \begin{array}{l} \add 2c8 & 15 & \&c1 & d5! & 16 & e5 & \end{array} \) e4 & 17 & \(\inc \times 4 \) d×e4 & 18 & f5 & e×f5 & 19 & c3 & \end{array} \) d3 & 20 & \(\&\dec \times 43 & e×d3 & 21 \) \(\&\dec \times 43 & g6 & 22 & \&\dec h6 & \end{array} \) fd8 & 23 \(\&\dec a 24 & \dec g5 & \end{array} \) e8

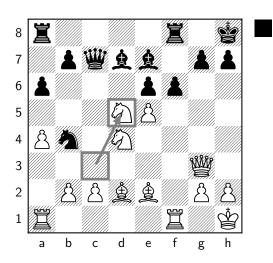
14... 🖾 fd5 15 🚊 d2 QUESTION: Should Black take on e5 now or do it after first exchanging knights on c3? ANSWER: It is better to capture on e5 first, because the position will explode if Black doesn't!

 $15...d \times e5!$



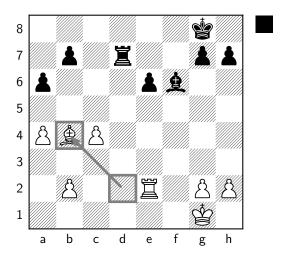
15... $\triangle \times c3$ 16 $\triangle \times c3$ d $\times e5$? 17 $\triangle \times e6$! $\triangle \times e6$ 18 $\triangle \times e5$

16 f×e5 f6 17 ∅×d5



17 e×f6 豐×g3 18 h×g3 奠×f6

20... ②f4 21 ②×e5 ②×e2 22 ②×d7 罩×f1+ 23 罩×f1 罩d8 24 罩e1 罩×d7 25 罩×e2 鸷g8 26 鸷g1 ঙf6 QUESTION: How to assess this endgame? Try to pick the good and bad points about each side's position. ANSWER: It's a good question! Let's take a look: 1) White has fewer pawn islands (three to two). 2) The e6-pawn, though a little weak, is passed. 3) Black's pieces are more active than White's. Indeed, the bishop on f6 is clearly better than its counterpart on d2. That was all enough to convince Ganguly that he should play for a win!



27 ge1 gf7 28 b4 Zd1 29 gf2

__0-1

British Championship, Great Yarmouth

Aagaard, J White: Black: Gordon, S

2007

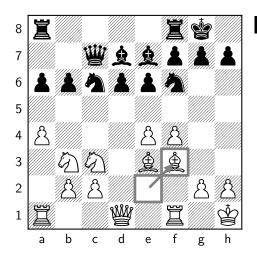
Result: 0 - 1

1 e4 c5 2 \$\angle\$f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \$\angle\$xd4 \$\angle\$f6 5 2c3 e6 6 de2 a6 7 O-O de7 8 f4 O-O 9 deh1 **"c7 10 a4 \(\Delta\)c6 11 \(\Delta\)e3 \(\Delta\)d7 We finally reach the** main line of the 6 Be2 variation.

12 🖄 b3 QUESTION: Why does White retreat like this? ANSWER: After 11...Bd7 Black wants to capture on d4 and play ...Bc6. This would put pressure on e4. White argues that ...Bd7 isn't a useful move for Black and in fact gets in his way. Thus White decides to spend a move retreating his knight to prove his point.

12...b6 Preventing White from going a5 and fixing the b6-square.

13 **負f3**



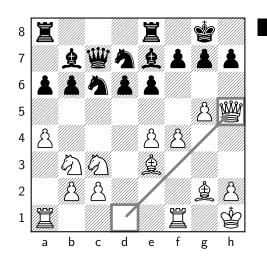
13 g4 &c8

13...罩fe8 14 g4 奠c8 QUESTION: Can you remember from Karpov-Kasparov in the previous chapter why Black retreats like this? ANSWER: He vacates d7 for the f6-knight, so that it can come back into the game via c5 or e5.

15 g5 ②d7 16 ≜g2 ≜b7 This is a key position for this line. EXERCISE: What do you think the plans for White are in this position? What moves will he play to carry these plans out? AN-SWER: White's main plan is to attack! He normally plays Qh5, Rf3 and Rh3 to try and crash 18... \$\\\\\$18\$ We have seen this idea before. Black

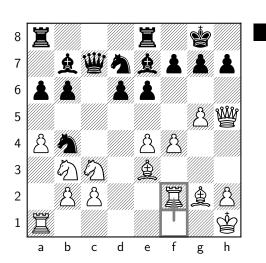
through on the h7-square. (More positional ideas will be looked at in the next game.)

17 營h5



17 罩f3 公b4 18 罩h3 g6 19 豐d2 魚f8 20 罩f1 ZZ-

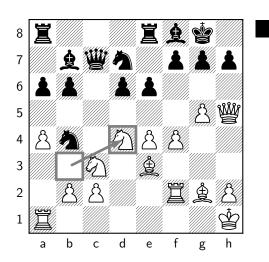
17... 4 18 單f2 Compare this position to 17 Rf3, above. White's queen is active, but he cannot get his rook to h3 via f3 (for now).



18 罩f3 公×c2 19 罩h3 公f8!

will be looking to play ...g6 and ...Bg7 in some lines and so reactivate the bishop.

19 🖾 d4

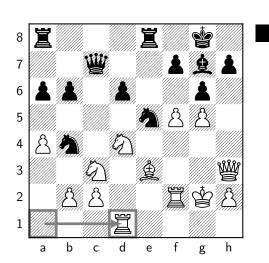


19 \(\begin{array}{l} \text{af1 g6 20 } \begin{array}{l} \text{wh3 } \text{\pmg} \text{g7 21 } \text{\pmd} \d 4 e5 \end{array}

19...g6 20 Wh3 Ag7 Another tense position has arisen. Black awaits developments carefully, hoping to spring out from the Hedgehog-style position that he has adopted. Can White avoid being pricked by the Hedgehog's spikes?

21 f5 White thinks that he cannot hang about, so he decides to go for the typical attacking move.

21...e×f5 22 e×f5 奠×g2+ 23 営×g2 公e5 24 罩d1



24 f6 \(\tilde{Q} \)c4! 25 \(\tilde{g} \)c1 \(\tilde{g} \)f8

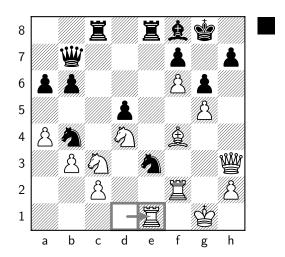
24... Zac8 25 f6 As mentioned in the above note on 24 f6, Black shouldn't be overly scared to see this move. Of course, a pawn on f6 can be dangerous (so I'm not saying completely ignore it!),

but if White can't attack the g7- or h7-squares then Black is generally okay in this type of position.

25... ≜f8 26 ★g1 ②c4 27 ≜c1 d5! The f8-bishop can even emerge on d6 or c5 at the right moment. Objectively this position is equal, but Black definitely has chances to better.

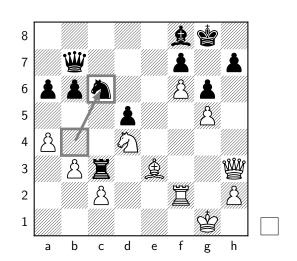
28 **負f4 豐b7 29 b3?** ANSWER: By using the tactic of interference:

29... ②e3! 30 罩e1



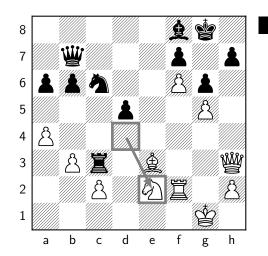
30 **≜**×e3 **\(\beta\)**×c3 31 **\(\beta\)**e4! 32 **\(\beta\)**f3 **\(\Delta\)**×c2 **\(\beta\)**×c2 **\(\beta\)**c6 35 **\(\beta\)**f2 **\(\beta\)**ee2

30... 罩×c3 31 罩×e3 罩e×e3 32 奠×e3 公c6



32... 豐c7

33 **De**2



8 7 **P** 6 5 8 4 2 為變 W 3 2 W 1 b d а g

33 \(\bar{2}\)f3 \(\hat{2}\)×d4 34 \(\pa<\)d4 \(\bar{2}\)×c2

33... $\Xi \times c2$ Now Black has something for his play, being a pawn ahead, and from here on things become even more difficult for White.

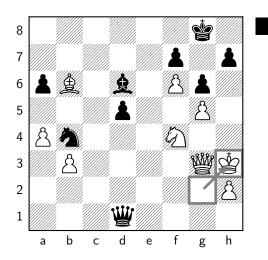
34 \bigcirc f4 $\mathbb{Z} \times$ f2 35 $\mathbb{Q} \times$ f2 \bigcirc b4 36 \mathbb{G} c3 \mathbb{G} d7 37 $\mathbb{Q} \times$ b6 \mathbb{G} g4+ 38 \mathbb{G} g3 \mathbb{G} d1+ 39 \mathbb{G} g2 \mathbb{Q} d6 The key defensive bishop emerges and White finds it does so with great effect.

40 \$\delta\$h3? In time trouble White blunders, but his position was difficult anyway.

42 "×d3 "×f4+ 43 \$\dispha h3 "×h2+ 44 \$\displa g4 "h5#

42...d4 Jacob Aagaard actually became British Champion in 2007, despite this loss, and is a greatly-respected chess author. However, even he couldn't extricate himself from the problems with his position after such a loose move as 29 b3?. So long as Black defends well on the kingside, his position has always seemed to me the easier to handle!

__0-1



40 \$\psi f2 d4 41 \$\psi f3 \$\psi d2 42 \$\psi a8 + \$\psi f8\$

42 **≜e3**

White: Martinez Duany, L Barcelona

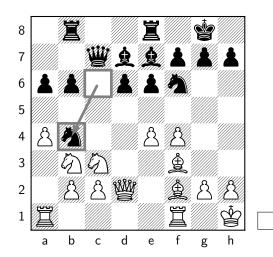
Black: Fier, A

2009

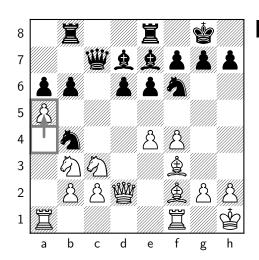
Result: 1/2-1/2

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 a6 6 \bigcirc e2 e6 7 O-O \bigcirc e7 8 f4 \bigcirc c6 9 \bigcirc h1 O-O 10 \bigcirc e3 \bigcirc d7 11 a4 \bigcirc c7 12 \bigcirc b3 b6 13 \bigcirc f3 The bishop normally comes here as it covers e4 as well as the g4-square, which is helpful should White want to charge with the g-pawn.

- 13... Ife8 14 Idea White isn't trying to push Black off the board with g4-g5, but instead is content to manoeuvre around. Plans involving Bf2-Bg3 and then trying to push with e5 are possible.
- 14... Zab8 15 262 QUESTION: What is White's plan with Bf2? ANSWER: To play Bg3 and put the bishop on the h2-b8 diagonal. This would allow White to play e5, which introduces some interesting tactics, as you will see very soon.
- **15... ⊘b4!** I believe this to be the best reply, opening the c-file and stopping the white knight coming to d5.



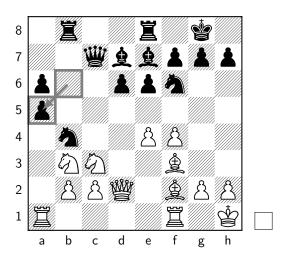
15... **≜**c8 16 **≜**g3 **⊘**d7 17 e5 d×e5 18 **ZZ**−16 a5 ANSWER:



16 **gg3** ZZ-

16 a5

16...b×a5!



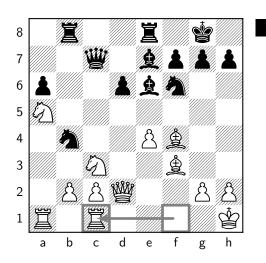
16...b5 17 \triangle b6 \triangle c8 18 e5! \triangle c5 19 f×e5 \triangle fd5 20 \triangle ×d5 \triangle ×d5 21 \triangle f2

17 🖎 xa5 e5 The knight on b4 helps control the d5-square, so Black can challenge the centre like this. The text also prevents White from playing his e5 trick, as we saw in the notes to Black's 16th move, above.

18 **\(\) g3 e\times f4 19 \(\) \(\) \(\) EXERCISE**: What do

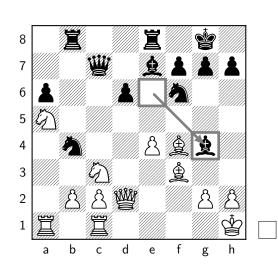
you think Black's mini-positional plan should be in this position? ANSWER: To try and put a knight on e5. Indeed, ...Nd7-e5 (or ...Ng4-e5 as in the game) would blunt the bishop on f4 and if White ever captures the knight then ...dxe5 would improve Black's pawn structure.

20 罩fc1



20 罩fd1 $\mbox{$\pm$f8}$ 21 $\mbox{$\pm\timesd6}$ $\mbox{$\pm\timesd6}$ $\mbox{$\pm\timesd6}$ $\mbox{$\pm\timesd6}$

20... **奠g4**

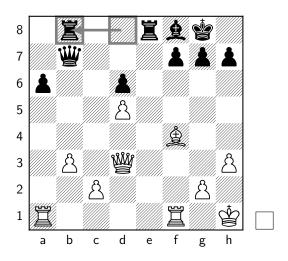


20...h6 21 h3 单f8 22 罩d1 勾d7!

21 $\triangle \times g4$ $\triangle \times g4$ 22 h3 $\triangle e5$ Black has carried out his mini-plan and is now very solidly placed indeed.

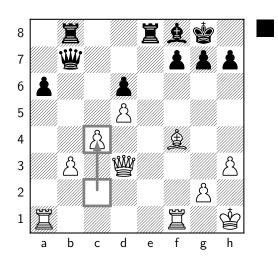
23 \(\) \(\) \(\) defensive regrouping before!

24 罩ca1 豐c8 25 罩f1 公c4 26 公×c4 豐×c4 27



31... \bullet c8 32 c4 g6

32 c4



32 🗒 × a6 🗒 a8 33 🗒 c6

32... **豐**b6 33 **罩**f3 **罩**b7 34 **호**d2 **豐**c5 35 **호**a5 **豐**c8 36 b4 g6 37 **罩**af1 **罩**e5 38 **罩**f6 **罩**h5

1/2-1/2

White: Kupreichik, V Minsk

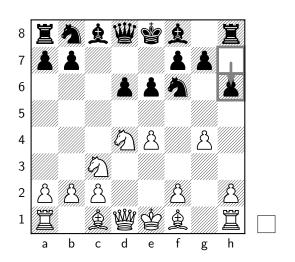
Black: Ibrahimov, R

2000

Result: 0-1

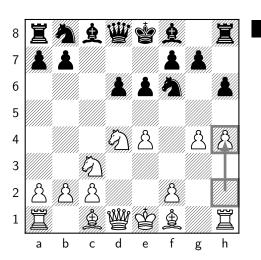
1 e4 c5 2 ②c3 e6 3 ②f3 d6 4 d4 c×d4 5 ②xd4 ②f6 6 g4 Paul Keres was the first to play 6 g4, in his game against Bogoljubow in Salzburg, all the way back in 1943! Why, though, would White play this move this quickly? White often plays a later g4 later in the Sicilian, but never usually so early. In short, there is no easy way for Black to refute the audacious advance immediately, especially with the c8-bishop blocked in, and the threat of playing g5 to kick the f6-knight back could be quite promising for White.

6...h6 This is my recommendation.



6...a6 7 g5 \bigcirc fd7 8 \bigcirc e3 b5 9 \bigcirc g2 \bigcirc b6 10 O-O \bigcirc b7 11 f4 b4 12 f5!? e5 13 \bigcirc e6 f×e6 14 \bigcirc mh5+ \bigcirc d7 15 f×e6+ \bigcirc c8 16 \bigcirc d5

7 h4 The most direct approach. White isn't hanging about; he wants to get g5 in and get it in quick!



7 罩g1 公c6

7 h3

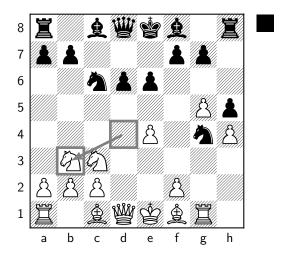
7 g5

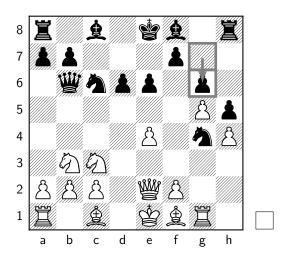
7... ②c6 8 罩g1 h5! This in my view is the critical test of the Keres Attack. Black doesn't let White get on with his intended plan of g5 driving the knight back, but rather challenges it head on. QUESTION: How does 8...h5 prevent White from going g5? ANSWER: It doesn't and in fact it appears to encourage this pawn advance, but there are some good points behind the move, as we'll now see.

9 g5 This appears at first sight to be the most logical move. The black knight that may now come to g4 can be kicked away with f3 at some point and White has his usual kingside space advantage. Of course, things are never that simple!

9... ♠ **34** The main point of playing 8...h5. The knight has no intention of going backwards and charges into White's position. Reckless or clever? I hope you will think it's the latter!

10 \(\Delta\) b3 QUESTION: Why do you think White retreated like this? ANSWER: Black is intending to use his knight on g4 to go ...Qb6!, pinning the knight on d4 to the f2-pawn.

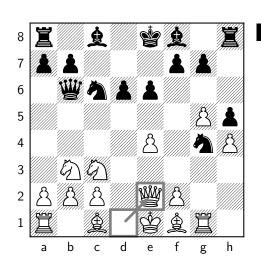




豐×g4 食g7 14 豐g3 罩b8 15 a3 豐a5! 16 罩h1 åa6 17 \(\bar{2}\) h3 \\ \delta e5 18 f4 \\ \delta d4 19 b3 e5 20 \\ \delta b2 **≜c8!** 21 **屆h1** e×f4 22 **營d3 ≜e5** 23 O-O-O **≜g4** 24 \(\bar{2} \) d2 O-O

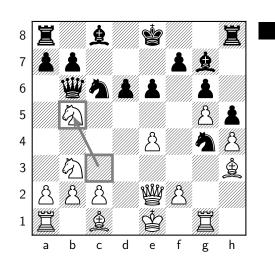
10 f3 營b6! 11 单b5 公e5 12 单e3 a6 13 单xc6+ $b \times c6$

10... 豐b6 11 豐e2



10 **≜e2 g6!?** 11 公×c6 b×c6 12 **≜**×g4 h×g4 13 11...**≜d7** 12 **罩g2** a6 13 f3 公ge5 14 **≜e3 豐c7** 15 豐f2 b5 16 a4 b4 17 公d1 g6 18 a5 食e7 19 豐g3 \$c8 20 f4 Ød7 21 \(\bar{2}\)d2 \$b7

12 **ģh3 ģg7** 13 **②**b5?!

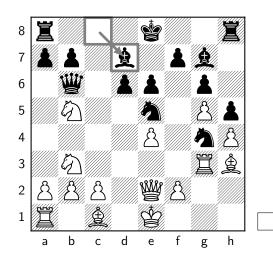


13 **\$\perpxyg4 h\timesg4 14 ZZ**-

13... ②ce5 14 罩g3 单d7 QUESTION: This looks good, but could Black have grabbed on f2?

豐c7 15 曾b1 b5 16 豐e3 魚e7

11...g6



endgame.

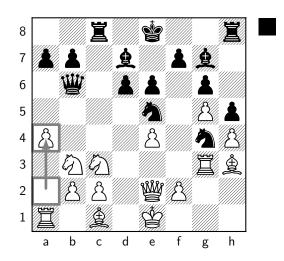
22 曾g2 e5! 23 魚×c3 豐×c3 24 豐f3 豐×f3+ 25 • xf3 罩×h4 Reaching a winning ending. The rest of the moves I will give without comment, as Black clinically achieves his objective!

0-1

14... ②×f2! 15 奠e3 ②fd3+! 16 c×d3 豐×b5

15 ♠c3 White's strategy of attacking d6 has failed and Black has gained plenty of time for development. QUESTION: White is, however, threatening f3 trapping the knight on g4. What can Black do about it? ANSWER: Using his lead in development, Black has a tactic to prevent it:

15...罩c8! 16 a4



16 f3 ℤ×c3! 17 b×c3 **≜**b5 18 **⋓**g2 **②**e3 19 **⋓**d2 **②**5c4 20 **⋓**d3 **≜**e5!

16... ②c4 17 魚×g4 h×g4 18 營×g4 營b4 So White has won his pawn, but in return Black has gained a lot. Threats on c3 hang in the air, both black rooks are already in the game, and it's not surprising that White can't deal with all these threats.

19 曾f1 ANSWER:

19... \triangle ×b2! 20 \triangleq ×b2 \triangleq ×c3 21 \equiv ×c3 \equiv ×c3 Having regained his material, Black is already better and he now exchanges off into a favourable

Spanish Team Championship

2009

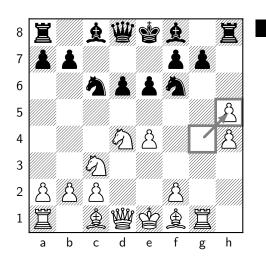
White: Fier, A

Black: Ponomariov, R

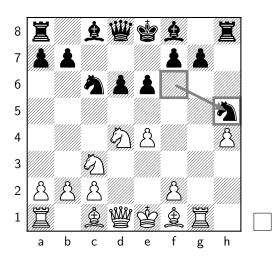
Result: 1/2-1/2

1 e4 c5 2 \$\angle\$f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \$\angle\$xd4 \$\angle\$f6 5 ②c3 d6 Annotating this game for his Open Sicilians column on the ChessPublishing website, Richard Palliser couldn't resist noting: 'Yet another strong player decides that the Keres Attack isn't quite the terrifying weapon it was once considered to be'. That said, the Keres Attack is the most popular variation against the Scheveningen right now and the sub-variation we'll see in this game is one of the most important. I advise the reader to study this line!

6 g4 h6 7 h4 \(\hat{2}\)c6 8 \(\bar{\bar{\texts}}\)g1 h5 9 g×h5

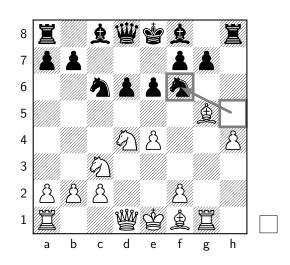


9 g5 9... $\triangle \times h5$ Returning to 9...Nxh5:



9... 罩×h5 10 魚g5 罩h7!? 11 豐d2 豐b6 12 公b3 a6 13 O-O-O 鱼e7 14 曾b1 鱼d7 15 罩g3 豐c7 16 **遠g2 b5 17 a3 罩d8 18 f4 遠c8 19 ②d5!? e×d5 20** e×d5 ②a7 21 ≌e1 �f8

10 **奧g5 ②f6**



10... \(\mathbb{e}^{\chi} \colon 7!\)? 11 \(\mathbb{e}^{\chi} \cdot 2 \) 0-0-0 \(\mathbb{e} \cdot d 7 \) 13 \(\mathbb{e} \cdot 2 \)

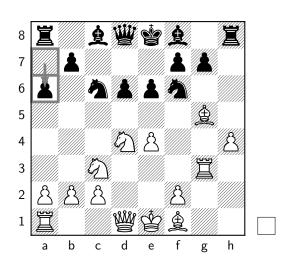
10... 學b6!? 11 ②b3 a6 12 學d2 单d7 13 O-O-O 豐c7 14 曾b1 ②e5 15 ②d4 b5 16 f4 b4! 17 f×e5 b×c3 18 e×d6 &×d6 19

***xc3 ***xc3 20 b×c3 &c7

11 **\(\begin{align}
\) g3!?** The move recommended by many sources,

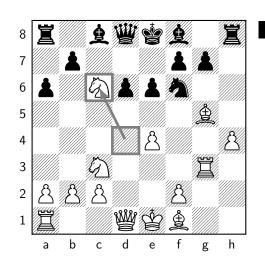
including Viktor Gavrikov in 'Experts vs. the Sicilian', and one which needs to be taken seriously. QUESTION: Why is White moving his rook like this? Why isn't he developing and trying to castle queenside? ANSWER: That is also a popular option, but with the rook move White first wants to see how Black is going to develop. The rook performs a useful function along the third rank and now White can consider f4 without worrying about ...Qb6 pinning the knight on d4 to the rook on g1.

11...a6 Black also plays a useful waiting move.



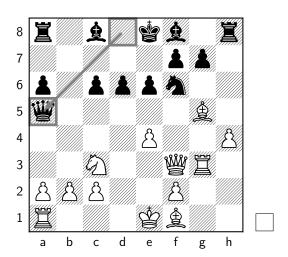
11... **食e7** 12 **營d2** a6 13 O-O-O **食d7** 14 **食g2 罩c8** 15 f4 **營c7** 16 e5!

12 ②×c6



12 豐d2 豐b6 13 公b3 臭d7

12...b×c6 13 ****63 **a5!** Black sees that White will castle queenside and so places his pieces facing in that direction. Previous practice had suggested that White was a little better here:



13... **≜**d7 14 O-O-O **≜**e7 15 e5! d×e5 16 **⊘**e4

13... 響b6 14 O-O-O 罩b8 15 b3 \triangle h5 16 罩g1 g6 17 &c4 響a5 18 e5!? d5 19 &b1 &d7 20 &f1 &g7 21 響e3 響c7 22 f4 c5 23 \triangle e2 a5 24 \triangle g3 \triangle ×g3 25 Ξ ×g3 a4 26 &e2 c4 27 h5 a×b3 28 c×b3 &a4 29 Ξ c1

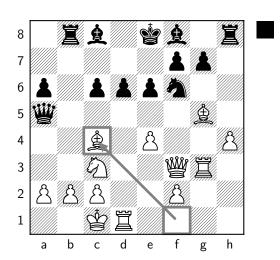
13... 罩b8 14 食c4! 豐b6 15 食b3 公h5 16 罩g1 g6 17 O-O-O 食d7 18 罩ge1 豐c7 19 豐d3 a5 20 f4 食g7 21 f5

13... **½**e7 14 O-O-O d5 15 **½**c4 **½**b7 16 **½**b3 **貸**f8 17 h5

14 O-O-O Nothing else makes much sense, but now Black will look to target b2 down the open b-file.

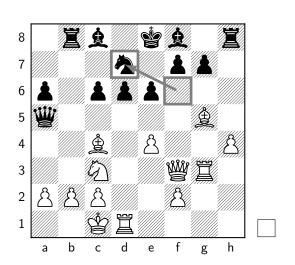
14 **&**×f6 g×f6 15 **ভ**×f6 **ভ**h5! 16 **E**h3 e5 17 **&**e2 **&**e7 18 **ভ**g7 **ভ**h6 19 **ভ**×h6 **E**×h6 20 **E**h1 **E**×h4

14... **造b8** 15 **含c4** QUESTION: Can't White capture on f6 and win a pawn?



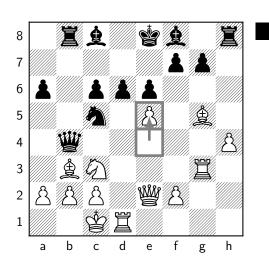
호×f6 g×f6 16 **營**×f6 **国**h6 17 **營**f4 e5 18 **營**e3 **国**×h4 19 **国**g8 **호**e6 20 **營**g3 **国**f4 21 **營**g7 **含**e7

15... \triangle d7! A strong regrouping and one which fully solves Black's problems.



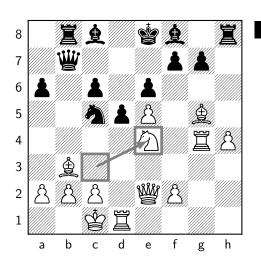
15... **公h5** 16 **罩**gg1 g6 17 **\$b3**

e2 b4 17 b5 ac5 18 e5! Fier hurries to create some play of his own before Black's apawn begins to advance. QUESTION: What is Black's plan in this position?

