



COLUMNISTS

From the Sidelines

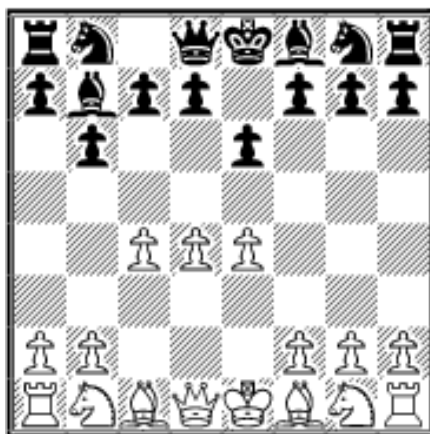
Hannes Langrock

*The Modern
Morra Gambit*by
Hannes LangrockThe Enterprising English Defense
Part One

In the coming months, I will discuss a very ambitious and enterprising reply to 1.d4, namely the English Defense: 1.d4 e6 2.c4 b6. This opening was popularized in the 1970s by English players, most notably Anthony Miles, who successfully employed this system as black. However, the defense has unjustifiably remained a sideline and today it is utilized by just a few strong players, such as Jonathan Speelman, Edvins Kengins and Ziaur Rahman.

I have played the English Defense almost exclusively against 1.d4 since 2003, and after much study and hundreds of games (including Internet blitz), I am convinced that the opening is objectively sound and that it offers Black good prospects to play for a win. By the way, the setup with ...e7-e6 and ...b7-b6 also works against 1.c4 and 1.Nf3, which makes it a universal weapon against all closed openings, with the exception of 1.g3.

Obviously, White's most critical continuation is to occupy the center with 3.e4, and after 3...Bb7, we reach the starting position of our discussions:



Depending on the circumstances, Black is going to attack White's center by ...Bb4, ...f7-f5, ...Nf6, ...Qh4, ...Nc6 or even ...d7-d5 or ...e6-e5.

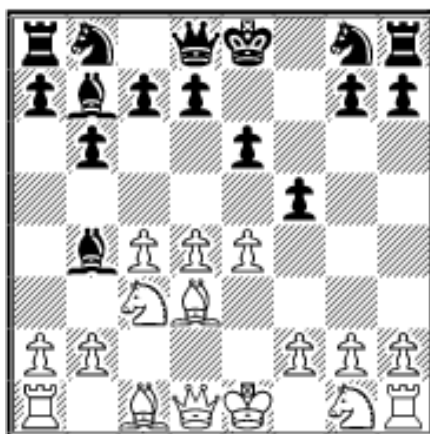
Meanwhile, there are several ways for White to support his strong center, and the discussion will be divided into the following six parts:

- The natural 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3
- White strengthens his center with f2-f3: 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.f3 and 4.f3
- White plays an early Qc2: 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Qc2 and 4.Qc2
- White plays an early d4-d5: 4.d5, 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.d5 and 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3 f5 6.d5
- The fashionable 4.Bd3
- The final part will summarize the series, as well as provide some suggestions for a black repertoire against closed openings, based on a setup with ...e7-e6 and ...b7-b6, and briefly examine Black's options against nasty move-orders such as 1.d4 e6 2.e4 or 1.d4 e6 2.Nf3.

Part One: The Natural 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3

1.d4 e6 2.c4 b6 3.e4 Bb7 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3

White develops his pieces to their most natural squares. This is a common setup in blitz games and with club players. However, it is Black rather than White who will fight for an advantage after **5...f5!**



This puts maximum pressure on White's center, and White can't capture because his g2-pawn is unprotected.

White often decides to cover e4 by either playing 6.Qe2, as in the game [Bercys-Rahman](#), or after inserting 6.Qh5+ g6, as in the game [Gonzalez Velez-Zvjaginsev](#), where we will also discuss alternatives for White. Yet, the immediate 6.Qe2 may well be stronger.

