Build Up Your Chess with Artur Yusupov 2

Beyond the Basics

By

Artur Yusupov



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Contents

- ✓ Mating combinations
- ✓ Active moves
- ✓ Forcing variations
- ✓ Introductory advice
- ✓ The combinations

Mating combinations

Mating combinations often come as the crown to a successful attack. You must recognize the underlying mating pattern in good time in order to force the win.

The following positions may be considered as exercises and you can try to solve them yourself. It is very important to consider the *active moves:* moves which attack or capture something, moves which create threats of mate or which give check. Try to force your opponents into reacting.

When calculating variations, priority must be given to forcing lines.

Try to solve the positions and write down all the necessary variations. If you do not find the winning idea straight away, think for at least 5-10 minutes and look for new possibilities.

If finding the solution is too difficult, then first read the hint before taking another look at the position.

Finally, compare your notes with the solution in the text.

Diagram 1-1

R.Knaak – A.Adorjan

Szirak 1985

How can you exploit the open h-file? The c2-bishop can also take part in the attack...

1.包f6†!

 $1.\tilde{\triangle}$ g3 is also good. But a forced win is always better.

1...增xf6 2.臭h7† 空h8 3.臭g6† 空g8 4.罩h8†!!+-Followed by 增h5† and 增h7#.

Diagram 1-2

J.Aitken – Ke<u>ffler</u>

Edinburgh 1954

For the moment only the d1-rook is protecting White's back rank...

1... \(\text{\mathbb{H}} \text{xd1} \text{\mathbb{H}} \)! 2. \(\text{\Delta} \text{xd1} \) \(\text{\Delta} \text{\mathbb{H}} \) 3. \(\text{\mathbb{H}} \text{xf3} \) \(\text{\mathbb{H}} \) \(\text{d1} \) \(\text{\mathbb{H}} \) \(\text{d2} \) \(\text{d1} \) \(\text{\mathbb{H}} \) \(\text{d2} \) \(\text{d2}

Diagram 1-2

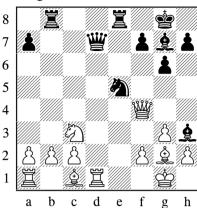


Diagram 1-3

J.Blackburne – J.Schwarz

Berlin 1881

The white bishop has a superb post on f6, but it needs some support...

1.\mathfrak{W}xf4!!\mathfrak{Q}xf4\ 2.\mathfrak{Z}xh5+-

Black resigned, since he cannot fend off the threat of \(\mathbb{H} \) h8#.

Diagram 1-3



d

f

g

Diagram 1-4

O.Bernstein – A.Kotov

Groningen 1946

In this open position White has no time for quiet moves. Rapid action is called for...

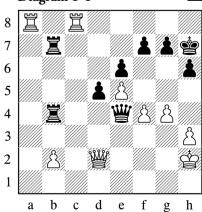
1. 图h8† 空g6 2.f5†!

Black resigned, in view of 2...exf5 3. \mathbb{\math}

Diagram 1-4

a b

1



8

7

6

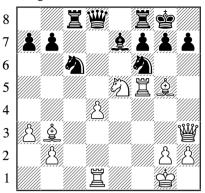
4

3

2

1

Diagram 1-5



h

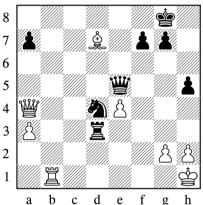
Δ

3. 量h5) 2... 4 xe5 (if 2...fxe5, then 3. 豐f5+-) 3. 量xh7 ②g6 4.₩h6+-. 2. 增xh7†!! 如xh7 3. 罩h5† 如g8 4. 如g6!+-

Diagram 1-6

b

a



d e f

b d f a c e g

Diagram 1-7

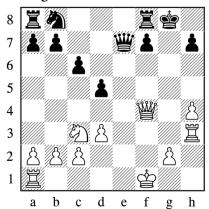


Diagram 1-5

E.Kogan – Foster

Boston 1937

The white pieces are very active. But to mate his opponent White will have to get rid of some defenders and open up the castled position...