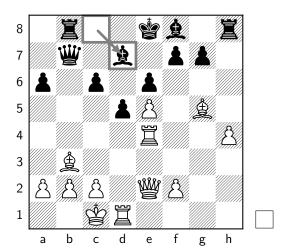


b1 a5!

18...d5 19 罩g4 彎b7 20 ②e4 White wants to get rid of Black's active knight on c5, which is supporting the ...a5-a4 advance.

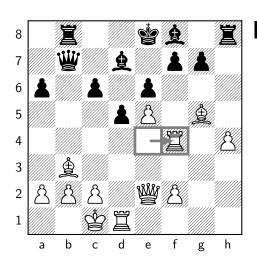


含b1 a5 21 ②a4 ②×b3 22 a×b3 c5 20... ②×e4 21 罩×e4 **含**d7!



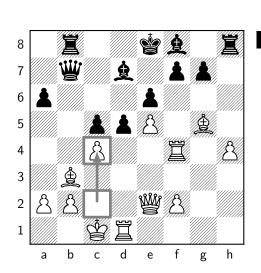
21...d×e4?? 22 \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} 2d & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} \ext{d} \\ \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} \\ \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} \\ \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} \\ \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} \\ \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} \\ \ext{d} & \pm \ext{d} & \pm

22 罩f4



22 罩a4!? c5 23 豐×a6 f6! 24 e×f6 c4 25 豐×b7 罩×b7 26 罩a8+ 曾f7 27 彙a4 g×f6 28 彙×d7 罩×d7 29 彙e3 罩×h4

22...c5 23 c4

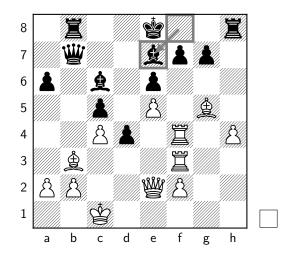


23 c3!? c4

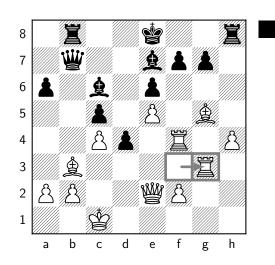
23...d4 Not just creating a protected passed pawn, but a move which prevents any action down the d-file.

24 \(\begin{aligned}
\text{d4} \(\beta\text{d6} \) \(\begin{aligned}
\text{d5} \(\beta\text{d5}\)!? A tricky move and one which Black needs to be on red alert against.

25.... **奠e**7!

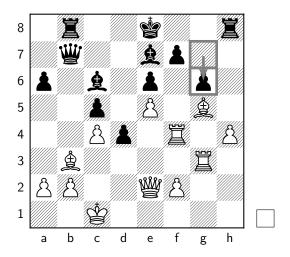


25... 魚×f3? 26 豐×f3 豐×f3?? 27 魚a4+! 26 罩g3



26 罩×f7 食×g5+ 27 h×g5 罩h1+ 28 含d2 豐×f7 29 罩×f7 含×f7

26...g6 Here the game was prematurely agreed drawn.



/2-1/2

White: Thomassen, J Biel

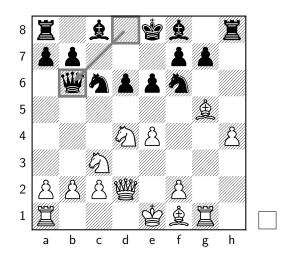
Black: Cebalo, M

2008

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②xd4 ②f6 5 ②c3 e6 6 g4 h6 7 h4 ②c6 8 墨g1 h5 9 g×h5 ②xh5 10 ♣g5 ②f6 We saw all this in the previous game. Now we come to White's typical developing plan: queen to d2 followed by castling queenside. With the king safe, White will then look to open up the position to get at the black king on e8.

11 ****d2 **b6** The queen kicks the knight from d4, before dropping back to c7.

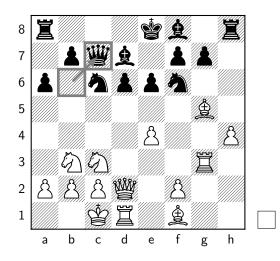


11...a6 12 O-O-O 单d7 13 单e2 豐b6 14 公b3 豐c7 15 h5 b5 16 a3 单e7 17 豐f4 豐d8 18 单h4 罩g8 19 h6 g6 20 罩×d6! 单×d6 21 豐×d6 公×e4 22 单×d8 公×d6 23 单f6

12 公b3 a6 13 O-O-O 13 魚e2 魚d7 14 h5 公×h5 15 罩h1 g6 16 O-O-O 豐×f2 17 e5 豐f5 18 e×d6 豐×g5! 19 豐×g5 魚h6 20 豐×h6 罩×h6 21 公a4 公e5 22 公b6 罩d8 23 公c5 魚c6

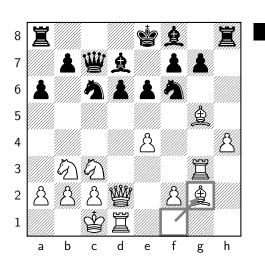
13... 全d7 14 罩g3 Again we see this multipurpose rook move. White can now play f4 without leaving the rook en prise on g1 and the rook can swing across the third rank in some lines.

14... 豐c7



14... 罩c8 15 豐e1 豐c7 16 尝b1 b5!? 17 集h3 b4 18 公d5 e×d5 19 e×d5+ 公e7 20 罩d2 公h5 21 集×d7+ 豐×d7 22 罩e3 f6 23 公d4 f×g5 24 h×g5 公f4 25 罩e4 公×d5 26 公e6 公c7

15 \(\delta\)g2 Not White's only move:



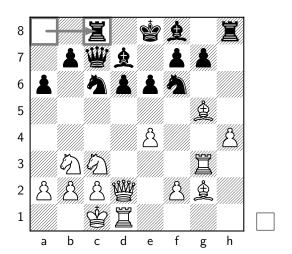
15 營e2 b5 16 奠g2 b4 17 奠xf6 gxf6 18 e5 bxc3 19 罩xc3 fxe5 20 營c4 d5 21 罩xd5 exd5 22 奠xd5 罩h6 23 奠xf7+ 含d8 24 h5 罩d6 25 公c5 奠h6+26 罩e3 公d4 27 c3 公f5 28 奠g6 奠xe3+ 29 fxe3 罩d1+

15 **Åe2 O-O-O 16 h5 Åe7 17 營f4?! ②×h5 18**

≜×h5 f6! 19 **≜g4 f×g5 20 營d2 罩df8**

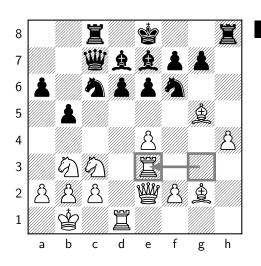
15 **g**2

15... **\(\) C8** ANSWER: Either plan is good. It depends how you feel at the board!



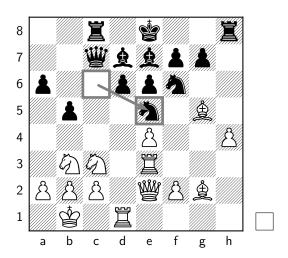
15... **≜**e7 16 f4 O-O-O 17 **豐f2 含b8** 18 f5 **②**e5 19 **≜h3 ②**c4

16 **營e2 QUESTION**: Can you think why White may have played this? ANSWER: He sees the threat of ...b4 and wants to play Nd5 in reply. Does this work, though?



18 f4 b4 19 🖾 a4 🖄 a7!

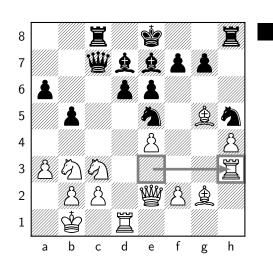
18... △e5 This is still good, but was there anything better?



18...b4 19 ∅d5 e×d5 20 e×d5 ∅e5 21 f4 **≜**g4!

19 a3 Now White gets to prevent ...b4 ideas and we only witness a positional masterpiece from the respected Croatian Grandmaster Miso Cebalo.

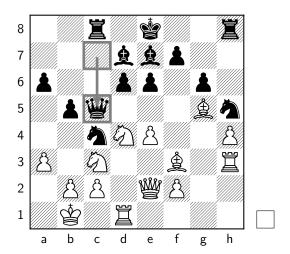
19... **包h5 20 罩h3**



20 **≜**×e7 **∲**×e7

20... \triangle c4 21 \triangle d4 g6 22 \triangle f3 EXERCISE: Choose between one of the following three moves: a) 22...Bxg5; b) 22...Qc5; c) 22...Nxb2.

22.... **營c**5



22... 公×b2! 23 &×h5 公×d1! 24 豐×d1 b4! 25 a×b4 豐b7

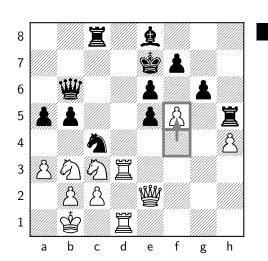
23 魚×h5 罩×h5 24 心b3 豐b6 25 魚×e7 尝×e7 Black should not mind his king being in the centre in the Scheveningen, as mentioned above. Those pawns on e6 and d6 do a great job of preventing any threats.

26 f4 a5 EXERCISE: Assess this position. AN-SWER: This is a dream position for Black in this variation. He can play ...Rch8 and go after the weak h4-pawn, or he might play for ...b4 and go after White's king on the queenside. Moreover, Black has the better pawn structure, so any ending will be better for him.

27 e5 Uh-oh, have we missed something?

27...d×e5 No. White is just playing for tricks.

28 罩hd3 **≜e8** 29 f5



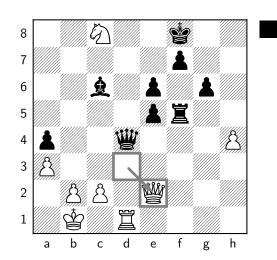
29 f×e5 罩×e5 30 豐f3 b4 31 ②e4 罩f5 32 豐g3 b×a3

29... ≝×f5 30 ②e4 a4 31 ②bd2 ≜c6 32 ②×c4 b×c4 33 ②d6 Possibly the players were in time trouble, as White gets some unexpected chances which he didn't deserve, but Black is still clearly better.

 $33...c \times d3$ 34 ②×c8+ $$^{\circ}$f8$ Cebalo has it all worked out!

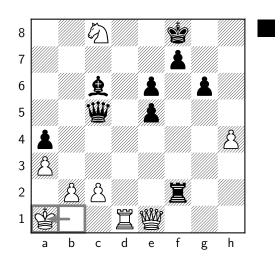
35 $extstylee{\mathbb{w}} \times extstylee{d3}$ $extstylee{\mathbb{w}} extstylee{d4}$ Now he wants an ending to simplify things.

36 營e2



36 豐×d4 e×d4 37 罩×d4 罩f1+ 38 含a2 e5 39 罩d2 罩f4 40 罩h2 e4 41 公b6 罩f3

36... 罩f2 37 豐e1 豐c5 38 曾a1



38 c3 单d5 39 勾d6 罩g2

豐e2 42 豐b4+ 曾g7 43 ②d6 罩f1 44 豐c3 罩×c1+ 45 豐×c1 魚b3 46 ②e8+ 曾f8 White decided he'd had enough. Black can play this line positionally, as Cebalo did, but there were also various tactics along the way which might have decided things a little earlier.

__0-1___

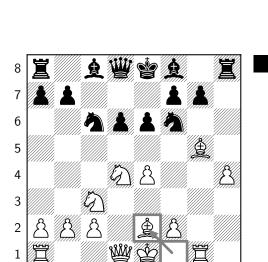
White: Eames, R London

Black: D'Costa, L

2010

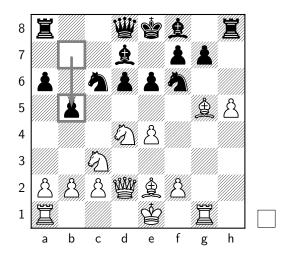
Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②xd4 ②f6 5 ②c3 e6 6 g4 h6 7 h4 ②c6 8 ဩg1 h5 9 g×h5 ②xh5 10 ♣g5 ②f6 11 ♣e2 QUESTION: Why does White play 11 Be2? It's not as if he is going to play in the same way as in the 6 Be2 lines is he? ANSWER: Yes, that is true, but this position is very different. White wants to play h5 and deny Black the use of this square for his knight. His play is quite flexible and he might choose Qd2 and 0-0-0 or a Rg3 approach depending on how Black replies.



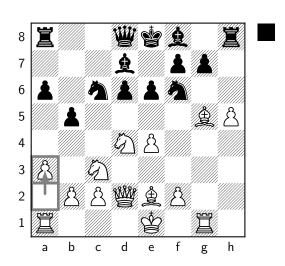
11 **\Z**g3

11...a6 12 h5 &d7 13 d2 b5!? QUESTION: Why did Black play this? ANSWER: Black threatens ...b4 to win the e4-pawn, while gaining space on the queenside. It's likely White will castle there very soon which makes the move even more appealing. The drawback to it is that now Black cannot really castle either way, so the king will have to remain in the centre for a while.



13... **豐b6** 14 **②b3 豐c7** 15 h6

14 a3 The most popular move, as ...b4 and ...Nxe4 was definitely in the air. Alternatives:

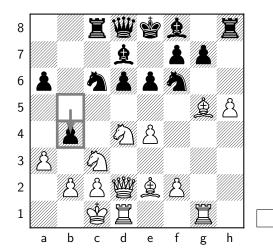


14 公×c6 &×c6 15 a3 罩c8 16 豐d4 &e7 17 O-O-O &b7

14 O-O-O?! b4! 15 ②×c6 &×c6 16 ②d5 ②×e4!

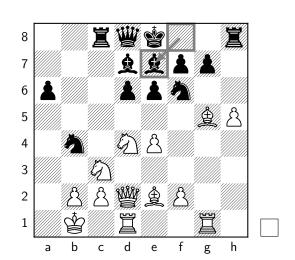
17 **≜**×d8 **②**×d2

15...b4 This felt the most natural move. When White has played a3, this is the typical move to prise open lines on the queenside.



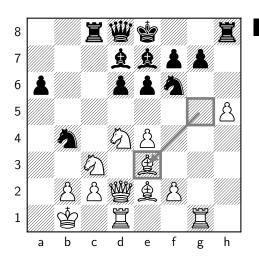
15... ②a5 16 曾b1 ②c4 17 奠xc4 罩xc4 18 f4 豐a8 19 e5 ②e4 20 ②xe4 豐xe4 21 exd6 罩xh5

16 a×b4 ②×b4 17 曾b1 奠e7



17...e5!? 18 \(\tilde{\O}\)b3 \(\psi\)e6 19 f4 \(\psi\)b6 20 f5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)×c3 \(\Omega\)×e4 22 \(\psi\)h3 \(\psi\)d5

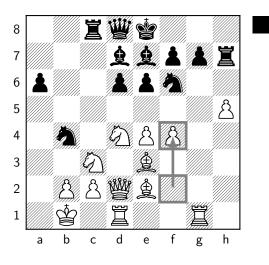
18 **≜e**3



18 h6 g6 19 公b3 a5 20 公d4 罩×c3!? 21 食×f6 食×f6 22 豐×c3 罩×h6 23 罩h1 罩×h1 24 罩×h1 豐b6 25 罩d1 公c6

18... **Zh7** I like this move to defend the g7-pawn (I recommended a similar surprise weapon in the notes to Fier-Ponomariov). The rook still operates on the h-file and isn't that susceptible to attack.

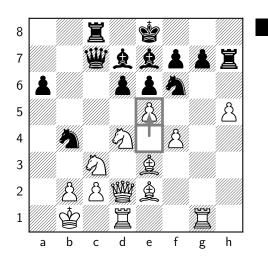
19 f4



19 h6 g6

19... **C7 QUESTION: Should White push with f5 or e5? ANSWER: Both breaks are on the cards and Black must be ready for both of them. Normally such moves will lead to tactics breaking out after a long spell of manoeuvring and this game is no different in such regard.

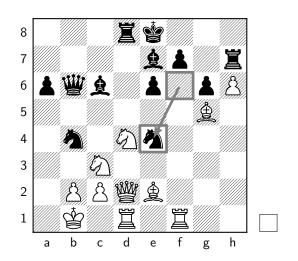
20 e5!? My opponent decides that now is the time to go for it and smash open the position.



20 f5 e5 21 🖄 b3 & c6 22 & f3 a5

20...d×e5 21 f×e5 營×e5 22 魚f4 營a5 23 公b3 營b6 24 h6 g6 A complicated position has arisen. Black is a pawn up, but anything can happen here. To be honest, I fall into that category of players who prefer to be material up than down!

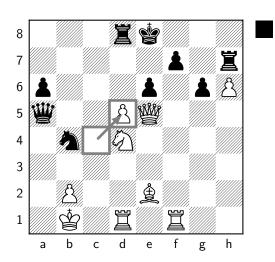
25 **호g5 호c6 26 罩gf1 罩d8 27 ②**d4 **②**e4



27... &e4! 28 $\&\times f6$ $\&\times c2+$ 29 $@\times c2$ $<math>\boxtimes\times d2$ 30 $\\ \boxtimes\times d2$ $\&\times f6$ 31 $\\ \boxtimes\times f6$ $@\times c2$ 32 $\&\times c2$ $\\ \boxtimes\times h6$

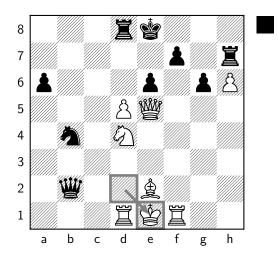
28 ②×e4 ②×e4 29 ②×e7 ③×e7 30 豐g5+ 當e8 31 豐e5 ②d5 32 c4 EXERCISE: Calculate the consequences of 32...Qa5. Who do you think will come out on top after this? Warning: this is quite a difficult exercise!

32...豐a5!? 33 c×d5? Black now obtains the advantage.



33 ②c2! Wa2+ 34 Oc6 35 Wf4 ②a5!?

33... 豐a2+ 34 営c1 豐a1+ 35 営d2 豐×b2+ 36 営e1?



36 含e3! ②c2+ 37 含f4 罩×d5 38 ②c6! 營×e5+ 39 ②×e5 g5+ 40 含g3 罩×e5 41 食d3 罩e3+ 42 含f2 罩×d3 43 罩×d3 罩×h6

36... 公c2+ 37 曾f2 罩×d5 Now Black is winning. 38 象b5+ 罩×b5 39 豐g7 A last trick in time trouble, but Black has enough to deal with it.

39... ①×d4+ 40 曾e3 罩×g7 41 h×g7 ②c2+ 42 曾e2 豐×g7

0-1

European Championship, Warsaw

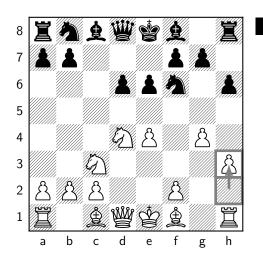
2005

White: Haznedaroglu, K

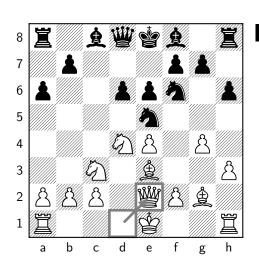
Black: Navara, D

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②×d4 ②f6 5 ②c3 d6 6 g4 h6 7 h3 ANSWER: The 7 h3 subvariation has become popular in recent years and is a firm rival to 7 h4. Instead of trying to push Black off the board, White is content with the gain of space that 6 g4 has afforded him. He normally tries to play for f4, which allows him to push further ahead with any of the e-, f- and g-pawns at the right moment.



7 h4 7... ②c6 8 **≜e3** a6 9 **≜g2** ②e5 10 **豐e2**

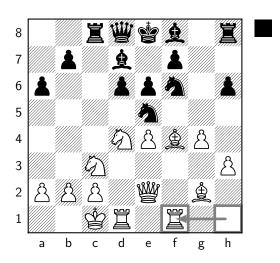


10 f4 公c4 11 **&c1 豐b6 12 b3 e5!?** 13 公de2 公e3 14 **&**×e3 豐×e3

10...g5! QUESTION: Shouldn't Black be developing instead of lashing out with such a move? ANSWER: 10...g5 actually shows good understanding of the position. White's main pawn break here is f4, so Black takes steps to prevent it. From a more concrete point of view, White was threatening 11 f4 to kick the e5-knight away and so Black needed to do something immediately to stop that.

11 O-O-O 11 f4 g×f4 12 魚×f4 魚d7 13 公f3 豐a5!? 14 O-O-O 罩c8 15 公×e5 d×e5 16 魚d2 魚e7 17 含b1 豐b6

11... **≜d7** 12 f4 Probably the critical test. Black now gets to secure the knight on e5, but at what cost?

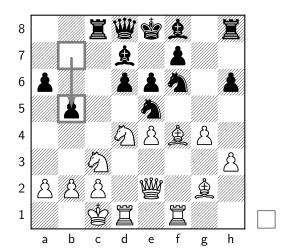


 14 公f3 豐c7 15 區hf1 b5 16 a3 魚e7 17 魚g3 公c4!

 18 區d3 豐a5 19 魚e1 b4 20 公d5 b×a3 21 區×a3

 豐b5 22 區b3 豐a4 23 曾b1 e×d5 24 e×d5 魚b5

14...b5



14... 罩×c3!? 15 b×c3 豐c7 16 曾b1 魚e7 17 魚c1 魚a4 18 豐f2 ②fd7 19 ②b3 魚b5 20 罩fe1 ②b6 21 魚f1 ②a4

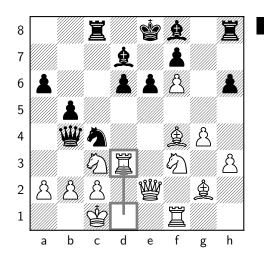
15 \triangle f3 \triangle c4! We saw how powerful this knight leap can be in the notes to White's 14th move, above. There are tricks in the air for sure...

16 e5 Trying to punish Black for leaving his king in the centre. That's very logical, but this advance allows a wonderful riposte.

16... *****a5!!** I doubt White even considered this! Black just ignores White's previous move and gets on with the attack. The king on e8 is fine: our friends, the d6- and e6-pawns, are covering him for the time being. Can the queenside attack break through, though?

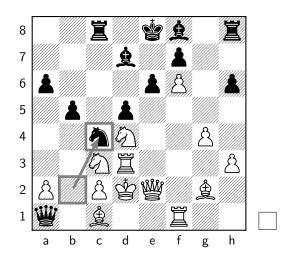
17 $e \times f6$ @b4 This simple attack on b2 is very hard to meet.

18 **\(\beta\)**d3

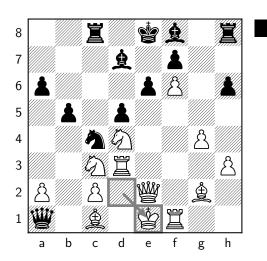


18 b3? **₩**a3+

22 \$\dd d5 23 \$\alpha d4 \$\alpha b2 + 24 \$\dd \alpha d2 \$\alpha c4 +



24... 公×d3 25 豐×d3 魚b4 26 公e2 豐×a2 25 含e1?



25 常d1 公b2+ 26 常d2 公×d3 27 豐×d3 魚b4 28 公e2 豐×a2

25... 響×c1+ 26 曾f2 豐f4+ 27 曾g1 豐e5 The king has escaped, but White is a pawn down with the worse position. The end is nigh.

28 $ext{ @f2 } ext{ @b2 } ext{ 29 } ext{ $ \ext{ $ \ext{ $ ext{ $ \ext{ $ \ext{$

 $30\dots$ $\underline{\mathring{x}} \times 6$ 31 罩e1 豐g3 32 罩 $\times 6$ + f $\times 6$ 33 f7+ $\underline{\mathring{x}}$ d7

__0-1

White: Buzeti, J Nova Gorica

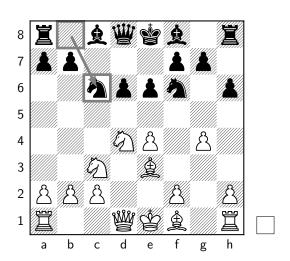
Black: Kovacevic, A

2010

Result: 0-1

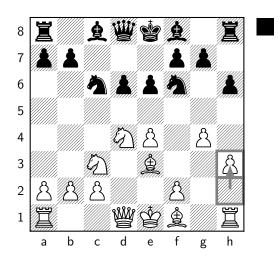
1 e4 c5 2 ♠f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ♠xd4 ♠f6 5 ♠c3 e6 6 g4 h6 7 ♠e3 White takes advantage of the fact that Black cannot play ...h5 here, having already gone ...h6, as he does in Van Kampen-Popilsky in the next chapter. White's potential plans are to play f3, Qd2 and 0-0-0 in English Attack style, or to play Bg2 and h3, as he does in this game.

7... **②c6**



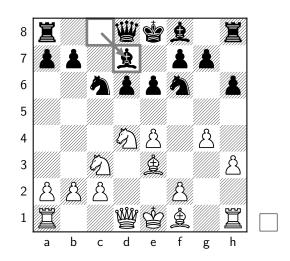
7...a6 8 h3 b5 9 a3 &b7 10 &g2 ②bd7 11 營e2 g5! 12 h4 罩g8 13 h×g5 h×g5 14 O-O-O 罩c8 15 &d2 ②e5 16 &xg5 罩xg5 17 f4 ②fxg4 18 fxg5 罩xc3! 19 g6 營g5+ 20 含b1 罩e3 21 gxf7+ 含e7 22 營f1 罩g3

8 h3



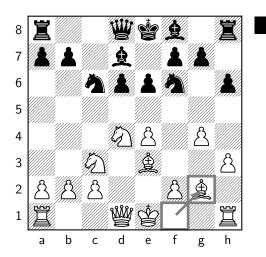
8 f3 a6 9 營d2 d5!? 10 O-O-O d×e4 11 營f2 營c7 12 公db5!? a×b5 13 公×b5 營b8 14 食b6 食b4 15 含b1 食a5 16 公c7+ 營×c7 17 食×c7 食×c7

8.... **å**d7



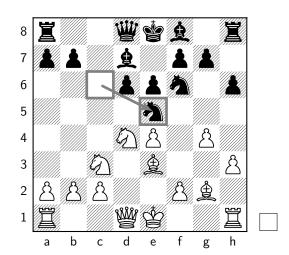
8...a6

9 **食g2**



9 🖾 db5 👑 b8! 10 👑 d2 a6 11 🖾 d4 b5

9....**②e**5



9...**≜e**7

9... **2**e7 10 f4 **2 8** 8 11 O-O **2**×d4 12 **2 4 2** 6 13 e5 **2** d7!? 14 **2**×c6 b×c6 15 e×d6 **2 2 4** 6 16 **2 2 4** 7 **2** e4!

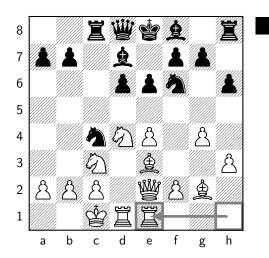
11 公db5?! 豐a5 12 公×a7 罩×c3!

11 O-O &c4 12 &c1 \begin{array}{c} b6 13 &b3 &e7 \\ \hline \end{array}

11 f4 公c4 12 O-O-O? 豐b6! 13 b3 公×e3 14 豐×e3 e5 15 公d5 豐c5 16 c4 e×d4 17 罩×d4 公×d5 18 e×d5+ 曾d8 19 豐c3 魚e7 20 b4 豐b6 21 罩e4 魚f6 22 豐d2 冨e8 23 冨he1 冨×e4 24 冨×e4 豐g1+25 冨e1 冨×c4+

11 Ξ d1 \triangle c4 12 &c1 @b6 13 \triangle b3 &e7 14 O-O a6 15 @h1 g5! 16 Ξ d4 @c7 17 \triangle d2 \triangle e5 18 \triangle f3

11... **公c4 12 罩he1** Best.

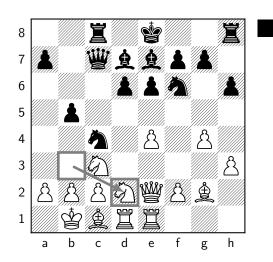


12 曾b1 豐b6 13 公db5? 豐a5

12 公b3 豐c7 13 f4 公×b2! 14 公b5 豐c4

12... 魚e7 13 曾b1 曾b6 14 ②b3 曾c7 We have seen this idea many times by now. Pulling the knight away from d4 could be a crucial tempo gain for Black later on in the game.

