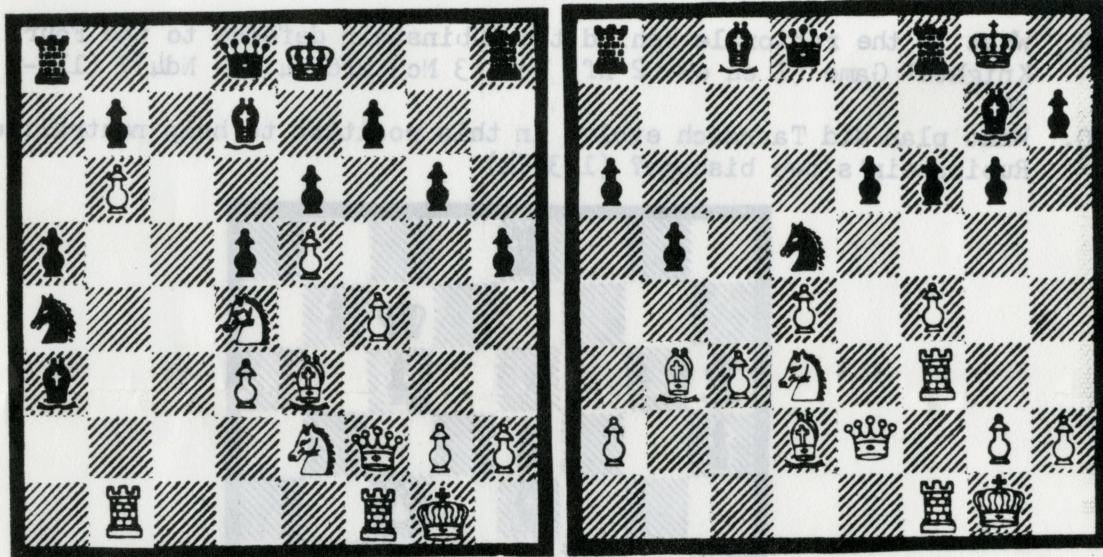


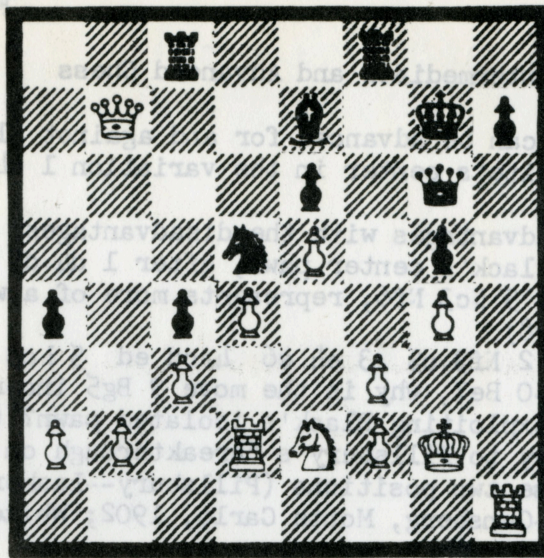
Intermediate and Advanced Chess

1. What arguments can be advanced for and against Black's early challenge to White's center in the variation 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 c5? (97)
2. Comparing the advantages with the disadvantages, why does Reti conclude that Black's center pawn, after 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 c4 e6 4 cd ed 5 Nc3 Nf6, represents more of a weakness than a strength? (97-98)
3. After 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 c4 e6 4 cd ed 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 g3 Nc6 7 Bg2 Be6 8 O-O Be7, why is the move 9 Bg5 incorrect from the standpoint of exploiting Black's isolated pawn? (98)
4. What was the key to Pillsbury's "breakthrough on the grand scale" in each of these two positions (Pillsbury--Lasker, Nuremberg, 1896 and Pillsbury--Gunsberg, Monte Carlo, 1902; White to play)? (102-04)