1.\(\prec{1}{2}\)xf6 \(\prec{1}{2}\)xf6

Or 1...gxf6 2.\mathbb{Z}h5 (also good is 2.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}h6 followed by

1-0

Diagram 1-6

G.Stahlberg – P.Keres

Bad Nauheim 1936

Attack your opponent!

1...包f3! 2.gxf3

0-1

Diagram 1-7

D.Harrwitz – I.Szen

London 1851

Don't give your opponent a chance to consolidate his position! Look for the forcing way to decide matters!

1.\exists

Or 1.\mathbb{Z}g3\dagga\dagga\dagga\hathbb{A} 8 2.\mathbb{Z}e1+-.

1...增d8 2.罩g3† 空h8 3.豐h6 罩g8 4.罩e8!! 豐xe8 5.₩f6† \(\mathbb{Z}\)g7 6.\(\mathbb{W}\)xg7#

Diagram 1-8

I.Rosanes – A.Anderssen

Breslau 1862

The black bishop on f5 is a giant, but it cannot mate White on its own!

1...\\xb3!!

1... ②c5 also wins. For example, 2. 堂b2 এd3 3. 營e1 ②f2! 4. ②e3 ②xe3-+.

2.axb3 \Bxb3

Threatening \square b1#.

3. ge1 ge3†!!

And then \bulletb1#.

Diagram 1-9

J.Blackburne – N.N.

Great Britain simultaneous 1871

Black's castled position is too open. The white major pieces can decide the game...

1.罩f6!! 營xb7

2. **營xh6**† **查g8** 3. **營g5**† **查f8** 4. **罩h6**

Black resigned, on account of 4.... f6 5. 增xf6† 增f7 6. 罩h8#.

Diagram 1-10

M.Chigorin – M.Davidov

St Petersburg 1874

The white king is too exposed. Only forcing moves should be considered!

1.\(\mathbb{L}\)e6†!! \(\dot{\Phi}\)b8

If 1...fxe6, then 2.\ddot\ddot\ddot\ddot\+-. But 1...\dot\dxe6 would be somewhat more stubborn, although 2.\ddot\dxed xh4 gives White a decisive material advantage.

2.包d7† 空c8 3.包c5† 空b8

Again 3... ≜xe6 4. ₩xh4+- would be the lesser evil. Now Black is mated.

4.ᡚa6†!! bxa6 5.₩b4#

Diagram 1-8

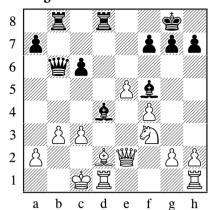


Diagram 1-9

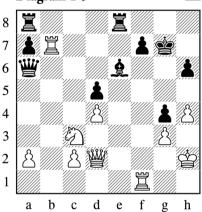
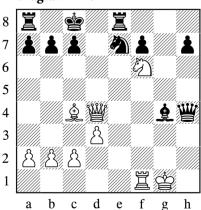


Diagram 1-10



 \triangle

Diagram 1-11

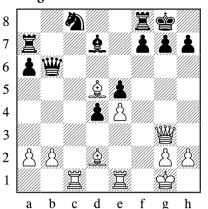


Diagram 1-12

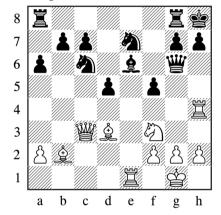


Diagram 1-11

Mueller – Botew

Correspondence 1989

The white queen and the bishop pair are a strong attacking force. The black king is rather isolated, with only the queen still in a position to be brought into the defence...

