

Build Up Your Chess with Artur Yusupov 2

Beyond the Basics

By

Artur Yusupov



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Build Up Your Chess with Artur Yusupov 2 - Beyond the Basics

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CONTENTS

Key to symbols used	4
Preface	5
Introduction	6
1 Mating combinations	8
2 General endgame principles	18
3 Combinations involving the back rank	30
4 General opening principles	38
5 The double attack	48
6 Good and bad bishops	56
7 Candidate moves	68
8 The centre	78
9 The pin and the discovered attack	90
10 Zugzwang	98
11 Deflection	108
12 The Greek gift sacrifice	118
13 Evaluating the position	128
14 Planning in chess	138
15 An opening repertoire for White after 1.e4 e5	150
16 Destroying the castled position	162
17 An opening repertoire against 1.e4	174
18 Exchanging	186
19 Priorities when calculating variations	198
20 Pawn endings 1	208
21 Decoying	220
22 Time in the opening	230
23 Improving the position of your pieces	240
24 Pawn endings 2	252
Final test	263
Appendices	
Index of composers	273
Index of games	274
Recommended books	284

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

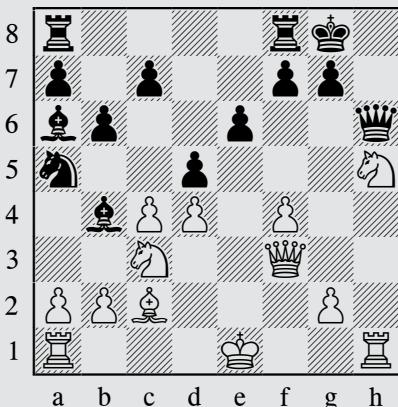


Diagram 1-1

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. $\mathbb{Q}f6\#!$

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

1... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h7\#$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}h8\#!!+-$

Followed by $\mathbb{W}h5\#$ and $\mathbb{W}h7\#$.

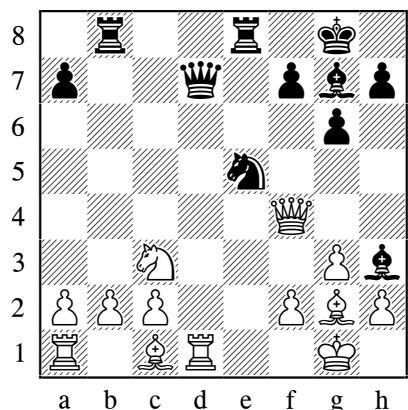
Mating combinations

Diagram 1-2**J.Aitken – Keffler**

Edinburgh 1954

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

1... $\mathbb{W}xd1\#$!! 2. $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $\mathbb{Q}f3\#$! 3. $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{E}e1\#$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}f1$
 $\mathbb{E}xf1\#$

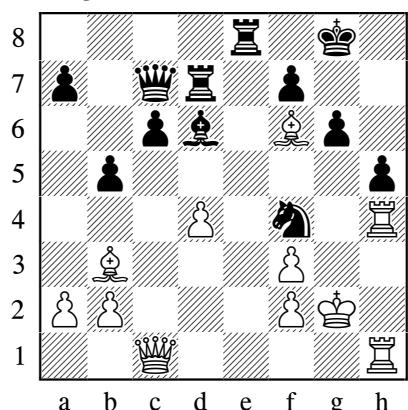
Diagram 1-2**Diagram 1-3****J.Blackburne – J.Schwarz**

Berlin 1881

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

1. $\mathbb{W}xf4\#$!! $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 2. $\mathbb{B}xh5+-$

Black resigned, since he cannot fend off the threat of $\mathbb{B}h8\#$.

Diagram 1-3**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. $\mathbb{E}h8\#$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 2. $f5\#$!

Black resigned, in view of 2... $exf5$ 3. $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$!! $gxh6$
4. $\mathbb{H}ag8\#$.