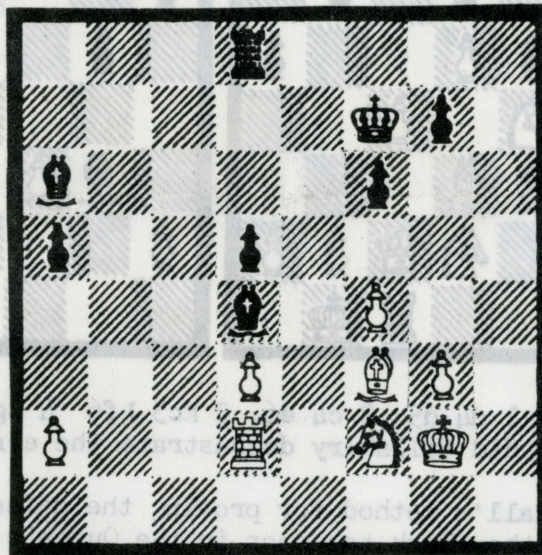


5. In the opening 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e3 Nbd7 6 Nf3 b6?, how did Pillsbury demonstrate the error of Black's last move? (104)
6. What was Marshall's method for proving the defect in developing Black's QB on the flank too soon in the Queen's Gambit Declined (Marshall--Burn, Paris, 1900: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e3 O-O 6 Nf3 b6? 7 Bd3 Bb7 8 cd ed 9 Bf6! Bf6)? (113-14)
7. Why is a study of Rubinstein's games particularly valuable with respect to the theories of Steinitz and their application in chess practice? (116)
8. What are the positional features in Black's game that permit the brilliant combinational conclusion beginning with 37...Rf3!! (Marshall--Rubinstein, Lodz, 1908)? (117-19)



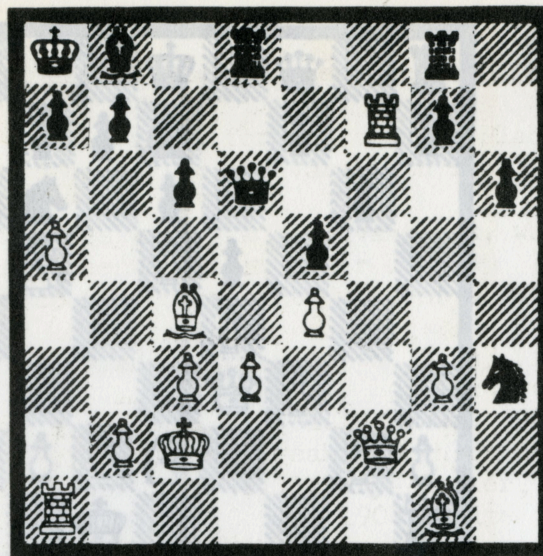


9. What is the rationale behind the Rubinstein defense to the Four Knights' Game (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bb5 Nd4)? (119-20)
10. What plan did Tarrasch evolve in this position to help neutralize Rubinstein's two bishops? (123-24)

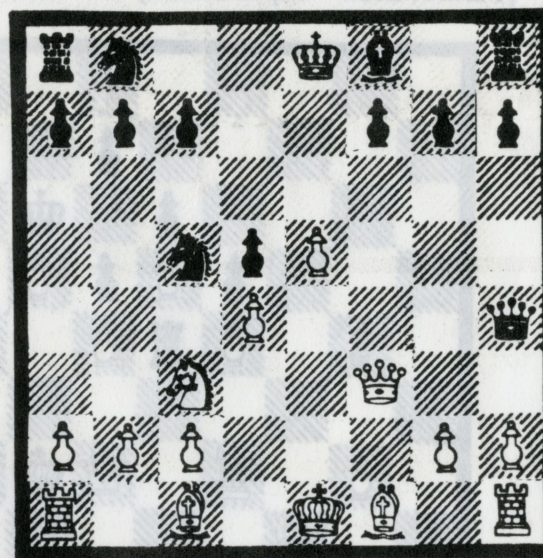


11. How does White escape Black's threat to trade off his rimmed knight for a bishop in this position (Rubinstein--Hromadka, Maehr.-Ostrau, 1923)? (126)