- 1.罩c6!! \$xc6
 - 1...₩b8 2.\$h6 g6 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg6†!+-
- 2.\done{2}\done{1}\done{1}\done{6}
 - 2...d3† 3. \$\div h1+-
- 3.\\\xe5+-

And then ₩g7#.

Diagram 1-12

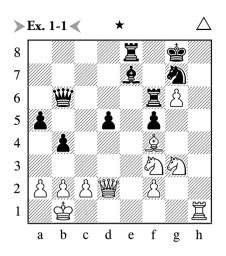
Atkinson – N.N.

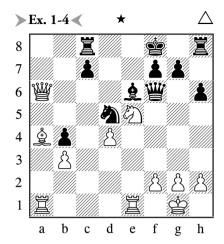
Manchester 1929

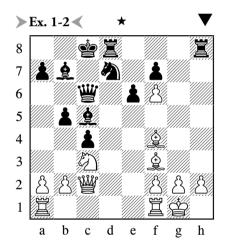
The position is ripe for the decisive sacrifice...

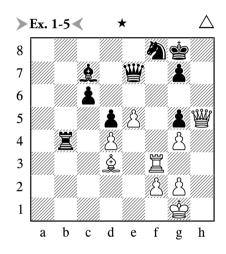
- 1.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6!!\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6 2.\(\alpha\)g5!
- 2. $\mathbb{Z}xh7\dagger$ $\mathbb{Z}xh7$ $\mathbb{Z}xh7$ 3. $\mathbb{Z}g5\dagger$ $\mathbb{Z}g6$ 4. $\mathbb{Z}xe6+-$ is also good, but the game move is even better.
- 2...增g6 3.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh7†!! \(\mathbb{Y}\)xh7 4.\(\vartheta\)f7#

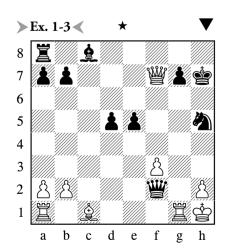
Exercises

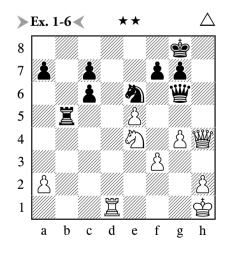




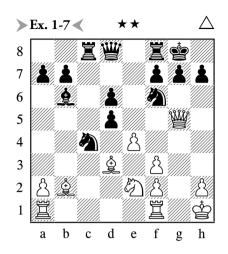


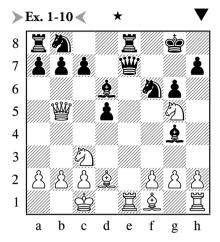


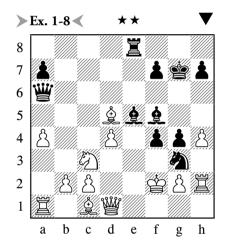


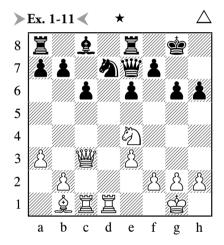


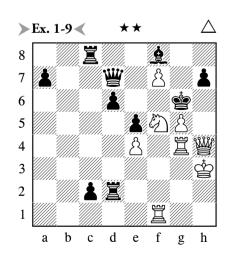
Exercises

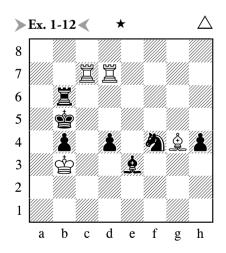












Solutions

Ex. 1-1

M.Tal – R.Mascarinas

Lyov 1981

1.臭c7!! 營xc7 2.呂h8†!!

(1 point)

Black resigned, in view of 2... 堂xh8 3. 營h6† 堂g8 4. 營h7† 堂f8 5. 營h8#.

