How to Win at Chess By Answering Questions:

An Essential Guide For New Players!



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Chess positions in this eBook were created using *Chess PRO - With Coach* by Christophe Théron. The app is available for download at the Apple Store.

Website: http://www.chesstiger.com

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www.ChessByLauren.com

Special thanks to my valued chess students and other local chess students who gave me feedback. Also, special thanks to my family and friends for helping make this book possible.

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Preface

As a private chess teacher for the past three years, I have enjoyed tutoring lots of kids and a few adults. Many of my students have USCF (United States Chess Federation) ratings below 1000, which means that, maybe like you, they are beginners.

My teaching style is straightforward: I went over games that I've encouraged my students to record. In each game, I identified the good and poor moves of students and their opponents.

I began to recognize a common pattern among them: beginners often fail to think at least one move ahead, which is essential to improve.

Having a plan in chess, and in life as well, is important. In baseball or football you always try to think what the opponent is going to do next, and you get ready for it. In school, you need to know what the teacher wants you to do. In both sports and communication with the coach or teacher. But in a chess game you are alone. You must make decisions by yourself. Since there are no classmates or teammates during the game, you must ask YOURSELF questions.

Over the last year or so, a lot of my students have done very well in chess tournaments, and some have even won 1st place!

When teaching chess, not only do I teach tactics and winning strategies, I ask lots of questions to get you to think about the current position set up in front of you on the chess board. When I ask questions about the current position, I am trying to get you to be aware of what's going on the board.

But when my students play in a tournament, they are on their own. I wrote this book to help them think and ask the right questions when they are by themselves in front of the board.

I believe chess is like life. Asking questions will help you in life AND in chess. For example, let's say you have to study for a big history test. You could ask questions such as, "How will I study for the test?" "Will I study by myself or with a group?" etc. If you fail to ask questions, you might get a poor test result.

I have been playing in chess tournaments for over half my life and have collected many chess books. There are excellent chess books that teach tactics and strategies for intermediate and advanced chess players, those rated 1200 to 2200. However, winning in chess takes more than tactics and strategies, and as in life, thinking creatively and evaluating the situation is crucial too!

My students have done well in chess tournaments, and I know that my teaching method of asking questions works. That's why I decided to write this eBook to help beginning players think in chess and encourage them to continue playing chess

Happy reading!

Asking Questions to Win Chess Games

You've been playing chess for a couple of months or even a year. You know how the pieces move, and you want to improve your game strategy. So, the first thing to remember is that chess is a 100 percent thinking game.

That's because THERE IS NO LUCK INVOLVED. Chess is entirely mental. If there is no time control involved, a game is simply won by taking advantage of your opponent's mistakes. If you lose a game, it means you've made some poor moves and your opponent took advantage of those poor moves.

Most poor moves by beginners are made because the player failed to ask questions about the position or failed to think at least one move ahead.

For example, an opponent moves their knight to threaten checkmate, but the player didn't realize they were threatening checkmate and didn't counter that move. On the next move the opponent checkmates, and the player realizes that preventing the checkmate could have been easy. The player is frustrated - nobody likes to get checkmated!

How can we avoid common mistakes in the future? After every move your opponent makes, always ask the magic question:

Why did my opponent move there?

This is the essential question to win, and when you learn to answer accurately, I am very confident that you will win more games! Your opponent will have a much harder time beating you, since you will make fewer mistakes!

Answering the Magic Question

To help you answer the magic question, look at all positions of the pieces on the board and ask more questions

What pieces are attacking each other?

And then ask:

What pieces are protecting other pieces and squares?

And finally, you must ask:

What does your opponent want to do?"

Answering these questions takes practice. You need to take your time and answer the questions about attacking, protecting and ask, "Why is my opponent doing what he or she is doing?" Remember: take your time!

The answer to "**Why did my opponent move there?**" is simple: it's **always** either: "*My opponent is threatening something*" **or** "*My opponent isn't threatening anything*."

What is a Threat?

A threat means that your opponent is threatening to deliver checkmate or make your chess army weaker in a variety of ways, such as capturing one of your pieces for free. That means your opponent knocks off a piece and you gain nothing from the sacrifice. If your opponent captures one of your pieces for free, it's like you threw the piece in the trash can. Now, you wouldn't do that, would you? Each piece in your army is valuable! Of course, when your army becomes weaker, winning will be a lot more difficult because your opponent's army is stronger than yours.

If your opponent is threatening something, you must meet the threat.

Once you figure out why your opponent has moved to a certain square, answer this question:

“If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?”

Of course you might well ask:

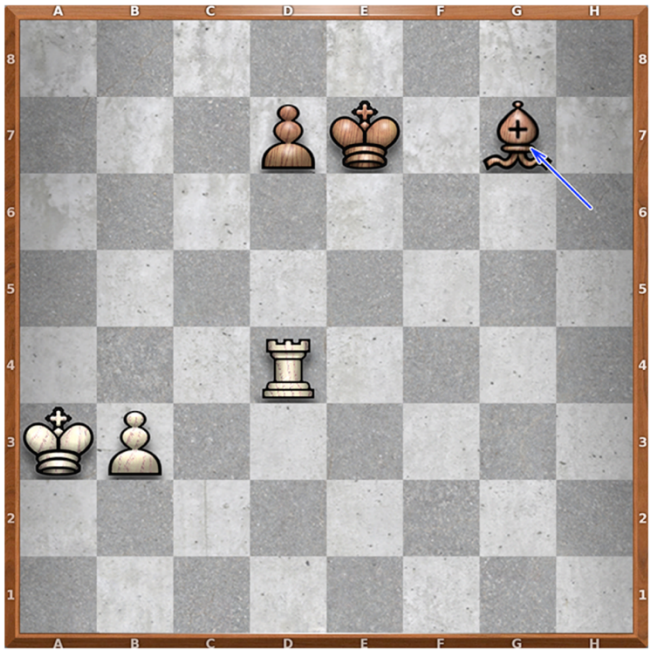
“How am I supposed to know where my opponent is going to move?”