Fermin Gonzalez Velez (2405) – Vadim Zvjaginsev (2590)

Terrassa 1996

1.d4 e6 2.c4 b6 3.e4 Bb7 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3 f5 6.Qh5+

White provokes ...g7-g6 before playing Qe2. This appears to be a clever approach, but the move ...g7-g6 can also be useful for Black; for example, it covers f5. Other possibilities:

6.f3 transposes to 5.f3 f5 6.Bd3 and will be discussed in Part Two.

6.Qc2 Qh4 This usually arises via the move-order 5.Qc2 Qh4 6.Bd3 f5 and will be discussed in Part Three.

6.d5 will be analyzed in Part Four.

6.exf5? is just bad. Black can simply take on g2, as he has the f8-square for his king: 6... Bxg2 7.Qh5+ Kf8, and if Black is careful, his material advantage will easily decide:

A) 8.Nge2 Bxh1 9.f3 Qe8 10.Qh3 e5 11.dxe5 Nc6 12.f6 Qxe5 13.Bf4 Bxc3+ 14.bxc3 Qxf6 15.0-0-0 Re8 16.Rxh1 Rxe2 17.Bxe2 Qxf4+ 18.Kc2 Nf6 0-1, A.Simutowe-B.Lalic, Zwolle 2001.

B) 8.fxe6 Qe8 (or 8...dxe6) 9.Qf5+ Nf6 10.d5 dxe6 11.dxe6 Qg6 12.Qxg6 hxg6 13.Nge2 Bxh1 14.Nf4 Rxh2 15.Nxg6+ Ke8 16.Bf4 Rh3 17.0-0-0 Bxc3 18.bxc3 Bf3 19.Re1 Rh1 0-1, Lopez Colon-Miles, Gran Canaria op 1996.

6...g6 7.Qe2 Nf6



8.Bg5

White continues his development, while indirectly covering e4, because of the pin of Black's knight.

The alternative is **8.f3**, when Black should resist winning a pawn by 8...fxe4?! 9.fxe4 Bxc3+ (9...



Nxe4 10.Bxe4 Bxc3+ finds a strong answer in 11. Kd1!, and after the forced 11...d5 (T.Gillani-S. Williams, Norwich 1994) 12.Bxd5±, it is White who will have the extra pawn.) 10.bxc3 Nxe4, as after 11.Nf3, White will be able to develop a

strong attack. Remember, Black plays the English Defense to take the initiative for himself!

Much stronger is **8...Nc6!**. White has bolstered e4, so Black turns his attention to the d4-point.

9.Be3 This is the strongest move, as a look at the alternatives shows:

9.e5? finds a nice refutation in 9...Nxd4! 10.Qf2



Now both black knights are hanging, but after 10...Nh5 11.Qxd4? Bc5+ the queen has no squares. This position actually occurred in A. Adorjan-B.Spasky, Toluca 1982. In two of my games my opponent's played 11.Be3 Nc6 12.f4 Qe7 with an extra pawn and a very good position for Black, who can open the position in the center (...d7-d6) or on the kingside (...g6-g5) at the appropriate moment.

9.d5 fxe4 10.fxe4 Nd4! and White is in danger, as Black has many tactical resources:

A) 11.Qd1 exd5 12.cxd5 (12.exd5 0-0 with an initiative) 12...Nxe4! and the game can finish nicely: 13.Bxe4 Qh4+ 14.Kf1 0-0+ 15.Nf3 Nxf3 16.Bxf3 (16.gxf3 Bxc3-) 16...Ba6+ 17.Ne2 Bc5 18.Qe1 Rxf3+ 19.gxf3 Qh3#.

B) 11.Qf2 0-0! Powerful play. 12.Qh4 (Again, after 12.Qxd4 Bc5 13.Qe5 Ng4 14.Qg5 Qxg5 15.Bxg5 Nf2, it is Black who will emerge with a material advantage.) 12...exd5 13.exd5 (J.Federau-S.Lorenz, Berlin 2000) 13...Re8+ and White must be careful. He should avoid 14.Kd1? Ne4! or 14.Nge2? Nxe2 15.Bxe2 Nxd5! 16.Qxd8 Nxc3-+. The best defense is 14.Kf1!, but after 14...Rf8!? 15.Ke1, he can't castle and Black can chose between 15...Ne6, with the idea ...Nc5; or 15...c5, with the option of ...b5 in some lines; and the more forcing 15...Ne4 16.Qxd8 Rxd8 17.Bxe4 Rde8; or even 15...Nxd5!? 16.Qxd8 Raxd8 17.cxd5 Bxd5.