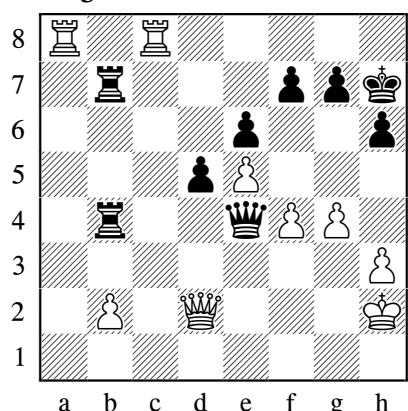
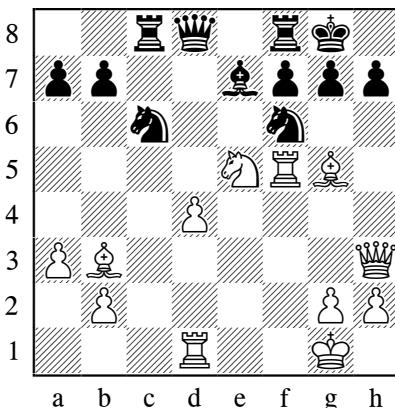
Diagram 1-4

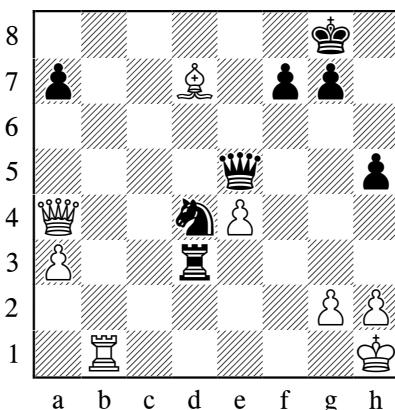
Diagram 1-5**Diagram 1-5****E.Kogan – Foster**

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.♕xf6 ♕xf6

Or 1...gxsf6 2.♖h5 (also good is 2.♗h6 followed by 3.♖h5) 2...♘xe5 (if 2...fxe5, then 3.♗f5+–) 3.♖xh7 ♘g6 4.♗h6+–.

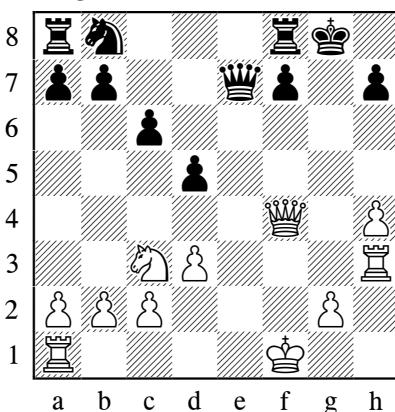
2.♗xh7†!! ♘xh7 3.♖h5† ♘g8 4.♗g6!+–**1–0****Diagram 1-6****Diagram 1-6****G.Stahlberg – P.Keres**

Bad Nauheim 1936

Attack your opponent!

1...♗f3! 2.gxf3

If 2.g3, then 2...♖d2+–.

2...♖d2+–**0–1****Diagram 1-7****Diagram 1-7****D.Harrwitz – J.Szen**

London 1851

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

1.♖e1

Or 1.♖g3† ♘h8 2.♖e1+–.

1...♗d8 2.♗g3† ♘h8 3.♗h6 ♗g8 4.♗e8!! ♗xe8 5.♗f6† ♗g7 6.♗xg7#

Mating combinations

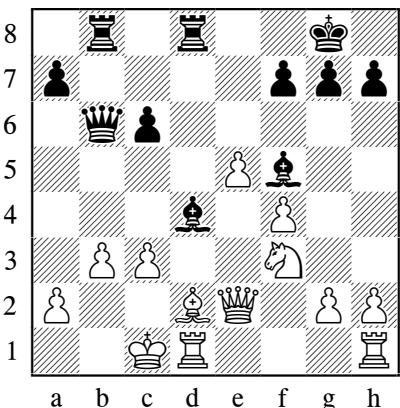
Diagram 1-8**J.Rosanes – A.Anderssen**

Breslau 1862

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

1... $\mathbb{W}xb3!!$

1... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ also wins. For example, 2. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 3. $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}f2!$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3\#$.