There may be so many pieces on the board that you might not have a clue as to what your opponent’s next move is going to be. In this case, take time to think through the possibilities, and use your best judgment to predict the next move. Your prediction might be wrong, but that’s okay. A prediction of your opponent’s next move is better than no prediction at all. The goal is to try to think at least one move ahead.

Sometimes predicting your opponent’s next move will be easy, such as moving the king out of check, or capturing one of your pieces.

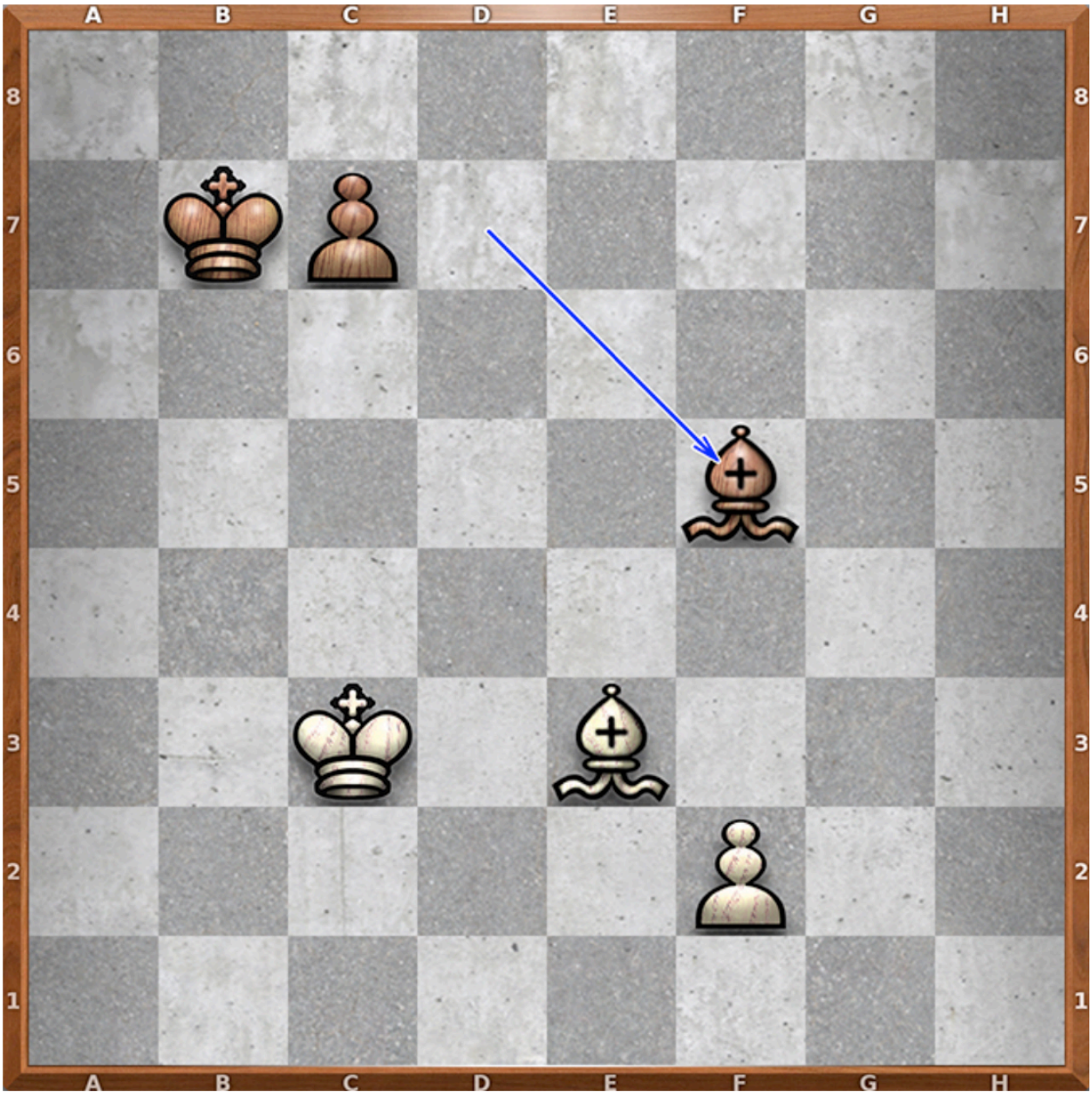
Example of Opponent Threatening

Black decides to move the bishop to g7 to attack White’s rook on d4.