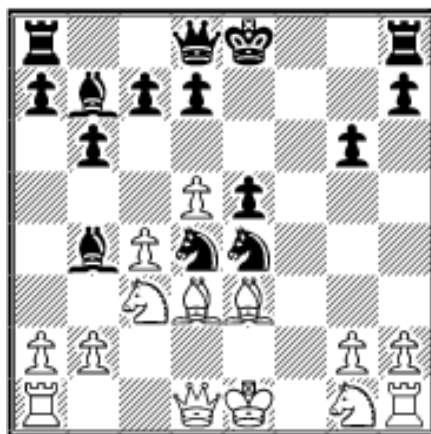
Now we return to **9.Be3**:

9...fxe4 10.fxe4 e5 11.d5

11.Nf3!? is interesting. White corrupts his pawn structure in the hope of developing an attack based on Black's weakened kingside. However, if Black defends carefully, he should be at least equal if not better. 11...exd4 12.Nxd4 Ne5 13.0-0 Bxc3 Otherwise the knight goes to d5, of course. 14.bxc3 0-0 15.Bg5 Qe7 16.Rf4 Qd6 17.Bc2 This position occurred in C.Crouch-D.King, Southend 2006, when seeking exchanges by 17...Nh5 would have been logical and OK for Black.

11...Nd4 and now:

A) 12.Qd1? is a typical mistake: 12...Nxe4!



13.Bxe4 Qh4+ 14.Kf1 Bxc3 15.bxc3 Qxe4 16.Bxd4 exd4 17.Qxd4 0-0+ 18.Nf3 Rae8 and Black went on to win easily in K.Burger-J. Ehlvest, St.Martin 1993.

B) 12.Qd2 is better, as it doesn't blunder anything. However, after 12...Ng4 13.0-0-0 Nxe3 14.Qxe3 Qe7 15.Nge2 0-0-0 16.Rdf1 Rdf8, Black was doing well in M.Meyer-W. Bode, GER 2004.

C) The main continuation is 12.Bxd4 exd4 13.a3 Bxc3+ 14.bxc3 dxc3 15.Nf3 0-0 16.0-0, when

White's center looks impressive, but it is quite vulnerable. Black is going to attack it, while White tries to regain the c3-pawn: 16...Qe7 17.e5 Rae8 18.Rae1 Qc5+ 19.Qf2 Qxf2+ 20.Rxf2 Nh5 21.Rc2 c6 22.d6 c5 23.Rxc3 Bxf3 24.gxf3 Rf6! A nice move. 25.Be4 Rxe5 26.Bd5+ Rxd5 27.Re8+ Kg7 28.cxd5 Rxd6-/+ A. Gorbatow-J.Ehlvest, St. Petersburg 1994.

Now we return to **8.Bg5**:

8...fxe4

This is the main move, and it is fine for Black.

A very playable alternative is 8...h6. In the book *English Defense*, Daniel King writes: "8...h6 holds the tension but bags the bishop. It makes a virtue out of having the pawn on g6: the f5-pawn is bolstered, and the queen can slip back to g7 if necessary." 9.Bxf6 Qxf6 10.Nf3 Nc6 I agree with King, in that Black should castle short in the resulting positions, as his king can easily get into trouble on the queenside.

A) 11.e5 Qg7 This is a good example of the vulnerability of White's seemingly strong center: 12.Rc1 0-0 13.a3 Bxc3+ 14.Rxc3 g5 15.d5 Ne7 16.0-0 Ng6 (16...exd5 17.cxd5 Nxd5 18.Bc4) 17.Re1 c5 Black wants to take on d5 without c7 hanging. 18.dxc6 Bxc6 19.Bc2 g4 Now, when the knight moves, ...Nf4 will win the g2-pawn. White didn't like that and so resigned in C.Martin Luis-J.Boudre, Tenerife 1999.

