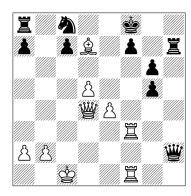
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Puzzle 62: White to play David Howell – Ivan Sokolov

London 2009

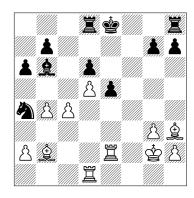
I really like this puzzle and haven't seen any with similar ideas. I asked David about this afterwards and despite being a keen puzzle solver himself, he also wasn't familiar with the concept. Nonetheless, at the board he had no problems finding the correct solution; can you do the same?



Puzzle 63: White to play Aleksandr Betaneli – Michael Song

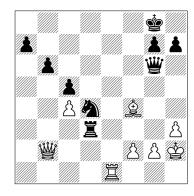
Toronto 2010

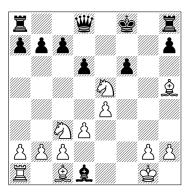
Black is aiming to swap the bishop on b2. How should White react to this?



Puzzle 64: Black to play Ivan Morović Fernandez – Sergei Rublevsky

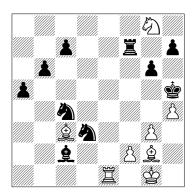
FIDE World Cup, Khanty-Mansiisk 2009 Black is a pawn up with well-placed pieces, but his king could prove a little exposed if the game drags on. How did Rublevsky finish crisply?





Puzzle 65: White to play Johannes Zukertort – NN

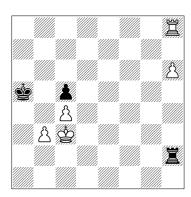
Leipzig (blindfold simul.) 1877
A typical rollicking nineteenth-century game.
Zukertort played this game blindfold, but still mated his opponent handily with his rampant minor pieces. How exactly did he achieve this?



Puzzle 66: White to play Maxime Vachier-Lagrave – Jon Ludvig Hammer

Stavanger blitz 2015

Black has two extra pawns, but his king is very awkwardly placed. How did MVL exploit this?

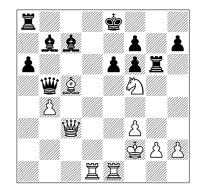


Puzzle 67: Black to play Tigran Gharamian – Romain Edouard

French Ch (rapid playoff), Nîmes 2018 I watched this exciting tiebreak game that decided the French Championship online. With both players having only seconds remaining, matters were developing rapidly. However, I managed to spot an unlikely save for Black as the moves flashed by. What is it?

Puzzle 68: White to play Alexander Moiseenko – Stanislav Bogdanovich

Russian Team Ch, Olginka 2011
Is 28 wxf6 a good idea here, or should White look for another way to continue the attack?

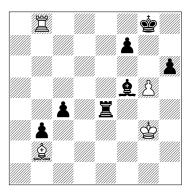


Puzzle 69: Black to play

Csaba Berczes – Tamas Banusz

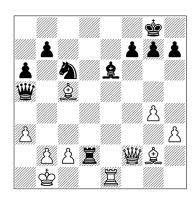
Zalakaros 2010

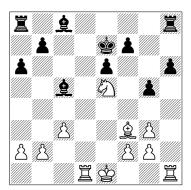
Black has a lot of extra pawns, but his king is in danger. What is the best move and the assessment of the position?



Puzzle 70: White to play Michael Adams – John Nunn

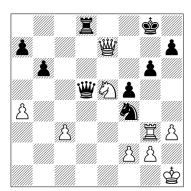
European Internet Ch blitz 2003 John has just moved his rook to its seventh rank. Why was this not a good idea?





Puzzle 71: White to play Michael Adams – Vladimir Akopian

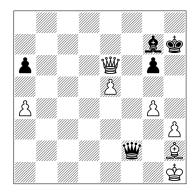
Moscow (team event) 2004 Black's development is lacking here, but is there a way to exploit this immediately?



Puzzle 72: White to play Michael Adams – Ehsan Ghaem Maghami

Turin Olympiad 2006

Black's kingside looks a bit open, but there is only one move to take advantage of the situation. What is it?