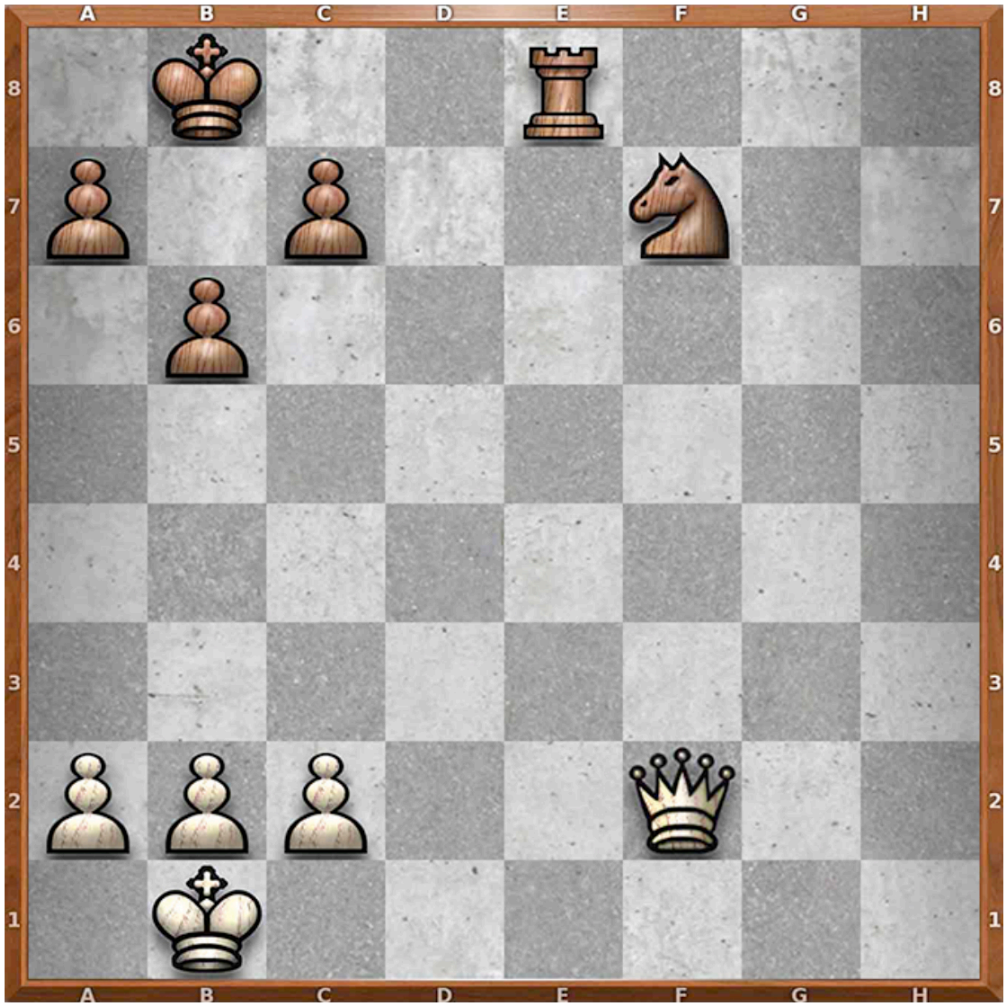


Example of Opponent Not Threatening

Black decides to move the bishop to f5, and is not threatening anything.



Take a look at this position – it's White's move:



In this position, an obvious move might be to capture the Black knight with your queen. But the obvious move could be a mistake!

Practice asking this question:

If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?

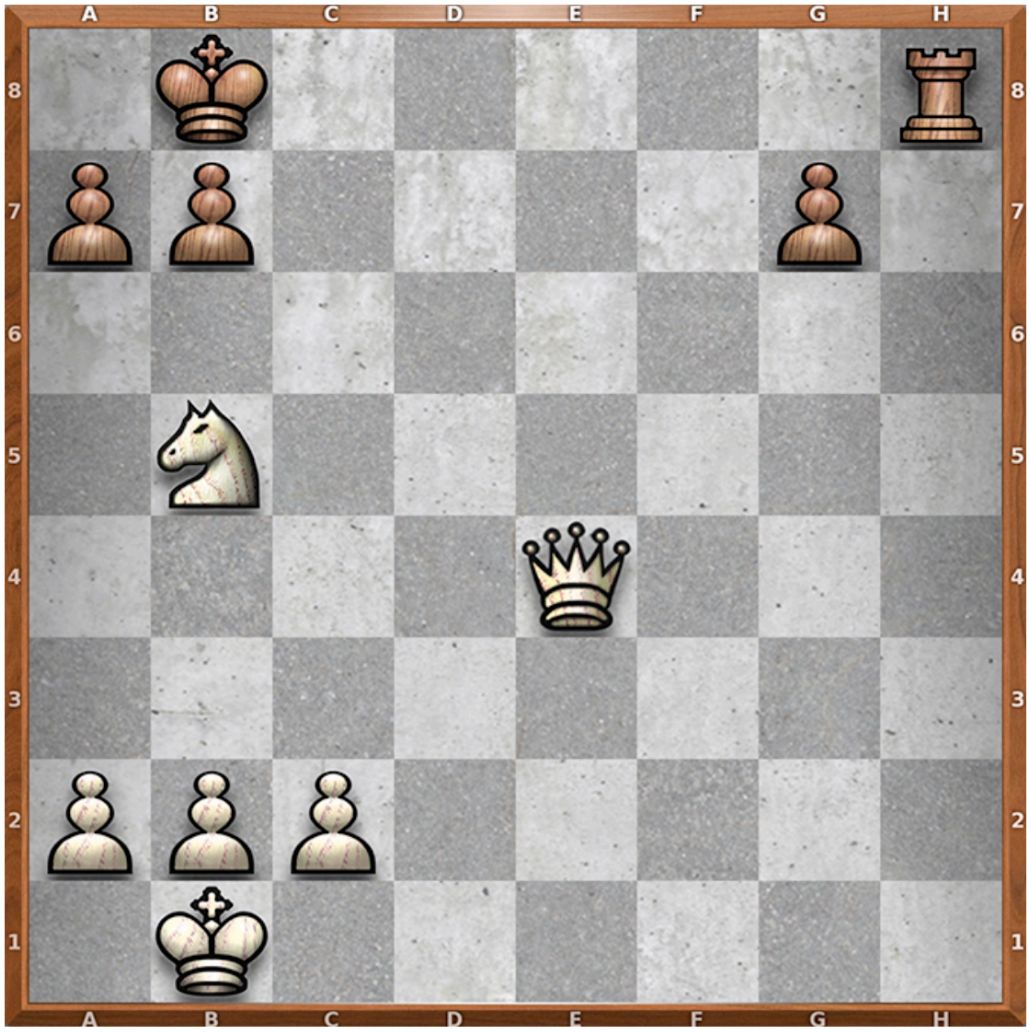
"*If I capture the Black knight on f7 with my queen, my opponent will move his or her rook to the e1 square, which results in checkmate.*" Therefore, you have to find another move, such as moving the pawn to a3.