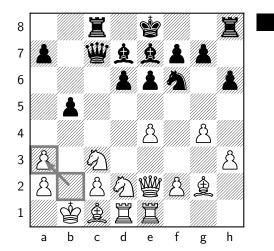
15 **&c1 b5 16 公d2** ANSWER:



16 f4 b4

16... ⊘a3+! Although Black stands well here, this is another useful mini-trick to know.

17 b×a3

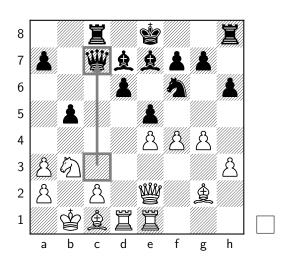


17 **a**1 **a**1 **a**×c2+

18 ②b3 e5! As there is no longer a knight able to come to d5, Black can play this with impunity.

19 f4 QUESTION: Should Black capture on f4 here? ANSWER: Black could, but this would only help White as at the moment his major pieces on the e-file aren't doing anything.

19... **營c7**



19...e×f4 20 &×f4 O-O 21 e5

20 **≜b2 ≜c6 21 ⊘c1 ⊘d7** Black delays castling so as not to give White an object of attack. It is important to note that this doesn't mean that Black will never castle!

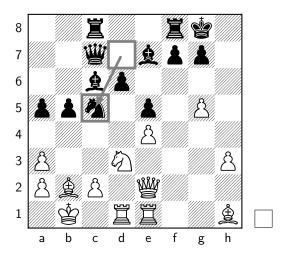
22 **⊘d3 a5** Still not committing the king, thereby leaving White guessing as to whether he should

attack in the centre or the kingside.

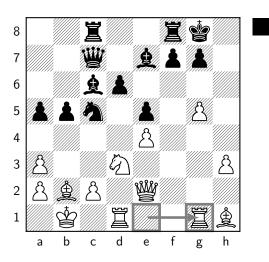
23 **\(\)** h1 O-O Now Kovacevic decides it is safe enough to house the king, having calculated that he is further ahead in his queenside attack than White will be on the other wing.

24 g5 h×g5 25 f×g5 EXERCISE: Decide whether or not Black can get away with grabbing the 'free' pawn on g5.

25... ②c5

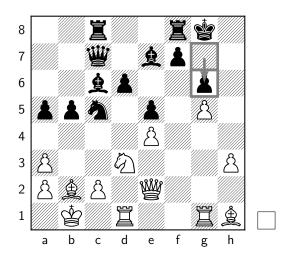


26 \(\sum_{\text{g1}?!}\) EXERCISE: Decide what you would do here as Black.

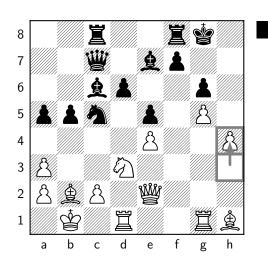


26 ∅×c5 d×c5 27 h4 b4

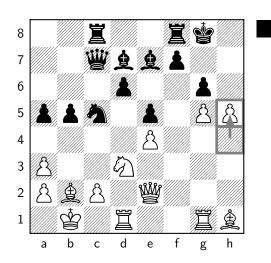
26...g6?!



26... **②**a4! 27 h4?!



27 公×c5! d×c5 28 營h2 单d6 29 h4 b4 30 h5 27... 单d7 28 h5

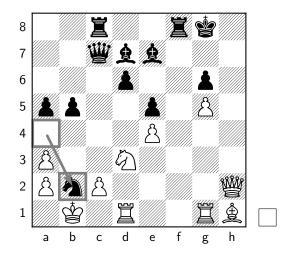


28 公×c5 豐×c5! 29 h5 b4

28... ∅a4! Now Kovacevic is back on track.

29 h×g6 f×g6 30 wh2 QUESTION: What is White getting up to with this move? ANSWER: The idea is to penetrate with the queen down the h-file, likely via h6. This would put pressure on the g6-pawn. However, as stated before, we should remain calm. Here the white king is under more pressure down the c-file, and there is a certain defensive manoeuvre that Black can employ to help defend. Can you see what it is?

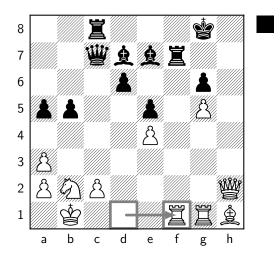
30... ∕∑×b2

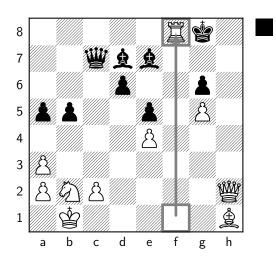


30... 罩f7! 31 豐h6 豐×c2+ 32 曾a1 ②×b2 33 ②×b2 罩h7 34 豐×g6+ 曾h8

31 🖾 × b2 🖺 f7! Better late than never! This rook move shores up any holes around the king. Indeed, Black's king is surprisingly solid, as White's pieces aren't in any decent attacking positions.

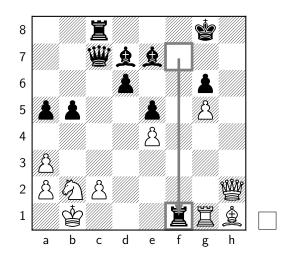
32 **Edf1** EXERCISE: Decide whether Black should exchange off all the rooks or keep them on for a potential attack.





32 **營h6 營**×c2+ 33 **含a1 置h7** 34 **營**×g6+ **含h8**

32... **≅**×f1+

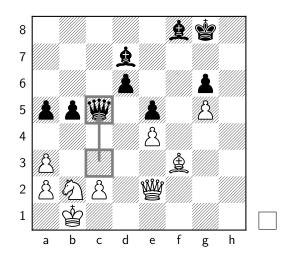


32... \(\bar{L}\) h7 33 \(\bar{W}\) e2 \(\bar{W}\) c3

33 🗓×f1 🗒f8 Wise: exchanging all the rooks leaves White with no attack and all the weaknesses.

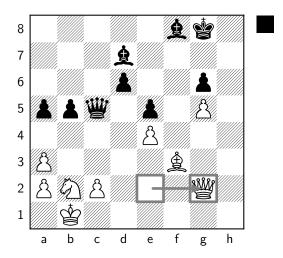
34 \(\begin{aligned} 3+ \text{\$1 \text{\$1\$}} \\ 3 \text{\$2\$} \\ \$ \text{\$4\$} \\ \$ \text{\$2\$} \\ \$ \text{\$4\$} \\ \$ \text{\$4\$}

36... 豐c5



36... $@\times a3$ 37 &g4 $\&\times g4$ 38 $@\times g4$ @e3 39 @e6+ &h7 40 @d7+ &g7 41 d3

37 **豐g2**



37 **ģg4 豐g1+**

37... ♠e6 38 ♠g4 ♠f7 39 ∰h3 ♠e7 40 ♠d1 ♠xg5 Resignation may appear somewhat premature, but the game is up for White as Black is planning to play ...Qe3, exchanging queens and threatening mate on c1, which at the very least leaves Black a clear pawn ahead in an endgame.

__0-1

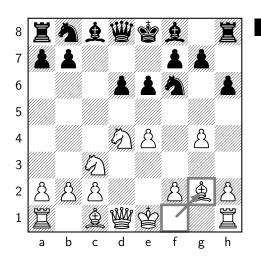
White: Short, N Bazna

Black: Sokolov, A

2008

Result: 1-0

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 d6 6 g4 h6 7 \bigcirc g2

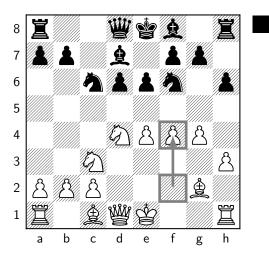


7 h3

7... ②c6 QUESTION: Can White take advantage of the bishop on g2 and capture on c6, with a quick e5 to follow?

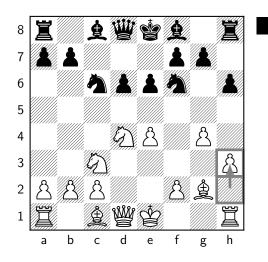
 $\bf 8~h3$ Opting for the aforementioned transposition...

8... 2d7 9 f4!? This line with 9 f4 is probably where White will be looking towards in the near future. A quick f4 prevents Black from going ...g5 and stakes out space. In fact, White can consider the e5 push himself, along with both f5 and g5. Meanwhile Black's counterplay will invariably consist of ...a6, ...b5 and ...Rc8 as usual for these Sicilian lines.

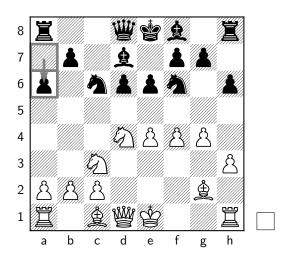


9 **ge3**

9...a6



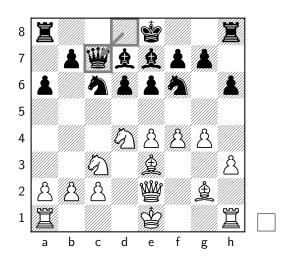
8 ∅×c6 b×c6 9 e5 ∅d5! 10 e×d6 ≜×d6



- 9... **** b**6!? 10 **\Omega**b3 a5!? 11 **\W**e2 a4 12 **\Delta**e3 **\W**d8 13 **\Omega**d2 a3 14 b×a3 **\Delta**×a3 15 **\Omega**b3 **\Delta**e7 16 O-O O-O 17 **\Omega**b5 **\Delta**a4 18 **\Omega**c3 **\Delta**a3 19 **\Omega**b5 **\Delta**a4 20 **\Omega**c3 **\Delta**a3 21 **\Omega**b5

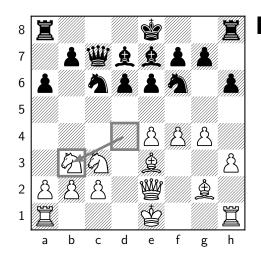
10 **åe3 åe7** 11 **\end{a}e2** ANSWER:

11... 豐c7!



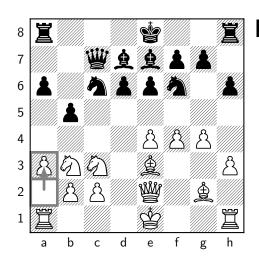
11...b5 12 e5! ②×d4 13 &×d4 d×e5 14 f×e5 ②h7 15 O-O-O 罩c8 16 ②e4

12 **\(\Delta\)**b3 QUESTION: Why has White voluntarily retreated the knight like this? Normally Black has to work hard to make White do that! ANSWER: As we saw in the 6 Be2 lines, a set-up with ...Bd7 is geared towards playing ...Nxd4 and then ...Bc6 afterwards. White has more space here due to the f4 push and when you have more space you should want to keep pieces on, because the opponent has less room to manoeuvre within. That's the basic idea here!



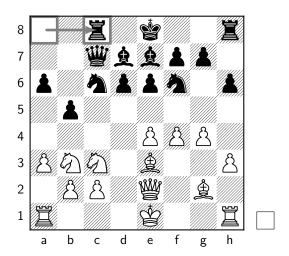
12 O-O-O 罩c8 13 公×c6 魚×c6 14 魚d4 b5 15 e5 d×e5 16 魚×e5 豐b7 17 罩hg1 b4 18 魚×f6 魚×f6 19 公e4 魚×e4 20 魚×e4 豐c7 21 豐f3 g6 22 含b1 O-O 23 h4 罩fd8 24 h5 g5! 25 f×g5 魚×g5 26 魚d3 豐c6 27 豐×c6 罩×c6

12...b5 13 a3



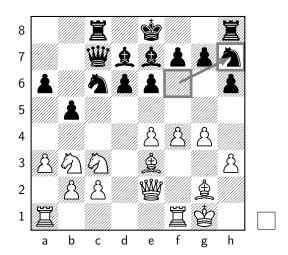
13 O-O-O 罩b8 14 豐f2 a5!?

13...罩c8



13...O-O 14 g5 h×g5 15 f×g5 \triangle h7 16 h4 \triangle e5

14 O-O ♠h7 To prevent any g5 push from White, but I can't help feeling the knight just ends up being misplaced here.



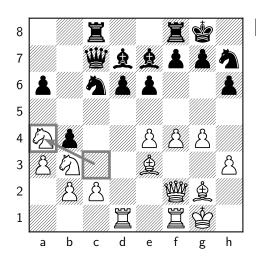
14...O-O!? 15 g5 h×g5 16 f×g5 \triangle h7 17 h4 \triangle e5!

15 \(\begin{aligned} \text{ad1 O-O 15...g5} \end{aligned} \)

15...g5 16 e5! g×f4 17 e×d6 魚×d6 18 公d5! 豐b8 19 公×f4

16 **2** b4 Trying to obtain some counterplay.

17 🖾 a4



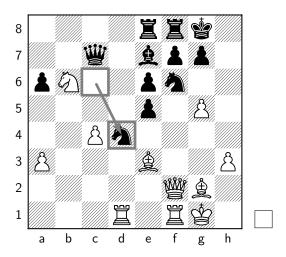
17 a×b4 2×b4 18 2b6 2b8 19 2a7 2c7 20 e5 d5 21 2d4

17...bxa3 18 bxa3 ②b8 19 ②b6 罩ce8 20 c4 Setting up a Maroczy Bind (the pawns on c4 and e4 help prevent Black's ...d5 break).

20... \$\delta\$c6 21 \$\alpha\$a5 \$\alpha\$f6 22 \$\alpha\$\times c6 \$\alpha\$\times c6 ANSWER:

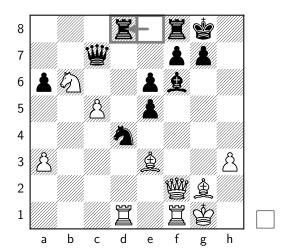
23 e5! Timed to perfection. The newly weakened d7-square will serve as the launch pad for White's pieces.

23... $d\times e5$ 24 g5 $h\times g5$ 25 $f\times g5$ 42d Deciding to sacrifice the piece this way.



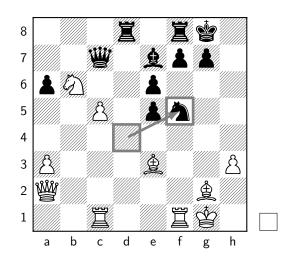
25... 包h7 26 罩d7

26 g×f6 **≜**×f6 27 c5 **\(\) d**8



27... 豐×c5 28 公d7

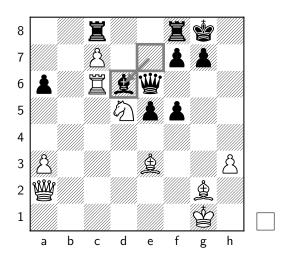
28 罩c1 兔e7 29 豐a2 公f5



29... ≜×c5 30 ②a4!

30 ≅×**f5!** Typical Short!

30...e×f5 31 公d5 豐d7 32 c6 豐e6 33 c7 罩c8 34 罩c6! \ge d6



34... \delta d7 35 \delta d2!

35 *****c4 Zfe8** 36 *****za6 Za8** 37 *****b6** Picking up the bishop on d6. A masterclass by Nigel Short. I believe that this little-played 9 f4 move could become popular quite soon for those looking at new ways to take on the Scheveningen. In reply Black might consider 9...Qb6!? trying to unsettle the white centre, with interesting play to follow.

1-0

White: Qi Jingxuan Buenos Aires

Black: Andersson, U

1978

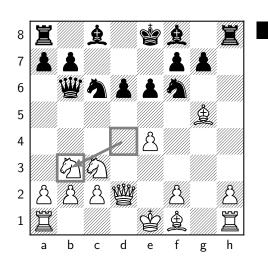
Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ♠f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ♠xd4 ♠f6 5 ♠c3 e6 6 g4 h6 7 g5 This was the original way to play the Keres Attack. White goes 6 g4 to play a quick g5, and nothing is going to stop him! Why Black should play 6...h6 to slow down this g5 kingside advance, in my humble view anyway, is demonstrated by Andersson in this game. Without the g-pawn, White finds it a lot harder to crash through Black's position. Remember: Black's structure is also slightly the better one after this move, so any positional, manoeuvring-type game may favour him.

7...h×g5 8 **\$\perpx\$** \$\perp\$ \$\perpx\$ \$\perpx\$

9... **b6** Best. This typical manoeuvre sees the queen attacking that knight on d4 before retreating.

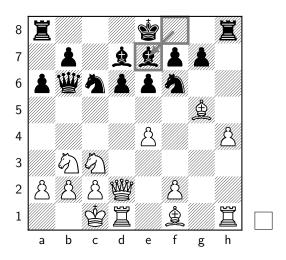
10 ⊘b3 Returning to 10 Nb3:



10 O-O-O 營×d4 11 營×d4 ②×d4 12 罩×d4 a6 13 f4 負d7 14 負g2 負c6 15 罩d2 ②d7 16 f5 ②e5 17 f×e6 f×e6 18 ②e2 負e7 19 魚×e7 含×e7 20 ②d4 罩af8 21 ②×c6+ b×c6 22 負f1 g5! 23 罩g2 g4 24 魚×a6 罩a8 25 魚e2 罩×a2 26 罩f1 ②f3 27 b3 罩a1+ 28 含b2 罩×f1 29 魚×f1 ②×h2 30 魚e2 罩h4 31 含c3 含f6 32 b4 含e5 33 含d3 罩h3+ 34 含c4 含f4 35 b5 c×b5+ 36 含×b5 罩h6 37 含c6 e5 38

10...a6 A typical Sicilian move, preventing anything coming to b5 and allowing the possibility of pushing ...b5 at some point.

11 O-O-O \$\dagger{0}\$d7 12 h4 \$\dagger{0}\$e7

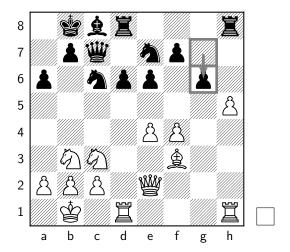


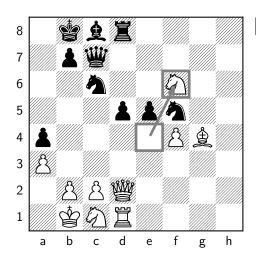
13 **≜e2 豐c7 14 f4 O-O-O 15 🕏b1 🕏b8 16 ≜f3 ≜c8 17 豐e2** ANSWER: By using a nice motif:

17... **②g8!** By threatening ...f6, Black forces White to exchange the dark-squared bishops. When you have less space, it's good to exchange pieces like this.

18 **A**×e7 White exchanges as the threat of ...f6 trapping the g5-bishop was on the cards.

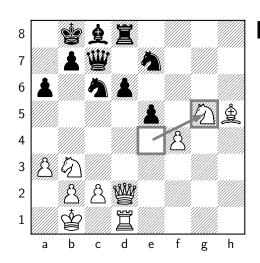
18... **②**g×e7 19 h5 g6





20 a3 g×h5 21 \(\frac{1}{2}\)×h5 \(\frac{2}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)×h5 f5 Finally, this freeing move arrives. Objectively the position is about equal, but White now overpresses, presumably because he thought he was better here, which he isn't!

23 \degree d2 f \times e4 24 \delta \times e4 e5 25 \delta g5?!



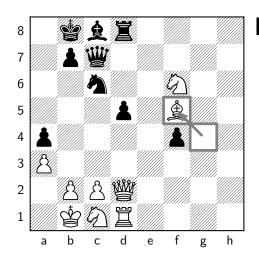
25 f×e5 d×e5 26 豐f2

25... 15 26 2g4 a5! QUESTION: Why did Black play this? ANSWER: To push ...a4, which attacks the knight on b3 and once that moves away, the d4-square will be in Black's hands.

27 De4 a4 28 Dc1 d5 29 Df6

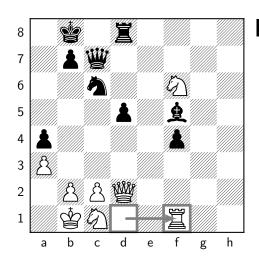


29...e×f4 30 &×f5



30 $\triangle \times d5 \stackrel{\boxtimes}{=} \times d5!$ 31 $\stackrel{\text{\tiny de}}{=} \times d5 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 63$

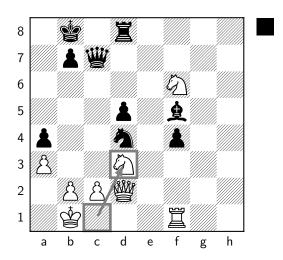
30... **魚×f5** 31 罩f1



31 $riangle \times d5 riangle \times d5 riangle \times c2+!$ 33 $riangle a1 riangle \times d1$ 34 $riangle \times d1$ riangle 0 riangle 6

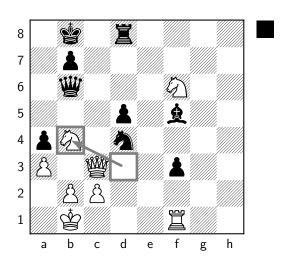
31... △d4! Now we see why it was important to drive away that knight on b3. Suddenly White experiences unpleasant pressure against c2.

32 **②**d3



32 豐×d4? 豐×c2+ 33 曾a2 豐b1#

32...f3 33 豐c3 豐b6 34 夕b4?



34 ♠h5 罩c8 35 豐b4 豐×b4 36 ♠×b4 ♠×c2

34... ≝×f6

__0-1

White: Meijers, V Dieren

Black: Van Wely, L

1999

Result: 0-1

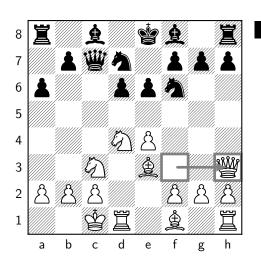
1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②xd4 ②f6 5 ②c3 e6 6 鱼e3 a6 7 響f3 QUESTION: What is White's likely set-up after this move? ANSWER: To castle queenside and play g4-g5. The queen can also go to h3 when there are some tactical threats on the e6-square and also possibly down the h-file, as we'll see further in the note to Black's 12th move, below.

7... **公bd7** I quite like this move, which prevents an immediate 8 g4.

8 O-O-O 8 \(\) \(

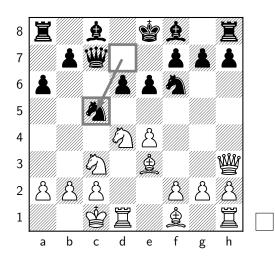
8 g4? ②e5 9 ≝e2 ②e×g4

8... ****©c7 9 **Wh3** The queen eyes up some squares in the black camp, as mentioned above.



9 $\$ d3 b5 10 a3 $\$ b7 11 $\$ b1 $\$ c8 12 $\$ g3 d5 13 $\$ w \times c7 $\$ a \times c7 14 e \times d5 $\$ e \times d5 15 $\$ e \times d5 $\$ e \times d5 16 a4 e5 17 $\$ e\}f3 $\$ ec6 18 $\$ ahe1 f6

9....**②c**5

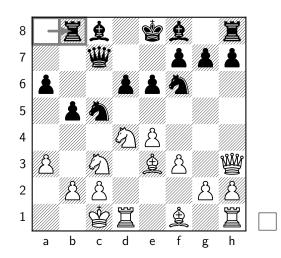


9...b5 10 a3 \(\tilde{2}\)c5 11 f3

9...b5 10 ∅×e6 f×e6 11 ∰×e6+ \$\dds!\$ 12 \$\dd\$ \$\dd\$

10 f3 b5 11 a3 Preventing the ...b4 push, but as we shall see, White should not play this move lightly if he has already castled queenside.

11.... 罩b8

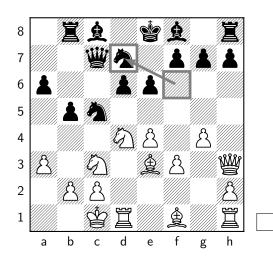


11...e5 12 \bigcirc f5 g6 13 \bigcirc h4! \bigcirc cd7 14 \bigcirc xb5!! axb5 15 \bigcirc xb5

12 g4 ANSWER:

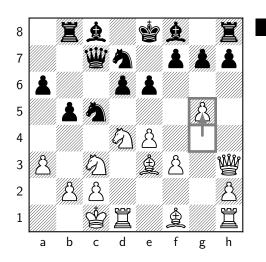
12... **⊘fd7!** Wisely stepping out of the way of

the g5 threat.



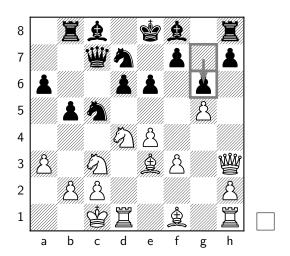
12...b4 13 a×b4 罩×b4 14 g5 ②fd7 15 g6! ②b6 16 豐×h7! 罩×h7 17 g×h7 e5 18 h8豐 e×d4 19 罩×d4 罩×d4 20 食×d4 ②e6 21 食e3 食b7 22 豐h4

13 g5 ANSWER: Play the move yourself!



13 f4 b4! 14 a×b4 罩×b4 15 g5 ②b6 16 f5 ②ba4 17 ②×a4 罩×a4 18 含b1 e×f5 19 b3 f×e4 20 營h4 罩b4 21 魚c4 營b7 22 g6 罩×c4 23 營×h7 罩×h7 24 g×h7 罩c3 25 罩he1 ②×b3!

13...g6! Now all the threats connected with g6 are stopped dead in their tracks and Black can look to attack with ...b4 ideas in the near future.



13... **⊘**b6 14 g6

14 **g3** Moving to allow the h-pawn to roll, but this feels a little slow.

14...b4 Another move we have seen several times before; Black just gets on with his play on the queenside.

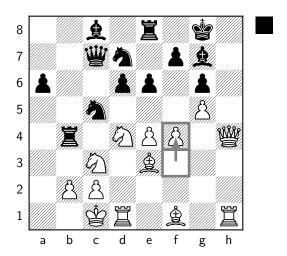
17...O-O! This appears risky, but Van Wely, a very strong grandmaster, understands that he has sufficient defensive resources. A true Sicilian race now ensues!

17...g×h5!? 18 罩×h5 豐b6 19 b3 罩×b3! 20 c×b3 魚×d4 21 魚×d4 ②×b3+ 22 含c2 ②×d4+ 23 罩×d4 豐×d4

17... 豐b6 18 h6 魚×d4 19 魚×d4 罩×d4 20 罩×d4 ②b3+ 21 c×b3 豐×d4

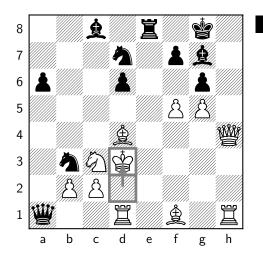
18 h×g6 h×g6 19 ****h4** White gets the first mate threat in on h7. It's no time to panic though!

19...罩e8 20 f4



20... **a** 21 f5 Again it appears that is White doing all the running, which is true he will be soon running with his king!

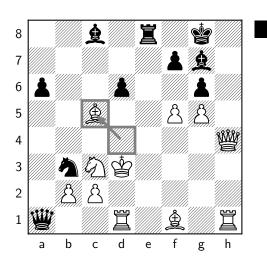
23... 罩×d4+! 24 奠×d4 ②b3+! 25 曾d3



25 c×b3 豐×b2+ 26 営d3 公c5+

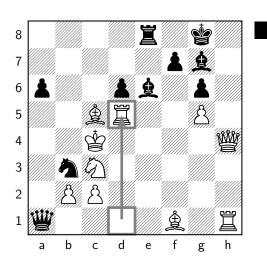
25... \triangle **dc5+** White's king is chased up the board to its death.