B) 11.0-0 0-0-0?! The black king should get into trouble here. More in the spirit of the position would have been 11...Bxc3 12.bxc3 0-0 or 11...0-0. The greedy 11...Nxd4 seems perfectly playable as well; for example, 12.Nxd4 Qxd4 13.Nb5 Qe5 14.exf5 Qxe2 15.Bxe2 0-0-0 16.fxg6 a6 17.Nc3! Bxc3 18.bxc3 Be4 19.c5 Kb7 20.cxb6 cxb6 21.Rad1 Bxg6 22.Rd6 Be4 23.Rfd1 Bd5=) Instead, after 11...0-0-0 12.e5 Qg7 13.d5 (13.c5!? with an attack, King) 13...Ne7 14.Nb5 a6 15.a3 axb5 16.axb4 exd5 (A.Gamota-V.Karasev, Moscow 1996) 17.c5±, would have given White a very nice position.

9.Bxe4

Upon 9.Bxf6?, the *zwischenzug* 9...exd3! leaves White in horrible shape: 10.Qe5 Nc6 11.Qg5 Be7 12.Bxe7 Qxe7 13.Qxe7+ Kxe7 14.Nf3 Na5-+ Tazhieva-Chiburidanidze, Moscow 1994.

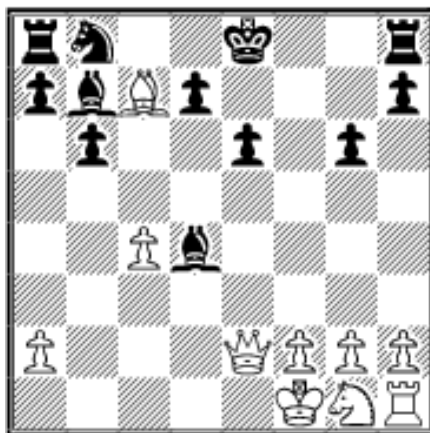
9...Bxe4

This move leads to the exchange of most of the minor pieces. Black has no problems in the ensuing position, but it is also difficult for him to play for a win.

The ambitious queen sacrifice 9...Nxe4!? has worked extremely well for Black in practice: 10.Bxd8 Nxc3 11.bxc3 Bxc3+ 12.Kf1 Bxa1 and now:

A) 13.Qe5 0-0 14.Bf6 Nc6 15.Qg5 (15.Qxc7 Ba6 16.Qxd7 Rxf6 17.Qxc6 Rc8) 15...Rf7 16.Nf3 Raf8 17.Ke2 Bb2 18.Rb1? Rxf6 19.Rxb2 Nxd4+-- R.De Pooter-E. Van Driel, Vlissingen 1999.

B) 13.Bxc7 Bxd4



With rook, bishop and pawn, Black has sufficient material compensation for the queen.

Furthermore, White has development problems and his c4-pawn is weak. I wouldn't say that Black is better, but his position is probably easier to play than White's. 14.Nf3 Bc5!? 15.Qe5 0-0 16.Bxb8 Raxb8 17.h4 Rbc8 18.h5 Rf5 19.Qc3 Bxf3 (19...g5!? 20.h6 Bf8 King) 20.gxf3 g5 The position is very difficult to play for both sides. In the game Gruenfeld-Prie, Paris 1990, White missed the opportunity to create tactical counter chances by h5-h6 and later lost.

10.Bxf6 Qxf6 11.Qxe4 Nc6

11...Bxc3+ 12.bxc3 Nc6 13.Nf3 0-0 14.0-0 or 11...0-0 12.Nf3 Nc6 (12...Bxc3+ 13.bxc3 Nc6 14.0-0) 13.0-0 Bxc3 14.bxc3 are just different ways to reach the same position that arises in the game.

12.Nf3 0-0 13.0-0 Bxc3 14.bxc3 Qf4



15.Qe2?!

This gives Black real chances to fight for an advantage. White's best choice was 15.Rfe1! Qxe4 16.Rxe4, with an endgame that is about equal, as we will see in the next game.