Always Think Ahead!

Experienced chess players always think at least several moves ahead. That is the key to knowing “Why did my opponent move there,” because if your opponent is good, he or she will be thinking ahead. The top chess players in the world can see many moves ahead. But for now, as a beginner chess player, try to think *at least* one move ahead. That being said, regardless of how many moves you can think ahead, asking questions about the current position is still essential.

Once you get more playing experience and can think a couple moves ahead, then you can look out for winning move combinations, also known as tactics. If you recognize a specific tactic pattern in your position, then letting your opponent capture a piece of yours for free may not really be free. That’s because you see that you may soon be able to execute a deadly tactic or deliver checkmate.

Take a look at this position – it's White's move:

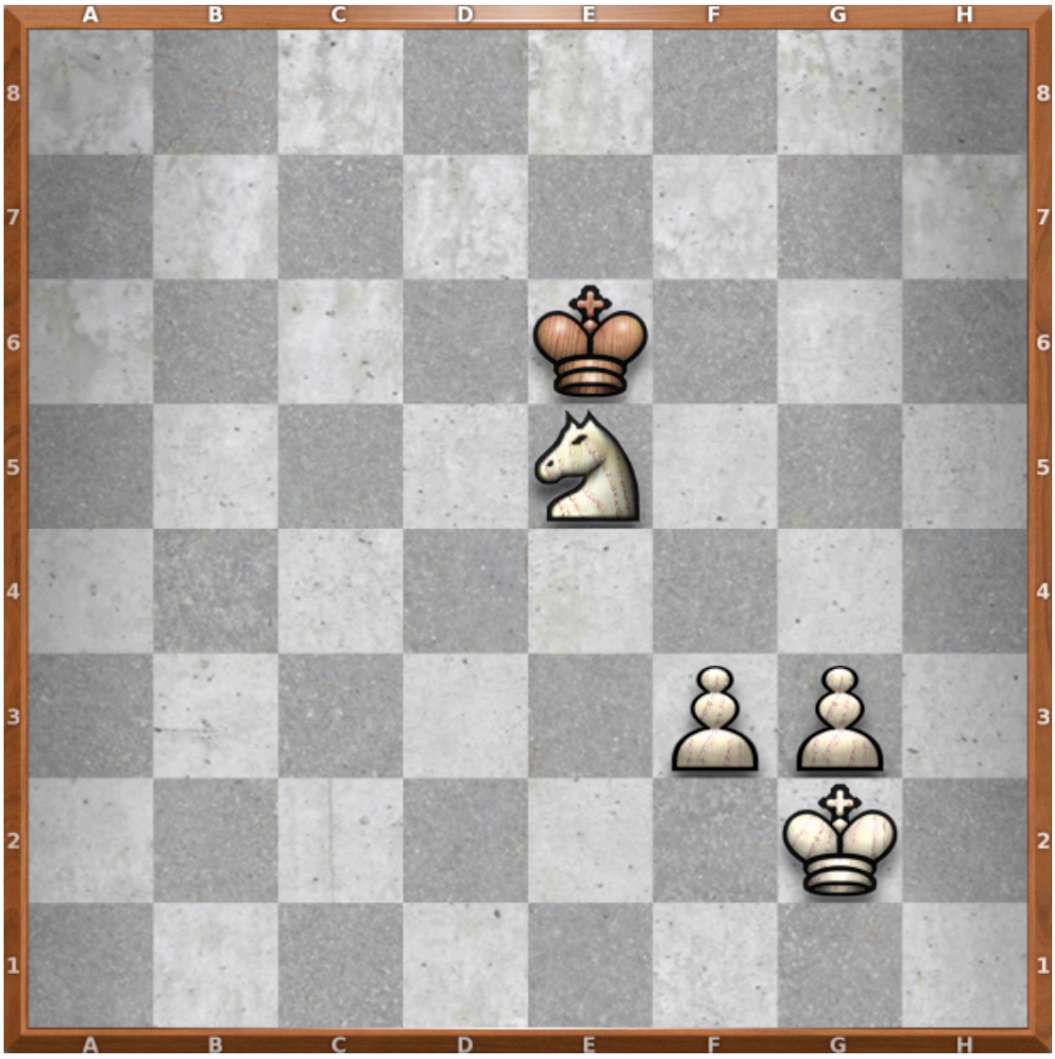


The knight and the queen can force checkmate in a couple of moves!