Ex. 1-2

Johansson – Ekenberg

Sweden 1974

1... 對xf3!! 2.gxf3 罩dg8† 3.臭g3

3.₾h1 &xf3#

Followed by \\mathbb{I}\text{h1#.}

(1 point)

Ex. 1-3

D.Pirrot – G.Hertneck

Bundesliga 1990

1...ዿੈg4!! (Δዿੈxf3†)

White resigned, on account of 2.\mathbb{Z}xg4 \mathbb{U}f1\daggar 3.\mathbb{Z}g1 \mathbb{Q}g3\daggar! 4.hxg3 \mathbb{U}h3#.

(1 point)

Ex. 1-4

Fridrich – Bantleon

Hanover 1967

1. ②d7†! \$xd7 2. ₩xc8†!! \$xc8 3. \(\mathbb{Z}\)e8#

(1 point)

Ex. 1-5

E.Geller – N.Novotelnov

USSR Ch, Moscow 1951

1.\\\\x\f8\†!+-\\\\\x\f8\

1...\[®]xf8 2.\(\dot{\}h7\†+-

2.\\delta\h8\†\deltaf7 3.\delta\g6\†!

(1 point)

Ex. 1-6

Kovacs – Beni

Vienna 1950

1.罩d8†!

(1 point)

1... 2 xd8

After 1... 包f8 there follows 2. 罩xf8†!! 空xf8 3. 學d8#.

2.營xd8† 查h7 3.包g5† 查h6 4.包xf7†!!

(1 point)

White must continue playing energetically. After a quiet move such as 4.h4? Black can seize the initiative and mount his own attack: 4... b1† then 5... b2†-+ etc.

4...∳h7 5.\\hat{\mathbb{\mathbb{h}}\nabla}#

5. **增h4†! 空g6 6. 增h5**#

Ex. 1-7

A.Anderssen – B.Suhle

Breslau 1859

1.\g1!

You can also start with 1.\(\frac{1}{2}\)xc4 (1 point) and then play the same combination. But it is less precise, since Black then has an intermediate move 1...h6.

1...**②e8** 2.**₩xg**7†!!

(1 point)

2... ②xg7 3. 罩xg7† 垫h8 4. 罩g8†!

(1 point)

Ex. 1-8

I.Rosanes – A.Anderssen

Breslau 1863

1...₩f1†!!

1...\(\document{\text{2}}\x\)xd4†?? would be wrong, due to 2.\(\bar{\text{\psi}}\x\)xd4†.

2.\mathscr{e}\mathscr

And mate on the move cannot be avoided.

4.₾g1 \(\mathbb{E}\)e1#

(2 points)

Solutions

Ex. 1-9

A.Anderssen – N.N.

Berlin simultaneous 1866

But not 1. 2e7? 2.2f6, because of 2...27!—+.

(2 points)

Ex. 1-10

C.Göring – E.Schallopp

Leipzig 1877

1... \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}} \text{xe1} \) \(\mathbb{\psi} \) \(

(1 point)

Ex. 1-11

A.Rubinstein – Hirschbein

Lodz 1927

1.罩xd7!! &xd7 2.②f6† 空f8 3.②d5!+-

(1 point)

As a consequence of the double threat \hstar*h8# and \hat{\Delta}\text{xe7}, Black has to give up his queen.

Ex. 1-12

E.Bogoljubow – Sultan Khan

Prague 1931

1.罩d5†!! ②xd5

Or 1.... 中a6 2. 皇c8 † 單b7 3. 單d6 † 中b5 4. 皇d7 † 中a5 5. 罩c5 † then mate.

2.\(\mathbb{e}\)e2†\(\mathbb{e}\)a5 3.\(\mathbb{E}\)a7†\(\mathbb{E}\)a6 4.\(\mathbb{E}\)xa6#

(1 point)

Scoring

Maximum number of points is 16

- 14 points and above Excellent
- 12 points and above → Good
- 9 points Pass mark

If you scored less than **9** points, we recommend that you read the chapter again and repeat the exercises which you got wrong.