26 **奠×c5**

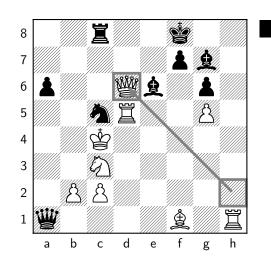


26 \$\displays c4 \Qa5+ 27 \$\displays d5 \displays b7+ 28 \$\displays \times d6 \displays f8+ 29 \$\displays c7 \$\bar{\pi}c8+ 30 \$\displays b6 \$\Qd7+ 31 \$\displays a7 \$\bar{\pi}a8#\$

26... **遠**×f5+ 27 **當**c4 **遠**e6+ 28 **国**d5



28 公d5 公a5+ 29 曾d3 豐×d1+ 30 曾e3 魚×d5+ 28...公×c5 29 豐h7+ 曾f8 30 豐h2 罩c8 31 豐×d6+



豐 \times d6+ 堂g8 32 奠g2 豐 \times b2

0-1

White: Van Kampen, R Fermo

Black: Popilsky, G

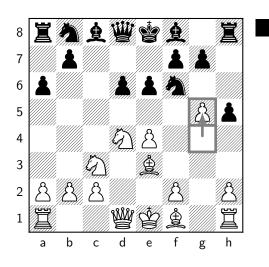
2009

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ∅f3 d6 3 d4 ∅f6 4 ଢc3 c×d4 5 ଢxd4 a6 6 ♠e3 e6 7 g4 With this, the Perenyi Attack, White is trying to play in the style of the Keres Attack. Having gone ...a6, Black can't quite continue in the manner of the last chapter (with 6 g4 h6), but there are other ideas...

7...h5! QUESTION: Why has Black done this? Doesn't it look quite weakening? ANSWER: The idea is to meet 8 g5 with 8...Ng4, highlighting the drawback of White having played Be3.

8 g5 ANSWER:

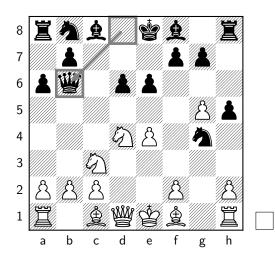


8 g×h5 b5!

8 g5

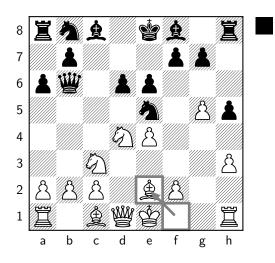
8... \triangle g4! The most active move is also the best response. Just like in the Keres Attack, our knight comes to g4 to harass the bishop on e3.

9 &c1 豐b6



9... 公c6?! 10 公×c6 b×c6 11 f4! 豐b6? 12 豐d2! d5 13 h3

10 h3 **②e5** 11 **臭e2**



11 **2**b3 **2**bd7

11 f4

11 f4? "xd4! 12 fxe5 "xd1+ 13 @xd1 dxe5

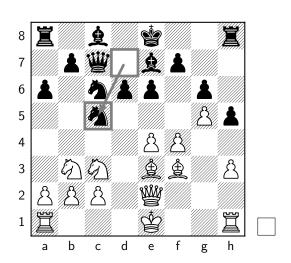
11...g6 Not just defending the pawn on h5, but preventing White from going g6 himself. We saw above after 11 Nb3 how dangerous that break can be.

12 f4 ②ec6 The black knights might look like they

are stepping on each other's toes, but in fact they are quite well placed on c6 and d7.

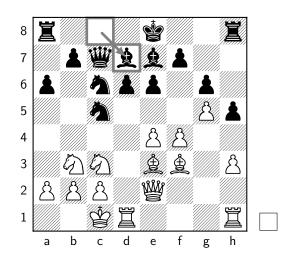
13 ②b3 ②d7 14 ዿf3 ዿe7 15 ভe2 ভc7 QUESTION: Why did Black retreat the queen to c7? It's not being attacked is it? ANSWER: No, it's not, but the queen has done her duty, kicking the knight back to b3, and retreats to allow the b-pawn to advance. This in turn will allow the c8-bishop to develop.

16 **ge3 2c5**



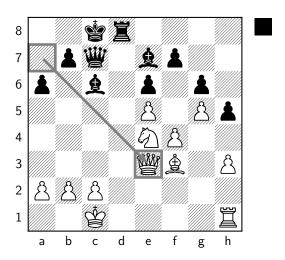
16...b5!? 17 O-O-O ⊘b6 18 \$\display\$b1 公c4 19 \$\display\$c1 \$\display\$b7

17 O-O-O EXERCISE: Decide if Black should play ...b5 and ...Bb7, or go ...Bd7 as that idea is too slow.



17...b5?! 18 ②×c5 d×c5 19 e5 ≜b7 20 ②e4

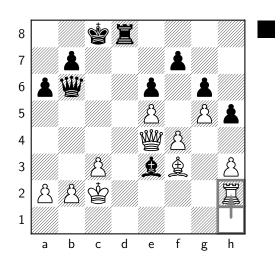
20... 公d4!? 21 魚×d4 c×d4 22 罩×d4 魚b5 23 豐e3 罩×d4 24 豐×d4 罩d8 25 豐a7 魚c6 26 豐e3



26 豐a8+ 豐b8 27 豐×b8+ 含×b8 28 罩d1 单d5

26... 魚×e4 27 營×e4 魚c5 28 c3 營b6 29 含c2 魚e3 Trying hard to create some counterplay. Now that the e4-knight is gone, things are harder for White, but he shouldn't be worse.

30 罩h2



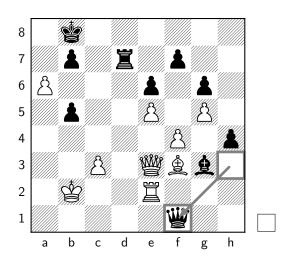
30 罩d1 罩×d1 31 增×d1

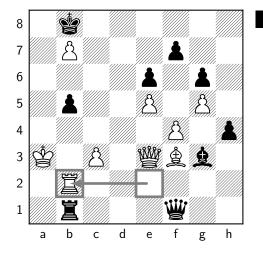
30... 罩d7 31 罩e2 魚f2 32 b4 魚g3 33 含b3 彎g1 34 含b2 彎f1 The queen penetrates White's position and suddenly Van Kampen is struggling to hold things together.

35 營e3 含b8 36 a4 h4 37 a5 營xh3 The pawn is

regained and now the position becomes crazy!

38 b5 a×b5 39 a6 豐fl





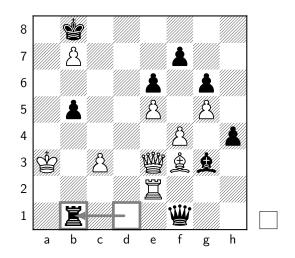
42 \delta d2! b4+ 43 \delta a4

42... **≅**×b2

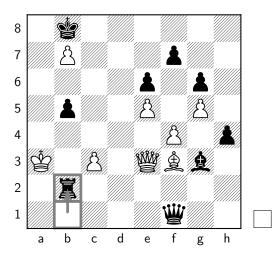
39...b×a6? 40 營b6+ 含c8 41 含c6

40 a×b7 ≝d1 Both kings have very few defenders around them, but who will get there first?

41 **a**3 **b**1



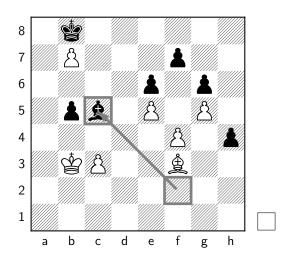
41... 魚×f4! 42 營×f4 罩a1+ 43 含b4 罩a4+ 42 罩b2? Collapsing.



42... 罩a1+ 43 曾b3 豐c4+ 44 曾c2 奠xf4

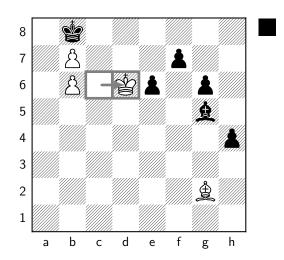
43 🕏 ×b2 👺 f2+ 44 👺 ×f2 🚊 ×f2 Endgames with bishops of opposite colours are normally drawn, but the fact that the white kingside pawns are ripe for the taking swings the game in Black's favour.

45 ★b3 ♠c5! Very accurate play, preventing the king coming to b4.



45... \(\)

46 **호g2 含c7 47 c4 호e3 48 c**×b5 **호**×f4 49 b6+ **含b8 50 含c4 호**×e5 51 **含c5 호**f4 52 **含c6 호**×g5 53 **含d6**



53 \$\dd7 e5 54 \$\dd9 e8 f5 55 \$\dd9 f7 e4 56 \$\dd9 \times g6 e3 57 \$\dd9 f3 h3 58 \$\dd9 \times g5 h2 59 \$\dd9 \times f5 e2\$

53... \(\delta\)d8 54 \(\delta\)d7 g5! 55 \(\delta\)×d8 g4 56 \(\delta\)e7 h3 57 \(\delta\)f1 f5 58 \(\delta\)×e6 h2 59 \(\delta\)g2 f4 Although 16...Nc5 worked out well in this game, I still prefer the 16...b5 and ...Bb7 approach, maybe with ...Nb6 and ...Nc4 to attack. Black also has the option then to castle on either wing.

__0-1

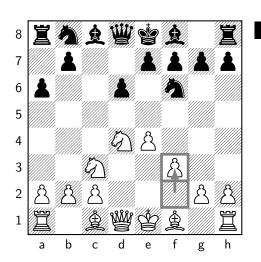
White: Zhang, M Parsipanny

Black: Riordan, C

2009

Result: 0 - 1

②c3 a6 6 f3

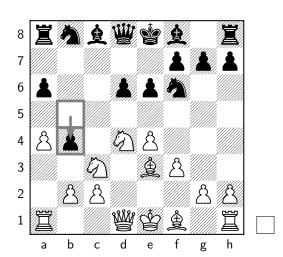


6 **&e3**

6...e6 7 ≜e3 Here we see White's most popular set-up, with Be3 and f3.

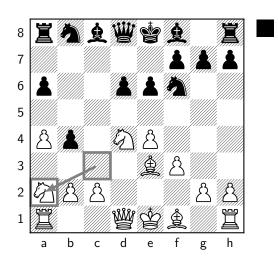
7...**b5 8 a4** ANSWER:

8...b4 This is the most obvious move and the best one. The pawn attacks the knight, forcing it to move to a worse square, which gains time for Black to develop.



1 e4 c5 2 公f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 公×d4 公f6 5 8...b×a4 9 罩×a4 食b7 10 公b3 食e7 11 公a5 豐c7 12 罩b4 豐×a5 13 罩×b7 公fd7 14 单d3 单f6 15 O-O O-O 16 Wal Wd8 17 2a4

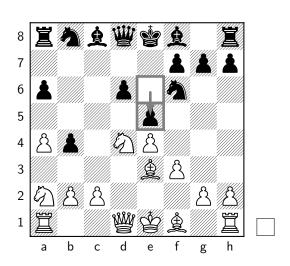
9 **②a2** ANSWER:



9 ②ce2 e5! 10 ②b3 \$\,\delta\end{e}6 11 ②g3 h6 12 \$\delta\delta\delta\$ 2c6 13 \(\bar{2}\)d1 g6 14 c4 h5

9 2 a2

9...e5!



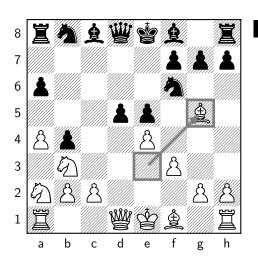
9...d5 10 e5! ⊘fd7 11 f4 ∰c7 12 c3 b×c3 13 \(\bigcirc \)c1 **ভ**b7 14 罩×c3 ᡚc5 15 **ভ**c2 ᡚbd7 16 b4 ᡚe4 17

罩c7 豐b8 18 单d3 单e7 19 单×e4 d×e4 20 ②×e6! f×e6 21 &a7! &×b4+ 22 \delta e2

9...a5 10 **\$b5+ \$\Delta\$bd7** 11 O-O **\$b7** 12 c3! b×c3 13 **②**×c3

10 **⊘**b3 d5 This is the point. By playing ...e5, Black prevents White going e5 himself, as we saw in the previous note.

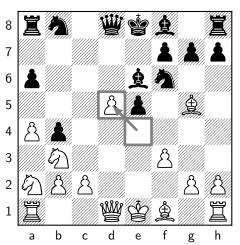
11 **食g**5



11 e×d5 ②×d5 12 **\$f2** ZZ-

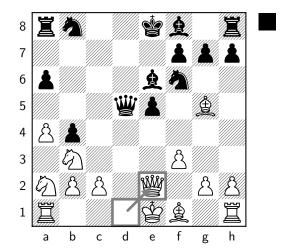
 $f \times e6 \ 19 \ g3 \ \triangle b6 \ 20 \ a5 \ \triangle d5$

11... **≜e6** 12 e×d5



12 **&**×f6 g×f6 13 e×d5 豐×d5 14 豐×d5 **&**×d5 15 **\$\d\$ \Q**\d7 16 O-O-O **\B**g8 17 **\\$f5 \\$\end{g}e6** 18 **\\$\xi**×e6

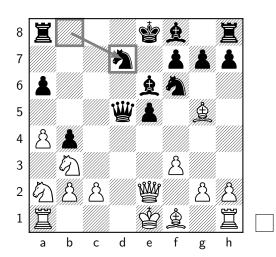
12... 豐×d5 13 豐e2 Not the most pleasing on the eye, but White was probably a little unhappy with his position already. EXERCISE: How to protect the knight on f6: with 13...Nbd7 or 13...Be7?



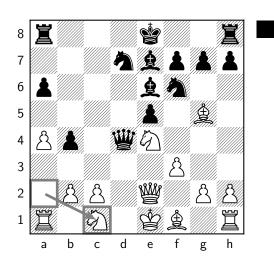
13 🖐 xd5 🖄 xd5 14 O-O-O 🖄 d7 15 &d3 h6 16 **≜h4** ②e3

13 &d3 \(\hat{Q}\) bd7 14 O-O

13... **包bd7**



13... ge7 14 g×f6 14 \(\tilde{Q} \) d2 \(\dagger e 7 \) 15 \(\tilde{Q} \) e4 \(\dagger d4 \) 16 \(\tilde{Q} \) c1

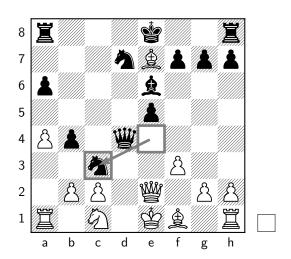


32 \(\begin{align*} 32 \(\begin{align*} 24 \) 33 \(\begin{align*} 22 \) \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 34 \(\begin{align*} 23 \) \(\begin{align*} 26 \) 37 \(\begin{align*} 26 \) \(\begin{align*} 2 \) \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 34 \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 38 \(\begin{align*} 2 \) \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 36 \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 36 \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 37 \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 37 \(\begin{align*} 2d \) 38 \(\begin{ali

__0-1

16 c3 b×c3 17 ②e×c3 O-O

16... ②**×e4** I'm not sure why Black didn't just take on b2 here, which just seems very strong.



17... 豐×b2 18 豐×e4 曾×e7 19 ②b3 豐c3+ 20 曾f2 魚×b3 21 c×b3 豐×a1 22 豐×b4+ 曾e8

18 營d3 含 \times e7 19 b \times c3 營 \times c3+ 20 營 \times c3 b \times c3 Black is just a pawn ahead and with a bit of technique manages to convert it.

21 ♠e2 ॾhc8 22 ॾa3 ॾab8 23 ♠xc3 ॾb2 24 \$d2 ♠c5 Black's activity is far too much for White's uncoordinated forces to handle.

25 曾c1 罩b4 26 a5 包b3+ 27 c×b3 罩×c3+ 28 曾d2 罩c×b3 29 罩×b3 罩×b3 30 魚×a6 罩a3 31 魚d3 罩×a5 The rest of the moves I will give without comment, as they are not directly relevant to the opening. Black plays for the win and eventually gets there!

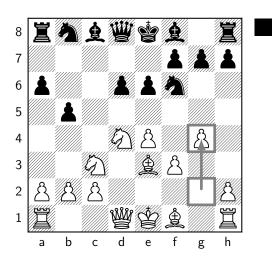
European Team Championship, Crete

White: Almasi, Z Black: Cheparinov, I

2007

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 a6 6 f3 e6 7 \bigcirc e3 b5 8 g4

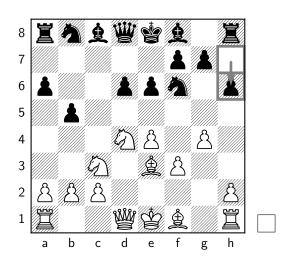


8 **營d2**

8 g4 \(\tilde{Q}\)bd7 9 g5!

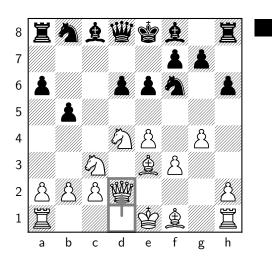
8 g4 h6

8...h6



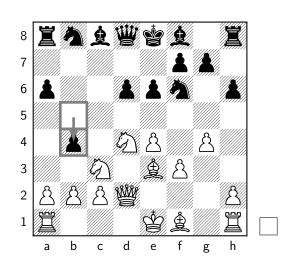
8... 公fd7 9 豐d2 公b6 10 O-O-O 魚b7 11 公b3! 公c6 12 豐f2 公d7 13 h4 罩c8 14 g5

9 **營d2**

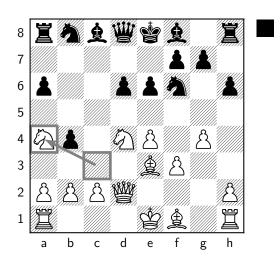


9 h4 b4 10 ②ce2 e5 11 ②b3 ②e6 12 ②g3 d5 13 □g1 ②c6 14 g5 h×g5 15 h×g5 d4 16 g×f6 d×e3 17 □×d8+ ⑤×d8 18 O-O-O+ ⑤e8 19 f×g7 ③×g7 20 ②c5 ②d4 21 ②×a6 ②h6 22 ⑤b1 e2 23 ③×e2 ②×e2 24 ②c7+ ⑤e7 25 ②f5+

9...b4 Not the only move, nor the most popular, but I like this disruptive approach. By immediately questioning the knight on c3, Black will develop according to how White reacts.

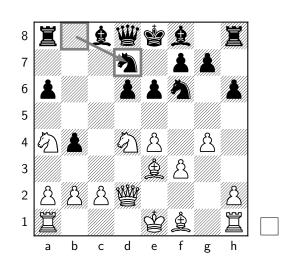


10 **②a4** 'Knights on the rim are dim' is the saying, but the knight notices a good square on b6 and it will be protected after Nb3 if it runs into trouble.



10 ②ce2 e5 11 ②f5 d5! 12 e×d5 豐×d5 13 豐×d5 ②×d5 14 魚f2 魚b7 15 魚g2 g6 16 ②e3 ②×e3 17 魚×e3 ②d7 18 罩g1 魚c5 19 魚×c5 ②×c5 20 f4 e4 21 O-O-O h5 22 g5 罩d8 23 罩×d8+ \diamondsuit ×d8 24 h4 \diamondsuit c7

10... **包bd7**



10... 身b7

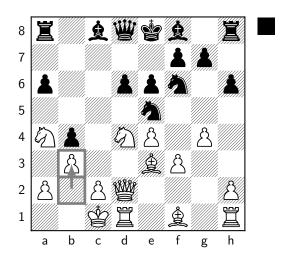
10... **食b7?** 11 豐×b4! 豐c7 12 ②b6 罩a7 13 O-O-O

11 O-O-O 11 👑×b4

11 豐×b4 d5! 12 豐d2 d×e4 13 O-O-O 食b7

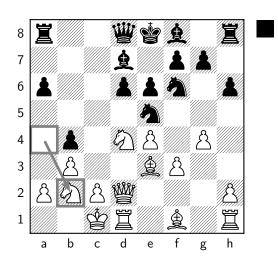
11 ②c6 豐c7 12 ②×b4 d5 13 e×d5 魚×b4 14 豐×b4 ②×d5 15 豐d2 ②×e3 16 豐×e3 豐×c2 11... De5! Another one of those 'what's this?' moves. White has five pieces developed to Black's two, and yet the knight moves yet again! Well, the idea is to play ...Bd7, exposing the knight on a4. Also the reader should be used by now to the fact that the king will remain on e8 for a while, meaning time can be spent doing other things. The knight on e5 also eyes the f3-pawn and those pawns on d6 and e6 form the usual protective barrier, meaning there are no immediate threats.

12 b3



12 👑×b4 &d7 13 ZZ-

12.... **&**d7 13 **②**b2

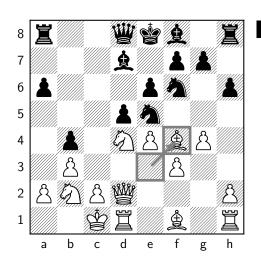


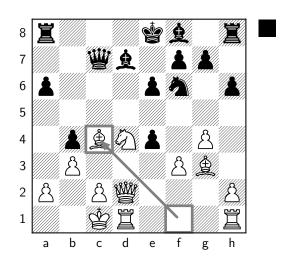
13 豐×b4 d5 14 豐c3 魚×a4 15 b×a4 罩c8 16 豐b2 豐d6!?

13...d5 Care should be taken before playing such a move, because the king is still on e8. However, as there is no knight on c3, this central pawn

break is okay. The f8-bishop also happens to defend b4.

14 **\$f4** ANSWER:



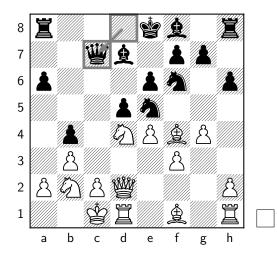


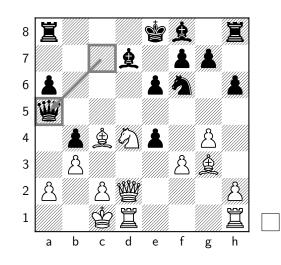
17 **≜**×c7 **②**×d2 18 **□**×d2 e×f3 19 **②**×f3 **≜**c5

17... **a** Gaining time by attacking a2.

14 e×d5 **②**×d5

14... wc7 Surprisingly it's best to defend the knight with the queen. It seems at first strange to selfpin like this, but there is no good way for White to take advantage.





17.... **豐b**7

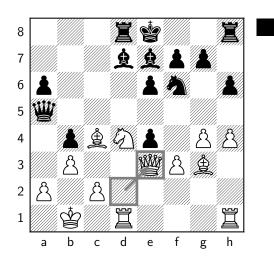
18 営b1 魚e7 Finally deciding to develop! **19 h4 罩d8 20 豐e3**

14... **⊘**g6 15 e5!

15 ≜g3 d×e4 16 ②c4 ANSWER:

16... ♠**xc4!** Black hasn't blundered as he can now capture on c4 and counterattack against White's queen on d2.

17 奠×c4



and seal off the open g-file, which is the only source of counterplay here for White.

27 **食f2 基d6** 28 **食e3 公g4** 29 **基g1 基fd8** 30 **食g5 豐c5** 31 **基g2 基8d7** 32 **食e2** a5 33 **食c1 基d4** 34 **食d3 豐c6** 35 **食b2 基4d6** 36 **豐g3** After a lot of protracted manoeuvring, Black now decides to go for it.

36...a4! 37 $\triangleq \times 65 \stackrel{\square}{=} \times d3$ 38 c×d3 $\stackrel{\square}{=} b5$ This double attack on d3 and e5 regains the pawn while keeping an attack.

20 g5 �h5 21 ≜h2 e5! 22 �e2 e×f3

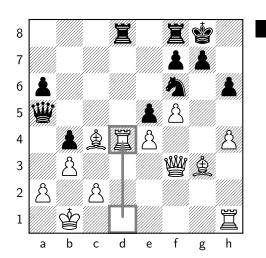
20...e5 21 ② **f5** ≜×**f5 22** g×**f5** QUESTION: Choose between castling or grabbing another pawn on f3 before trying to castle on the next turn. AN-SWER: It's best not to be greedy!

22...O-O I'm sure Cheparinov was extremely happy with how the opening has turned out. The king has been evacuated to safety and all of his pieces are well placed.

22...e×f3 23 \(\mathbb{g}\)a7!

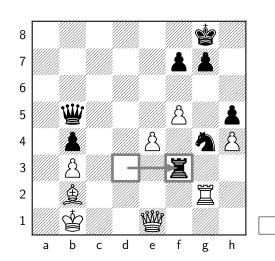
23 f×e4 **②c5** 24 **營f3 ②d4** Now the bishop enters the game and it induces White to panic as the threat of ...Qa3 followed by mate is quite strong.

25 罩×d4?!



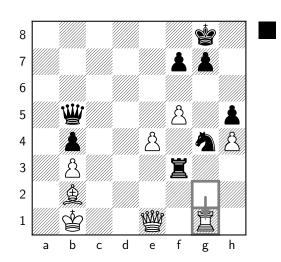
25 &e1 Wa3 26 c3 b×c3 27 &×c3 &×c3 28 W×c3

25... ℤ×d4 **26** ≜d3 h5! Borrowing from the Keres Attack yet again. The f6-knight will come to g4



41.... ≝×b3

42 **ℤ**g1

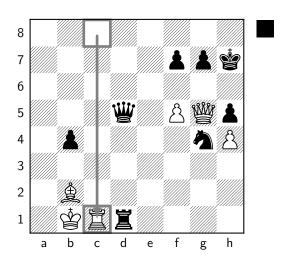


42 \$\ddota a2 \$\ddota a6+! 43 \$\ddota b1 \$\dots f1\$

42... 罩×b3 43 豐d2 豐c4 44 罩c1 豐×e4+ 45 営a2

罩d3 46 罩c8+ 含h7 47 彎g5 Desperately trying for a counterattack, but Black gets there first.

47... 響d5+ 48 曾b1 罩d1+ 49 罩c1



49 **&**c1 **營**b3+ 50 **含**a1 **營**a3+ 51 **含**b1 **營**d3+ 52 **含**a1 **營**a6+

49... 曾d3+ 50 曾a2 曾a6+ 51 曾b1 罩xc1+ 52 魚xc1 b3 Here we saw the advantages of an early ...b4: White's set-up is disrupted and Black can get in an early ...d5 as the knight isn't on c3 anymore. Of course it all needs to be timed correctly, but if Black does, a promising middlegame position can be reached.

__0-1

White: Vuilleumier, A Lagos

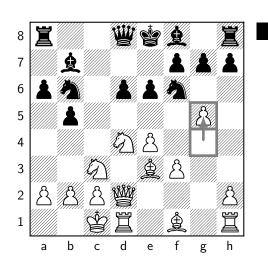
Black: D'Costa, L

2006

Result: 0-1

9... **2b7** 10 g4 QUESTION: White is threatening g5 to attack the f6-knight. Where is the best retreat square for it? ANSWER: The knight wants to go to d7, which means that the other knight on d7 needs to move out of the way.

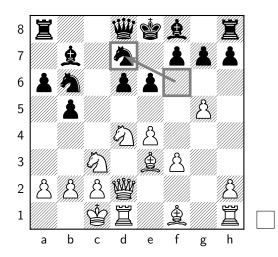
10... **②b6!** 11 g5



11 🖾b3

11 0b3 Ξ c8! 12 0a5 aa8 13 eb1 ge7 14 Ξ g1 O-O 15 a3 d5 16 g5 0fd7 17 e×d5 0×d5 18 0×d5 0×d5 19 ee2 ec7 20 gf4 0e5 21 0b3 gd6 22 g3 Ξ fd8

11... \triangle fd7 From here the knight can come to good squares such as c5 and e5.

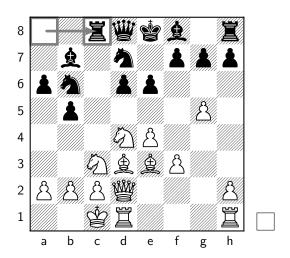


11...**包h**5

11... **②g8**

12 \(\delta\)d3 The idea of this is to allow the c3-knight to drop back to e2 behind the bishop. This keeps White controlling any black knight invasion on c4 for now anyway!

