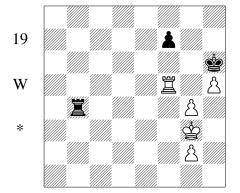
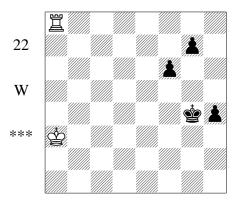
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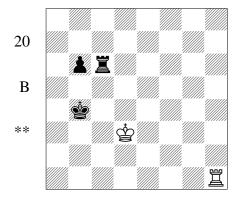
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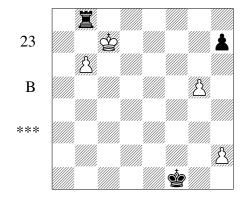




How did Black draw after White's incorrect move 1 \( \mathbb{I} \) xf7?

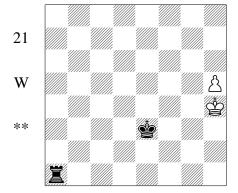
Find the only drawing move for White.

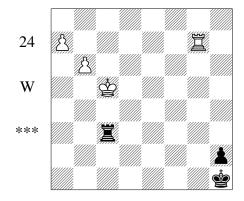




Only one move wins for Black. Which one?

Which square should Black move his rook to?

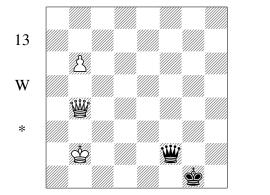




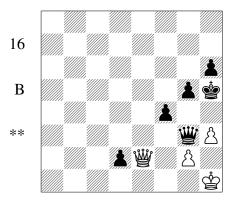
Black intends to meet 1 h6 by 1...\$\dot\graph f4 and 1 \disps g5 with 1...\$\dot\graph a5+. How does White draw?

Black's king is stalemated. Is it possible for White to evade Black's 'rampant rook'?

