


## №4

 （学）stalemate．

## №5

The progressive movement of the white queen is extremely instructive －first＇zigzag＇，and then＇step－wise＇．
 bishop withdraws，then 8． $\begin{gathered}\text { Me } \\ \text { e } \\ \text {＋}\end{gathered}$







 The queen moves onto the 7th rank， keeping the b1－square under attack．


Lesson 37
№1
33．．．b3 34．${ }^{\text {mand }} \mathrm{d5}$（34．a3 兾 $\mathrm{f} 6-+$ ） 34．．． $\mathbf{~ f 6} 35$ ． $\mathbf{e}$ a5（the capture on a2 and c4－c3 was threatened）35．．．c3
窴 $\mathbf{x b 2}$ with a technically won posi－ tion．

## №2

19．．．b5！？20．a3 㫮d6 followed by登 fc 8 and the preparation of b 4 ．
№3
Before advancing his queenside pawns，Black improves the placing of his pieces：by attacking the e5－ pawn he ties the white pieces to its defence，then he centralises his king．





 （the rest is a matter of technique）





 58．© $\mathrm{xc} 4+$ 畨 xc 2 59． 0 xa 商 d 3 ）



## Lesson 38

№1
The position favours White， since his pawns are more mobile．

18．h3！（18．e5？！c5！19．ef cd耳； 18．需xf6？！鼻xf6 19．e5 鼻xg2）18．．．c5
 c3！－＋）19．．．兾xe4 20．hg］19．甶xf6 exf6 20．e5，and the position has become clear．

## №2

21．e5！de（forced，since Black to reckon with 4 d2－e4，as well as e5－ e6） $22 . \mathrm{de4}$（threatening e4－c5）

22．．．嫘f5 23．畑f2，and there is no defence against the threats of ${ }^{2}$ d6 or 数b6．

## №3

18．e5！fe8？！［18．．．de 19．fe

先xh5 22．©b6 䐴d8 23．自g5 f6 24．兾e3个］19．e6！fe 20．de 兾xe6 $21 . f 5!\rightarrow$ ．

Lesson 39
№1
18．．．f5！Now White does best to play 19．断a4！，attacking the a7－ pawn and hindering Black＇s battle for the d－file．

 Draw

## №2

13．a4！with the idea of a minor－ ity attack．For example，13．．．鼻b7
 has to take measures against the a4－ a5 breakthrough．

## №3

24．．．b5！25．c5！（25．岂xd7 ${ }^{(6 x d 7}$
兾a6 $\pm$ Adams）25．．．b4 26．ab






32．c6 68 （）29．．．a5！？ $30 . c 6$ 曾xd3


## №4

With the rook－activity is more important than the pawn structure！ After the approximate 27．．．${ }^{\text {品xb4 }}$ 28．d8 畳f8 $29 . e 6$ fxe6 30 ． 0 e5
 33．魚c3 営a4 the two sides＇chances are equal．

In the game there followed 27．．． cxb4？！Black＇s pawn majority on the queenside is an illusion．The pawns are easily blockaded，and in addition Black＇s main forces are di－ verted to their defence．
 pairs，and it would seem that this second one is already decisive．By trying to free his rook from the de－ fence of the b－pawn，Black removes the attack on the e5－pawn and al－ lows White to activate his knight．
 30．営d2 畐xd2 31．9xd2 雷xe5－ White＇s king is much more active that its opponent，but the strong bishop should guarantee Black a draw．The game could have con－ tinued as follows：32．b3 智f8

 if anyone is playing for a win，it is Black．

曾f8 31．e6 雷xd4 32 ．㟶xd4 fxe6




 38．${ }^{\ddagger}$ abb4＋－ ．The a－pawn cannot be stopped．


There followed：38．．．${ }^{\text {胞d2 }}$（38．．．暨d4 39．声b5 算xh4 40．a4）39．a4

 45．罒a5 畳b8 46．h5！，and White soon won．

## Lesson 40

№ 1
Black should transfer his king to c8，play 崽xc2 and after 寝xc2－谏a3．The base of the pawn chain－ the c3－pawn－is then lost．
№2
29．c6！置 c8（29．．．bc 30．dc！？）



## №3

By sacrificing his b－pawn Black has created serious threats to the white king．It should be mentioned that the knight on b 5 is a headache for White， since it is badly placed．But first of all the counterplay on the kingside should be suppressed，and therefore：




 Rustemov）15．．．嫘a5，（15．．．档b6！？）


罟xa6 星xb4 22．ab cb＋23．啬xb2
 Rustemov］19．．． $\begin{aligned} & \text { 断b6．White resigned．}\end{aligned}$

Lesson 41
№1
Yes－17．c5！，and if now $\mathbf{1 7 . . .}$ dc，then 18．寅 xa6 cb（18．．．ba

19．（ $\mathbf{~ x c 5 ) ~ 1 9 . ~ ( 6 4 ! ~ w i t h ~ t h e ~ t h r e a t ~}$ of d5－d6．

## №2


 38．．． $\mathbf{~ © ~} \mathbf{x a 4}$（38．．．gh 39．．ef7＋－；38．．．



## №3

14．c5！？cd（14．．．h6 15．cd！exd6

鲳d8 19．cd $\pm$ ；14．．．dc 15．dc！鿬xd1 16．甾axd1 cb 17．崽c4＋土）15．ed！e4





## Lesson 42

## №1

30．鱾e4 deserves attention，then $\mathrm{g} 3-\mathrm{g} 4, \mathrm{f} 2-\mathrm{f} 4$ with the idea of $\mathrm{f} 4-\mathrm{f} 5$ or g4－g5．

## №2

13．b4！？The main idea is to play a2－a4，b4－b5 and a4－a5．After the exchange on c6 an invasion on d5 is possible．Black must also reckon with the creation of an outpost on d6 by c4－c5．