12...罩c8

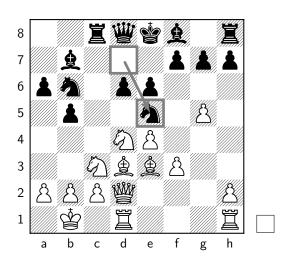


12...b4 13 ②ce2

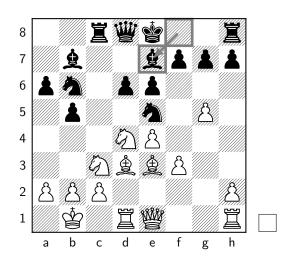
13 **\$b1** Getting off the semi-open c-file.

13... ②e5 QUESTION: Why does Black move this knight again rather than develop? ANSWER:

To quickly come to the c4-square. Otherwise White can play f4 and prevent the ...Ne5-c4 manoeuvre.

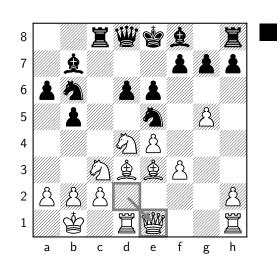


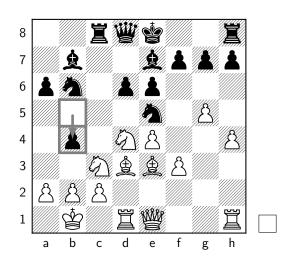
14 **we1** We have reached one of the critical positions of the English Attack. The queen on e1 covers against any sacrifices on c3 and White hopes to launch on the kingside with h4, h5, g6, etc.



14... \bigcirc bc4 15 f4! b4 16 \bigcirc a4 \bigcirc ×d3 17 c×d3 $\$ a5 18 $\$ ac1 \bigcirc a3+ 19 b×a3 $\$ ay×a4 20 $\$ ay×b4 $\$ ay×b4+ 21 a×b4 d5 22 a3 d×e4 23 $\$ ay=he1 e×d3 24 f5

15 h4 b4



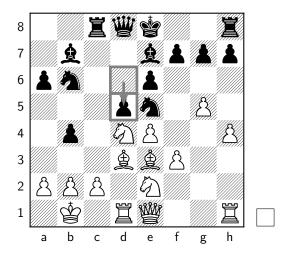


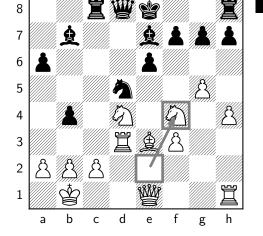
14 豐f2 罩×c3!? 15 b×c3 ②a4 16 ②e2 豐c7 17 h4 15...d5 魚e7 18 h5 O-O

16 **②ce2** d5

14 b3 d5! 15 e×d5? &b4! 16 \triangle de2 \triangle ×d5 17 &d4 \triangle ×f3

14... \(\)e7 Returning to 14...Be7:

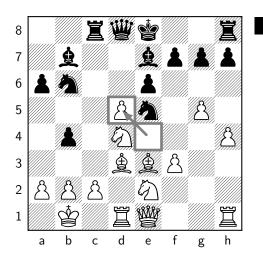




16...a5 17 \$b5+ \$\Omega\$bd7 18 h5

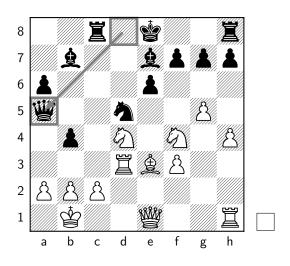
16...d5

 $17~e\times d5$ ANSWER: Although all three moves are playable, I don't think the game move is the most testing for Black.



19 奠c1 豐c7

19.... **豐a**5

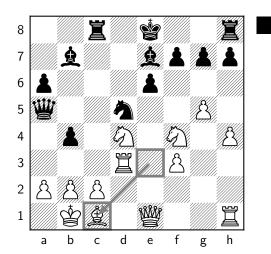


19... 豐c7! 20 公×d5 魚×d5 21 豐f2 O-O 22 h5 a5 23 g6 f×g6 24 h×g6 h×g6 25 豐g2 罩×f3! 26 豐×g6 魚f6 27 豐h7+ 曾f8

17 **公g3 O-O 18 h5 豐c7**

 $17... \triangle \times d3$ Now White won't want to capture on d3 with the c-pawn as this would ruin his pawn structure.

18 罩×d3 公×d5 19 公f4



24...g×h5? 25 豐g3! g6 26 公b3 豐b5 27 罩×h5 魚f6 28 罩×d8+ 罩×d8 29 魚×f6

24... 罩d5 25 公b3 豐b5 26 罩 \times d5 豐 \times d5 27 $h<math>\times$ g6 $f\times$ g6

25 h6 全f6 The defence I had seen after playing 22...Rfd8. Black defends actively, which is important in such positions.

26 ②×**e6** This may look crushing, but as a Scheveningen player you will learn to keep your head when others may lose theirs around you.

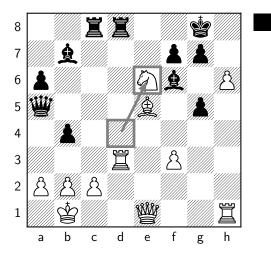
20 公d×e6!? f×e6 21 公×e6 含f7 22 象d4 豐a4 23 冨h2 冨he8 24 h5 象f6 25 g6+ 含g8 26 h6 豐d7 27 g×h7+ 含h8 28 h×g7+ 豐×g7!

20... ♠xf4 21 ♠xf4 O-O Here I felt Black could be content with the position: the two bishops in an open position and a solid enough king. Of course White can attack (which my opponent was only too happy to do!) and now the game starts to become interesting...

22 **Ae5 Afd8** Here Black threatens ...Rd5 and White's central pieces in the centre look quite uncoordinated. So Vuilleumier goes for the immediate attack:

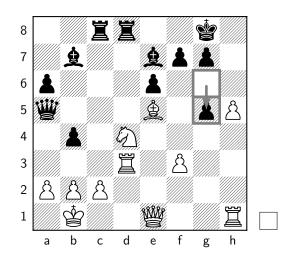
23 g6!? h×g6 24 h5 ANSWER:

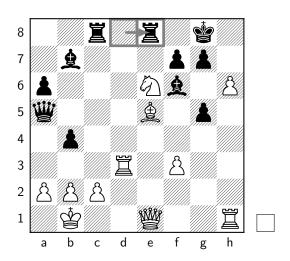
24...g5 Keeping lines as closed as possible must be best. Why open up files for the opponent to use towards your king?



26 **\$\price \cdot f6** g \times f6 27 h7 + **\$\price h8**

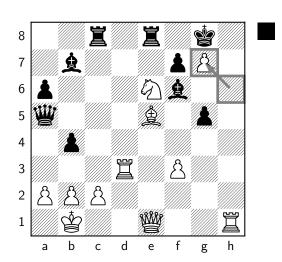
26... Ze8! Cool defence! It is easy to panic when you see such a move as Nxe6, but as mentioned previously, Black hasn't done much wrong so it's hard to believe such sacrifices can work so easily.



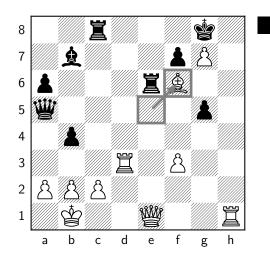


26... 罩×d3 27 h×g7 食×g7 28 食×g7 f×e6 29 豐×e6+ 尝×g7 30 豐e7+ 尝g6 31 豐×b7

 $27 \text{ h} \times \text{g}7$

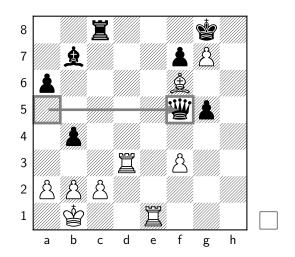


27 \(\begin{aligned}
 &28 \(\beta \times 6 \) 28 \(\beta \times 6 \) \(\beta \times 6



28... $\mathbb{Z} \times e1 + 29$ $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$ If it was White's turn, then Rh1 would be crushing, but one tempo makes a massive difference in a position like this.

29... **§f5** Not the only good move.



29...b3! 30 罩c3 豐×a2+ 31 含c1 豐a1+ 32 含d2 豐a4 33 罩×c8+ 魚×c8 34 罩h1 豐f4+ 35 含e2 豐×f6

29... **數**b6 30 **点**d4 **數**h6 31 **国**de3 f6 32 **国**e8+ **国**×e8 33 **国**×e8+ **曾**×g7

30 **≜d4 ≜×f3** Covering h1. White is lost.

31 b3 f6 32 \blacksquare e7 ee4 33 \blacksquare e3 e×c2+ 34 eb2 eb1 As it turned out, it is White who is getting mated.

__0-1

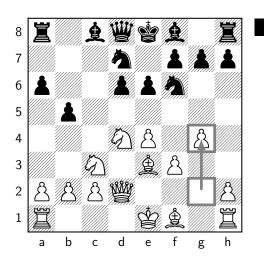
White: Zakurdjaeva, I Oropesa del Mar

Black: Zuriel, M

2000

Result: 0-1

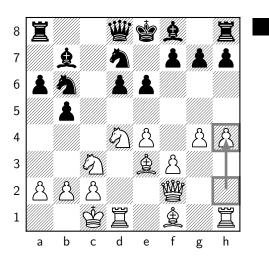
1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 a6 6 \bigcirc e3 e6 7 f3 b5 8 \bigcirc ed2 \bigcirc bd7 9 g4



9... ♠ 10 O-O-O ♠ b7 11 ভf2 QUESTION: What is the idea behind this move and how should Black respond? ANSWER: As we discussed back in Movsesian-Kasparov, 12 Nxe6 is threatened and also any ...Nc4 forks are avoided. Best now is to continue with the same knight manoeuvre we have seen before:

11... **⊘**fd7! Defending its friend on b6 and seeking pastures new, just as you will have seen in the other games in this chapter.

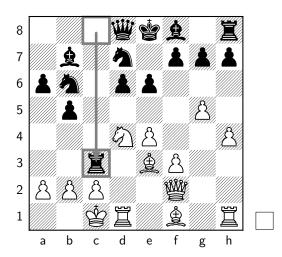
12 h4



12 \$\delta b1?!

12...**\Zc8** 13 g5 ANSWER:

13... ≅×**c3!** Of course!

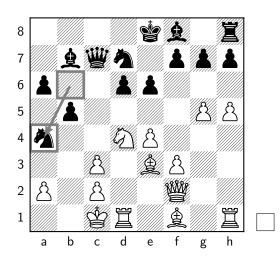


13...b4 14 ②ce2 ②c4

14 b×c3 營c7 15 h5 ANSWER:

15... ②a4 As Nimzowitsch said, 'the threat is greater than the execution'. After this move White will always need to worry about the c3-pawn,

hence why we probably shouldn't capture it immediately.

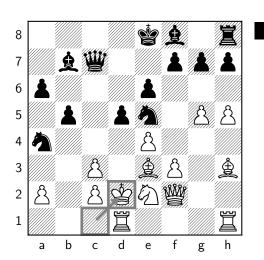


15...d5 16 曾b1 ②a4 17 ②e2 d×e4 18 f×e4 ②dc5 15...曾×c3 16 ZZ-

16 \triangle e2 d5 As mentioned above, this move frees the dark-squared bishop and snipes at White's centre.

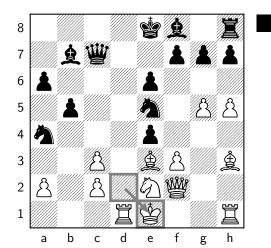
17 **≜h3 ②e5** This knight, having searched for pastures new, finally finds them. It will now join in the attack and with good effect.

18 **d2?** Clearly White panicked here and decided to head for the hills. Of course, those hills aren't necessarily any safer!



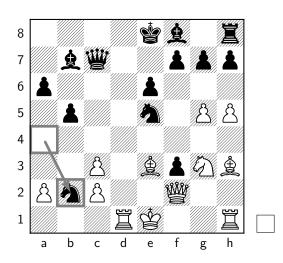
18 g6 **≜**a3+ 19 **∲**b1

18...d×e4 19 **∲**e1



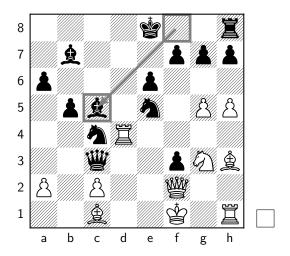
19 f4 公f3+ 20 含c1 **\$a3+ 21** 含b1 公×c3+ 22 公×c3 豐×c3 23 **\$d4** 豐b4+ 24 含a1 e3! 25 豐×e3 公×d4 26 豐×d4 豐×d4+ 27 罩×d4 **\$\dar{2}\$**×h1

19...e×f3 20 ∅g3 ∅b2



20... ∅×c3 21 ℤd4 ∅c4

21 罩d4 豐×c3+ 22 曾f1 ②bc4 23 奠c1 奠c5



<u>0-1</u>

White: Korneev, O Corsica (rapid)

Black: Sasikiran, K

2005

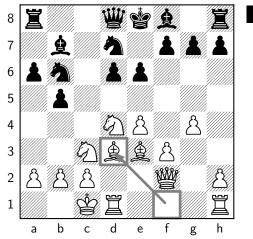
Result: 0-1

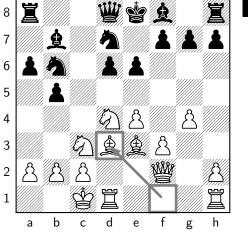
②c3 a6 6 &e3 e6 7 f3 b5 8 豐d2 ②bd7 9 O-O-O to 12 Bd3:

1 e4 c5 2 \$\angle\$f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \$\angle\$xd4 \$\angle\$f6 5 \$\boxed{\pi}\$xd3 O-O 21 \$\boxed{\psi}\$h4 f6 22 \$\boxed{\pi}\$h3 h6 23 g5 f×g5 24 $f \times g5 \triangleq e7 25 \triangleq \times g7!! \triangleq \times g5 26 \triangleq \times h6!! \triangleq \times h4$ \$\delta b7 10 g4 \Qdot b6 11 \delta f2 \Qdot fd7 12 \delta d3 Returning 27 \delta g1+ \delta h8 28 \delta \times h4 \delta e7 29 \delta g7+ \delta g8 30 **遠**×f8+ **営**×f8 31 **国**h8+ **営**f7 32 **国**h7+

13 Øce2

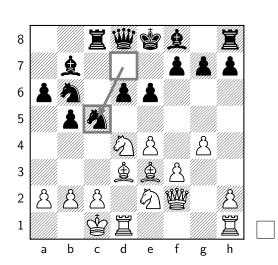
13... ©c5





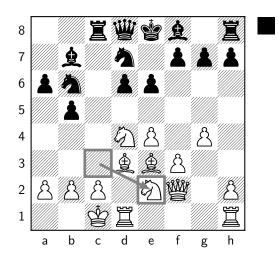
12 \$\displaybright\$b1 \$\overline{\pi}\$c8 13 \$\dd3\$

12... 罩c8 13 ②ce2 ANSWER:

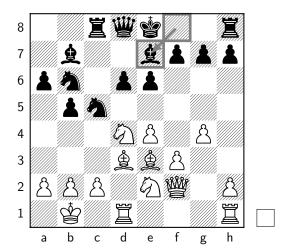


13... $\triangle e5$? 14 $\triangle \times e6$! $f \times e6$ 15 $\triangle \times b6$

14 \$\displaystyle b1 \displaystyle e7 This offers the chance to castle whenever Black wants; something I think he should definitely be interested in doing!

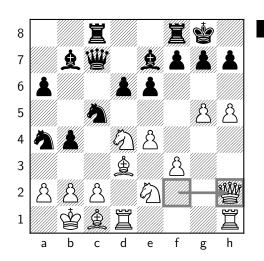


13 曾b1 罩xc3! 14 bxc3 豐c7 15 ②e2 d5 16 e5 ②a4 17 **≜**d4 ②×e5 18 **₩g3 ≜**d6 19 f4 ②×d3 20

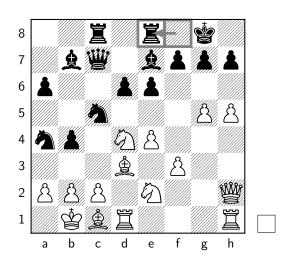


15 h4 豐c7 16 g5 公ba4 17 魚c1 b4 18 h5 O-O Both sides have been getting on with their respective attacks and the typical Sicilian race is very much on.

19 ****h2** QUESTION: What is a useful defensive set-up that Black can employ here? ANSWER: ...Rfe8 and ...Bf8 is one good way to shore up the kingside. The bishop will defend g7 and the rook covers any sacrifices on e6.

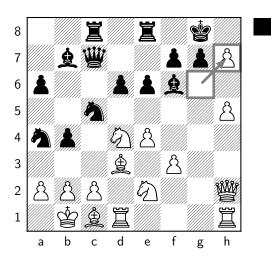


19 g6!? h6 20 g×f7+ \(\mathbb{Z}\)×f7 21 \(\mathbb{Z}\)hg1 19...\(\mathbb{Z}\)fe8!



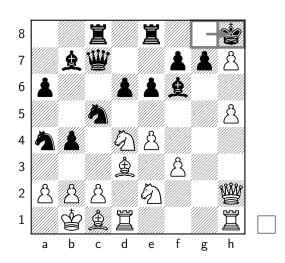
20 g6 \(\) f6 A more active square than f8, though going there would have been okay too. The point is to defend g7, as the g-file is about to be opened.

21 g×h7+ QUESTION: Should the king capture on h7 or hide behind the pawn on h8? ANSWER: Each position requires you to work out which option is best, although here only the game move works.



21 h6 f×g6 22 h×g7 \(\mathbb{W}\times g7\)

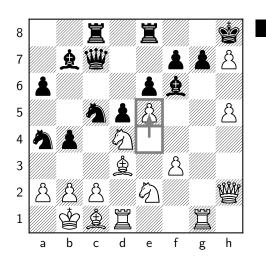
21... † h8 Definitely the safest move.



≅×b4

22 Ehg1 d5 Sasikiran is happy to exchange queens, as this reduces White's attacking potential.

23 e5



27...曾D0 28 公fe2

A B

b

27 公d×e6! f×e6 28 h6 g×h6 29 豐×h6+!! 含×h6 30 罩g6+ 含h7 31 罩h1#

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27.... **營b6 28 ②fe2**

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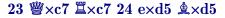
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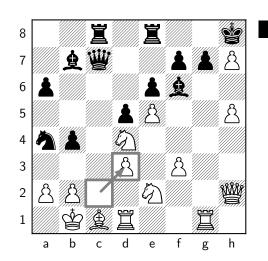
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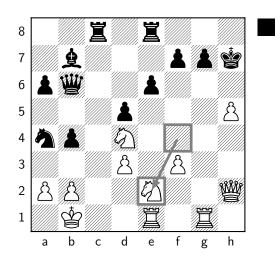
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23 豐g2 公×d3 24 c×d3 豐b6 25 公b3 営×h7

23... ②×d3 24 c×d3





28 \widetag2 \wideta\times d4

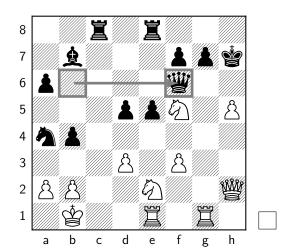
28 \@d×e6 f×e6 29 h6

28...e5 29 公f5 豐f6

24 e×f6 \(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{e}}}\times h2 25 \) f×g7+ \(\mathbb{\mathbb{e}}\times h7

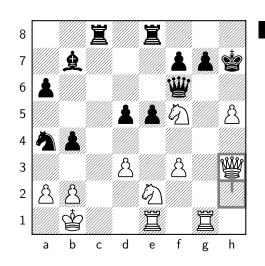
24... ≜×e5 25 ≜f4 ≜×f4 26 ∅×f4 🖢×h7 The position is very unclear and anything could happen. Indeed, it's not surprising that already a deep combination exists.

27 **Ede1** Played to stop ...Qe5, so that now Qg3 is a threat.



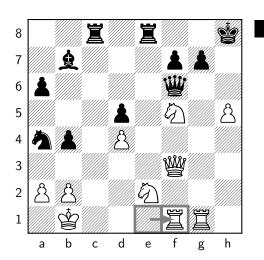
29...b3 30 罩×g7+ 含h8 31 a3 響f6 32 響h3 e4 33 公ed4 e×d3

30 營h3

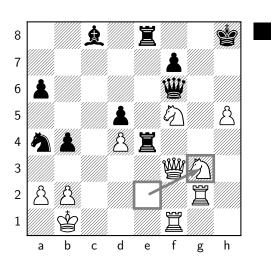


30 罩×g7+ 曾h8 31 豐h3

30...e4 31 d4 e×f3 32 豐×f3 曾h8 33 罩ef1



33 **\(\begin{array}{c} \times \graphi \graphi \end{array}\) 7**

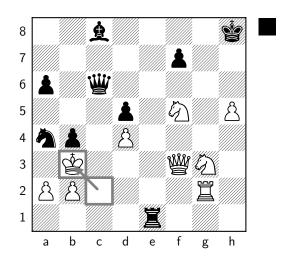


36 **②**fg3

36... □e1+ **37 □**×e1 **□**×e1+ **38 □**c2 ANSWER:

38... **C6+ You have proven yourself as a confident attacking player if you found this followed by the finish:

39 🛊 b3



39 曾d2 豐c1+ 40 曾d3 ②×b2+ 41 罩×b2 豐c3#

39... ****c**4+ 40 ****x**a4 ***d**7+ 41 ***a**5 ****b**5# An entertaining game to say the least! This game sums up the English Attack: both sides didn't give an inch and anything could have happened.

0-1

White: Haslinger, S Haarlem

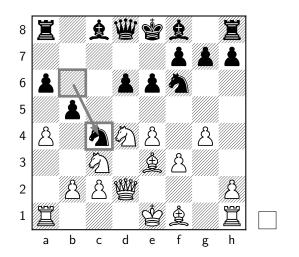
Black: D'Costa, L

2011

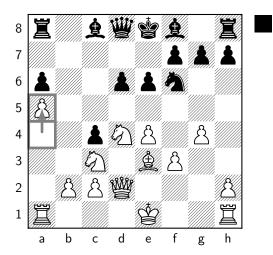
Result: 1/2-1/2

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②×d4 ②f6 5 ②c3 a6 6 魚e3 e6 7 f3 b5 8 豐d2 ②bd7 9 g4 ②b6 10 a4!? ANSWER:

10... △c4! Although all three moves are playable, I believe the game move to be the strongest...



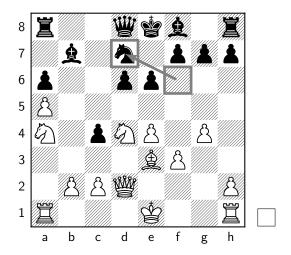
11 **A**×c4 b×c4 12 a5 The modern way to play this position. QUESTION: What is White's plan in this position? ANSWER: To play Na4 and Nb6 when the b-file will be sealed. This allows White to castle queenside without needing to worry about any attacking ideas after ...Rb8.

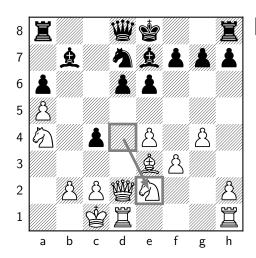


12 O-O 魚b7 13 g5 公d7 14 f4 公c5 15 豐g2 g6 16 冨ad1 豐c7 17 豐g4 h6! 18 f5 g×f5 19 e×f5 e5 20 公e6 f×e6 21 豐h5+ 含d8 22 f6 豐c6 23 冨d2 含c7 24 g6 冨g8 25 g7 魚×g7 26 豐f7+ 豐d7 27 豐×d7+ 公×d7 28 f×g7 冨×g7+ 29 含f2 d5

12 g5 公d7 13 h4 单b7 14 h5 豐a5 15 豐g2 豐b4 16 O-O-O 罩b8 17 g6 鱼a8 18 g×f7+ 尝×f7 19 尝d2!?

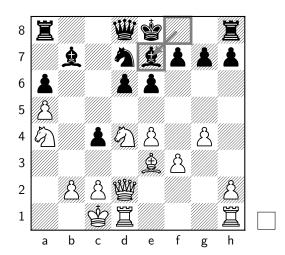
12... \(\beta\bar{b}\) 13 \(\int\alpha\lambda\lambda\lambda!\) On the current evidence I prefer 13...Nd7 to 13...d5 as it allows Black decent counterchances. Of course, theory can change and the reader can investigate himself whether these lines with 13...d5 might not be appealing to him. That is the beauty of chess: nothing is set in stone and variations can fall in and out of fashion like the wind.





13...d5 14 e5 公d7 15 f4!? 豐h4+ 16 魚f2 豐×g4 17 罩g1 豐h5 18 b4

14 O-O-O **2e7** Best, although again it's worth checking the alternatives:



14... 響c7 15 ②e2 魚e7 16 ②b6 ②×b6 17 魚×b6 響c6 18 ②c3 O-O 19 罩he1 罩fe8 20 f4 響c8 21 g5 d5!? 22 e×d5 魚×d5 23 ②×d5 e×d5 24 響×d5 c3 25 b3 魚b4 26 含b1 響g4 27 罩g1 響e2 28 f5 響e5 29 響c4 響b5 30 罩d5 響×c4 31 b×c4 罩ab8 32 含a2 罩e2 33 罩c1 h6 34 h4 罩e4 35 罩cd1 罩×c4 36 罩1d4 罩×d4 37 罩×d4

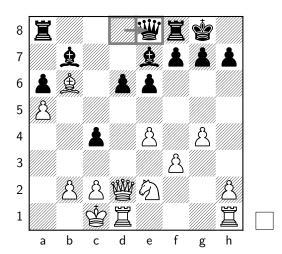
14... **□**c8 15 **ভ**c3 **≜**e7 16 **△**e2 O-O 17 **≜**d4 f6 18 **△**f4 e5 19 **△**e6 e×d4 20 **ভ**b4! **ভ**e8 21 **△**×f8 **≜**×f8 22 **ভ**×b7

15 **②e2**

15 豐b4 罩b8

15 h4 h5!? 16 g5 g6 17 ②e2 O-O 18 ②b6 ②×b6 19 奠×b6 豐c8

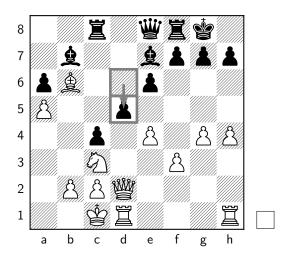
15...O-O 16 ②b6 ②×b6 17 ≜×b6 ∰e8! I didn't want to have my queen on the d-file in the line of White's major pieces. Also, after a future ...f5 the queen can possibly swing out to the kingside.



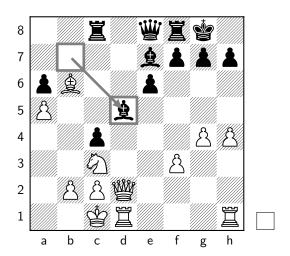
17... **增**d7 18 **公**c3 **国**ac8 19 **增**e3 **호**d8 20 **国**d2 **호**×b6 21 **增**×b6 **国**c6 22 **增**b4 **增**c7 23 **国**hd1 **国**d8 24 **公**a4

18 ♠c3 ાc8 19 h4 QUESTION: Black now has a chance to play a pawn break, but which is better? a) 19...f5; b) 19...d5. ANSWER: Both are options, but I probably didn't play the best one!

19...d5!? Even though this turned out well in the game, I don't think this was the correct pawn break.

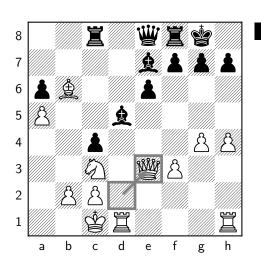


19...f5! 20 g×f5 e×f5 21 罩hg1 豐h5 22 魚d4 罩f7 20 e×d5 魚×d5



20... \mathfrak{g} b4 21 d6 \mathfrak{W} d7 22 \mathfrak{L} hf1 \mathfrak{L} c6 23 \mathfrak{W} d4 \mathfrak{W} ×d6 24 \mathfrak{W} ×d6 \mathfrak{L} ×d6 \mathfrak{L} ×d6 25 \mathfrak{L} e4

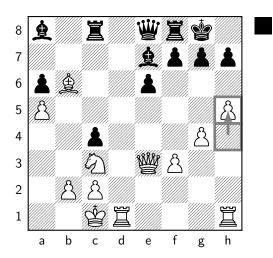
21 **@e3**



21 公×d5! e×d5 22 豐×d5 豐a4 23 曾b1 魚f6 24 魚d4 罩b8! 25 魚×f6 g×f6 26 豐d4 罩b5

21... \(\)a8! This is better than putting the bishop on b7, as there it would be susceptible to future tactics involving Rd7 ideas. Now, having played a successful pawn break to open up the position for his bishops, the second player can be happy with the outcome of the opening.