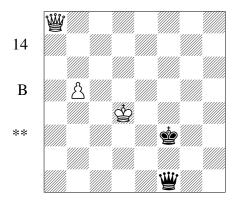
- 20) Alfaya Marcelo M. Fernandez Garcia, Madrid Team Ch 2018/19: The game concluded 1...b5? 2 \( \begin{align\*} 2b1 + \phia5 \) (2...\phia4 leads nowhere after 3 \( \beta a1 + \phib3 \) 4 \( \beta b1 + \, \text{so the king has to go back)} \) \( \beta a1 + \phib6 \) (Black has to retreat his king as there is no other escape from the checks) 4 \( \beta b1 \) (the white king is too close for Black to win) 4...\( \beta c4 5 \) \( \beta b3 \phic5 6 \) \( \beta c3 \phic5 6 \) \( \beta c3 \phic5 6 \) \( \beta c4 \) bxc4+ 8 \( \phic c3 \phic5 5 9 \) \( \phic c2 \phid4 10 \phid2 c3 + 11 \phic2 \phic4 c4 12 \phic1 \phic1 \\ \ldots -1/2 \]. 1...\( \beta c3 + 1 \) would have won after 2 \( \phid2 \) (2 \phid4 b5 leaves the white king cut off along a rank) 2...\( \beta 5 \) (the rook on c3 can used as a shield against white rook checks from the first rank) 3 \( \beta b1 + (3 \) \( \beta b5 \) \( \beta c8 \) leaves the white rook badly placed and after 4 \( \beta b1 \) \( \phia 3 \) the pawn will advance) 3...\( \beta b3 \) 4 \( \beta b1 \) \( \phia a3 5 \phic2 \) (Black also wins after 5 \( \phic1 \) b4) 5...\( \beta b2 + 1 \hat{6} \phic1 b4 7 \) \( \beta b4 \) \( \beta b1 \) \( \beta 2 \) \( \beta b2 \) \( \beta b1 \) (a typical manoeuvre to help the pawn advance) 11 \( \beta b7 \phia a2 \) and White cannot avoid the Lucena position.
- 21) After 1 \$\dispsis 95!\$ (1 h6? \$\dispsis 4 2 \dispsis h5 \dispsis f5 really is lost for White) 1...\$\dispsis a5+\$ White loses if he plays 2 \$\dispsis g6? \$\dispsis f4 3 h6 \$\dispsis a6+ 4 \dispsis g7\$ (4 \$\dispsis h5 \dispsis f5 5 h7 \$\dispsis a8 is a win for Black) 4...\$\dispsis g5 5 h7 \$\dispsis a7+ 6 \dispsis g8 \$\dispsis g6 7 h8 \$\dispsis + \dispsis f6 \dispsis ince Black mates in a few moves. The correct line is 2 \$\dispsis g4!\$ (an easy move to overlook; shouldering away the enemy king is more important than immediately supporting the pawn) 2...\$\dispsis e4\$ (2...\$\dispsis a6 3 \dispsis g5 \dispsis e4 4 h6 \$\dispsis e5 5 h7 \$\dispsis a8 6 \dispsis g6 is also a draw) 3 h6 \$\dispsis a1 4 \dispsis g5 \$\dispsis g1+ 5 \dispsis f6 \$\dispsis h1 6 \dispsis g6\$ with a draw.
