Quality Chess Puzzle Book

By

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Chapter 2

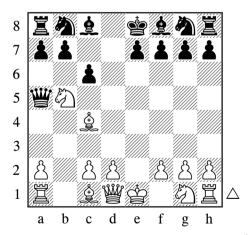
Contributions from our Readers

In this chapter all the puzzles were generously sent to us by our readers. I hope this will create a new business model in chess publishing where our readers do all the work and I reap the benefits. Naturally, the positions demonstrate a range of themes. In general, the level of difficulty is lower than later in the book, so this chapter is a useful warm-up for what is to come.

The first example was sent by Manfred Herbold of Germany. The tactic lands on move 8, but the opening moves are weird enough to be worth a look.

Herbold – Mayer, Lampertheim 2002

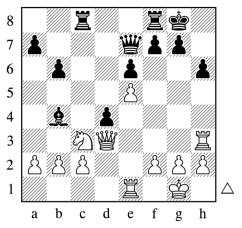
1.②c3 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.②xe4 增d5 Black was determined to play a Scandinavian. 4.②c3 增a5 5.b4 **增xb4** 6.②b5 **增a5** 7.②c4 c6? 7...②f6 would have seriously challenged the soundness of White's opening play.



8. **②xf**7†!! **⑤xf**7? Black really should decline the piece, even though 8... **⑤**d8 9. **⑥**c3± is unpleasant. 9. **⑥**h5† It was probably at this point that Black realized it is his queen not his king that is in trouble. 9... **⑥**f6 In avoiding a knight check with a discovered attack on the queen, the black king sacrifices himself. The thematic line was 9...g6 10. **⑥**d6† exd6 11. **⑥**xa5+-. 10. **②**b2† e5 11. **②**xe5† **⑥**e6 12. **⑥**c7† **⑥**d7 13. **⑥**e8#

The next position was supplied by Rui Marques of Portugal. It is White to play. There is no forced win, but there is definitely a correct way to play.

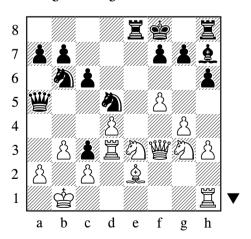
Marques - Eggert, Lisbon (rapid) 2006



22. ②e4! The best move even though Black can hang on with accurate play. 22. ②exe1? Black had to decline the offer with 22...宣fd8! creating a square for the king on f8. 23. ②f6† 党移 (23...gxf6?? 24. □xh6+-) 24. □h7 □c7! Now I cannot find a forced win, e.g. 25. □f3 gxf6 26.exf6 党e8 27. □g8† 党d7 (27... ②gf8?? 28. □xe6†! fxe6 29. □xe6† ②e7 30. f7† 党f8 31. □xh6#) 28. □xf7† ②c6 29. □xe6† ②b7 30.c3 dxc3 31. □e4† □c6 32. □xb4 c2 33. □c3 □d1 34. □xc6 □xc6 35. □e7† □c7 36. □e4† □c6 37. □e7† □c7=23. ②f6†! gxf6 24. □xh6 ②xf2†! The only try. 25. □xf2 □xc2† Now the game continued 26. □xc2? f5 and Black eventually lost on time. White had to avoid 26. □e1?? □b4† 27. □d1 □fc8-+. The only way to win was 26. □f1! when Black must give up his extra rook and a few pawns. 26. □ □c1† 27. □c2 □c2† 28. □d1 □c1† 29. □xc1 □c8† 30. □b1 Black must lose f6, f7 and e6. For example, 30... □c5 31. □h7† □f8 32. □h8† □e7 33. □xf6† □d7 34. □xf7† □c6 and now either 35. □xe6† or first 35. a4! will win eventually.

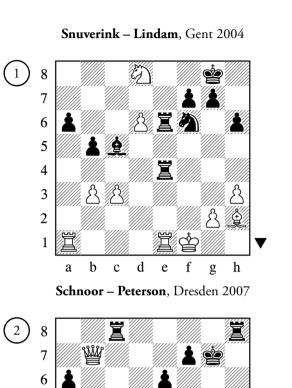
Our final example before the puzzles was sent from Glasgow in Scotland. It is Black to play.