15...Rae8

Black prepares ...e6-e5. The other plan is to double rooks on the f-file and try to develop some play on the kingside: 15...Rf5 16.Nd2 Qh6 17.Ne4 Raf8 18.Rad1 Ne7 19.Rd3 g5 20.Rh3

Qg7 21.Qd1 Ng6 22.Rg3 h6 23.Re3 Nf4== Iskusnyh-Lempert, Orel 1995.

16.Rfe1 e5 17.d5 Na5 18.Nd2 Nb7 19.Ne4 Nd6 20.Nd2 (20.Nxd6 cxd6 21.Rab1 Rc8 22.Rb4) **20...e4 21.Nf1 Rf7 22.Ne3 Ref8 23.Rf1 Nb7 24.Rad1 Nc5**--/+ and Black went on to win the game on move thirty-five.

Salvijus Bercys (2279) - Ziaur Rahman (2532)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 b6 3.e4 Bb7 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3 f5 6.Qe2

Naturally this is similar to 6.Qh5+ g6 7.Qe2, but it makes a difference that Black's g-pawn is on g7 instead of g6. I will try to indicate when this plays a role and who it favors.

6...Nf6 7.f3

7.Bg5 fxe4 (Again, 7...h6 8.Bxf6 Qxf6 is a playable alternative that has scored well in practice. However, Black would prefer his pawn on g6, protecting f5 and allowing the queen to retreat to g7 after e4-e5 by White.) 8.Bxe4 (8.Bxf6? again fails to 8...exd3!; for example, 9.Qh5+ g6 10.Qh4 Be7 11.Bxe7 Qxe7 12.Qxe7+ Kxe7-/+ Razmyslov-Kengis, Bad Zwesten 1997.) 8...Bxe4

As in the 6.Qh5-line, the queen sacrifice is an ambitious way to complicate matters and thereby play for a win: 8...Nxe4!? 9.Bxd8 Nxc3 10.Qh5+ (10.bxc3 Bxc3+ 11.Kf1 Bxa1 12.Qd1 was Bedny-Janturin, RUS 2001, when Black played 12...Kxd8 13.Qxa1 Ba6 14.Qc1 Nc6, while the moves 12...Ba6 and 12...Nc6 were candidates as well.) After 10.Qh5+ practice has seen:

A) 10...Kxd8 11.a3 Be7 12.f3 Na4 13.0-0-0 Black has three pieces for the queen, but his knight is grim on the rim. In P.Korhonen-S.Kosmo, Helsinki 2003, Black played the radical 13...b5!? to free his knight 14.Qxb5 (14.c5!?) 14...Nb6 and the pieces proved superior to the queen: 15.Qe5 Bf6 16.Qe2 Nc6 17.d5 exd5 18.cxd5 Ne7 19.d6 cxd6 20.Rxd6 Ned5-/+ . However, after 10...Kxd8, Black should know how to reply to 11.Qg5+!? Kc8 12.Qxg7, when White's plan is to net the h-pawn, avoid having Black's pieces make too much trouble and push his h-pawn.

B) 10...g6 11.Qh4! (11.Qe5 0-0 12.Kf1? and 12...Ne4-+, with the threats of 13...Rxf2# and 13...Bd6 decides, P.Kansky-A.Janturin, Decin 1998) Now, in Nerlov-Andersen, DEN 1989, Black lost control and played 11...Nxe4? 12.Ke2 with only two pieces for the queen. Much better is 11...Bxe4:



This unclear position seems critical for the queen sacrifice in the 6.Qe2-line. Play could continue 12.bxc3 Bxc3+ 13.Ke2 Nc6 14.Bf6 0-0 or 12.a3 Bd6 13.Ne2 Nxe2 14.Kxe2 Bxh1 15.Rxh1 Nc6 16.Bf6 0-0.