Maybe you'll recognize this specific tactic pattern. If you do recognize this special pattern, you know the specific sequence of moves that leads to checkmate, which, surprisingly, involves sacrificing the queen!

Again, regardless of how advanced your tactical skills are, asking questions is essential to win games! If you want to improve your tactics and your overall chess skills, I recommend asking your parents to buy the two books I wrote to improve your game at my Amazon book page: https://www.amazon.com/Lauren-Goodkind/e/B0716DZY95/ref=dp_byline_cont_pop_book_1

Let’s take a close look at a typical threat: your opponent (Black) threatens to capture one of your pieces for free.



Black is threatening to take White’s unprotected knight on e5. You, as White, should defend against this threat. There are a couple of ways to defend against this threat. White could move the pawn to f4 to protect the knight, or instead, move the knight to a retreating safe square. In this position, the safe squares for the knight are: c6, c4, d3, g4, and g6. The choice is to **protect** or to **retreat.**

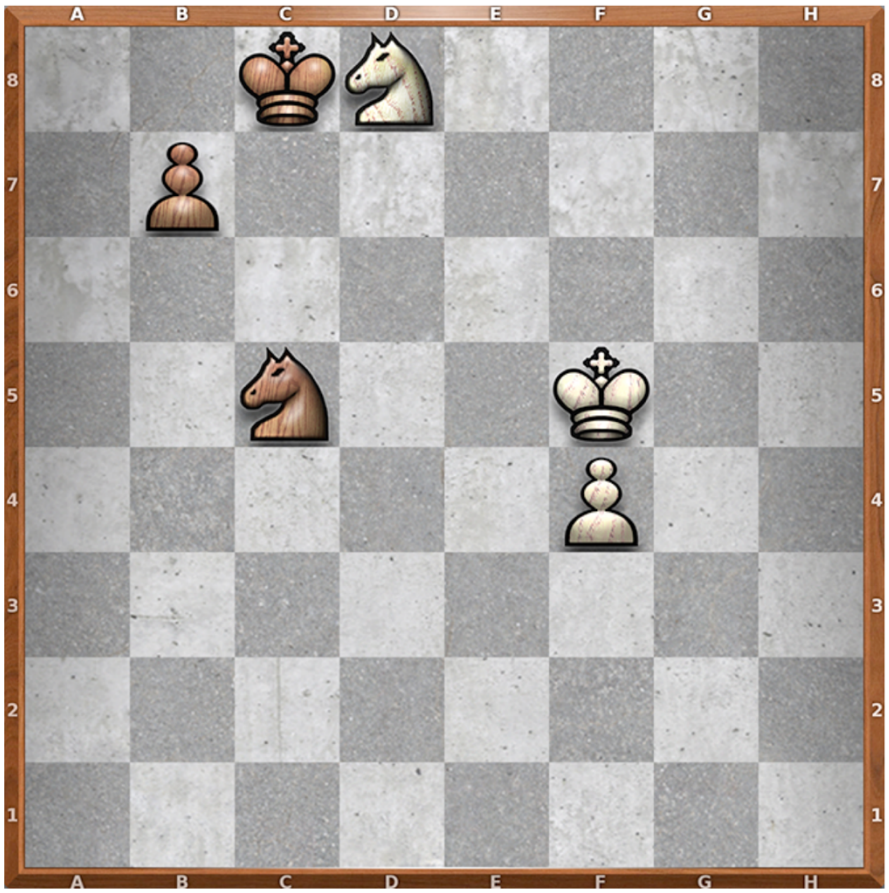
Moving the knight to the d7 or f7 squares would be a huge mistake since Black’s king is capable and should capture the knight on either of those squares!

Keep the knight safe!