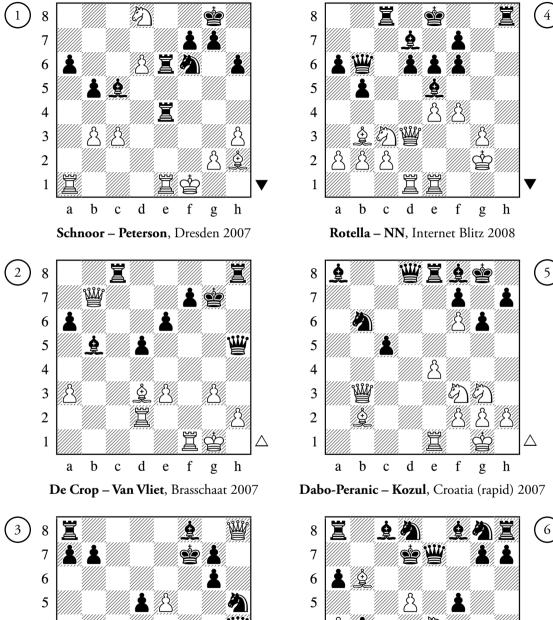
Hellegaard - Aagaard, Denmark 2010

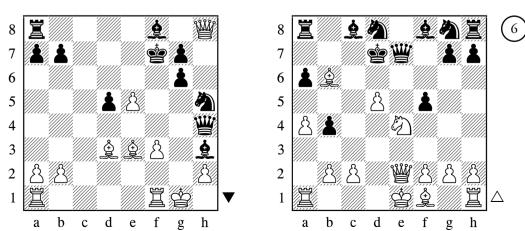


24... 图xe3!! The tempting 24... ②b4 is less convincing after 25. 图xc3 图xa2† 26. 中c1 and 24... 图a3 is foiled, for the moment, by 25. ②d1. 25. 图xe3 图a3 26. 图xc3 ②a4! 0-1

NN - Rotella, Internet Blitz 2008







Solutions 1-6

(1) J. Snuverink – Ingo Lindam, Gent 2004

Black went into the ending with an extra piece and an extra pawn after a nice combination, but then failed to get the most out of his investment. 30... ②g4! A nice shot. 31. 墨xe4 The only move. 31.hxg4 罩f6† is mate. 31... ②xh2† 32. ⑤e2 鼍xe4† 33. ⑥d3 鼍e3† 34. ⑥d2 鼍e5 34... 鼍g3!-+ won easily. 35. ②b7 鼍d5† 36. ⑥e2 ೨xd6 37. ②xd6 鼍xd6 38. 鼍h1 a5? Only here is the win put in jeopardy. Black could win easily with 38... 鼍g6! 39. 鼍xh2 鼍g3 40. ⑥d2 b4 41.cxb4 鼍xb3 42. 鼍h1 鼍xb4-+ and two extra pawns are plenty. 39. 鼍xh2 a4 40.bxa4 bxa4 41. 鼍h1∓ White has a fighting chance, but should probably still lose. Black however is having a bad day. 41... 鼍e6† 42. ⑥d3 鼍g6 43. g4 h5 44. gxh5 鼍a6 45. 鼍a1 a3 46. ⑥c4 f5 47. ⑥b5 鼍a8 48.c4 f4 49.c5 f3 50.c6 a2 51.c7 f2 52. ⑥b6 ⑥h7 53. ⑥b7 鼍f8 54.c8= ff1= ∰?! This is unnecessary. Black could make a simple draw with: 54... 鼍xc8 55. ⑥xc8 ⑥h6 56. ⑥d7 ⑥xh5 57. ⑥e6 ⑥h4 58. ⑥f5 ⑥xh3 59. ⑥f4 ⑥g2 60. 鼍xa2= 55. 鼍xf1 鼍xf1 56. ∰c2† Black resigned, which is the most calamitous calamity of them all. The position is a fortress. With the rook on f6, ready to go to h6, and the king on h8 or h7, the combined might of the Quality Chess office has been unable to find a win. 1-0

(2) Ekkehard Schnoor – Eric Peterson, Dresden 2007

White played **28.②xb5?** axb5 **29. ③xb5** and held a slight edge for a while. (0–1, 107). Later he regretted not playing 28.g4!, when Black cannot hold the defence of f7 and White simply wins. For example: 28.. **③**xg4† 29. **3**g2 and the queen is lost.