- 22) 1 \$\dispharpoonup 3? h3 is winning for Black after 2 \$\bega 44 + \disp 33\$, 2 \$\dispharpoonup 4 h2 3 \$\bega 48 \dispharpoonup 3 4 \$\dispharpoonup 4 \dispharpoonup 6 \dispharpoonup 3 2 \$\dispharpoonup 4 h3 3 \$\bega 3 4 \dispharpoonup 4 \dispharpoonup 6 \dispharpoonup 5 5 \$\dispharpoonup 5 5 \$\dispharpoonup 6 4 \dispharpoonup 6 \dispharpoonup
- 23) R. Velasquez Mejia, Nicaraguan Ch, Managua 2019: The game continued 1... 三 8? (this loses because White gains a vital tempo when his pawn arrives on h7) 2 b7 會 2 3 h4 會 h3 4 h5 會 h4 5 g6 hxg6 6 h6! (6 hxg6? 會 5 draws) 6... 會 h5 7 h7 (here's the tempo) 7... 三 g7+ 8 會 d6 and now both 8... 三 xh7 9 b8 宣 百 7 10 營 h8+ 會 5 11 會 6 and 8... 三 xb7 9 h8 曾 + 會 5 are winning for White. Such positions are generally drawn only if Black can both cut White's king off along the ffile and get his king to g7 (see also Exercise 76). In the game White allowed this to happen and only drew. 1... 三 f8? also fails (1... 三 h8? loses the same way) after 2 b7 會 2 3 h4 會 3 4 h5 會 4 5 g6 hxg6 6 hxg6 會 5 7 g7 and the extra tempo is again decisive. It follows that only 1... 三 e8! is correct and after 2 b7 會 2 3 h4 會 3 4 h5 會 4 5 g6 hxg6 there is no way for White to gain a tempo by attacking the rook so 6 hxg6 會 5 7 g7 會 f6 leads to a draw.
- 24) Cabanillas Roca Domene Mulyukov, Riudoms 2019: It is possible to escape from the rook checks. The game ended in a draw after 1 \$\dispha 4? \bar{2}b3+? (1...\bar{2}c4+! draws; for example, 2 \$\dispha 5\$\bar{2}c5+3 \$\dispha 6 \bar{2}a5+4 \$\dispha b7 \bar{2}xa7+) 2 \$\dispha c4 \bar{2}b4+3 \$\dispha d3 \bar{2}b3+4 \$\dispha e2?\$ (playing the king to the fourth rank still wins) 4...\bar{2}e3+! 5 \$\dispha d1 \bar{2}d3+6 \$\dispha c2 \bar{2}c3+7 \$\disp xc3 \bar{1}/2-\bar{1}/2.\$ The winning line is 1 \$\dispha d5 \bar{2}d3+ (1...\bar{2}c5+2 \$\dispha e4\$ is much the same; the winning idea is to play the king to the h-file and then to the seventh rank) 2 \$\dispha e6 \bar{2}d6+3 \$\dispha f5\$ (3 \$\dispha e7 \bar{2}d7+ does not make progress) 3...\bar{2}f6+4 \$\dispha g4 \bar{2}f4+5\$ \$\dispha h5 \bar{2}h4+ (5...\bar{2}f5+6 \bar{2}g5) 6 \$\dispha g5 \bar{2}h5+7 \$\dispha f6 \bar{2}f5+ (7...\bar{2}h6+8 \bar{2}g6) 8 \$\dispha e7\$ (with the rook to the right of the king, Black only has one check each move) 8...\bar{2}e5+9 \$\dispha d7 \bar{2}d5+10 \$\dispha c7 \bar{2}c5+11\$ \$\dispha b7 \bar{2}g5 12 \bar{2}h7 \bar{2}g7+13 \$\dispha a6 \bar{2}xh7 14 a8\bar{2}+ \dispha g1 15 \bar{2}g8+ and \bar{2}xh7 wins.