2.axb3 $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ Threatening $\mathbb{Q}b1\#$.**3. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}e3\#!!$** And then $\mathbb{Q}b1\#$.**Diagram 1-8****Diagram 1-9****J.Blackburne – N.N.**

Great Britain simultaneous 1871

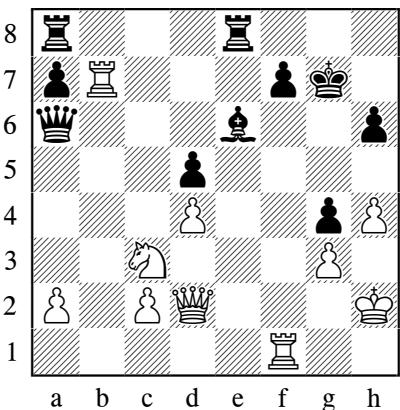
Black's castled position is too open. The white major pieces can decide the game...

1. $\mathbb{Q}f6!!$ $\mathbb{W}xb7$

1... $\mathbb{W}h8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}bxh7\#$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xa6\#$; or 1... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 2. $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 3. $\mathbb{W}g5\#$.

2. $\mathbb{W}xh6\#$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 3. $\mathbb{W}g5\#$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}h6$

Black resigned, on account of 4.... $f6$ 5. $\mathbb{W}xf6\#$ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}h8\#$.

Diagram 1-9**Diagram 1-10****M.Chigorin – M.Davidov**

St Petersburg 1874

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

1. $\mathbb{Q}e6\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$

If 1... $fxe6$, then 2. $\mathbb{W}d7\#$. But 1... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ would be somewhat more stubborn, although 2. $\mathbb{W}xh4$ gives White a decisive material advantage.

2. $\mathbb{Q}d7\#$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$

Again 3... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 4. $\mathbb{W}xh4\#$ would be the lesser evil. Now Black is mated.

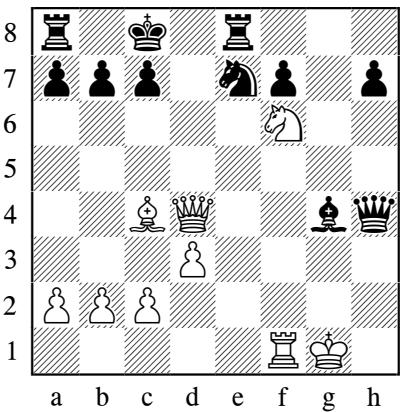
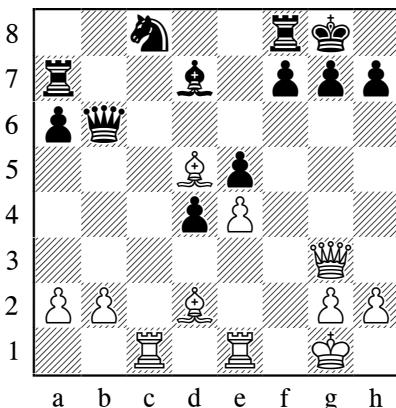
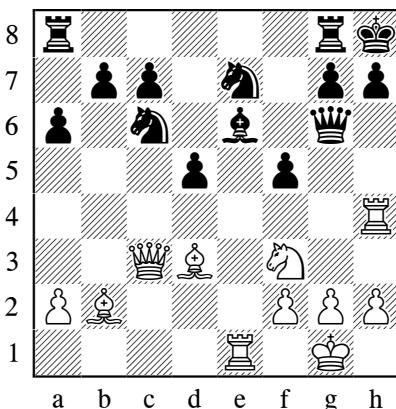
4. $\mathbb{Q}a6\#!!$ $bxa6$ 5. $\mathbb{W}b4\#$ **Diagram 1-10**

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. $\mathbb{Q}c6!! \mathbb{Q}xc6$

1... $\mathbb{W}b8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h6$ g6 3. $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$!+–

2. $\mathbb{Q}h6$ g6

2... d3† 3. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ +–

3. $\mathbb{W}xe5$ +–

And then $\mathbb{W}g7\#$.