22 h5



22 h5 營c6

1/2-1/2

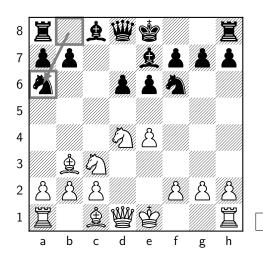
White: Tomba, I Porto San Giorgio

Black: Fedorchuk, S

2007

Result: 0 - 1

1 e4 c5 2 \$\angle\$f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \$\angle\$xd4 \$\angle\$f6 5 \bigcirc c3 e6 6 \bigcirc c4 \bigcirc e7 7 \bigcirc b3 \bigcirc a6 Here we see an extra advantage that Scheveningen players have over Najdorf players. QUESTION: I can see the knight wants to come to c5, but why can't it go via d7?



7... ②bd7 8 &×e6!? f×e6 9 ②×e6 豐a5 10 ②×g7+ 曾f7 11 ②f5 ②×e4? 12 豐h5+ 曾f6 13 豐h6+ **\$**×**f**5 14 **g**4+

8 豐f3 公c5 Now the knight reaches c5 without Black having to worry about any sacrifices on e6. The reason why Najdorf players cannot play this idea is because they already have a pawn on a6 and so the ... Na6-c5 manoeuvre (which I'm sure they all secretly want to carry out!) is impossible.

9 g4 **a5** Threatening 10...Ncxe4 winning a pawn.

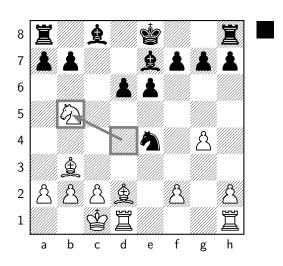
10 \(\delta\)d2 QUESTION: Is there anything Black can do here? With this early g4 advance White's position looks a little unstable. ANSWER: Black can in fact win a pawn:

wins Black his piece back.

 \triangle b5 &d7 15 f3 a6 16 f×e4 a×b5 17 O-O-O &c7 already obtained a technically won position.

18 \(\bar{2}\) \(

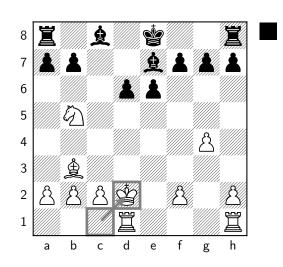
12... 豐×e4 13 豐×e4 ②×e4 14 ②b5



14 **ge3 gd7**

14... ♠×d2 QUESTION: Can't White just win the exchange here with a check on c7?

15 **⋭**×d2



10... ②c×e4! 11 ②xe4 豐e5 This double attack 15 ②c7+ 曾d7 16 ②xa8 ②xb3+ 17 axb3 b5 18 罩he1 单b7

12 O-O-O 12 **&e3!? *****×**e4** 13 *******×**e4 **\Omega \times e4** 14 15...O-O We're only 15 moves in and Black has

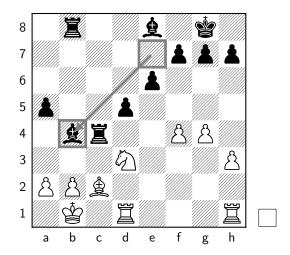
16 當c1 d5 17 f4 单d7 18 公d4 罩fe8 19 h3 EX-ERCISE: How should Black try and make use of the extra pawn? Which side of the board should he be playing on?

19... b5 ANSWER: It's easiest to try and do something on the queenside, as most of the black pieces are there.

20 c3 a5 Black expands to open lines for his bishops.

21 **②c2 Zab8 22 ②f3 Zec8 23 ②e5 ②e8 24 ②d3 Zc4 25 ③b1 b4** This gives Black a passed d-pawn. Notice how Fedorchuk uses the idea of accumulating small advantages in order to improve his position.

26 c×b4 &×b4



26...a×b4

27 国hf1 单d6 28 单b3 国c7 29 国c1 单b5 30 国fd1 国xc1+ 31 曾xc1 单xd3 32 国xd3 单xf4+ A second pawn goes. White is hoping that the opposite-coloured bishops will save him, but with rooks on the board there is no draw!

33 \$\displaystyle{\text{c2}} 34 \$\displaystyle{\text{d2}} g6 35 \$\displaystyle{\text{d1}} \displaystyle{\text{g7}} 36 b3 \$\displaystyle{\text{d3}} \displaystyle{\text{d2}} \displaystyle{\text{c2}} 18 \$\displaystyle{\text{c2}} \displaystyle{\text{c2}} 15 \displaystyle{\text{Normally endings with bishops of opposite colours are drawish, but here Black is two pawns to the good and can steam-roll those central d- and e-pawns quickly down the board.

__0-1

White: Vazquez Torres, A Collado Villalba

Black: Suba, M

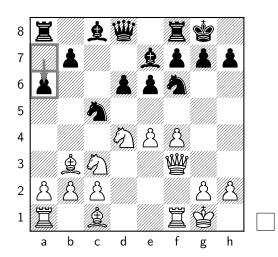
2009

Result: 0 - 1

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 d6 3 d4 \bigcirc f6 4 \bigcirc c3 c×d4 5 $\triangle \times d4$ e6 6 &c4 &e7 7 O-O This line is called the Fischer-Sozin Attack, as it was the famous Bobby Fischer who came up with the idea of following up Bc4 and 0-0 by attacking the e6-pawn with f4-f5. Let's see in this game how Black can cope with this plan.

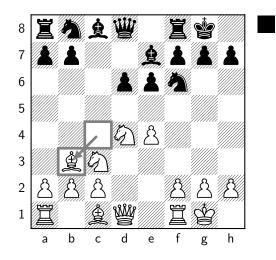
7 a3 O-O 8 &a2 \$\alpha\$c6 9 O-O \$\delta\$d7 10 \$\delta\$h1 \$\alpha\$xd4 11 ∰×d4 b5 12 f4 a5 13 e5 d×e5 14 f×e5 ∅e8 15 身f4 身c6 16 豐f2 豐d7 17 罩ad1 豐b7 18 夕e2 ②c7 19 豐g3 罩fd8 20 魚g5 魚×g2+! 21 豐×g2

7...O-O 8 **含b3** QUESTION: Why does White always retreat the bishop to b3? The bishop on c4 prevents Black playing his ...Na6 idea, so why not leave it there?



10...e5!? 11 公f5 魚×f5 12 e×f5 e4 13 豐h3 公×b3 14 a×b3 d5 15 &e3 d4 16 \(\bar{2}\)fd1 &c5 17 \(\Delta\)e2

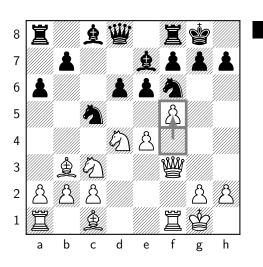
11 f5



8 f4 ②×e4 9 ②×e4 d5 10 \$\dd3 d×e4 11 \$\ddxe4 \text{e4}\$ ₩a5

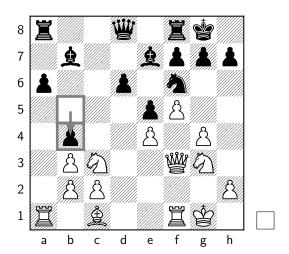
8 \(\delta e 3 \) \(\Delta \times e 4 \) 9 \(\Delta \times e 4 \) d5 10 \(\delta d 3 \) dxe4 11 \(\delta \times e 4 \) ②d7 12 c3 ②f6 13 \$f3 a6

8... **②a6** 9 f4 **②c5** 10 **豐f3** a6

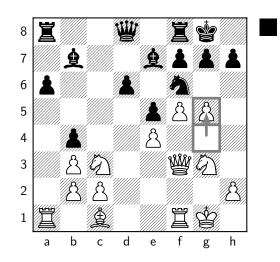


11...e5 12 ②de2 b5 13 g4 **≜**b7 14 ②g3 EXER-CISE: The threat of g5 looms over Black's head. What can we do about it? ANSWER: As we have come across already, a wing attack is usually best countered with a reply in the centre.

14... ∅×b3 15 a×b3 b4

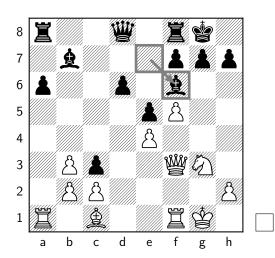


15...d5! 16 e×d5 奠c5+ 17 営h1 奠d4 16 g5



16 ②ce2 d5!

16...b×c3 17 g×f6 **≜**×f6

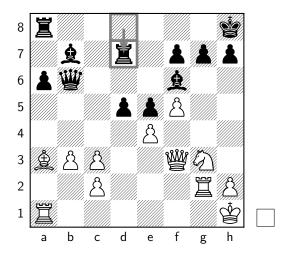


17...c×b2 18 f×e7 b×a1豐 19 e×d8豐 罩f×d8 20 f6 g6 21 ②f5

18 b×c3 QUESTION: What should Black do now? ANSWER: Open lines for the bishops, starting with our favourite move...

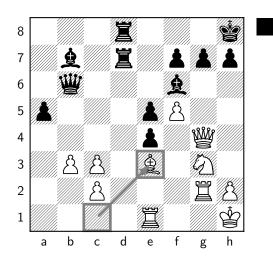
18...d5! 19 **食a3 警b6+ 20 含h1 罩fd8 21 罩g1 含h8** EXERCISE: Work out why this move was played. ANSWER: It demonstrates the idea of prophylaxis in chess. White may be threatening Nh5 and something on g7 at some point, so the king steps off the g-file despite there being no immediate threats.

22 \(\begin{aligned} 22 \(\begin{aligned} 2d 7 \\ 2d 7 \end{aligned}



22...d×e4!? 23 ②×e4 a5 24 \(\bar{2} \)e1 a4

23 **Ze1 Zad8** 24 **&c1** a5 25 **Wg4** d×e4 26 **&e3** Blockading the e4-pawn so as to try and nullify the power of the bishop on b7 down towards the white king.



26 公×e4 h6 27 魚e3 營c6 28 魚g1 罩d1! 29 罩×d1 罩×d1 30 營×d1 營×e4 31 營d2 魚g5 32 營f2 魚h4 33 營d2 魚e1

26... 營c6 27 c4 g6 28 罩eg1 a4 29 心h5 魚e7 30 b×a4 營xc4 31 f6 魚f8 It may appear that White resigned prematurely, but in truth he has no attack and Black is going to pick up a4 and just be two pawns ahead.

0-1

White: Li Shilong Moscow

Black: Ehlvest, J

2007

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 公f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 公×d4 公f6 5 公c3 d6 6 &c4 &e7 7 &b3 公a6 8 f4 公c5 9 豐f3 O-O 10 &e3 White plays la Vazquez Torres in our previous game, except that he has preferred to develop the dark-squared bishop rather than commit his king.

10...a5 QUESTION: Why has Black done this? Now the b5-square is permanently weak. AN-SWER: The idea is to attack the bishop on b3 with ...a4. The knight on c5 is well placed to help out with this. The loss of the b5-square isn't so important and Black can always cover it with ...Bd7 and possibly ...Qb6 in some lines. More pressing, though, for White is how to deal with this threat of ...a4?

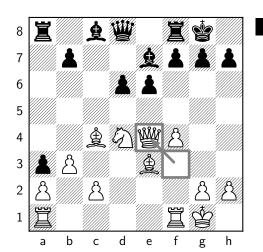
11 O-O 11 O-O-O a4 12 \(\frac{1}{2} \)c4 a3 13 b3 \(\hat{O} \)f \(\times 4 \)
14 \(\hat{O} \times 4 \) \(\hat{O} \times 4 \) 15 \(\bar{\times} \times 4 \) d5 16 \(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \) 5 17 \(\bar{\times} 4 \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 17 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 10 \(\hat{O} \) 17 \(\hat{O} \) 17 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 17 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 17 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 18 \(\hat{O} \) 19 \(\

11 a4 e5! 12 ②f5 &×f5 13 e×f5 e4 14 **e**2 ②×b3 15 c×b3 d5 16 **a**d1 **a**c8 17 O-O **a**c5

11...a4 12 **\(\perp c4 a3 13 b3 \)** ANSWER:

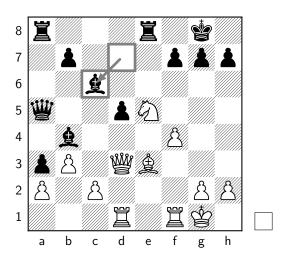
13... ②c×e4! Reverting to the fork trick.

14 ②×e4 ②×e4 15 ≝×e4 Now Black has space for his bishops to become more involved.

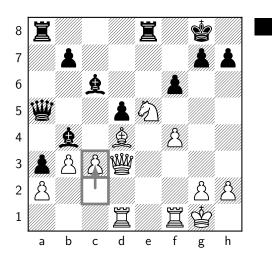


15...d5 Black achieves easy equality.

16 **&×d5 e×d5 17 營d3 罩e8 18 罩ae1 &d7 19 ②f3 營a5 20 ②e5 &b4 21 罩d1 &c6**



22 \(\pma\)d4 f6 23 c3



23 ②×c6 b×c6

23...f×e5 24 c×b4 ANSWER:

- 24... ****b5!** A neat little tactic. Surprisingly the white pieces aren't well placed.
- 25 魚×e5 營×d3 26 罩×d3 魚b5 27 罩×d5 魚×f1 28 含×f1 罩ed8 29 罩×d8+ 罩×d8 White may have two pawns for the exchange, but the b-pawns are doubled and in reality only Black can win here (which he eventually does).
- 30 \$\ddot e2\$ b5 31 \$\ddot c3\$ \$\ddot f7\$ 32 \$\ddot d2\$ \$\ddot e6\$ 33 \$\ddot c1\$ h5! A nice move, holding back White's kingside majority which he would have thought about advancing with g4 at some point.
- 34 h3 曾f5 35 曾e3 h4 36 魚×a3 罩a8 37 魚c1 罩×a2 38 魚d2 罩×d2! Transposing to a winning king and pawn ending. White's extra b-pawn is of no use here.
- 39 ★xd2 ★xf4 40 ★e2 ★e4 41 ★d2 ★d4 This idea of ...a5-a4 gives Black good chances for equality, if not more, and that's something the second player should certainly be content with.

__0-1

White: Giroyan, G Porto Carras

Black: Nasuta, G

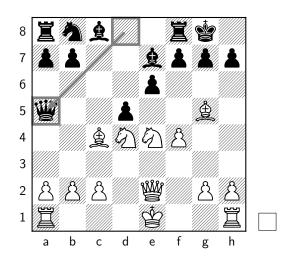
2010

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 e6 6 \bigcirc c4 \bigcirc e7 7 \bigcirc g5 White is trying to mix all the variations into one.

7...**O-O 8 f4** ANSWER:

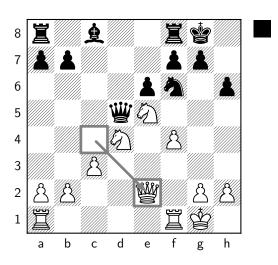
8... ②×e4! 9 ②×e4 d5 10 豐e2 豐a5+



10... ≜×g5!? 11 ∅×g5 d×c4 12 O-O-O c3

11 c3 魚×g5 12 ②×g5 d×c4 13 營×c4 h6 14 ②gf3 ②d7 15 O-O ②f6 16 ②e5 營d5 QUESTION: Do you think Black would prefer to see White retreat and keep the queens on, or swap off here? ANSWER: With a lead in development we can see why White thought he should keep pieces on, but in fact White could have gained more time with a queen exchange.

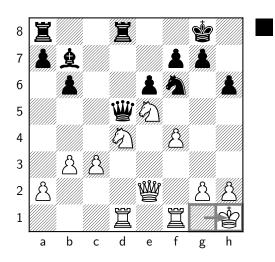
17 營e2



17 ≝×d5 ∅×d5 18 c4 ∅e3 19 罩fe1 罩d8 20 ∅df3 ∅f5 21 罩ad1!

17...b6 Now Black gets developed and can be satisfied with how the opening has turned out.

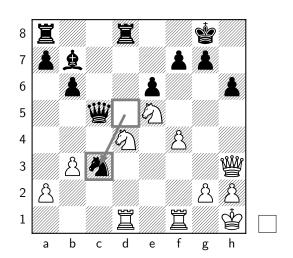
18 b3 食b7 19 罩ad1 罩fd8 20 含h1



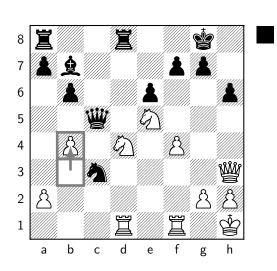
20 罩d3 罩ac8 21 罩fd1 豐e4

20... ©c5 21 ©e3 Of course White saw Black's next move, but must have assumed he had a winning attack.

22... ②×c3



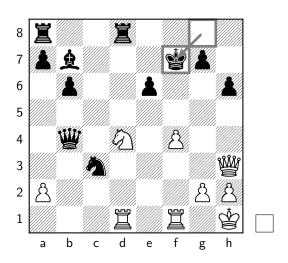
23 b4



23 公×f7 曾×f7 24 豐×e6+ 曾f8

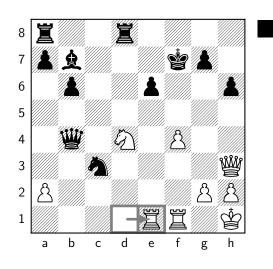
23... 豐×b4 24 ②×f7 ANSWER:

24... **∲**×f7!



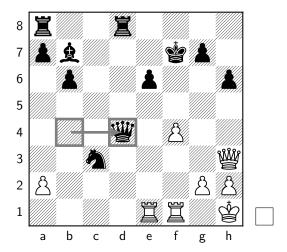
24... 罩×d4 25 ②×h6+! 常f8 26 豐×e6 豐c4 27 豐f5+ 常e8 28 罩fe1+ 罩e4 29 豐g6+ 常f8 30 豐f5+ 常e8 31 豐g6+

25 **\(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{de1} \end{array}\)**



25 豐×e6+ 曾f8 26 豐e5 罩e8 27 ②e6+ 罩×e6 28 豐×e6 ②×d1

25.... 豐×d4



25...罩×d4! 26 豐×e6+ 曾f8

28 f5 wd6 White resigned as he is two pieces down for not much compensation. Yet again we saw White banging his head against the brick wall that is the Scheveningen. Sacrificing all over like this is generally not likely to work, though there were some mines for Black to avoid before he could emerge with the advantage.

__0-1

White: Mantovani, R Forli

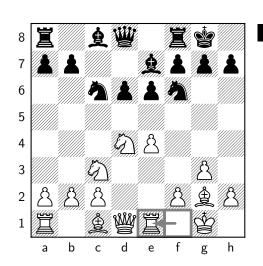
Black: Cebalo, M

1995

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 \$\angle\$f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \$\angle\$xd4 \$\angle\$f6 5 $\triangle c3 d6 6 g3 \triangleq e7 7 \triangleq g2 O-O 8 O-O \triangle c6$ This is an important tabiya for the Fianchetto Variation. White has a number of moves here do not be alarmed, though, since so long as you know the typical ideas for Black in these positions you can't really go wrong! Plans that White can use include: 1) Play f4, g4-g5 and attack on the kingside. White may argue this is an improved version of certain 6 Be2 lines as there White often played Be2-Bf3-Bg2, so here he saves two tempi not playing this manoeuvre. If things were that simple, though, everyone would be playing 6 g3 rather than 6 Be2! 2) Play a4, Be3 and wait for Black to lash out. This is the more restraining idea. 3) Play Nxc6 and e5, radically altering the pawn structure and heading for an endgame.

9 **Ze1** Alternatives:



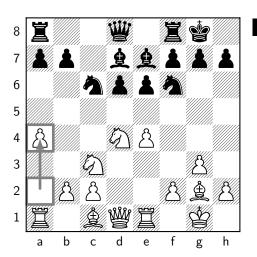
9 **&e3**

9 ②×c6

9 b3 &d7 10 &b2 \(\bar{\text{\subset}} \)c8 11 \(\bar{\text{\ti}\text{\texi{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}

13 曾h1 魚e8 14 豐e1 b5 15 a3 豐b6 16 罩d1 b4 17 a×b4 ②×b4 18 罩d2 a5

9... **≜**d7 10 a4

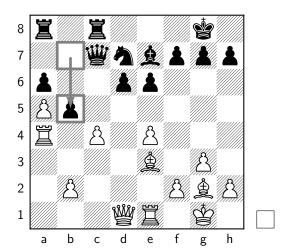


10 ②×c6 &×c6 11 豐e2 罩c8 12 魚f4 豐b6 13 豐e3 豐×e3 14 &×e3 a6 15 a4 魚d8 16 魚f4 魚c7 17 冨ed1 冨fd8 18 a5 h6 19 f3 含h7 20 魚e3 g5 21 含f2 含g6 22 魚f1 g4 23 魚d3 含g7 24 f4 h5 25 魚d4 冨h8 26 含e3 h4

10...a6 11 ②×c6 ≜×c6 QUESTION: Why did White take on c6 and allow Black to bring the bishop to this nice square? ANSWER: So White could now play:

12 a5 Preventing Black's b-pawn from moving and trying to reduce Black's counterplay. However, I very much like the way Cebalo handled his forces from here on.

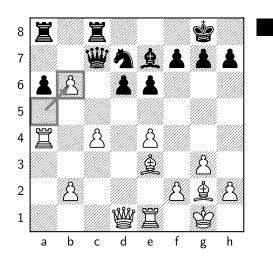
16...b5!



16... 身f6 17 營d2 公c5 18 罩a3! 公d7 19 b3 h6 20 罩d1 魚e7 21 罩a2 公c5 22 b4 公d7 23 c5!

16... 包e5 17 b3

 $17 \text{ a} \times \text{b} 6$



17 c×b5 a×b5 18 \(\bar{a} \)a \(\bar{a} \) ×a5

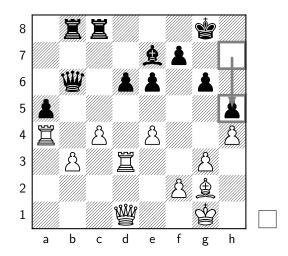
17... $\triangle \times b6$ 18 $\triangle \times b6$ Forced, as otherwise the c4-pawn was dropping.

18... **\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{align*

19 b3 **\(\) ab8** 20 **\(\) e3** a5 21 **\(\) d3** g6 With Black

having a dark-squared bishop and White only having a light one, there is no chance of being checkmated on g7 here.

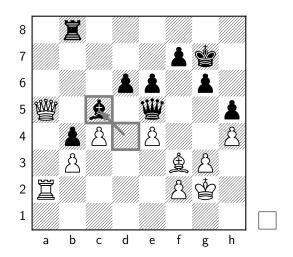
22 h4 h5 Now it's Black who is trying to prevent White from doing anything, but maybe this wasn't necessary.

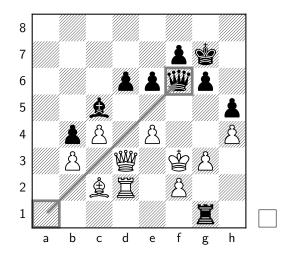


22.... 罩c5!

23 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f \(\frac{1}\)f \(\frac{1}{2}\)f \(\frac{1}{2}\)f \(\frac{1}{2}\)f \(\fra

25 **wa3 ab4** 26 **axb4** axb4 27 **wa2 bb6** Here comes the bishop, ready to probe. It is clearly a better piece than its counterpart on f3. The only thing is: is this enough for Black to win?



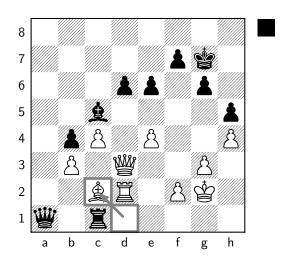


32... 響×a5 33 罩×a5 食c5 34 食e2

40... **⋓**f6+ 41 **७**e2 **⋓**×f2#

33 罩d2 豐c3 34 豐a2 罩a8 35 豐b2 罩a3 36 单d1 罩a1 37 豐c2 罩c1 38 豐d3 豐a1 39 魚c2? AN-SWER:

__0-1



39 **₩e2**

39... 罩g1+ 40 曾f3 豐f6+

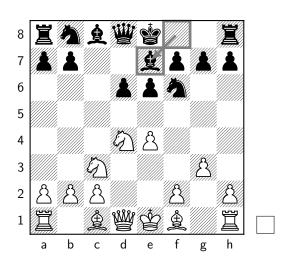
White: Andriasian, Z Hoogeveen

Black: Van Wely, L

2007

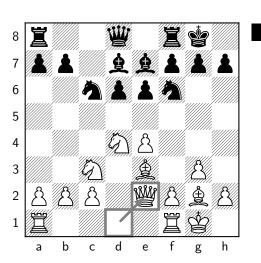
Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 d6 6 g3 \bigcirc e7



6... ♠c6 7 ♠g2 ♠d7 8 O-O ♠e7 9 ♠e3 O-O 10 ₩e2 a6

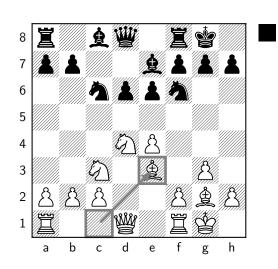
7 **≜g2 O-O 8 O-O ⊘c6 9 ≜e3** By far the most popular move. This simply develops a piece towards the centre.



10 Øb3 Øe5 11 We2 Wc7 12 Ød4 a6

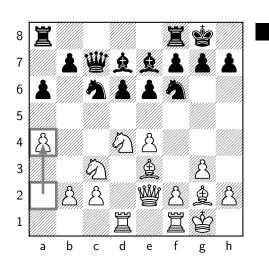
10...a6 11 Zad1 Wc7 Again there are many different moves, but sensible replies should do the trick.

12 a4 Alternatives include:



9 a4 a6 10 &e3 \(\exists c7 11 \)\(\exists e2 \)\(\exists d7 12 \)\(\exists ad1

 $9... \triangle d7$ 10 e^2 White continues to sensibly develop and await events.

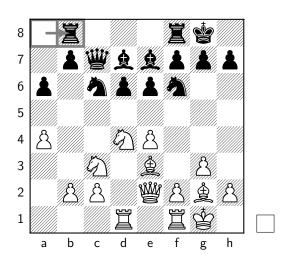


12 f4 \(\begin{aligned} \alpha \cdot 8 & 13 & f5 & b5 & 14 & a3 \(\Delta \times d4 & 15 & \mathre{\pm} \times d4 & e5 & 16 \end{aligned} \)

фе3 ₩c4 17 Дd3 a5

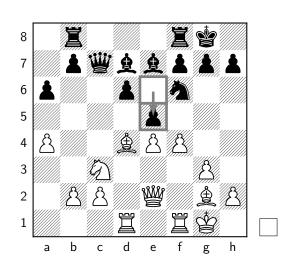
12 h3 b5 13 a3 罩ac8 14 公×c6 魚×c6 15 罩d2 彎b7

12... Zab8 QUESTION: Why did Black play this move, rather than move a rook to the semi-open c-file? ANSWER: The idea is to help push ...b5. White has a lot of pieces opposing it, so Black needs to fight for the b5-square.



12... \(\bar{2}\) ac8 13 h3 \(\hat{2}\) e5 14 g4 h6

13 f4 $\triangle \times d4$ 14 $\triangle \times d4$ e5! The correct advance.



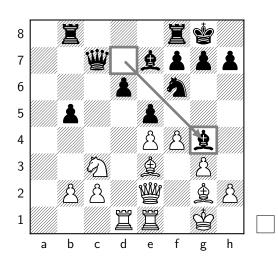
14...b5 15 e5!