Now we return to the more solid 8...Bxe4:

9.Bxf6 Qxf6 10.Qxe4 0-0 11.Nf3 Nc6 12.0-0 Bxc3 13.bxc3 Qf5 (or 13...Qf4) 14.Rfe1! As we've seen in the last game, Black has real prospects to fight for an advantage if White avoids the endgame. 14...Qxe4 15.Rxe4



This endgame is about equal. Black's pawn structure is healthier, while White has the idea d4-d5 and is a bit more active. 15...Na5 A new move. (15...Rf5 is normally seen and it is equal as well.) 16.d5 exd5 17.cxd5 Rae8 Black exchanges one pair of rooks and will attack d5



with the remaining rook. 18.Rae1 Rxe4 19.Rxe4 Rf5 20.c4 c6 21.d6 (21.Rd4 cxd5 22.cxd5 b5 23.Nd2 Nc4 24.Nxc4 bxc4=; 21.Nd4 cxd5 22.Re8+ Rf8 23.Rxf8+ Kxf8) 21...Nb7 22.Re8+ Rf8 23.Re7 Nxd6 24.Rxd7 Nxc4 25.Rxa7=+ P.Rahls-D. Pluemer, Germany 2003.

7...Nc6!

Winning a pawn with 7...fxe4?! is much worse, for the same reasons as in the 6.Qh5+ line. 8.fxe4 Bxc3+ (8...Nxe4 9.Bxe4 Bxc3+ 10.Kd1!± Fernandez-Campatella, ARG 1993) 9.bxc3 Nxe4 10.Nf3 Here it is good for Black to have his pawn on g7, as it bolsters the kingside. Still, White is able to develop a strong initiative; for example, 10...Nxc3 11.Qc2 Bxf3 and now after 12.gxf3 Qh4+ Black has been doing OK in practice, but 12.0-0! is very strong. Black will keep two extra pawns after giving back the piece. However, he is underdeveloped and White will develop a huge attack: 12...Bh5 (12...Ne2+ 13.Bxe2 Bxe2 14.Qxe2±) 13.Qxc3 Qe7 14.Ba3 Qg5 15.Rae1 Nc6 16.d5 Na5 17.Re5 Qg4 18.dxe6+– Gareev-Sengupta, Kochin 2004.

8.Be3



We already know the trick 8.e5? Nxd4! 9.Qf2 Nh5.

White now threatens to capture on f5 and Black is at the crossroads. Practice has seen three different continuations, and all of them are playable. But it is difficult to prove a forced advantage for Black.

8...f4!?

The idea of this smart move is to gain control over the dark squares.

8...fxe4 is weaker than with the pawn on g6: 9.fxe4 e5 10.d5 (10.Nf3? exd4 11.Nxd4 is much safer for Black than in the 6.Qh5-line, where his kingside was seriously weakened by the pawn on g6. 11... Ne5 12.0-0-0 (12.0-0 Bxc3 13.bxc3 Nxd3 14.Qxd3 Bxe4 15.Qe2 0-0 16.Bg5 Bg6 17.Rae1 Qe8 18.Qd1 Ne4-/+ J.Bertin-C.Paci, La Fere 2005; 12.Nf5?? Nxd3+ 13.Qxd3 Bxe4) 12...Bxc3 13.bxc3 Qe7-/+ Meng-Marques, BRA 2000.) 10...Nd4 11.Bxd4! exd4 12.a3 and now:

A) 12...Bxc3+ 13.bxc3 dxc3 was good for Black in the 6.Qh5-line, but it hasn't been played in this position. Maybe Black is afraid of 14.e5, when 14...Nh5 is obviously impossible with the pawn on g7. However, the knight sacrifice 14...0-0! looks very strong: 15.exf6?! (15.Nf3) 15...Re8 16.Be4 Qxf6 17.Nh3 c2! 18.Rc1 Qc3+ 19.Kf2 (19.Kf1 Ba6!) 19...Qd4+ 20.Kf3, and there should be something good for Black, who can at least win back the piece with 20...Qf6+ 21.Nf4 g5. Yet instead of 14.e5?!, White can calmly play 14.Nf3!, when Black would prefer to have his pawn on g6, as now h7 can be a tactical weakness and the h5-square is unprotected. I am not sure if this is really so bad for Black, but at least he should avoid following Gorbатов-Ehlvest from the 6.Qh5-line: 14...0-0 15.0-0 Qe7 16.e5 Rae8 and now White has 17.Qc2.