Diagram 1-12**Atkinson – N.N.**

Manchester 1929

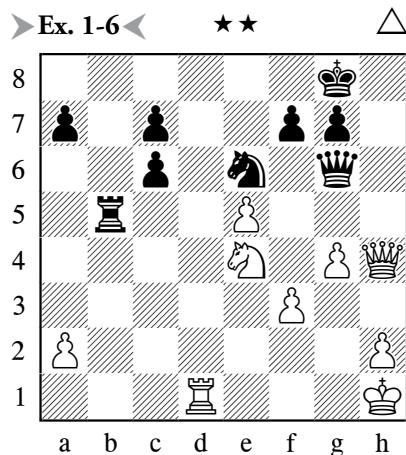
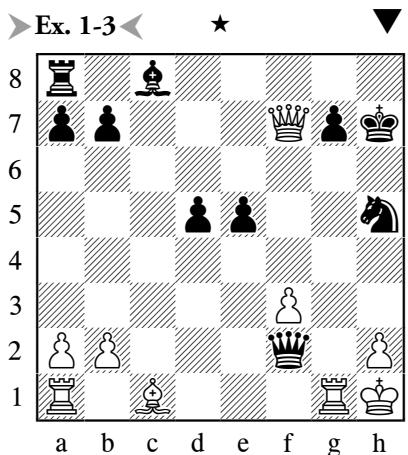
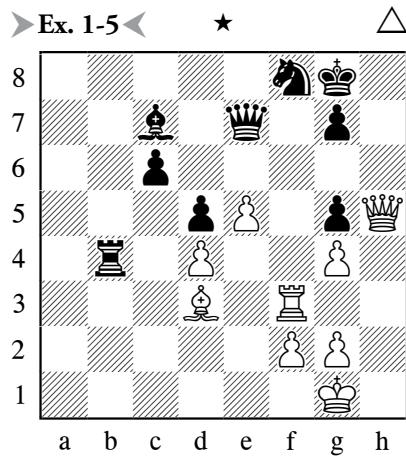
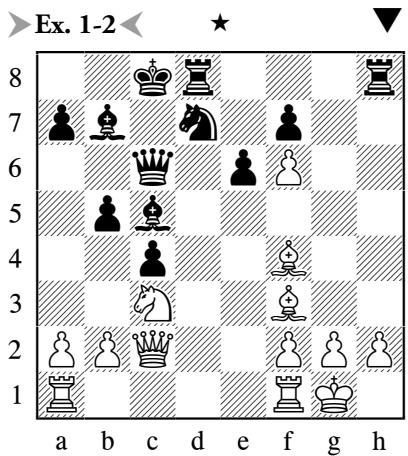
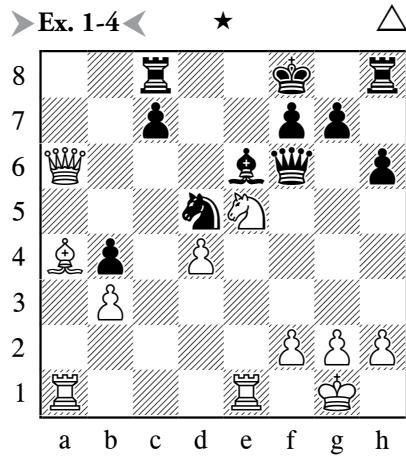
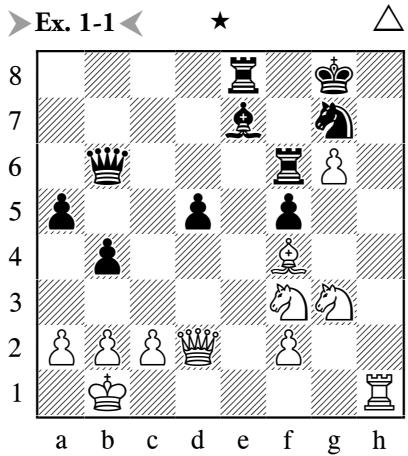
The position is ripe for the decisive sacrifice...

1. $\mathbb{Q}xe6!! \mathbb{W}xe6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g5!$