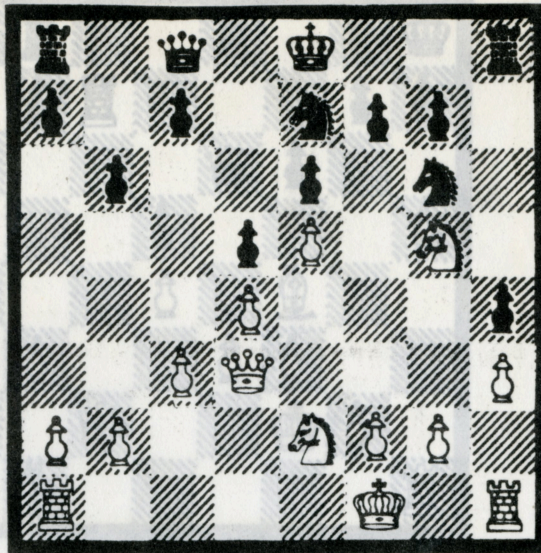


12. Why does Reti refer to Spielmann as the last upholder of the romantic tradition in chess? (127-28)
13. How does the Vienna Game render Black's liberating thrust in the center less effective than in the King's Gambit proper (1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 f4 d5 vs. 1 e4 e5 2 f4 d5)? (128-29)
14. In what way was Spielmann described as "bringing Morphy's style to life again" in this position (Spielmann--Flamberg, Mannheim, 1914)? (129)

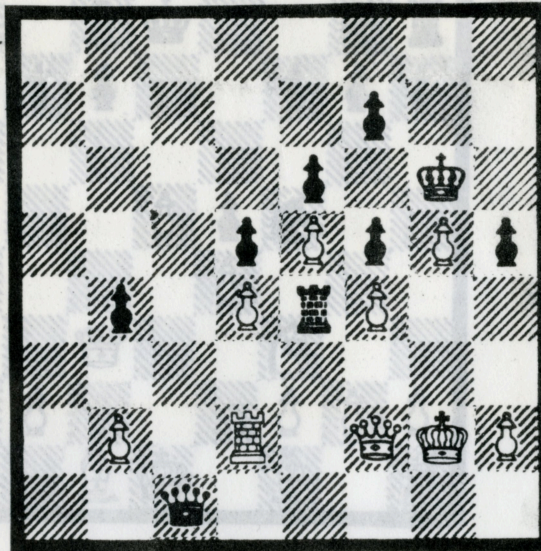


15. How did Nimzovitch's whole approach to chess differ from that of Spielmann? (131)
16. Give an example of how Nimzovitch reduced Tarrasch's dogmatic statements to their correct proportions. (131-32)
17. What was Nimzovitch's theoretical contribution to the advance variation of the French Defense (1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5) for White? (132-33)
18. How should White react to Black's attempt to hold the center in the Hanham variation of Philidor's Defense (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nd7)? (134-35)
19. What is the essential difference between the Indian Defense (1 d4 Nf6) and the orthodox defense (1 d4 d5)? (138)
20. Why is Black's position superior here, in spite of his restricted territory (Brinckmann--Nimzovitch, Niendorf, 1927)? (142)



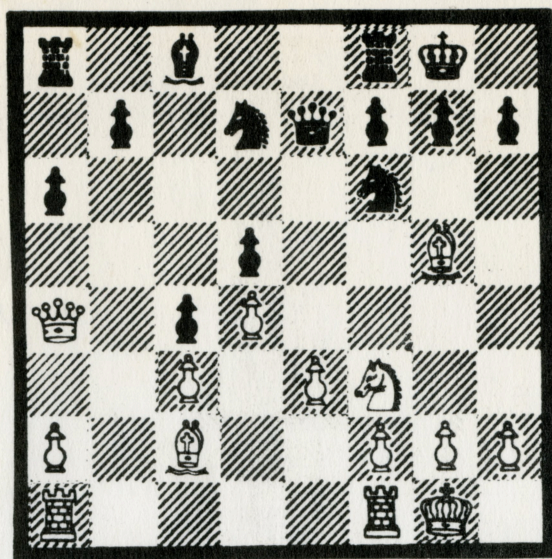


21. Compare Capablanca's chess abilities with those of Rubinstein. (153-54)
22. After 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 O-O Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 Na5 9 Bc2 c5 10 d4 Qc7 11 Nbd2 O-O 12 h3 Nc6 13 d5 Nd8 (Capablanca--Vidmar, New York, 1927), what is the underlying purpose of 14 a4? (155-56)
23. Explain why White in this position (White to move) is in a state of "Zugzwang" (Nimzovitch--Capablanca, New York, 1927). (161)



24. What is the technique by which Capablanca made the most of his advantage in this position (Capablanca--Spielmann, New York, 1927)? (165-166)





25. How does Capablanca's play in this position illustrate the vital principles of rook and pawn endgames (Capablanca--Tartakover, New York, 1924: 35 Kg3!! Rc3 36 Khl! Rf3 37 g6 Rf4 38 Kg5 Re4 39 Kf6! Kg8 40 Rg7 Kh8 41 Rc7 Re8 42 Kf5, etc.)? (166-168)