B) 12...Ba5 13.b4 dxc3 14.bxa5 0-0 15.Nf3 Qe7 16.0-0 Qc5+ 17.Kh1 d6 and, in this sharp position, the players agreed a draw, in T.Nyback-A.Bokros, Hengelo 2002.

8...e5!? is an interesting pawn sacrifice that worked well in practice. But Black was much higher rated in both games and White went wrong after 9.exf5 exd4 10.Bxd4+ Kf7:

A) 11.Bxf6 Qxf6 12.0-0-0? White ends up much worse, because of his weak structure and king position. (Obviously, 12.Qd2, covering c3 and preparing Nge2, is critical.) 12...Bxc3 13.bxc3 Qxc3+ 14.Qc2 Qa1+ 15.Kd2 Qf6-/+ F.Izuel Samitier-F.Gonzalez Velez, Sant Boi 2000.

B) 11.Qf2 Nxd4 12.Qxd4 Qe7+ 13.Nge2 Bc5 14.Qh4?! (Here 14.Qf4 is critical.) 14...Qe3! 15.Be4 Bxe4 16.fxe4 Rhe8, Black wins back the pawn with an advantage. 17.Rd1 d6 18.Rf1 Bb4 19.Rf3 Bxc3+ 20.bxc3 Rxe4 21.Rxe3 Rxh4 22.h3 Rxc4-/+ Rivas Garcia-F. Gonzalez Velez, ESP 2000.

9.Bf2

Maybe White should think about 9.Bxf4 Nxd4 10.Qd2 with a playable position.

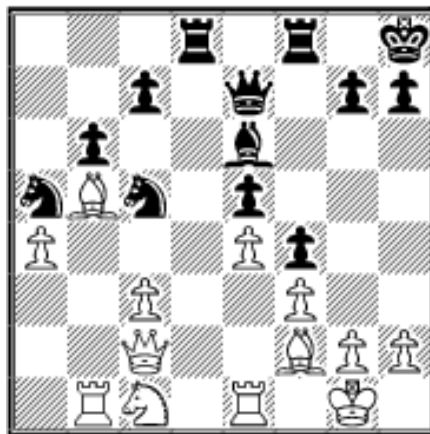
9...e5

This position occurred three times in practice, and Black always managed to achieve an advantage because of his control of the dark squares. However, Black was also much higher rated in each game.

10.a3

10.dxe5 Nxe5 11.Qd2 (11.Rc1 0-0 12.a3 Bc5 13.Nh3 Bxf2+ 14.Nxf2 d6 15.Nd5 Nfd7 16.0-0 c6 17.Nc3 Qh4 18.Rfd1 Rf6 19.h3 h5 20.Nh1 Rg6 21.Kf1 a5 22.Qf2 Qg5 23.Be2 a4 24.Rd2 Nc5-/+ A.Vaidya-Z.Rahman, Calcutta 2000.) 11...0-0 12.Nge2 Ne8 13.a3 Bc5 14.Bxc5 bxc5 15.Nd5 Qh4+ 16.Kd1 Bxd5 17.exd5 Nd6, with the initiative, Barbaliera-Brancaloni, Bratto 1999.

10...Bxc3+ 11.bxc3 d6 12.c5 dxc5 13.dxc5 0-0 14.Qc2 Qe7 15.Ne2 Kh8 16.Rb1 Nd7 17.cxb6 axb6 18.a4 Nc5 19.Bb5 Na5 20.Nc1 Rad8 21.0-0 Bc8 22.Re1 Be6=+



Black is more active and he has good piece placement. Rahman later managed to win White's c-pawn and reach a won endgame, but White put up a tough fight and finally saved a draw.

Conclusion

The natural 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3 is unpleasant for White after 5...f5. Indeed, it is Black who fights for an advantage in the critical lines. White's most solid option is 6.Qe2 Nf6 7.Bg5 or 6.Qh5+ g6 7.Qe2 Nf6 8.Bg5. Black has several possibilities, but the most enterprising is the queen sacrifice 7...fxe4 8.Bxe4 Nxe4!? (or 8...fxe4 9.Bxe4 Nxe4!?). This can be risky, but it is a good way to play for the full point.



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