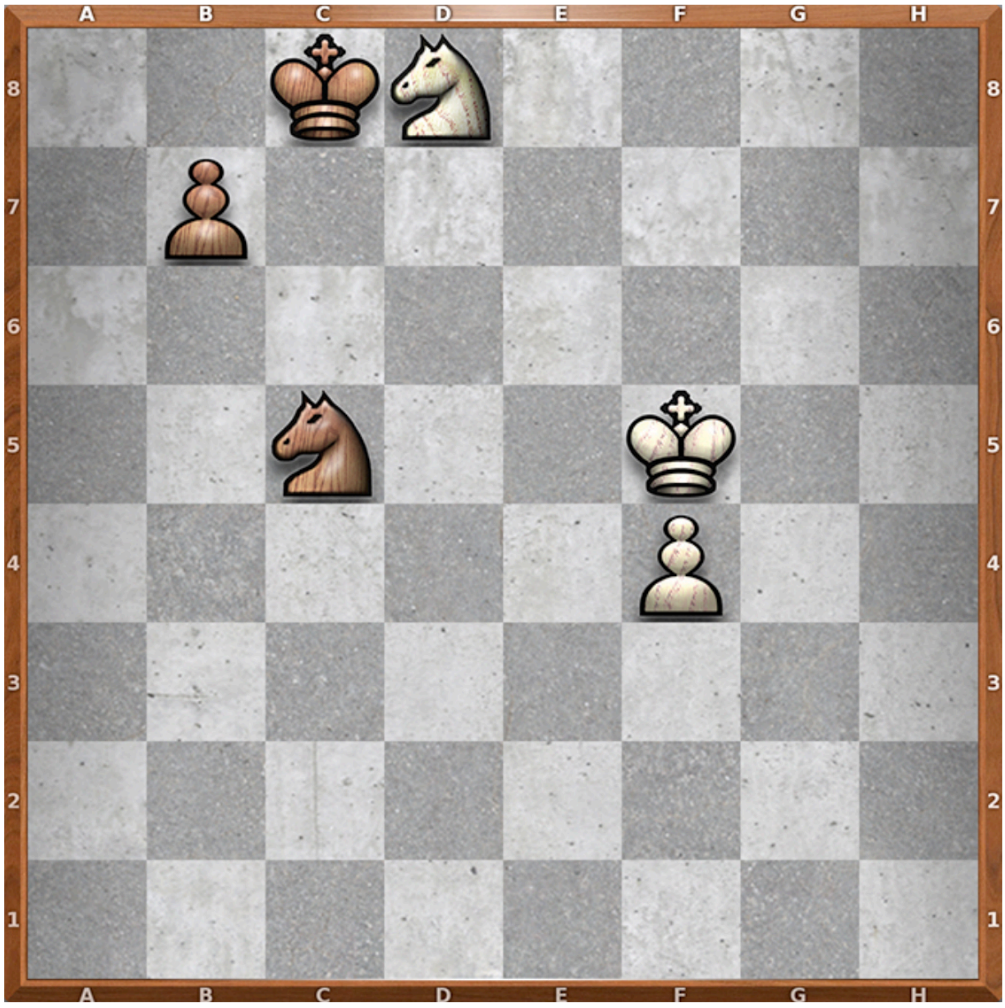
What is a Safe Square?

A safe square is when you move your piece to a square where your opponent cannot capture it for free or for a bad trade. A bad trade is when a lower valued piece captures a higher valued piece with no compensation, or put another way, for no good reason. For example, you wouldn't want to lose your queen to a pawn. Now that would be a REALLY bad trade. A queen is worth a lot more than a pawn.

Take a look at this position to help you better understand what a safe square is:



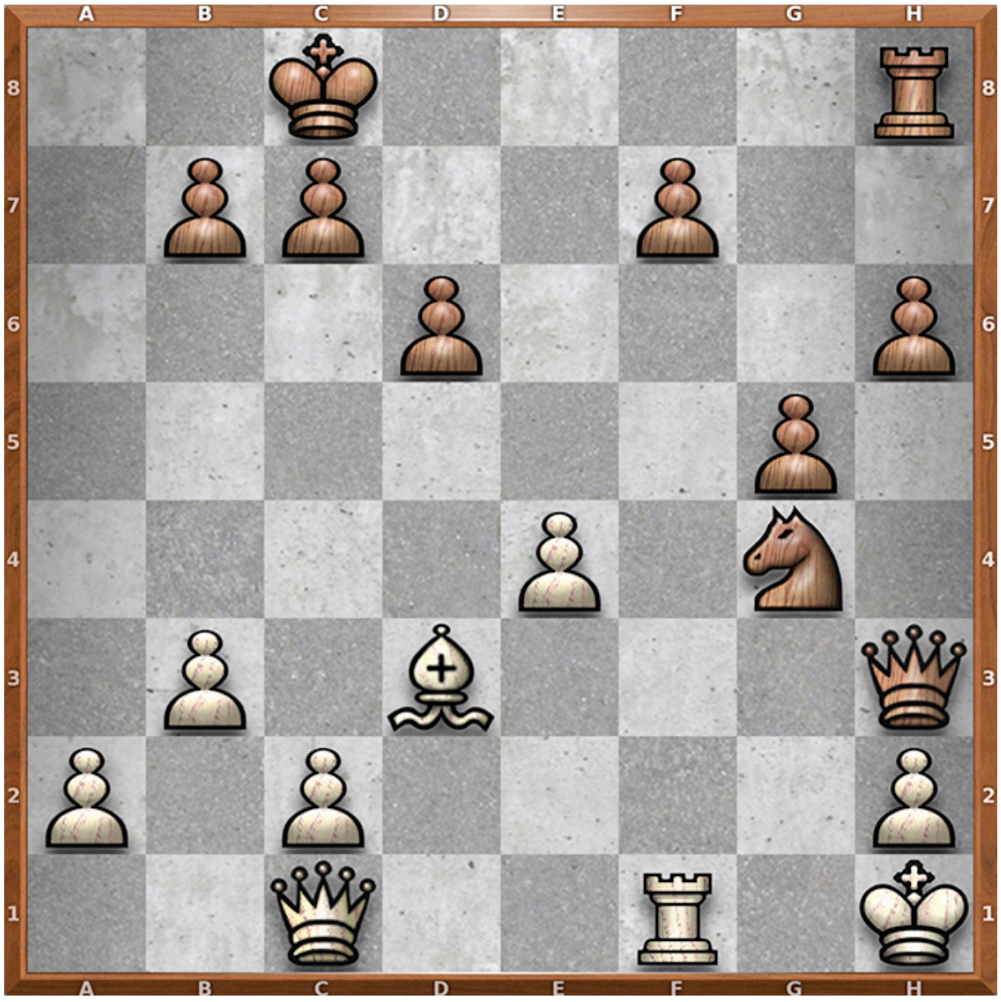
Black's king is threatening to capture White's knight on d8, so White needs to save the knight. The White knight needs to go to a safe square since White's king and pawn are too far away to save the knight. The safe squares for White's knight are the e6 and the f7 squares.