(3) R. De Crop – D. van Vliet, Brasschaat 2007

Black won an important tempo for only a rook. 20...\$c5! 21.\mathbb{\mathbb{@}}xa8 \mathbb{\mathbb{@}}g5\mathbb{†} White is mated. 0–1

(4) NN – Tony Rotella, Internet Blitz 2008

21... **Zh2†!** Thematic and effective. **22. 中xh2 增f2† 23. 中h3 中e7** White resigned. 24.fxe5 **Zh8**† 25. 中g4 f5† and mate is near. **0–1**

(5) Tony Rotella – NN, Internet Blitz 2008

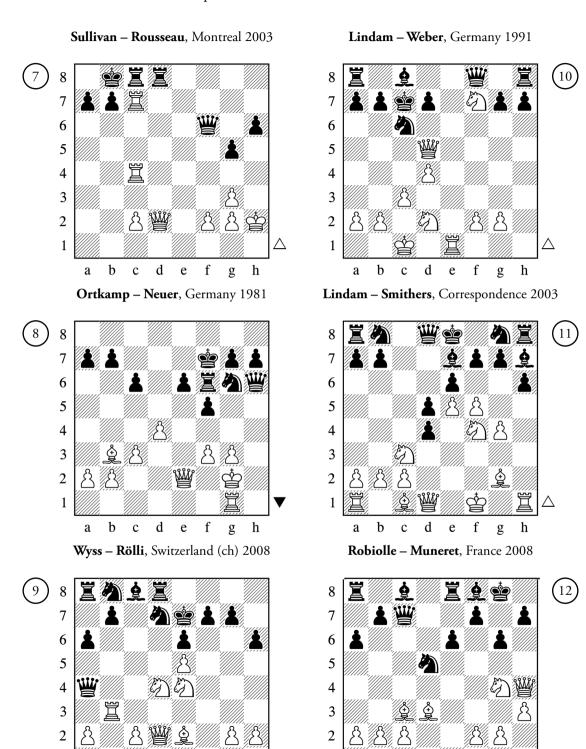
White is generally winning, but it is fun to end with a flourish: **23.**營**xf**7†! **호xf**7 23...**호**h8 24.**②**g5 **營**d7 is equally hopeless. 25.營xe8! is the most effective, and also the most stylish. **24.②**g5† **호**g8 **25.f**7# **1–0**

(6) Robert Dabo-Peranic – Zdenko Kozul, Croatia (rapid) 2007

White has played the game brilliantly, and now mated the former European Champion with a queen sacrifice. A real-life dream scenario: 17. 251-1-0

 \triangle

h



1

a b c d

1

a b c d

f

(7) Neil Sullivan – Daniel Rousseau, Montreal 2003

White took control over the 7th and 8th ranks with the brutal **26. □ d7!!**, forcing immediate resignation. **1–0**

(8) Hans-Georg Ortkamp – Thomas Neuer, Germany 1981

Black won with a fine shot. 27...②f4†! 28.gxf4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)g6† 29.\(\Delta\)f2 White is lost. After 29.\(\Delta\)f1 Black has 29...\(\mathbb{B}\)h3†! forcing the win of material. 29...\(\mathbb{B}\)h2† 30.\(\Delta\)e3 \(\mathbb{B}\)xe2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe1 0-1