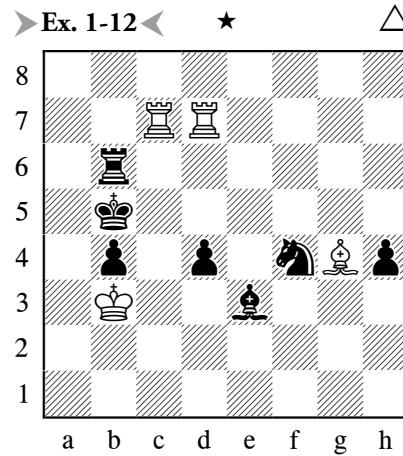
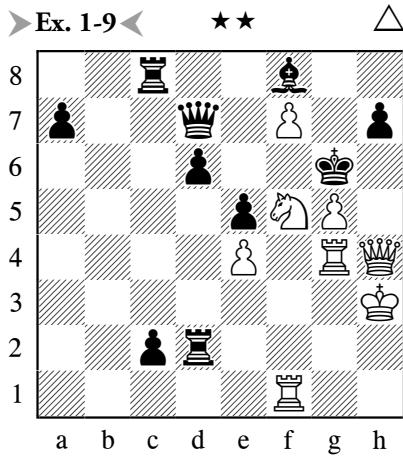
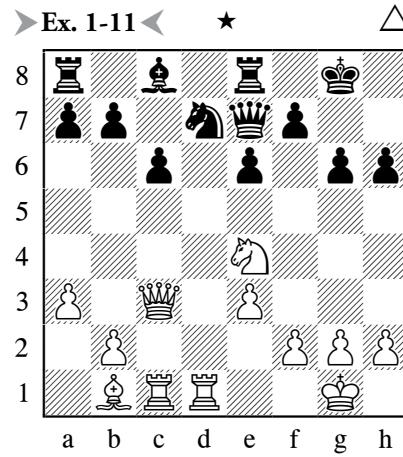
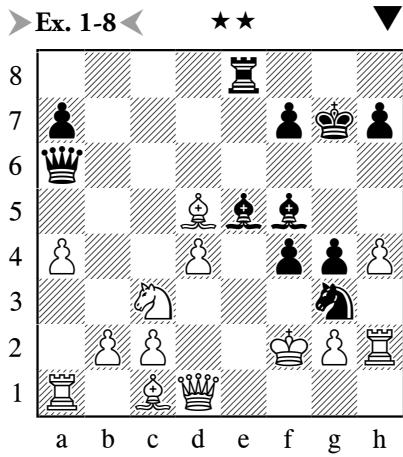
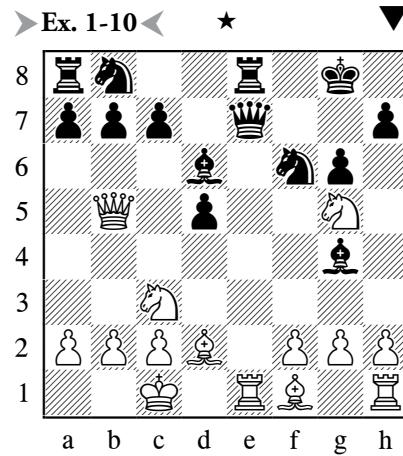
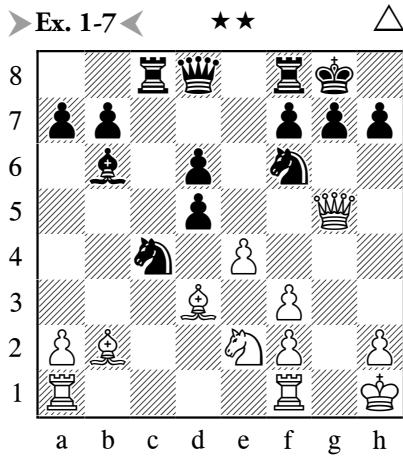
2. $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ +– is also good, but the game move is even better.

2... $\mathbb{W}g6$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}xh7\#$! $\mathbb{W}xh7$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}f7\#$

Exercises



Exercises



Solutions

Ex. 1-1

M.Tal – R.Mascarinas

Lvov 1981

1. $\mathbb{Q}c7!! \mathbb{W}xc7$ 2. $\mathbb{B}h8\#!!$

(1 point)

Black resigned, in view of 2... $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ 3. $\mathbb{W}h6\#$
 $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 4. $\mathbb{W}h7\#$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 5. $\mathbb{W}h8\#.$

Ex. 1-2

Johansson – Ekenberg

Sweden 1974

1... $\mathbb{W}xf3!!$ 2. $gxf3$ $\mathbb{B}dg8\#$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g3$

3. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3\#$

3... $\mathbb{B}xg3\#$ 4. $hxg3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$