## №3

As Anand pointed out in his notes to this game，19．f6！should have
been played，for example：19．．．g6 ［19．．．gf？20．嫘g4＋thath8 21． g g3＋－；









## Lesson 43

№1
34．e5！（otherwise d7－e5 with compensation for the exchange）
 with active positions for the pieces and a material advantage．

## №2

After 11． $\mathbf{4} \mathbf{f 4}$ ？ 富 $\mathbf{a}$ ！it is difficult for White to bring his queen and rook into play．11．a4 is correct．
№3
At first sight Black＇s defences are very solid，and his＇saw＇resists the desire to come into contact with them．But there is a splendid tacti－ cal solution：17．d5！算d8（17．．．cd？ 18．©xd5＋－；17．．．ed 18．©xd5 恉d6
 （a technical solution to the position was also possible：18．de fe 19． Cl e 4 g 6

 （ $22 . .$. 嫘 $\mathrm{c} 823.0 \mathrm{mg} 6+$ 雾 xg 624 ．挡 xg 6



 Black resigned．

## Lesson 44

№ 1
13．．．堦h4（dangerous is $13 . . .0 \mathrm{~d} 6$ 14．e5 © dxc4 15．销h5 g6 16．㡭h6 with the threat of h5）14．0－0 ${ }^{\text {an }} \mathbf{d}$ and now f7－f5．
№2
1．．．b5！2．cb ab 3．谏xb5 憵fb8
 blockade of White＇s queenside．
№3
After 24． $\mathbf{~ d 5 !} \pm$ White deprives Black of the counterplay associated with d6－d5．

## Lesson 45

№1
25．e4！室g6（after 25．．．de
 28．羔d2 Black has great problems）

 30．0b7）28．e5，creating a danger－ ous passed pawn．
№2
 © $44-\mathrm{e} 6-\mathrm{d} 4$ is threatened，as well as 笪c6 followed by 9 g）35．．．晢f7

ter the knight moves White plays 38． 宜 $^{\text {e6 }}+$ ，winning material．

## №3

13．．．察xf3！A strategic solution to the position（establishing control over c4 and d5）supported tactically （by sacrificing the exchange Black lures the white queen into a＇cage＇）．

14．嫘xf3（14．gf？？）14．．．幽xc4

 a6！？$\triangle$ 東g8－f8－e8，皆b8）20．䛼c1
 23． B b1 $\mathbf{c}$ ．White resigned．

## Lesson 46

## №1

18． W h3！creates dangerous threats on the kingside，and 18．．．曾xc3 does not work because of 19．f3！，for example，19．．．h6 20．${ }^{\text {（ }}$ xf6

 and the white queen is stronger than rook，bishop and pawn．
№2
22．．．b4 loses in view of the com－



 31． 94 ． $22 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 6$ was necessary，when the position should be assessed in Black＇s favour．

## №3

13．．． $\mathbf{1}$ d6 14． $\mathbf{c} 1 \mathbf{c 5}$（Black decides to change the $\mathrm{c} 6+\mathrm{d} 5$ pawn pair into


 f2！－＋）17．．． （19．ed $4 \mathrm{~h} 5 \rightarrow$ ）19．．． $\mathrm{en}^{4}$（19．．．de！？）


曾f6＋25．声g1 曾f1＋！！－＋Berelovich］


 －＋）27．．．f6－＋．

## Lesson 47

№1
26．e4！de 27．${ }^{\text {ed }}$ d6 ef（after 27．．．数e8 28．谏xe4 a pawn is lost）



## №2

As was pointed out by Botvin－ nik，White should have continued 28． $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{x f 6}$（in the game $28 . f 4$ ？was played）28．．．gf 29．f4 皆h5 30．c4
 （32．．． 33 ． m f5）33． $\mathbf{e 4}$ ，fol－ lowed by the exchange on d 8 and the advance of the king．

## №3





Lesson 48
№1


 30．．． el

## №2

19．崄f5！c6．Other continua－ tions are worse：19．．．嫘xf5 20． 0 xf5
 ning material；19．．．嵝c7 20.9 Cb 5



 22． $\mathbf{a 4}$ ，and $22 \ldots$ ．．c5 is bad in view
 25．．．c1）24．．．鼻 g6 25．f4．
№3



Lesson 49
№ 1
21．d5！d8（defending the e6－ pawn）22．d6 嵑c5 23．d7 曾e7（23．．．

 + ．

## №2

After 15．．．d4 Black does not succeed in developing pressure on the c2－pawn．Correct is $15 \ldots$

 e6．In this case it is White who has to fight for equality．
 d4－pawn needs defending．

## №3



 18．崽xh7＋果xh7 19．蔓h4＋東g8
 22．断 $\mathrm{xg} 5 \pm$ ］17． $\mathrm{\omega} \mathrm{~h} 4$ with a strong attack．
№4
23．d5！是xe4（23．．．0xd5


 25． signed．

## Lesson 50

№1
 19．幽xe6＋東g6 20．h4）19．牧xe6



岰 xf7 25．㴆xe7．Black resigned．
№2


 could have won by 23 ．嫘e5！，for ex－
 ba 25．鼻xf7＋韩xf7 26．g4＋－）24．de
 27．d7！＋－．

## №3






 Danielsen，Valby 1994）20．${ }^{\text {蔦xc8 }}$
 23．㴆e6 営f8？（23．．．h5 24．0g5＋


 Black resigned in view of $25 \ldots$ ．．．tg8 26．${ }^{\text {en }} 6^{+-}$．

## №4

By 20． $\mathbf{4 x}$ x！，although 20． $0 x d 5$










 27．㗐xe8．Black resigned．