If White moves the knight to the e6 square, then Black's knight can take the White knight on e6, and then White's king can capture Black's knight back. That would be an equal trade. If the White knight went to c6, then Black's pawn could capture the knight for free! Also, if the White knight captured the pawn on b7, then that would be a bad trade, because Black's king could just capture the White knight after the knight took Black's pawn. Pawns are worth less than knights, by the way.

Another Example of a Threat

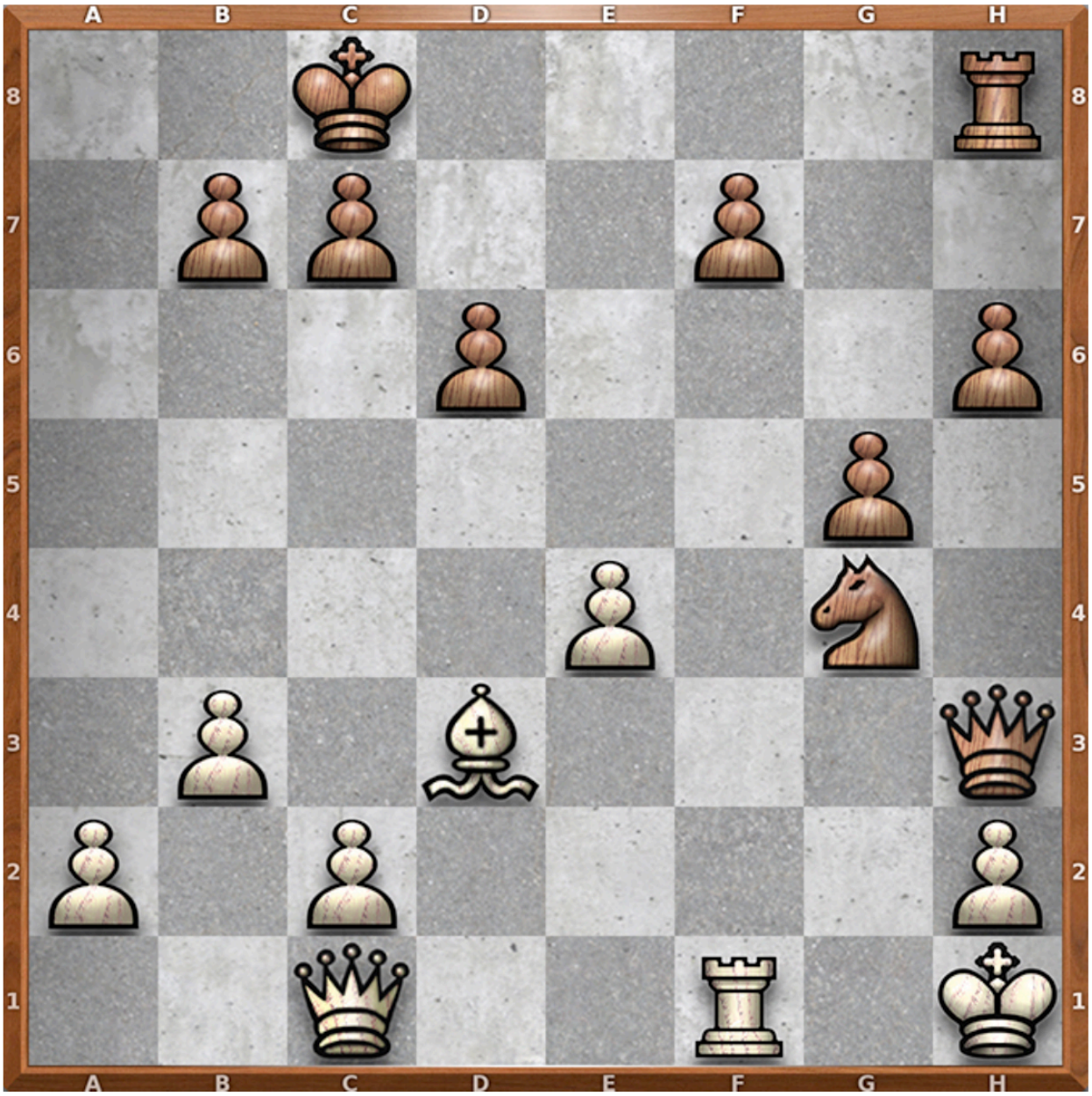
Let's take a look at another example of a threat as your opponent (Black) threatens checkmate:



Black is threatening checkmate by capturing White's pawn on h2 using his or her queen, which is on the h3 square. White must defend against this threat.