Puzzle 73: Black to play Robert Hungaski – Michael Adams

Los Angeles 2011

I only needed a draw to win the tournament, and there are plenty of ways to secure that result. Is there any reason to look for more here?

After 29... 2xf7 White can force mate with 30 2e8+! (30 2xf7+ 2xf7 31 2xh2 also wins) 30... 2d6 31 2e6+ 2c5 32 2c6+ 2d4 33 2c3+ 2xe4 34 2e1+ 2xd5 35 2c6+ 2d4 36 2e4+ 2d3 37 2c4#, while after 29... 2d6 the quickest finish is 30 2ef6+ 2c5 31 2c3+ 2d6 32 216#.

Solution 63

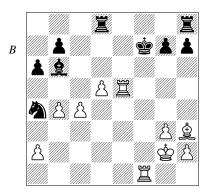
25 <u>\$xe5!</u>

Once the knight has been sidelined, this sacrifice runs like clockwork.

25...dxe5

Now White just has to keep on giving check to corner Black's king. 25...0-0 at least avoids mate, but after 26 \(\hat{\omega}\)a1 White has an overwhelming advantage with the extra pawn and dominating bishop-pair.

26 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5+ \(\displies f7 27 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f1+



27...**ġ**g6

Or 27... \$\delta g8 28 \delta e6#.

28 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e6+ \(\frac{1}{2}\)h5 29 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f5+ g5 30 g4+

1-0

Black resigned since it is mate after 30...\$\ddot\delta 4 31 \boxede{\boxed}h6#.

Solution 64

White resigned because if the rook is captured, it is either mate, or the rook is regained with interest: 40 gxh3 (40 含xh3 leads to a neat mate: 40...豐h5+ 41 含g3 ②f5#) 40...②f3+ 41 含h1 ②xe1, threatening ...豐g2# and ...豐e4+.

Solution 65

13 臭h6+! 堂e7

13... **含**g8 allows mate by 14 **身**f7#.

14 ∅d5+ \$e6 15 \$f7+ \$xe5 16 c3! 1-0

After a series of checks now is the moment to draw breath, and take time out for a classy quiet move. Black called it a day in view of the inevitable 17 \hat{2}f4#.

Solution 66

31 **ℤe**7!

Luring away the only defender.

After 31... xe7, 32 \(\hat{2}\)f3# snares the black monarch.

32 **≜**h3!

Another key move, preventing the king from running. After the mistake 32 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xh7+? \(\frac{1}{2}\)g4, matters are far from clear.

32...h6 33 \(\begin{aligned} \Begin{aligned}

The cleanest. Black resigned as \(\begin{aligned} \text{Xxh6# can't be delayed for long.} \end{aligned} \)

Solution 67

The game continued with the mistake 58... \$\mathbb{Z}\$h3+? and White later won after various adventures.

Instead 58... axh6! draws since 59 axh6 is stalemate! 59 b4+?? gives the white king some room but fails completely as the capture 59...cxb4+ is also check. White can continue the game with 59 ab but 59... a6 is a fairly easy draw.

Solution 68

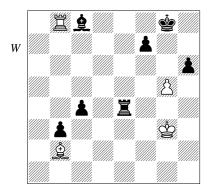
No, 28 營xf6? is bad. White is hoping for 28... 基xf6? 29 公g7#, but Black can turn the tables with 28... 營xc5+!.

The correct **28** ②**g7+!** forced resignation as **28...** ③**xg7 29 * wxf6** is an easy win due to the twin threats of *** e 7 #** and *** wxg7**.

Solution 69

50...≜c8!

In the game Black chose 50... 堂h7?, but this was a big mistake due to 51 罩h8+! 堂g6 52 罩xh6+, when Black resigned, having spotted 52... 堂xg5 53 堂c1+罩f4 54 堂xf4#.



51 \(\begin{aligned} \text{\$\text{xc8+} \$\\ \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\delta}\$}} \) \(\text{\$\delta\$} \) \(\tex

The point is that the king now has a key flight-square on f5.

52 \(\bar{2}\)h8+ \(\dec{1}\)g6 53 \(\bar{2}\)xh6+

53 gxh6 c3! leaves White looking to hold.