(9) Jonas Wyss - Sabrina Rölli, Swiss Championship 2008

With the black king in the centre it is not a surprise that there is a direct win. It is also not a surprise that it is brutal and sacrificial. 17.②xe6! fxe6 18.營d6† 查f7 19.②g5†! Not the only win, but a nice way to own the light squares. White also wins after 19.0–0† 查g8 20.鼍g3! with a winning attack. For example: 20...查h8 21.鼍xg7!+- 19...hxg5 20.0–0† 查g6 21.鼍h3! Accurate till the end. Black is mated. 21...g4 22.營xe6† ②f6 23.鼍xf6† 查g5 24.鼍f5# 1–0

(10) Ingo Lindam – Michael Weber, Germany 1991

White has a promising position and can take back the sacrificed exchange. But instead he found an instant winner: 21. **Ee8!! 營xe8** Nothing else makes any sense. 22. **營d6**† **空b6** 23. **②c4**† Black resigned, facing mate-in-three. 1–0

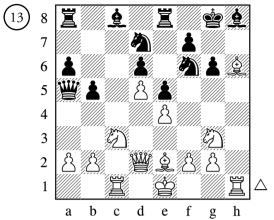
(11) Ingo Lindam – Steven Smithers, Correspondence 2003

White wins material with a neat little twist. 13.fxe6! dxc3 There is no alternative. 14.exf7† \$\ddot\dot\dot xf7\$ 15.\div xd5†! The point. The rook an a8 cannot be defended after the queens come off. 1-0

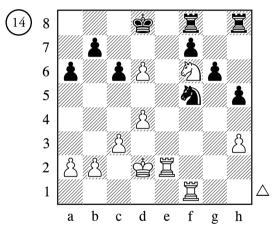
(12) J.M. Robiolle – M. Muneret, France 2008

22.\(\hat{\textit{2}}\text{xg6}!\) The most effective solution. White is also winning after 22.\(\hat{\text{\text{\text{2}}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}}}}\) when Black should give up the exchange. 22...\(\frac{\text{xg6}}{\text{23}}\) 23...\(\hat{\text{\te}\text{

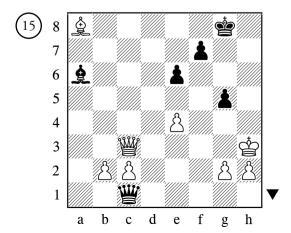
Soszynski – Henderson, Nottingham 1999



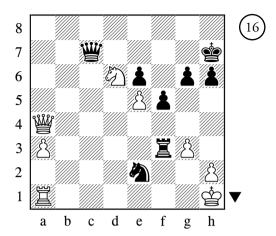
Ljubicic – Peranic, Croatia 2000



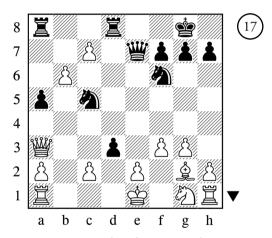
Sanchez – Semprun, Spain 2006



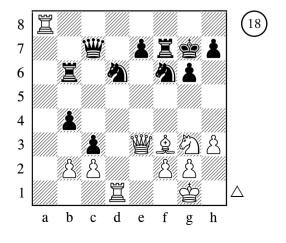
Gardner - Scoones, Canada 1985



Papatryfonos – Bibby, Calvia (ol) 2004



Bemrose – Ramachandran, Australia 2005



(13) Marek Soszynski – B. Henderson, Nottingham 1999

White has a promising position, but to be able to exploit the weaknesses on the kingside and in the centre at the same time requires violence. 17.②f5! ②xe4 Trying to make it to an ending, but there is no happiness there either. The more critical 17...b4 is best met with 18.彙f8! (although 18.②xd6!? also wins) 18...②h5 19.鼍xh5! gxh5 20.③xd6 and the black king lacks a defence. Black cannot take on c3, as it would allow the rook to quickly reroute to g3 with terminal effect. 18.②xe4 營xd2† 19.党xd2 gxf5 20.②xd6 Complete collapse. 20...鼍d8 21.彙h5 ②f6 22.彙xf7† 登h7 23.彙f8† ②h5 24.鼍xh5# 1–0