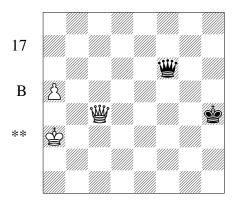
Only one king move wins. Which one?



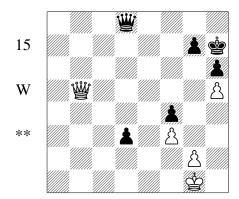
Should Black play 1...f3, 1...g4 or 1...\$h4?



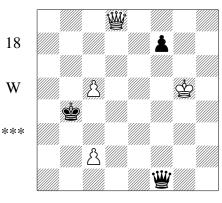
Where should Black move his king?



Should Black move his king up or down the board?



Find the only drawing move for White.



How does White win?

- 13) After 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and so preparing an interposition on b1; 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a3? \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8+ 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a8+ 4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e8+ and 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b1? \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f5+ 2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 5+ 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ e2+ 4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a6+ both lead to a draw) 1... \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f6+ 2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b2 there are no more checks. It's then an easy win; for example, 2... \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d8 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b1+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f2 4 b7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b8 (forced as there are no checks) 5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ g1 7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h1 8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c1+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ g2 9 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ c8 and the pawn promotes.
- 14) Chernov Pfatteicher, Germany tt 2018/19: Here White has a b-pawn, his king is near enough to support the pawn and Black's king cannot move in front of the pawn. This means that the only drawing positions have the black king in the h1-corner. Black clearly knew this and the game continued 1...\$\dispsis 3! (1...\$\dispsis 4?\$ is too slow due to 2 \$\left\text{@}e4+!\$, when 2...\$\dispsis 3\$ loses to 3 \$\left\text{@}d3+\$ while 2...\$\dispsis 5\$ 3 b6 is a win as the black king is now cut off from h1) 2 \$\left\text{@}g8+\$\dispsis h2 3 \$\left\text{@}h7+\$\dispsis g1 4 \$\left\text{@}g6+\$\dispsis h5+\$\dispsis g2 6 \$\left\text{@}d5+\$\dispsis h2.\$ Many grandmasters have lost games through not understanding this principle, so full credit to Black for his accurate defence. Although White tried to win for a further 60 moves, Black made no mistake and was rewarded with a well-earned draw.
- 16) R. Gabriel Hoenick, Germany tt 2018/19: The game continued 1...f3? 2 營xd2 and now 2...營xg2+?! was a poor choice, as the king and pawn ending is an easy draw: 3 營xg2 fxg2+ 4 含xg2 含g6 5 含f3 含f5 6 含g3 (6 含e3 also draws) 6...h5 7 含f3 含e5 8 含e3 含d5 9 含d3 h4 10 含e3 含e5 11 含f3 含f5 12 含e3 g4 ½-½. 2...f2 is a much better practical chance, as White must defend with great accuracy to draw: after 3 營e2+ 含h4 4 營e4+ 營f4 5 g3+! 含xg3 6 營g2+ 合h4 7 營xf2+! 含xh3 we reach 營+g2+h2 vs 營, which is generally drawn if the defending king is in front of the pawns, although the defence requires an exceedingly high level of precision. One possible line runs 8 營g2+ 含h4 9 營f2+ 含g4 10 營g2+ 含f5 11 營d5+ 營e5 12 營f7+ 營f6 13 營d5+ 含g6 14 營g8+ 含h5 15 營e8+ 含h4 16 營e1+ 含g4 17 營e4+ 營f4 18 營g2+ and there is no easy way to avoid the checks without losing the h-pawn. 1...g4? is also wrong and allows 2 營e5+ 含h4 3 營f6+ 含h5 4 營f5+ with an immediate draw. The winning line was not too difficult: 1...含h4! 2 營xd2 營e3! 3 營a2 含g3 4 營b1 h5 5 營d1 f3 6 營d6+ (after 6 營xf3+ 營xf3 7 gxf3 含xh3 Black wins easily) 6...含f2 with mate in a few moves.
- 17) Atabaev Kholopov, Moscow 2019: To solve this you have to know that in 豐+a△ vs 豐, if you cannot get your king in front of the pawn then the safest place is the diagonally opposite corner. The game ended 1....含h5? 2 a6 豐b6 3 含a4 含g6 4 豐b5 豐d4+ 5 含a5 含f7 6 豐b7+ (6 豐b6 is more accurate) 6...含e8 (6...含g8 offers more resistance) 7 豐c6+ 含d8?? (a blunder, but after 7...含f8 8 豐c7 豐d2+ 9 含b6 豐b4+ 10 含a7 豐d4+ 11 含b7 豐b4+ 12 豐b6 豐e7+ 13 含c8 White stops the checks and wins; it is bad for Black to have his king in the upper half of the board, since it is easier for White to interpose with check or with a pin) 8 豐b6+ 1-0. Black should play 1...含h3! (1...含g3! is just as good). Then 2 a6 含h2 3 豐c7+ 含g2 4 a7 豐a1+ is a draw; for example, 5 含b4 豐b2+ 6 含c5 豐c3+ 7 含b6 豐b4+ 8 含a6 豐a4+ 9 含b7 豐b5+ 10 豐b6 豐d7+ 11 含b8 豐e8+ and so on.
- 18) P. Arestov, 2nd Honourable Mention, Ali Tebrizi Shatranji, 2016 (end of study): White wins by 1 当b6+! (not 1 当d4+? \$b5) 1...当b5 (1...\$c4 2 当a6+, 1...\$c3 2 当f6+ and 1...\$a3 2 当b3# are trivial losses, while after 1...\$a4 2 c6 the c-pawn is too strong; if Black then starts checking, White hides his king on a7) 2 \$f5!! (the position with \$f6 vs \$c4\$ is reciprocal zugzwang, so White must reach it with Black to play; 2 \$f6? \$c4! is only a draw since 3 c3 当xc5 and 3 \$xf7 当xc5 both lead to nothing) 2...\$c4 (after 2...\$a4 3 \$e5\$ White wins easily) 3 \$f6! (now Black is in zugzwang) 3...当xc5 (3...当a4 4 c6 is an easy win, while 3... \$e8 4 \$e5\$ 5 c4+! \$xc4 6 c6 is not much harder) 4 \$e5\$ 4 \$e4\$ 5 \$e4\$ 5 \$e4\$ for point being that the mate only exists when the white king is on f6.