53... 堂xg5 54 堂f3

The game should end in a draw.

Solution 70

Black's back rank is simply too weak: **26 [xe6! fxe6** (26...**[x**f2 27 **[g**e8#; 26...**[g**d1+27 **(g**a2; 26...**[g**d8 27 **(g**xd2**!**) **27 (g**f8# **(1-0)**.

Solution 71

17 **≜**xb7!

White can also win by first attacking the c5-bishop with 17 b4 皇a7, and then carrying out the same combination as in the actual game: 18 皇xb7! 皇xb7 19 罩d7+ 含f6 20 f4! 含f5 21 罩xb7 (21 罩xf7+ 含e4 22 罩xb7 gxf4 23 幻f3 is also good) 21...f6 (21...gxf4 22 罩h5+ 含e4 23 幻xf7 罩hf8 24 含e2 threatening 罩e5# is a typical line—Black is leading with his jaw) 22 g4+ 含e4 23 幻f7 罩hb8 24 罩d7 gxf4 25 罩xh6. Black's king is in trouble, pawns are dropping off and his pieces are huddled on the queenside.

This is the key move. By threatening \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf7#, White gains time to secure his e5-knight before capturing the bishop on b7.

19...gxf4 20 gxf4 \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$f5 21 \$\bar{\pi}\$xf7+\$\displaystyle{\psi}\$e4 22 \$\bar{\pi}\$xb7

White is a couple of pawns ahead and the game was soon wrapped up.

22...**\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}ag8**

22...\$xf4? 23 \$\angle d3+.

23 **\(\beta\)**c7!

Black's bishop and king are both insecurely placed.

23...≜e3

Or: 23... **基**c8 24 **基**xc8 **基**xc8 25 **基**xh6; 23... **&**d6 24 **基**c4+ **\$**f5 25 **分**f7.

Black resigned due to 25... **基**xg2 26 **公**g4+! **\$\delta**xc4 27 **公**xe3+ **\$\delta\$d3** 28 **公**xg2.

Solution 72

33 9 f7!

The threat of 6h6+ is amazingly strong.

33...\₩d1+

After 33...豐xf7 34 豐xd8+ 豐f8 (34...全g7 35 豐d4+) 35 豐d2 公e6 36 罩d3 White wins easily.

34 **\rightarrow**h2 1-0

Black is mated after **34...②e2 35 ②h6+** (35 **③**xd8+ is also good enough) **35...②h8 36 ③e5**#.

Solution 73

41... **營f1+!**

Forcing the bishop to a poor square. 42 g1 = f3+!

42...豐xh3+? is much less impressive: Black should leave the pawn on h3 as it will trap White's king. 43 总h2 豐f1+ 44 息g1 豐f3+ 45 含h2 豐e2+ and now with 46 含h3 the king uses this key flight-square.

43 \$h2 \mathref{e}e2+ 44 \mathref{e}h1

Or 44 堂g3 এxe5+ 45 堂h4 豐e1+! (45... 鱼g3+ wins the queen) 46 堂g5 豐d2+ 47 堂h4 豐h6#.

44...≝e4+! 0-1

White resigned as my queen has got to the perfect square. Now 45 \(\disphe h2\) \(\delta xe5+\) costs White his queen.

Solution 74

Solution 75

22...**约h2!**

Creating room for the queen on g4, and threatening ... $\$ h3#.

23 **≜e3**

After 23 罩xh2 a series of checks drives the king to his doom: 23... 豐g4+24 含f1 豐g1+25 含e2 豐xh2+26 含d3 罩d8+27 ②d6+罩xd6+!28 exd6 豐g3+29 含d2 豐e3+!30 含d1 复g4+31 豐e2 豐xe2#.

23... **曾h3+24曾g1**

24...≜xc4! 25 **\(\beta\)**xh2

Or 25 \(\hat{2}xc5 \) \(\bar{g}3 + 26 \) \(\bar{g}2 \) \(\bar{G}13#. \)

25... wxe3+ 26 \$\diph1

26...\(\exists\)d3! 0-1