15 \(\preceq\)e3 b5 16 a×b5 a×b5 Although the position is level right now, I like the fact that there is a clear plan here for Black: push with ...b4 and see what we can do on the queenside! The c2-pawn 23 $\mathbb{Z} \times e5$ $\mathbb{Z} f6$ 24 $\mathbb{Z} h5$ $\mathbb{Z} \times b2$

in particular looks like a good target to aim at. Black's king is also quite safe on g8 and he will always have long-term chances against the white king now that White has played f4.

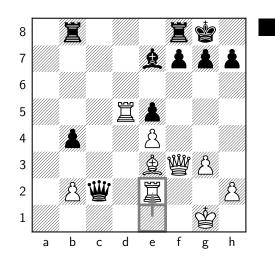
17 **Zfe1** EXERCISE: Choose the move you would prefer to play next: a) 17...b4; b) 17...Rfc8; c) 17...Bg4. ANSWER: All three moves are perfectly fine for Black!

17... \(\Delta\)g4 This is good, but was not the only decent option:



17...b4 18 公d5 公×d5 19 罩×d5 单e6 20 罩d2 17... Ifc8 18 Id2 b4 19 Id5 Ixd5 20 exd5 **≜f6!**

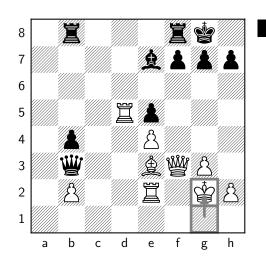
18 单f3 单xf3 19 豐xf3 b4 20 fxe5 dxe5 21 公d5 ②×d5 22 罩×d5 豐×c2 23 罩e2



running in this position.

43 豐×f6+ 曾h7 44 曾f2? 罩c2

__0-1

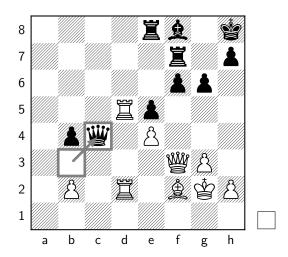


24 罩×e5 彙f6 25 罩h5 奠×b2

24...f6 25 豐f5 堂h8 26 罩d7 罩f7 27 皇f2 皇f8 Black is happy to exchange rooks, as he is a pawn to the good.

28 **Zd5 Ze8** 29 **Zed2** g6 30 **Yf3** QUESTION: Should Black exchange queens?

30... 豐c4!?



30... 豐×f3+ 31 壹×f3 罩c8 32 g4 壹g8

31 b3 豐c6 32 豐d3 罩c8 33 罩a5 堂g7 34 罩a6 豐c1 35 豐d5 h5 36 罩da2 White is trying hard to keep Black at bay, but Van Wely eventually gets through.

36... 魚c5 37 h4 魚×f2 38 罩×f2 罩c2 39 罩a2 罩c3 40 罩ad2 豐b1 41 罩f3 罩fc7 42 豐d6 豐×e4 It may appear Black has erred by allowing some counterplay, but in fact Black is making all the

White: Kovalevskaya, E St Petersburg

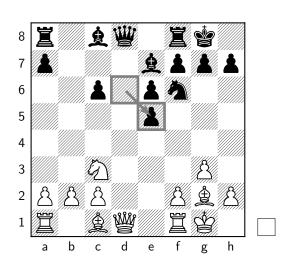
Black: Vitiugov, N

2002

Result: 0 - 1

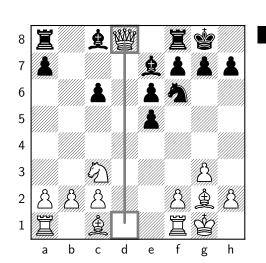
d6 6 g3 &e7 7 &g2 O-O 8 O-O \triangle c6 9 \triangle ×c6 b×c6 10 e5 The logical follow-up; otherwise it doesn't make sense to exchange knights on c6.

$10...d \times e5!$



10... ②d5 11 e×d6 ≝×d6 12 ②e4 豐c7 13 c4 **②b6 14 豐e2 e5 15 奠e3**

11 豐×d8

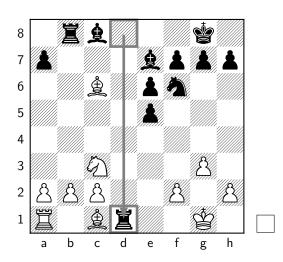


11 **호**×c6 **罩b8** 12 **豐**×d8 **罩**×d8

11... $\mathbb{Z} \times d8$ 12 $\mathbb{A} \times c6$ $\mathbb{Z} b8$ 13 $\mathbb{Z} d1$ It's clear what

1 e4 c5 2 🖄 f3 e6 3 d4 c×d4 4 🖄 ×d4 🖄 f6 5 🖄 c3 White's strategy is: swap off pieces and hope that his better pawn structure will be to his advantage in an endgame.

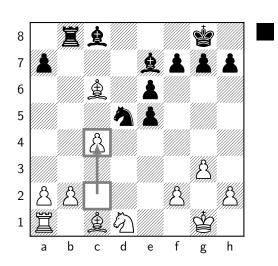
13...罩×d1+



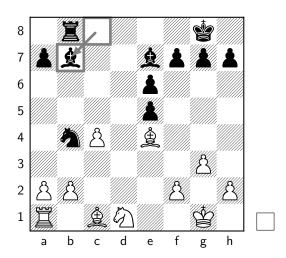
13... \(\paralle a6 \) 14 \(\mathbb{Z} \times d8 + \(\paralle xd8 \) 15 \(b3 \) \(\mathbb{Z} c8 \) 16 \(\paralle b5 \) 罩×c3 17 &×a6 &b6 18 &d3 &d4 19 罩b1 e4!

14 ∅×d1 ∅d5! I like this move, which at first sight doesn't appear to do much. However, White wanted to play Be3 and that is now prevented. Secondly, the text tempts White into playing c4 to kick the knight away...

15 c4



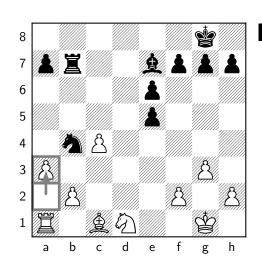
15 a3 &a6 16 b4 &e2! 17 \(\tilde{2}\)e3 \(\dag{\psi}\)f3

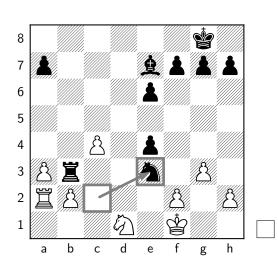


19...a5 20 b4! 20 常f1 e4 21 魚e3 ②×e3+

16...f5! 17 a3 f×e4 18 a×b4 Ξ ×b4 19 Ξ ×a7 Ξ ×c4 20 \pounds e3 \pounds b4 21 \pounds g2 h6

17 奠×b7 罩×b7 18 a3



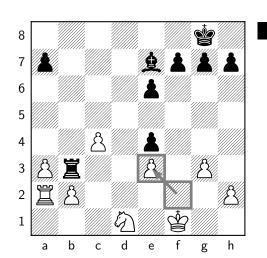


21...a5 22 f×e3

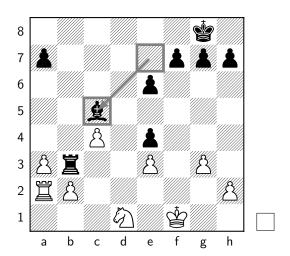
18 \(\pm d2 \) \(\partial d3! \) 19 b3 e4 20 \(\pm c3 \) f5 21 \(\partial c3 \) \(\pm c5 \)

18... **公c2 19 罩a2** ANSWER:

19... **Zb3!** Well done if you saw that White wants to play b4 and activate the rook on a2.



22 ②×e3 f5 23 ②d1 \$\dagger{6}\$ 24 \$\dot{e}\$e2 \$\dot{e}\$f7 25 \$\dot{e}\$d2 \$\dot{d}\$d4 26 \$\dot{e}\$c2 \$\dot{2}\$f3 27 b4 \$\dot{e}\$xf2



22... 集f6 23 常e2 常f8 24 常d2 常e7 25 常c2 罩d3 26 b4 常d7

23 \$\delta e 2 f5 24 \$\overline{\text{a1}}\$ \$\delta f7 25 \$\overline{\text{ac1}}\$ a5 26 \$\overline{\text{c2}}\$ g5 27 \$\overline{\text{c3}}\$ \$\delta e 7 28 \$\overline{\text{cd1}}\$ h5 29 \$\overline{\text{ac3}}\$ \$\overline{\text{ab8}}\$ 30 \$\overline{\text{cc2}}\$ QUESTION: How can Black open the position to his advantage? ANSWER: The kingside is where Black's pawn majority lies and indeed he has a nice plan to open things up on that front:

30...h4 $31 g \times h4$ g4! Well played. The rook can gather in the h4-pawn and this leaves White with another weakness to worry about on h2.

32 **\$f1 Zh8** 33 b4 A desperate sacrifice for counterplay, but it doesn't work.

33...a×b4 34 a×b4 \triangleq xb4 35 \equiv b2 \triangleq d6 36 \triangleq c3 \equiv xh4 37 \triangleq b5 \equiv xh2 38 \equiv xh2 \triangleq xh2 The ending is completely won for Black.

39 c5 常d7 40 ②d4 魚e5 41 c6+ 常d6 42 c7 常xc7 43 ②xe6+ 常d6 44 ②d8 魚f6 45 ②b7+ 常c6 46 ②a5+ 常b5 47 ②b3 常c4 48 ②c1 魚e5 49 常e2 常c3 50 ②a2+ 常b3 51 ②c1+ 常b2 52 常d1 g3 53 ②e2 g2 54 常e1 魚g3+ Surprisingly it was Black who called the shots after the queens came off. I especially liked Vitiugov's 14...Nd5! idea, after which White was the side struggling to hold on.

0-1

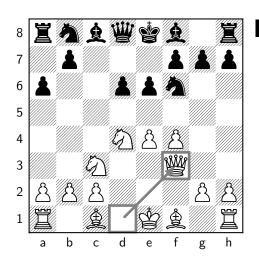
Dutch Championship, Leeuwarden

2001

White: Van der Weide, K

Black: Van Wely, L

Result: 0-1

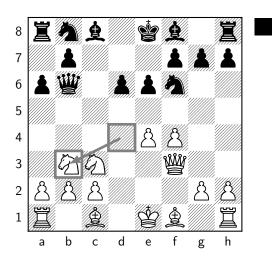


7 g4 e5!? 8 ②f3 奠×g4 9 f×e5 ②fd7! 10 h3 奠×f3 11 豐×f3 ②×e5 12 豐g3 ②bd7 13 奠e3 罩c8 14 O-O-O ②f6 15 奠d4 豐c7 16 罩h2 g6 17 罩f2 奠g7 18 h4 O-O

7 **å**e2 **å**e7

7... ****b6** Here I rather like this queen sortie which attempts to kick the knight on d4 away.

8 2b3



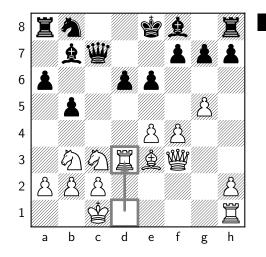
8 a3!? ②c6 9 ZZ-

8... ©c7 9 g4 QUESTION: Why is White advancing like this so early, instead of developing his pieces? ANSWER: As in other variations of the Scheveningen, White can play useful attacking moves whilst waiting to see how Black develops. Of course, Black can do the same!

9...b5 Our general counter. White opened the long light-squared diagonal, so Black seeks to put the bishop on b7 as quickly as possible.

10 g5 \bigcirc fd7 11 \bigcirc d3 \bigcirc b7 12 \bigcirc e3 \bigcirc c5 13 O-O-O White can also castle kingside here as he does in the next game.

13... ②×d3+ 14 罩×d3



8 7 6 8 5 **含 含** 4 **\$** 3 2 1

14 c×d3 b4

14... Ød7 QUESTION: Hasn't Black lost a lot of 22...b3! time capturing on d3 and is therefore a long way behind in development? ANSWER: As usual, those good guys on e6 and d6 shield the king on e8 and provide it with decent protection. Black also doesn't declare which way he may castle, thereby avoiding giving White a target.

15 罩hd1 b4 16 ②e2 罩c8 17 罩3d2 魚e7 18 ②g3 QUESTION: Is it safe for Black to castle now? ANSWER: Yes, as the rook on h8 will need to join the action soon. Moreover, if White tries to pawn-storm we have our usual defensive methods to counter with.

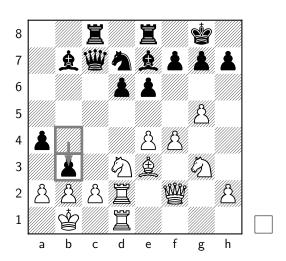
18...O-O Now White can see which way to attack and the typical Sicilian race to mate is on.

18...a5 19 **\$**b1 a4 20 **\$**c1 O-O

21... Ife8! The idea is to drop the bishop back to f8 to protect the king.

22 🖾 d3 ANSWER: It's best to push the pawn

22 f5 \$f8 23 f6 a3

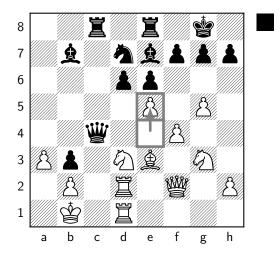


22...a3 23 b3 豐c3 24 奠d4

23 c×b3 a×b3 24 a3 White employs a typical defensive idea to reduce the impact of the oncoming attack, but Black still has targets.

24... \(\mathbb{e}\) c4! Now we see why the bishop on d3 that attacks two of the opponent's defensive pawns. was exchanged earlier. The e4-pawn suddenly becomes weak and isn't easy to defend.

25 e5



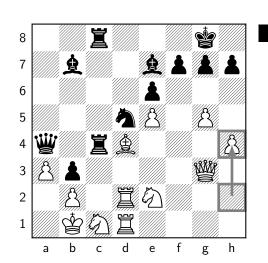
25 豐f3 f5 26 公f2 公f8

 $25...d \times e5$ 26 $f \times e5$ @b5 Now the queen eyes up the e5-pawn.

27 ****** f4 ***** c4 28 ***** d4 EXERCISE: Spot Black's best square for the knight (which isn't really in the game at the moment). ANSWER: d5 would be a lovely square, for both defensive and attacking purposes.

28... ∅b6 29 ଢe2 ଢd5 30 ∰g3 ∰a4 Inching forward. Now sacrifices can be considered as all the black pieces are in good positions.

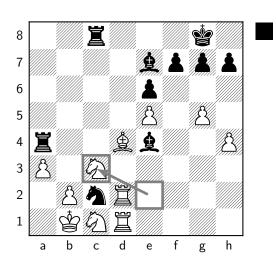
31 🖾 dc1 🖺 ec8 32 h4



33 a×b4 \(\bar{\su} \times c1 + 34 \(\bar{\su} \times c1 + \bar{\su} \times c1 + \bar{\su} \)

33... ②c2 34 豐×b3 魚e4 Amazingly even with the queens exchanged, White is in huge trouble due to his king position.

35 $\overset{\text{w}}{=} \times a4$ $\overset{\text{d}}{=} \times a4$ 36 $\overset{\text{d}}{\triangle} c3$ There was no real defence.



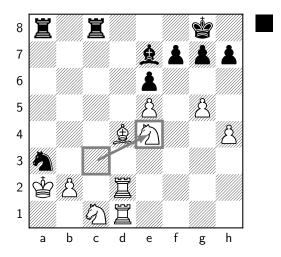
36 \$\dip a2 \$\alpha \times a3 37 b \times a3 \$\boxed{\pi} \times a3 + 38 \$\dip b2 \$\boxed{\pi} b8 +

36... ∅×a3+ 37 🗳a2 🗵aa8 38 ∅×e4

32 ∅×b3 ∅b4! 33 ∅ec1 ≜e4+ 34 ∲a1 ∅c2+ 35 ∳a2 ≜×a3!

32 豐×b3 罩×c1+! 33 氫×c1 罩×c1+ 34 罩×c1 豐×b3

32... **公b4 33 豐e3**



38 b×a3 罩×a3+ 39 貸b2 罩b8+

38... 0c2+ 39 9b3 White either missed Black's next or, more likely, he sportingly allowed a neat finish:

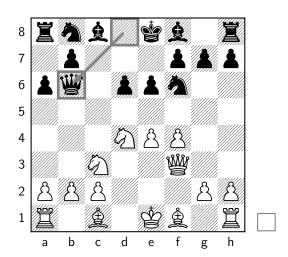
39... ②a1# __0-1_____ White: Mortensen, E Copenhagen

Black: Hansen, C

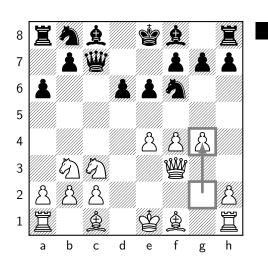
1995

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 \bigcirc f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 \bigcirc ×d4 \bigcirc f6 5 \bigcirc c3 a6 6 f4 e6 7 \bigcirc f3 \bigcirc b6 The by now usual manoeuvre.



7... 豐c7 8 **②b3 豐c7** 9 g4



9 a4 b6 10 单d3 单b7 11 O-O g6 12 单d2 单g7 13 国ae1 ②bd7 14 曾h1 O-O 15 豐h3 d5! 16 e×d5 ②×d5

9...b5 10 \triangle d3 \triangle b7 11 g5 \triangle fd7 12 a3 This secures the knight on c3, but Black should always

be happy to see this little nudge. If White now castles queenside we have a lever to open up that side with ...b4 and the text also doesn't develop a piece, meaning Black isn't likely to be wiped off the board any time soon.

12... **②c5** Moving the knight again, but we saw in the previous game how this makes way for the other knight on b8 to come to d7.

13 ♠e3 ♠bd7 14 O-O Here, compared to the previous game, White decides it's safer to castle kingside than queenside. For now those advanced kingside pawns aren't a problem, but should the position ever open up...

14 O-O-O ≜e7 15 🕏 b1 ਨਿ8 16 h4 b4 17 a×b4 ∅×d3 18 ਨ8 3a8

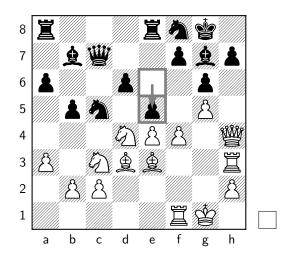
14... ♠e7 15 ②d4 QUESTION: So the knight returns to d4, but does that mean Black has won or lost a tempo with his ...Qb6-c7 idea? ANSWER: Now that White has played his knight back to d4, Black has indeed won a tempo. Imagine if Black had played 7...Qc7 instead of 7...Qb6: the knight would already be on d4, so White would have an extra move. Of course, chess isn't that easy, but Black can claim a minor victory when White loses time like this!

15...O-O 16 Wh5 White decides to attack with his pieces instead of pawn-storming. QUESTION: How to deal with the oncoming Rf3 and Rh3? ANSWER: Remain cool, calm and collected; then play a defensive manoeuvre which should be familiar by now...

16...g6! 17 營h6 革fe8 18 革f3 食f8 19 營h4 食g7 20 革h3 公f8 Just in time! Were you worried for a moment? Do not be if you've read the whole book to this point, you should have been cool as instructed!

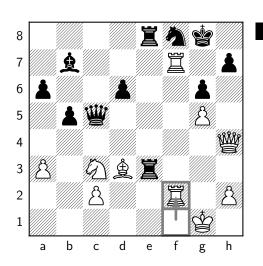
21 罩fl ANSWER:

21...e5! I like this move, as it creates room for the pieces to join the game.



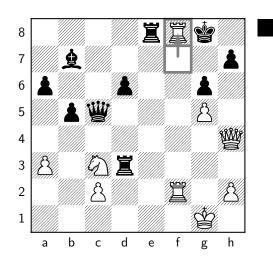
- 21... 罩ac8 22 f5 e×f5 23 e×f5 **≜**a8 24 f6 **ভ**b7 25 **ভ**g4 **②**fd7 26 f×g7 **②**e5
- 21... \mathbb{Z} e7!? 22 \mathbb{Q} de2 \mathbb{Z} ae8 23 \mathbb{Z} f2 \mathbb{Q} cd7 24 \mathbb{Z} d4 e5 25 f×e5 \mathbb{Q} ×e5 26 \mathbb{Q} f4? \mathbb{Q} g4!
- 22 f×e5 \(\begin{aligned}
 22 f×e5 \(\beta\)×e5 23 \(\beta\)hf3 \(\beta\)e7 24 \(\beta\)de2 \(\beta\)ae8 25 \(\beta\)f4 ANSWER:
- 25... \(\beta \times c3\)! Again, timed to perfection. Giving up this bishop requires nerve as the dark squares around the king can become weak, but all the other black pieces are so well placed that Hansen believes this exchange should work for him.
- **26** b×c3 ∅×e4 Not just winning a pawn, but liberating both of Black's rooks and the bishop on b7.
- 27 \triangle e2 \triangle xc3 28 \triangle xc3 Ξ xe3 29 Ξ xf7 \bigoplus c5! It appears that White is the one attacking, but Black's counterattack is alive and kicking.

30 罩1f2



30 \(\begin{aligned} 3\) \(\begin{aligned} 3\) \(\begin{aligned} 4\) \(\(\begin{aligned} 4\

30... \(\beta\times\d3!\) 31 \(\beta\times\f8+\)



31 c×d3? **ℤ**e1#

__0-1

White: Polgar, J 7th matchgame, Aruba

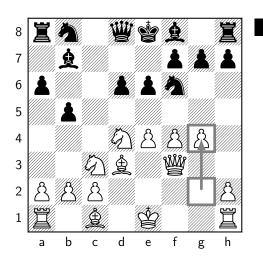
Black: Polugaevsky, L

1991

Result: 0-1

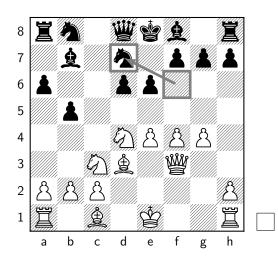
1 e4 c5 2 ♠f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ♠xd4 ♠f6 5 ♠c3 a6 6 f4 e6 7 ♠d3 b5 This feels a bit risky, but White cannot take advantage of the long diagonal towards a8. Black's bishop will come to b7 and attack the centre from there.

8 **豐f3 身b7** 9 **g4!?** ANSWER:

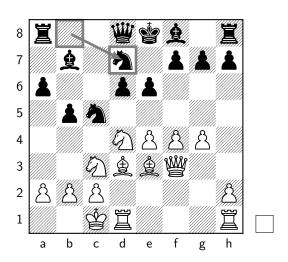


9 g4

9... ②fd7! However, I prefer the text move to 9...h6. The knight hops out of the way of the threat and wanders over to pastures new on the queenside.

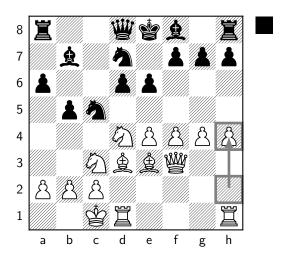


9...h6 10 **&e3 \Delta**bd7 11 **ZZ**-10 **&e3 \Delta**c5 11 O-O-O **\Delta**bd7



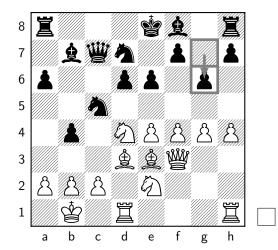
11...b4 12 ②ce2 ②bd7 13 曾b1 豐c7 14 g5 g6 15 h4 食g7 16 h5 罩g8! 17 ②g3 O-O-O

12 h4

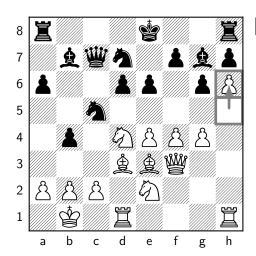


12 g5 b4 13 ②ce2 豐c7 14 🕏b1 g6 15 h4 🚊g7

12...b4 13 位ce2 營c7 14 含b1 g6! QUESTION: Surely it's bad to weaken yourself on the side of the board where you are being attacked, so why is Black doing this? ANSWER: To fianchetto the bishop to g7 which will hold Black's position together. Remember too that Black doesn't have to castle kingside into the attack!



14... **\$e7** 15 g5 **\$\bexists\$c8**15 h5 **\$g7** 16 h6

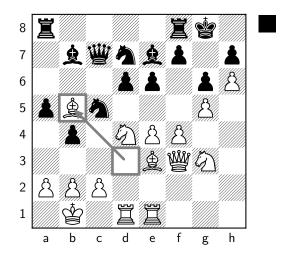


16... \$\&\pm\$f6 17 g5 \$\&\pm\$e7! It appears that White has gained a lot of time on the kingside by pushing those pawns with tempo, but by playing h6 Polgar can no longer prise the black king open with g5-g6, which as we know is the normal method.

18 ②g3 QUESTION: When will Black be able to castle? ANSWER: Now!

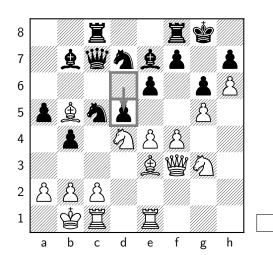
18...O-O! As long as he watches out for a mate on g7, Black deems that his king should be safe enough on the kingside. The situation is very different now with that pawn on h6 blocking the h-file.

19 \(\begin{aligned}
 &he1 a5 Commencing a pawn storm down the queenside towards the white king. And why not? \(20 \\ \begin{aligned}
 &b5 \end{aligned}
 &\text{aligned}
 &\text{b5}

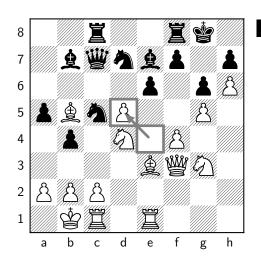


20... Zac8 21 Zc1?! Obviously concerned about but this merely gives away the b-file. the c2-pawn, but this is a little passive. QUES-TION: What can Black play here? ANSWER: There are a few good moves, but...

21...d5! ...is another well-timed central break which opens the position to Black's advantage.



21...a4 $22 \text{ e} \times \text{d} 5$

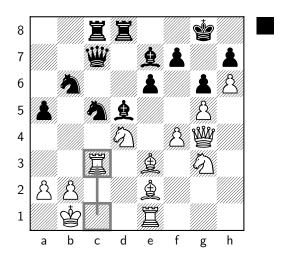


22 e5 幻b6 23 b3 幻e4 24 幻×e4 d×e4 25 豐h3 **②d5!**

dream position for Black. White cannot do anything apart from try and parry Black's threats. Polugaevsky simply funnels his pieces towards the queenside and looks for a breakthrough.

25 c4 Lashing out to try and gain some space,

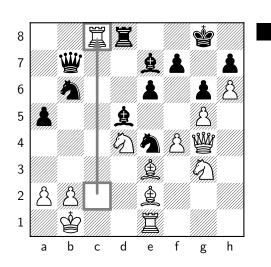
25...b×c3 26 罩×c3



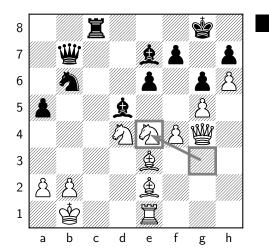
26 **②b5 豐b7 27 ②×c3 ②ba4!**

26... 響b7! 27 罩c2 ②e4! EXERCISE: How does Black gain a big advantage after 28 Rec1?