(14) Filip Ljubicic – Robert Dabo Peranic, Croatia 2000

34.\(\begin{align*} 35.d7!\) Black is paralysed. White is in no hurry to give the check on e8, but first brings the king to f5. 35...\(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begi

(15) Lidia Sanchez – Fernando Semprun, Spain 2006

(16) David Gardner – Dan Scoones, Canada 1985

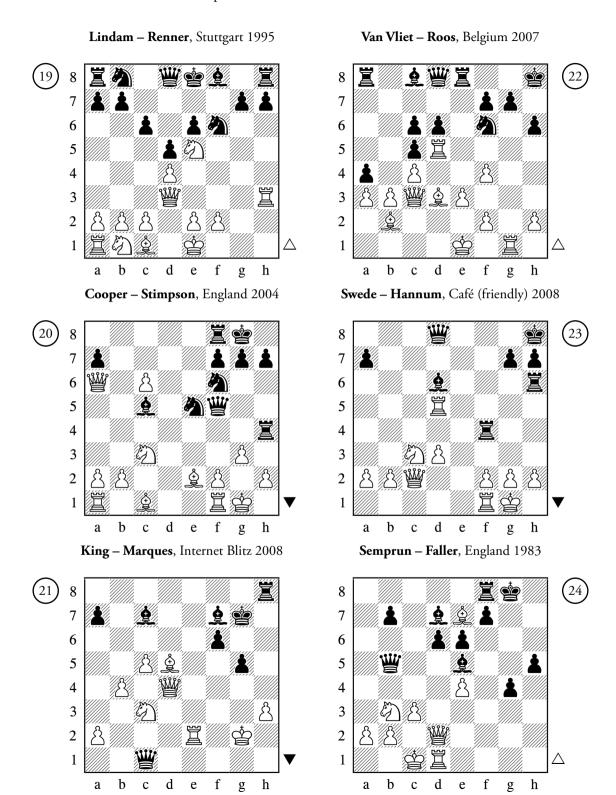
Black managed to unsettle the white pieces with a lovely punch. **46... \Bxa3!** White resigned. After 47. \Bxa3 \Bxa3! \Bxa6! \Pxi 48. \Dig2 \Byg1\dagge 49. \Dig2 \Bxa6 \Dig4 + Black would win the queen. **0–1**

(17) Constatinos Papatryfonos – Simon Bibby, Calvia Olympiad 2004

Black is able to give up a lot of pieces, as his opponent's king is in trouble. 19...d2†! 19...②ce4 20.cxd8=營† \(\bar{Z}\$\text{xd8}\$ 21.\(\bar{Z}\$\text{xd3}!\(\bar{T}\$\) is less clear. 20.\(\bar{Z}\$\d1 \(\bar{Z}\$\ceqt{ce4}!\) An elegant solution. Black could also win with: 20...\(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\)? 21.cxd8=\(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) \(\bar{Z}\$\text{xd8}\$ 22.e4\(\bar{Z}\$\d2!\] \(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\] + 21.fxe4\(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) Resignation. 21.cxd8=\(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) \(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) is another way to end the game. 21...\(\bar{Z}\$\text{xa3} \) 22.cxd8=\(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) \(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) \(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) \(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\) \(\bar{Z}\$\d5!\)

(18) Trevor Bemrose – Rajendran Ramachandran, Australia 2005

White has a good position, but to win it still requires work. White did this with a nice shot. 26.\(\max\)xd6! \(\max\)xd6 Black saw no reason to fight on with a piece less. 27.\(\Delta\)f5†! gxf5 28.\(\max\)g5#1-0