Followed by $\mathbb{B}h1\#.$

(1 point)

Ex. 1-3

D.Pirrot – G.Hertneck

Bundesliga 1990

1... $\mathbb{Q}g4!!$ ($\Delta \mathbb{Q}xf3\#$)

White resigned, on account of 2. $\mathbb{B}xg4$ $\mathbb{W}f1\#$
3. $\mathbb{B}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3\#!$ 4. $hxg3$ $\mathbb{W}h3\#.$

(1 point)

Ex. 1-4

Fridrich – Bantleon

Hanover 1967

1. $\mathbb{Q}d7\#!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 2. $\mathbb{W}xc8\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 3. $\mathbb{B}e8\#$

(1 point)

Ex. 1-5

E.Geller – N.Novotelnov

USSR Ch, Moscow 1951

1. $\mathbb{B}xf8\#!+-$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$

1... $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}h7\#+-$

2. $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g6\#!$

Black resigned. After 3... $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ there comes
4. $\mathbb{W}h5\#;$ while if 3... $\mathbb{Q}e6,$ then 4. $\mathbb{W}g8\#$ (or
4. $\mathbb{W}c8\#$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}f5\#+-)$ 4... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}f5\#+-.$

(1 point)

Ex. 1-6

Kovacs – Beni

Vienna 1950

1. $\mathbb{B}d8\#!!$

(1 point)

1... $\mathbb{Q}xd8$

After 1... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ there follows 2. $\mathbb{B}xf8\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$
3. $\mathbb{W}d8\#.$

2. $\mathbb{W}xd8\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}g5\#$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}xf7\#!!$

(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... $\mathbb{W}b1\#$ then 5... $\mathbb{B}b2\#+-$ etc.

4... $\mathbb{W}xf7$

4... $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 5. $\mathbb{W}h8\#$

5. $\mathbb{W}h4\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 6. $\mathbb{W}h5\#$

Ex. 1-7

A.Anderssen – B.Suhle

Breslau 1859

1. $\mathbb{B}g1!!$

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

1... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 2. $\mathbb{W}xg7\#!!$

(1 point)

2... $\mathbb{Q}xg7$ 3. $\mathbb{B}xg7\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 4. $\mathbb{B}g8\#!!$

(1 point)

4... $\mathbb{Q}xg8$ 5. $\mathbb{B}g1\#!!$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ 6. $\mathbb{B}xg5\#$

Ex. 1-8

J.Rosanes – A.Anderssen

Breslau 1863

1... $\mathbb{W}f1\#!!$

1... $\mathbb{Q}xd4\#??$ would be wrong, due to
2. $\mathbb{W}xd4\#.$

2. $\mathbb{W}xf1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4\#!!$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{B}xe3$

And mate on the move cannot be avoided.

4. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}e1\#$

(2 points)

Solutions

Ex. 1-9

A.Anderssen – N.N.

Berlin simultaneous 1866

1. $\mathbb{W}xh7\#!!$

But not 1. $\mathbb{Q}e7\#?$ $\mathbb{W}xe7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$, because of 2... $\mathbb{Q}g7\#-$.

1... $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}g6\#$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}h4\#$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$

4. $\mathbb{Q}xh6\#$

(2 points)

Ex. 1-10

C.Göring – E.Schallopp

Leipzig 1877

1... $\mathbb{W}xe1\#!!$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}xe1$ $\mathbb{Q}f4\#!$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e1\#$

4. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1\#$

(1 point)

Ex. 1-11

A.Rubinstein – Hirschbein

Lodz 1927

1. $\mathbb{Q}xd7!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}f6\#$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d5\#-$

(1 point)

As a consequence of the double threat $\mathbb{W}h8\#$ and $\mathbb{Q}xe7$, Black has to give up his queen.

Ex. 1-12

E.Bogoljubow – Sultan Khan

Prague 1931

1. $\mathbb{Q}d5\#!!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$

Or 1... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 2. $\mathbb{Q}c8\#$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}d6\#$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$

4. $\mathbb{Q}d7\#$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}c5\#$ then mate.

2. $\mathbb{Q}e2\#$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}a7\#$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 4. $\mathbb{Q}xa6\#$

(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.