28 **≅**×c8

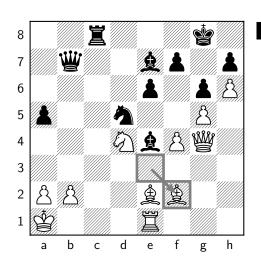


28 \(\begin{aligned} \begin{a 28... ≅×c8 29 ᡚ×e4

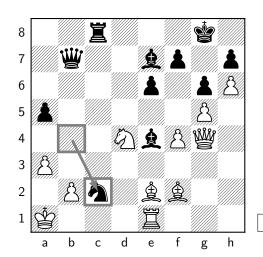


29 \(\bar{C}_1 \arraycolor{1} \cdot C_3 + \bar{!} \) 30 \(\bar{Z} \times C_3 \\ \bar{

29... **≜**×e4+ 30 **\(\exists a1 \) \(\exists d5 31 \) \(\exists f2 \)**

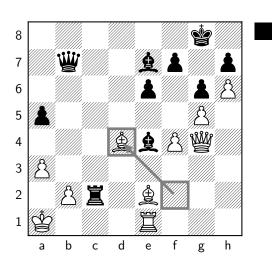


31 ≜d2 ⊘b4 32 a3 ≝d5 33 a×b4 a×b4 31... ⊘b4 32 a3 ⊘c2+

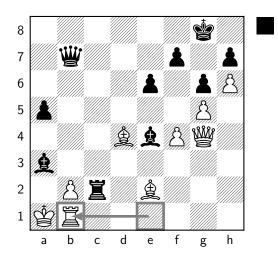


32... **數d5!** 33 a×b4 a×b4

33 ፟∅×c2 ዻ፠c2 34 åd4 ANSWER:



34... ≜×a3! 35 罩b1



35 b×a3 豐b3

35... **Bb3 Once White played h6 and sealed the h-file, the black king was able to safely castle. This gave Polugaevsky all the time in the world to attack on the other side.

0-1

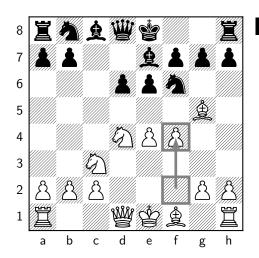
White: Simacek, P Hustopece (rapid)

Black: Movsesian, S

2009

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 公f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 公×d4 公f6 5 公c3 e6 6 魚g5 魚e7 7 f4 Trying to play a la the 6 Bg5 Najdorf. Instead of this pawn push White has a variety of queen moves at his disposal:



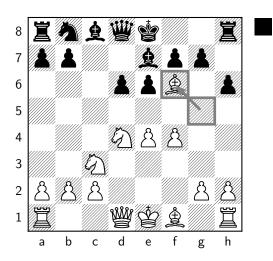
7 豐d3 a6 8 O-O-O b5 9 f4 b4 10 公ce2 **\$b7** 11 **\$\text{\$\psi\$}\$** \$\psi\$ \$

7 響e2 響a5 8 h4 公c6 9 公b3 響c7 10 O-O-O a6 11 g4 b5 12 a3 b4 13 a×b4 公×b4 14 食g2 罩b8 15 食e3 a5 16 g5 食a6 17 響d2 公d7 18 f4 O-O

7 **營**d2

7...h6! Here we see the difference with the Najdorf: ...Be7 is a much more useful move than ...a6. Indeed, Black has some tricks up his sleeve that ensure White cannot reach the dangerous theoretical lines he may crave.

8 **总×f6**



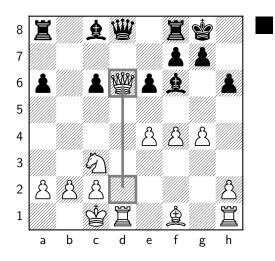
8 &h4 $@\timese4!$ 9 $\&\timese7$ $@\timesc3$ 10 $\&\timesd8$ $@\timesd1$ 11 ZZ–

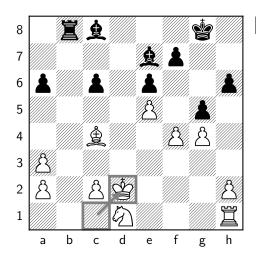
8... ②xf6 9 👑d2 O-O 10 O-O-O QUESTION: Yes, it's nice to have the bishop-pair, but isn't our d6-pawn about to come under attack? AN-SWER: Well, it may do, although Black's next protects it to some extent, but we have already seen the power of a bishop on f6 and this game definitely furthers that case.

10...a6 Preventing Ndb5 when the d6-pawn would have been doomed.

11 g4 ②c6 EXERCISE: Has the super grandmaster missed that White can now win the d6-pawn? Try to calculate what may have convinced Black to play this move. ANSWER: 11...Nc6 develops a piece, clears the long diagonal for the bishop on f6, helps open the b-file once Black recaptures on c6, and there is a tactical shot behind Movsesian's play.

12 ②×c6 b×c6 13 豐×d6

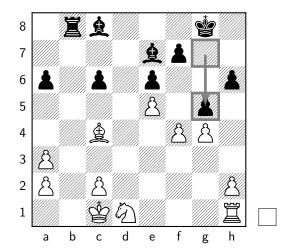




13 h4!?

20 \(\textit{\textit{2}}\)c4 QUESTION: What should Black play next? ANSWER: Although White's queenside formation has already been destroyed, a second front can be opened up on the other side. The next move is very much a grandmasterly one.

20...g5! Congratulations if you spotted this! Or should I say, didn't grab immediately on a3?



21 f×g5? $\&\times$ g5+

21...g×f4 22 罩f1 臭g5 23 ②f2 c5 24 ②d3 臭d7 25 堂c3 魚c6 26 ②xf4 罩d8 27 ②d3 魚e3 28 魚xa6 This routine grab lets Black's bishops do the talking, although this was a rapid game so neither player had time to calculate properly.

30 h4 食g7 31 營e2 罩a8 32 食c4 罩a4! Again the grandmaster eschews the routine grab of material for something better.

33 **食b3 罩e4+ 34 含d2 c4 35 包b4 食b5** With the bishop on b3 trapped, it is in essence game over. White only plays on as both players were likely down to their last couple of minutes.

0-1

20... ≜×a3+ 21 *****d2

21 \dday

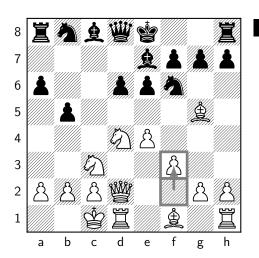
White: Metz, H Budapest

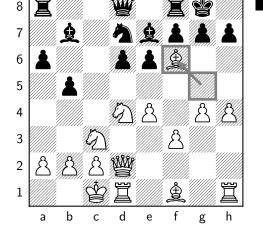
Black: Dao Thien Hai

1995

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ②×d4 ②f6 5 ②c3 e6 6 魚g5 魚e7 7 營d2 a6 8 O-O-O b5 9 f3 White is trying to play as he often does in the Richter-Rauzer variation of the Classical Sicilian, but again here Black enjoys a more flexible development.





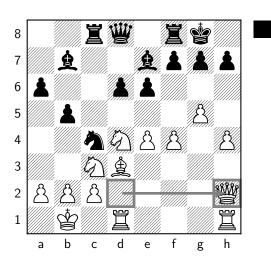
12 **å**e3 b4 13 **②**ce2 d5! 14 g5 **②**h5

12... ②×f6 13 g5 ②d7 14 单d3 罩c8 15 曾b1 ②e5 16 f4 ②c4 17 豐h2 EXERCISE: Which of the following three moves would you play and why? a) 17...Qb6; b) 17...d5; c) 17...b4.

9 $\ \pm d3 \ \pm b7 \ 10 \ \Box he1 \ \triangle bd7 \ 11 \ f4 \ b4 \ 12 \ \triangle a4 \ \Box a5 \ 13 \ b3 \ \triangle c5 \ 14 \ a3 \ \Box c8 \ 15 \ a\times b4 \ \triangle \times b3 + \ 16 \ \triangle \times b3 \ \Box \times a4 \ 17 \ \ b2 \ d5$

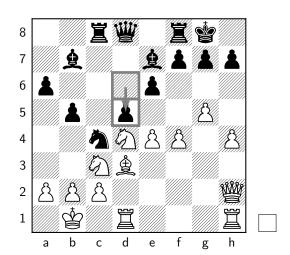
9... \(\precent{\prec

12 **a**×**f6** White decides not to waste time by bringing the bishop back in order to play g5.



17 魚×c4 罩×c4 18 f5 b4! 19 ②ce2 魚×e4 20 f×e6 魚×h1 21 罩×h1 豐a5

17...d5!? ANSWER: After this push White normally chooses to play e5, blocking the centre, so I hope you had an idea behind 17...d5 if you chose



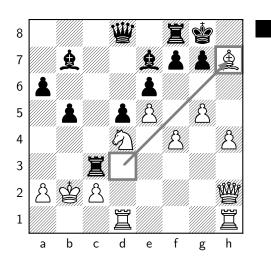
17.... **豐b**6

17...b4 18 ②ce2

18 e5 The typical move to close the position, but White is in for a shock... QUESTION: Can you now see why ...d5 was played? ANSWER: Black can uncork the following combination:

18... ②×b2! 19 曾×b2 罩×c3!! The sacrifices rain down on White.

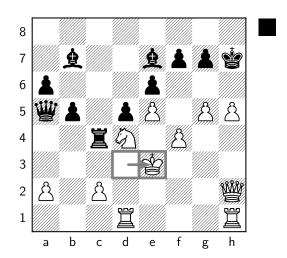
20 **A**×h7+ Not so much a Greek Gift sacrifice, but a clearance of the d3-square for the king. (How many times has that been said before?)



20 \$\disp\xc3 \disp\a5+ 21 \disp\a52 \disp\a3+ 22 \disp\a1 \disp\a2

an exchange down, but as we've seen before with these ...Rxc3 ideas (Movsesian-Kasparov comes to mind from Chapter One), Black has compensation since the white king doesn't enjoy much protection.

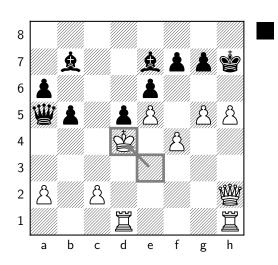
23 h5 \(\begin{aligned} 24 \\ \delta e \end{aligned} \) ANSWER:



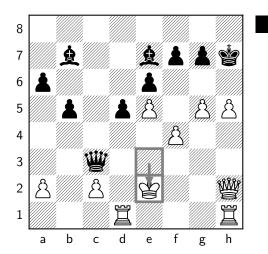
24 g6+ \$\disphered{\$\disphered{\disphered{25}}}\$ \$\displered{\$\disphered{\disphered{25}}}\$ \$\displered{\displered{\disphered{25}}}\$ \$\displered{\displered{25}}\$ \$\displered{25}\$ \$\displered{\displered{25}}\$ \$\displered{25}\$ \$\displ

24... Z×d4! Giving up another exchange! The sacrifices rain down upon White like a cold shower.

25 **★**×d4



25 罩×d4 豐c3+ 26 罩d3 d4+ 27 堂e2 豐×c2+ 28 罩d2 d3+



27 罩d3 d4+ 28 曾f2 豐×c2+

27...d4 It's amazing how Black is two exchanges down and yet has a huge attack!

28 g6+ ★h6 Black's king is safe enough here. His queen and bishops now cause havoc.

29 国hg1 豐f3+ 30 堂e1 魚b4+ 31 国d2 豐e3+ 32 堂d1 魚f3+ 33 堂c1 豐a3+ 34 堂b1 魚c3! Forcing mate. Metz sportingly allows Black to complete the job.

35 **g3 **b2# Here a typical Sicilian position with opposite-side castling arose and suddenly Black could sacrifice a lot of his pieces. Be on the lookout for these wild sacrifices!

__0-1

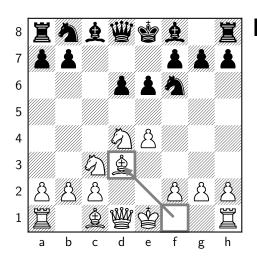
White: Durao, J Nice Olympiad

Black: Andersson, U

1974

Result: 0-1

1 e4 c5 2 ፟∅f3 d6 3 d4 c×d4 4 ½×d4 ½f6 5 ②c3 e6 6 ≜d3 Returning to 6 Bd3:

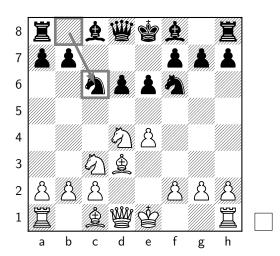


6 $ext{@e2}$ $ext{$\sigma$c6 7 σxc6 bxc6 8 g4 h6 9 $\text{$\sigma$g2 e5 10 h3 @b6 11 f4? $\text{$\sigma$e7 12 f5 $\text{$\sigma$a6 13 @f3 d5! 14 exd5 cxd5 15 σxd5 $\text{$\sigma$cxd5 16 @xd5 $\text{$\sigma$h4+}$

6 $ext{ @f3 } ext{ ∞ c6 7 δ e3 δ e7 8 δ e2 O-O 9 δ d1 ∞ \times d4 δ a5 11 δ e3 δ d7 12 O-O δ c6$

6 单b5+ ②bd7 7 f4 a6 8 单xd7+ ②xd7!? 9 豐f3 豐b6! 10 ②b3 单e7 11 单e3 豐c7 12 O-O-O O-O 13 f5 b5 14 a3 罩b8 15 g4 ②e5 16 豐g3 a5 17 g5 罩e8! 18 f6 食f8!

6... \triangle **c6** QUESTION: Why did Black play this, rather than any other move?

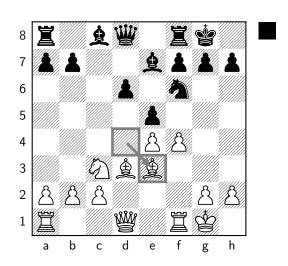


6...a6

6... **≜e7**

7 **2e3 2e7** 8 **O-O O-O 9** f4 EXERCISE: Which move would you play here? a) 9...a6; b) 9...e5; c) 9...Nxd4. ANSWER: All three are of course playable, but Andersson gains an immediate edge with a nice mini-combination:

9... ∅×d4 10 **≜**×d4 e5! 11 **≜**e3



11... ②g4 This is one reason why the bishop prefers

to be on e2, as then moves like this leap are prevented. Now Black seizes the bishop-pair.

12 **曾f3** ②×e3 13 **曾**×e3 e×f4 14 **曾**×f4 ANSWER:

14... \(\) f6! As expected, Andersson knows where to place his pieces. The dark-squared bishop already gives Black more than a pleasant game. It is far better on e5, controlling the whole board, than on e7.

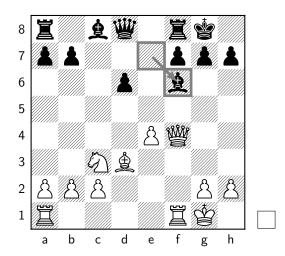
technique in converting his advantage it is typically impressive.

 26 彎g5 臭g7 27 臭d3 罩e5 28 彎f4 彎e7 29 彎f2

 罩c8 30 罩a3 罩e8 31 臭b1 罩e2 32 彎f3 罩e1 33

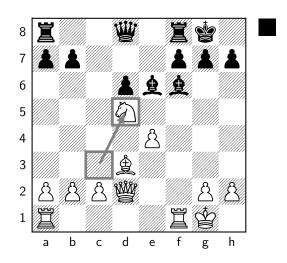
 魚c2 罩×f1+ 34 彎×f1 彎e2 35 臭d3 彎d2

__0-1



14... **豐**b6+ 15 **含**h1 **豐**×b2 16 **公**d5 **食**d8 17 **豐**×d6 **食**e6 18 **罩fb1!**

15 營d2 **ģe6** 16 **公**d5



16 \Leftrightarrow h1 Ξ c8 17 \oslash d5 &×b2 18 Ξ ab1 &×d5 19 e×d5 &c3

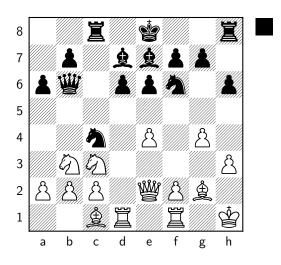
16... $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbf{b2}$ 17 \mathbb{Z} ab1 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ d4+ 18 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ h1 b6 19 c4 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ e5 20 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ e3 \mathbb{Z} c8 21 \mathbb{Z} b3 g6 22 \mathbb{Z} a3 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ d7 23 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$ e2 \mathbb{Z} c5 24 \mathbb{Z} a6 $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbf{d5}$ 25 e×d5 \mathbb{Z} e8 Observe Andersson's

White: Exercise 1 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

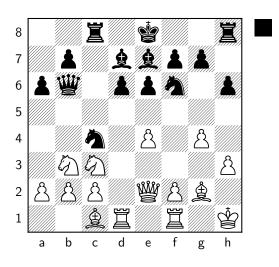


White: Solution to Exercise 1 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



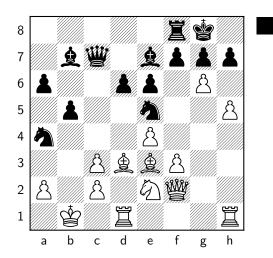
16...g5 17 罩d4 豐c7 18 公d2 公e5 19 公f3 h5

White: Exercise 2 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



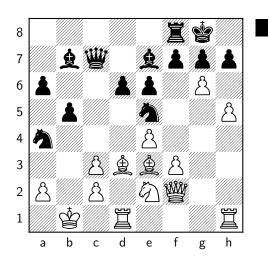
White: Solution to Exercise 2

Black: ?

2012

?

Result: *



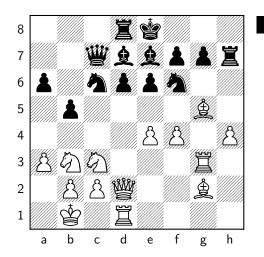
 ${20.\ldots} f{\times}g6\ 21\ h{\times}g6\ h6$

White: Exercise 3 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

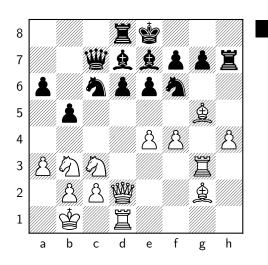


White: Solution to Exercise 3 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



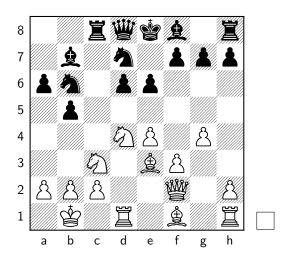
 $19.\dots \& c8\ 20\ \textcircled{2}d5\ e{\times}d5\ 21\ e{\times}d5$

White: Exercise 4 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

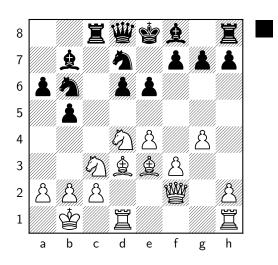


? White: Solution to Exercise 4

Black:

2012

Result:



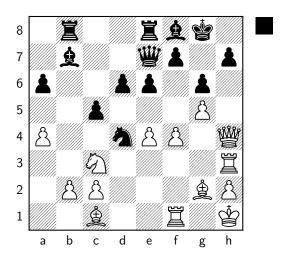
14... **≅**×c3 15 b×c3

White: Exercise 5 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

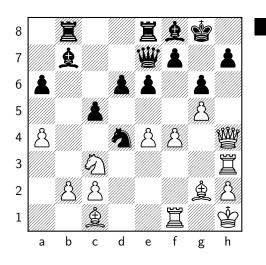


White: Solution to Exercise 5 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



25...h5 26 g×h6 豐×h4 27 罩×h4 营h7

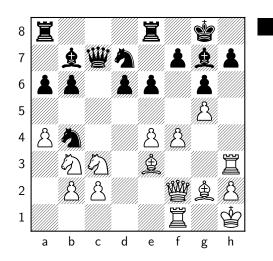
159

White: Exercise 6 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

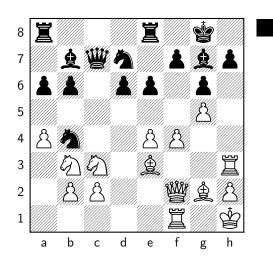


White: Solution to Exercise 6 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

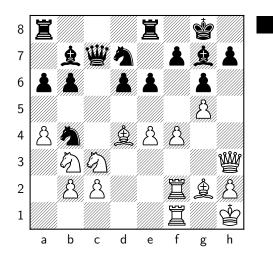


White: Exercise 7 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

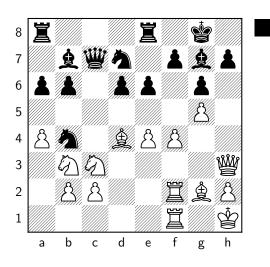


White: Solution to Exercise 7 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

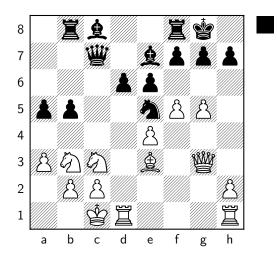


White: Exercise 8 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

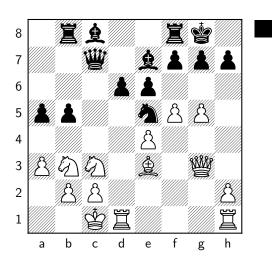


White: Solution to Exercise 8 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



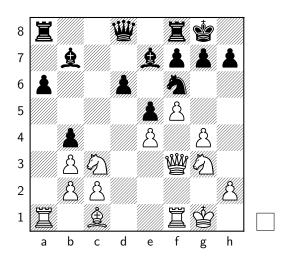
18... 罩e8 19 f6 魚f8 20 f×g7 魚×g7

White: Exercise 9 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



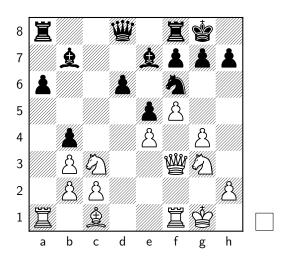
White: Solution to Exercise 9

Black: ?

2012

?

Result: *



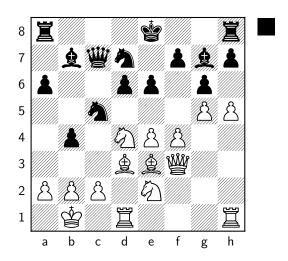
16 **©**ce2 d5

White: Exercise 10 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

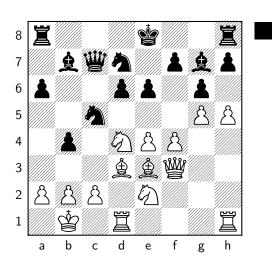


White: Solution to Exercise 10 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



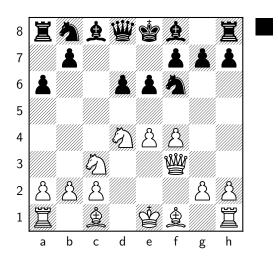
17... 罩g8 18 **②**g3 O-O-O

White: Exercise 11 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



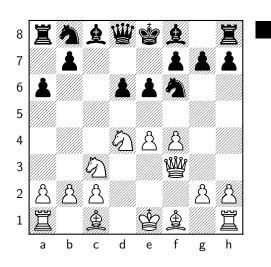
White: Solution to Exercise 11

Black: ?

2012

?

Result: *



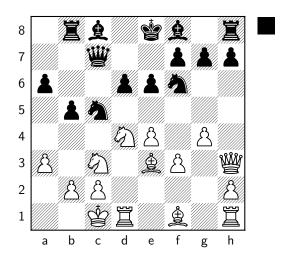
8... **豐b6 9 ②b3 豐c7**

White: Exercise 12 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



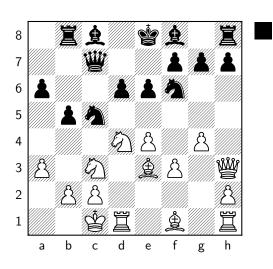
White: Solution to Exercise 12

?

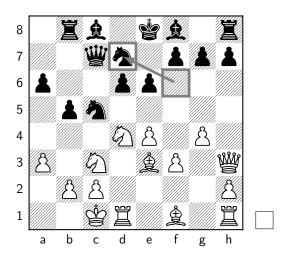
Black: ?

2012

Result: *



13... **②**fd7



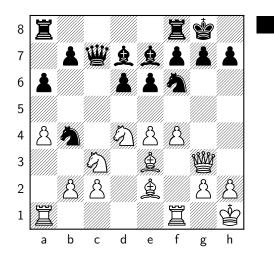
13...b4 14 a×b4 Ξ ×b4 15 g5 \bigcirc fd7 16 g6 \bigcirc b6 17 Ψ ×h7

White: Exercise 13 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



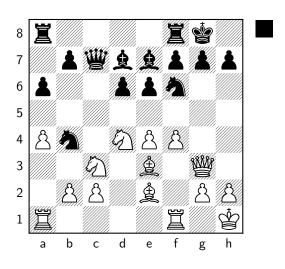
White: Solution to Exercise 13

Black: ?

2012

?

Result: *



14... ∳h8

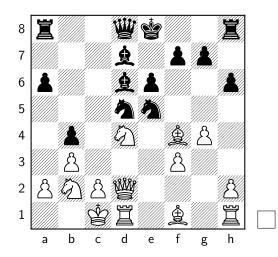
White: Exercise 14 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

Fen: r2qk2r/3b1pp1/p2bp2p/3nn3/1p1N1BP1/1P3P2/PNPQ3P/2KR1B1R w kq - 0 16



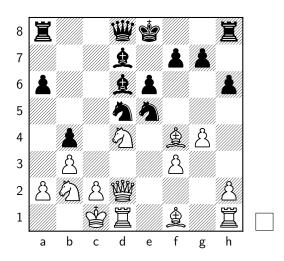
White: Solution to Exercise 14

Black: ?

2012

?

Result: *

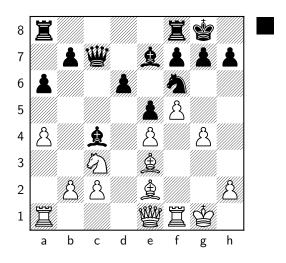


16 Øf5 * White: Exercise 15 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

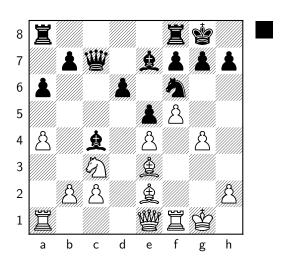


White: Solution to Exercise 15 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



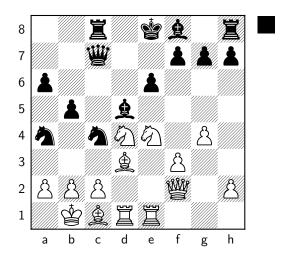
16...d5 17 g5 $\textcircled{2}\times e4$ 18 $\textcircled{2}\times e4$ d×e4 19 f6 2c5

White: Exercise 16 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

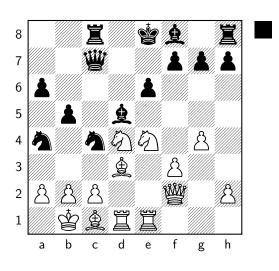


White: Solution to Exercise 16 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *

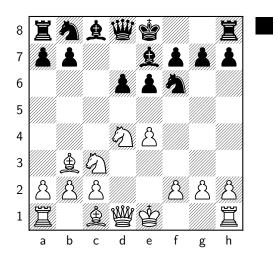


White: Exercise 17 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



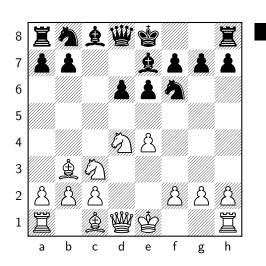
White: Solution to Exercise 17

Black: ?

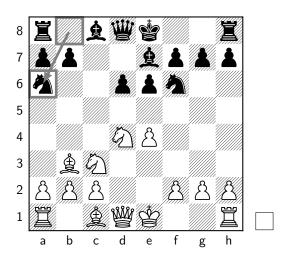
2012

?

Result: *



8...**⊘**a6

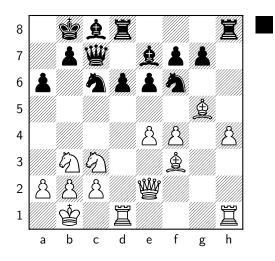


White: Exercise 18 ?

Black: ?

2012

Result: *



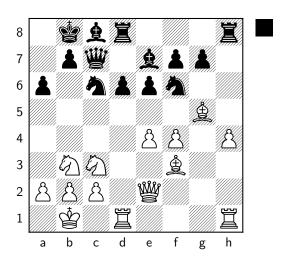
White: Solution to Exercise 18

Black: ?

2012

?

Result: *



18...**≨**]g8