(19) Ingo Lindam – Kai Renner, Stuttgart 1995

White wins with a classic king hunt. 10. **axh**7! **axh**7 11. **axh**

(20) L. Cooper – P.M. Stimpson, England 2004

Black is very active, but his attack could quickly lose momentum. In the game he made sure this did not happen. 19... \$\mathbb{\text{M}}h3!!\$ 20.gxh4 \$\warphifs\$ f3\dagger!\$ Blocking the f-pawn. These two great moves could of course be inverted. 21.\warphixf3 \warphid6 d6\$ White cannot avoid mate. 22.\warphid1 \warphixh2\dagger 23.\warphidh1 \warphig2\dagger 24.\warphig1 \warphid6 h2\dagger 25.\warphifs f1 \warphixf2\dagger 0-1

(21) Jens K. King – Marques, Internet Blitz 2008

Although only an Internet blitz game, Black found a wonderful combination. **32...還xh3!! 33.壺xh3** There is no reason not to take the rook. After something like 33.**豆**d1, Black wins trivially: 33...**逗h2**† 34.**豆**f1 **□**xe2 35.**豆**xe2 **□**c2† 36.**豆**e1 **②**g3† 37.**豆**f1 **□**f5†—+ **33...□**f1†! The important follow-up check. White is mated. **34.②**g2 White cannot elude his fate: 34.**□**g2 is best met with: 34...**②**e6†!! 35.**□**xe6 **□**f3† 36.**□**g3 **□**xg3#; 34.**□**g4 **②**h5†! 35.**□**xh5 **□**h3† 36.**□**h4 **□**xh4#] **34...□**f5† White resigned. The next check is on h7, and it hurts. **0–1**

(22) D. van Vliet – A. Roos, Belgium 2007

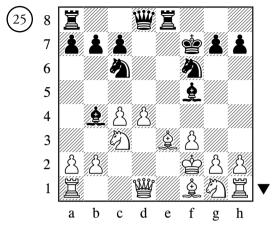
White needs to strike or cry. A fancy move like 19.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)5 only leads to a perpetual check, but White can strike much harder with: **19.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)xf6!!** \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)xf6 This does not change much. 19...gxf6 20.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)5 and Black is mated. **20.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\)xf6 cxd5 21.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)xg7 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)6 The only way to avoid mate, but not a way to live. 22.cxd5** \(\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\)5 **23.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)5 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)7 24.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\)xf5 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\)8 25.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\)6 5 1–0**

(23) A. Swede – W. Hannum, Café Friendly 2008

(24) Fernando Semprun – A. Faller, England 1983

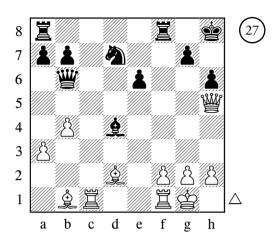
White would like to play 25. \$\mathbb{U}\$g5\$†, but after 25...\$\mathbb{L}\$g7! the queen on b5 would interfere and give Black the edge. Instead White found a tricky little deflection in **25.a4!** forcing Black to resign in view of the mate. **1–0**

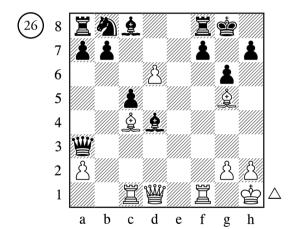
NN – Rotella, Internet Blitz 2008



Rotella – NN, Internet (rapid) 2008







(25) NN – Tony Rotella, Internet Blitz 2008

Black won with a demolition on the dark squares. 10... 置xe3! 11. 堂xe3 皇c2!! The really brilliant move, luring the queen to a worse square. 11... ②xd4!! is very good for Black, but not as direct. 12. 豐d2 12. 豐xc2 豐xd4† 13. 堂e2 皇xc3 14.bxc3 置e8†—+ is hopeless. 12... ②g4†! 13.fxg4 13. 堂e2 豐e7† and the queen is gone. 13... 豐g5† The point. 14. 堂f2 In blitz, who can blame him. 14. 堂e2 置e8† 14... 豐xd2† 15. ②ge2 ②xd4 16. 置e1 置e8 0—1

(26) Tony Rotella – NN, Internet (rapid) game

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 ②g7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 0-0 6.②f3 c5 7.d5 e6 8.②e2 exd5 9.cxd5 置e8 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 ②g4 12.②g5 營b6 13.0-0 ②xe5 14.③xe5 ③xe5 15.②c4 營xb2 16.d6 置f8 17.□c1 ③xc3 18.□b1 ③d4† 19.⑤h1 營c3 20.□c1 營a3 21.□xf7!! This attack was all home preparation. However, this does not reduce the pleasure for the player in executing it. 21.□xf7 22.營e2! The dual threat of 營e8† and ③xf7† followed by 營e7† is too much to handle. The queen is by the way better placed on e2 than on e1, as was played in two games. The main difference is that the defence attempted by Black in this game would be far more successful, as White would lack 營c4 in the end. 22.□營a4 The other line runs: 22.□②a2 32.③xe3 ⑤g7 24.③xf7 ⑤xf7 (24.□②g4 25.③d2) 25.□f1† ⑥g7 26.②c1+— 23.③xf7† ⑤g7 23.□○xf7 24.③e7† ⑤g8 25.③h6 is just mate. 24.②b3! 營d7 25.□xc5!! Another great shot. 25.□②c6 Or 25.□③xc5 26.營e5† ⑥f8 27.營h8#. 26.□xc6! bxc6 27.營c4 Black resigned. 1-0

(27) Ivica Mihoci – Nikola Ziskovic, Croatia 2004

The first move is easy, but the subsequent win is very hard to find. It all ends in a rook ending where White has to show a bit of accuracy to win. 26.2xh6! This is easy enough, and in the game Black did not make it harder than this. 26... 2xf2†? This loses quickly, as the rook can come to c3. The accurate defence was 26... 66, and now 27. 63 and 27. 65 and 27. 62 and 27. 6 he does have in the attack, but he can bring more in. It is not possible for Black to get rid of the queen from g6. 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\)cd1!! \(\mathbb{Z}\)ac8 The only defence. 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)fd1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)fc8 It seems as if Black has managed to keep control, but the set-up of his pieces is fragile. 32. 25!! With the threat 44 and ∰xd4. Black has no easy way to meet this. 32...Øh7 The best among not many options. (32...Ød8 is well met with the curious 33.\$\psi\$f1!! threatening \$\psi\$h4\dagger\$ and \$\pi\$xc3, without having any irritating ... \(\hat{\text{2}}\) interfering. And 32...e5 is refuted with 33.\(\beta\)xc3 \(\hat{\text{2}}\)xc3 \(\hat{\text{2}}\)x63 and the opening of the a2-g8 diagonal is lethal.) 33. 4 Here Black has a real choice for once. Probably best is 33... \$\hat{2}\text{x}f2\dagger\$ to keep some pieces on the board. (After 33... \(\text{Z}\text{xd3} \) 34.\(\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}\text{xd7} \) \(\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\text{\text{\text{3}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{2}}\text{\tex{ \$\documen\$xh7 38.\$\documen\$d6 White has a winning rook ending. 38...\$\documen\$c2† 39.\$\documen\$f3 \$\documen\$c3† 40.\$\documen\$e4 \$\documen\$xa3 41.\$\documen\$xe6 \$\documen\$a4\$ 42.\(\bar{E}e7\)† \(\dot{\phi}g6\) 43.\(\bar{E}xb7\) a5 44.\(\bar{E}b6\)† \(\dot{\phi}g7\) 45.\(\dot{\phi}f5\) axb4 46.g4 \(\bar{E}a5\)† 47.\(\dot{\phi}f4\)\(\bar{E}a4\) 48.h4 b3\† 49.\(\dot{\phi}g3+-\) 34.∰xf2 ∰xf2† 35.☆xf2 ᡚf6 36.≌e1+-, but the extra pawn still needs to be converted in practical play. 27. \$\dot\hat{h}1 \overline{0}\$f6 28. \$\dot\hat{g}\$xg7† \$\dot\hat{g}\$xg7 29. \$\dot\hat{g}\$6† \$\dot\hat{h}8 30. \$\dot\hat{g}\$c3 1-0