Do you see how White can defend against the checkmate?

By moving the queen from c1 to a safe square, d2, the queen defends the checkmating h2 square. Notice that White's rook on f1 can prevent checkmate by moving to f2, but that's not a safe square. Black's knight can simply capture the rook with check for free. Now that's not good!



This is why asking the question "**If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?**" is essential!

If your opponent isn't threatening anything, then ask yourself more questions.

Why is Asking Questions Important?

Asking questions is important so that you can be more aware of the board. Every time a piece is moved, the **current position changes slightly!** Let's take a look at the questions you should ask:

1. **What pieces am I attacking?**

2. **What pieces am I protecting?**

3. **How many squares do I control that are next to my opponent's king?**

4. **How many squares can my opponent's king go to?**

5. **Can I threaten checkmate?**

6. **Can I threaten something else (such as forcing to win the exchange).**

Winning the exchange is when a lower valued piece captures a higher valued piece, such as a knight capturing a rook.

7. **If I give a check, would I get some kind of advantage?**

8. **How can I get more pieces into attack?**

9. **If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?**

On a side note, sometimes, moves are forced such as getting the king out of check, but besides that, you need to find a satisfactory move. After you answer these nine questions, then answer question #10.

10. What is a good move for you?

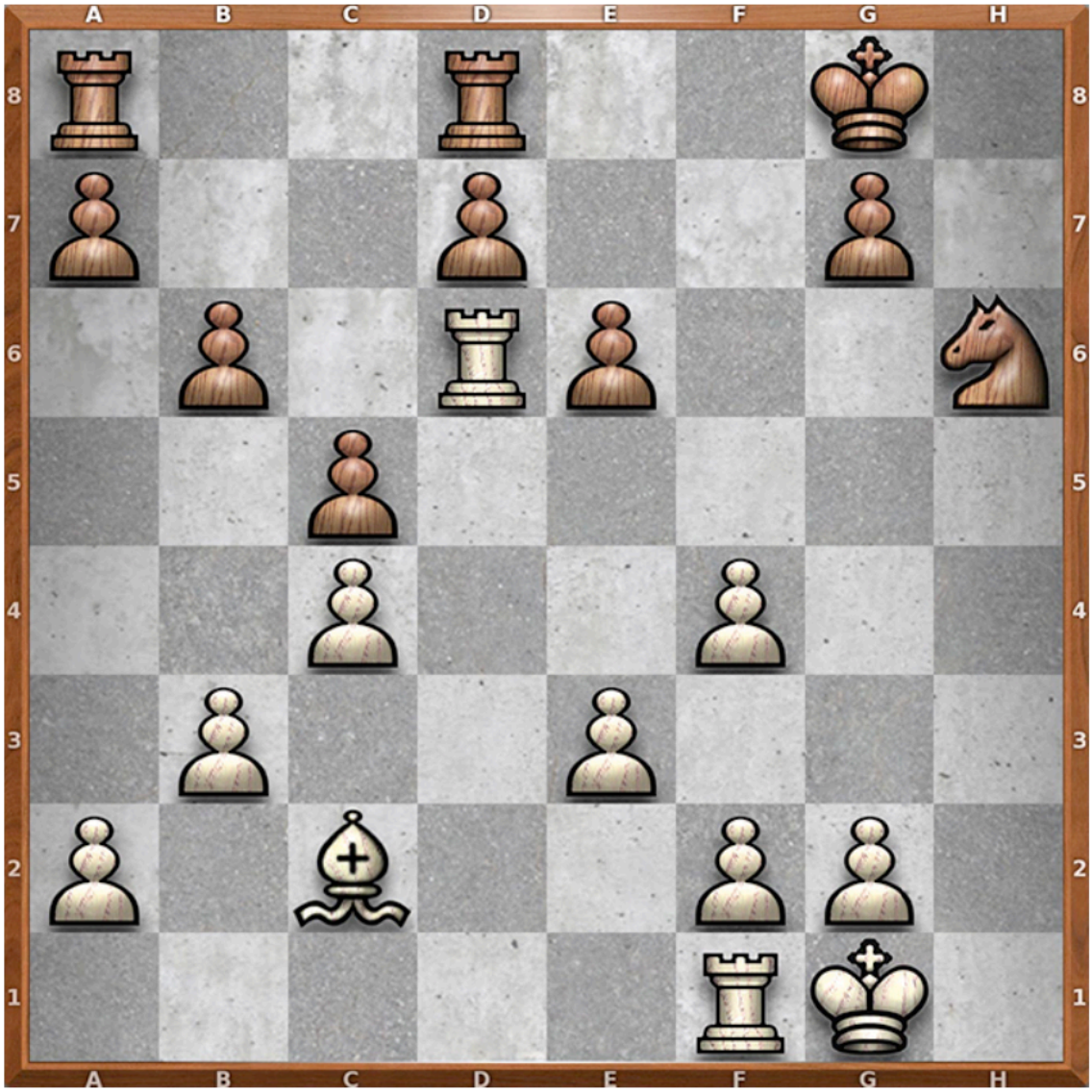
There might be a couple of good moves in the current position.

As a friendly reminder, the more moves you can think ahead, the more

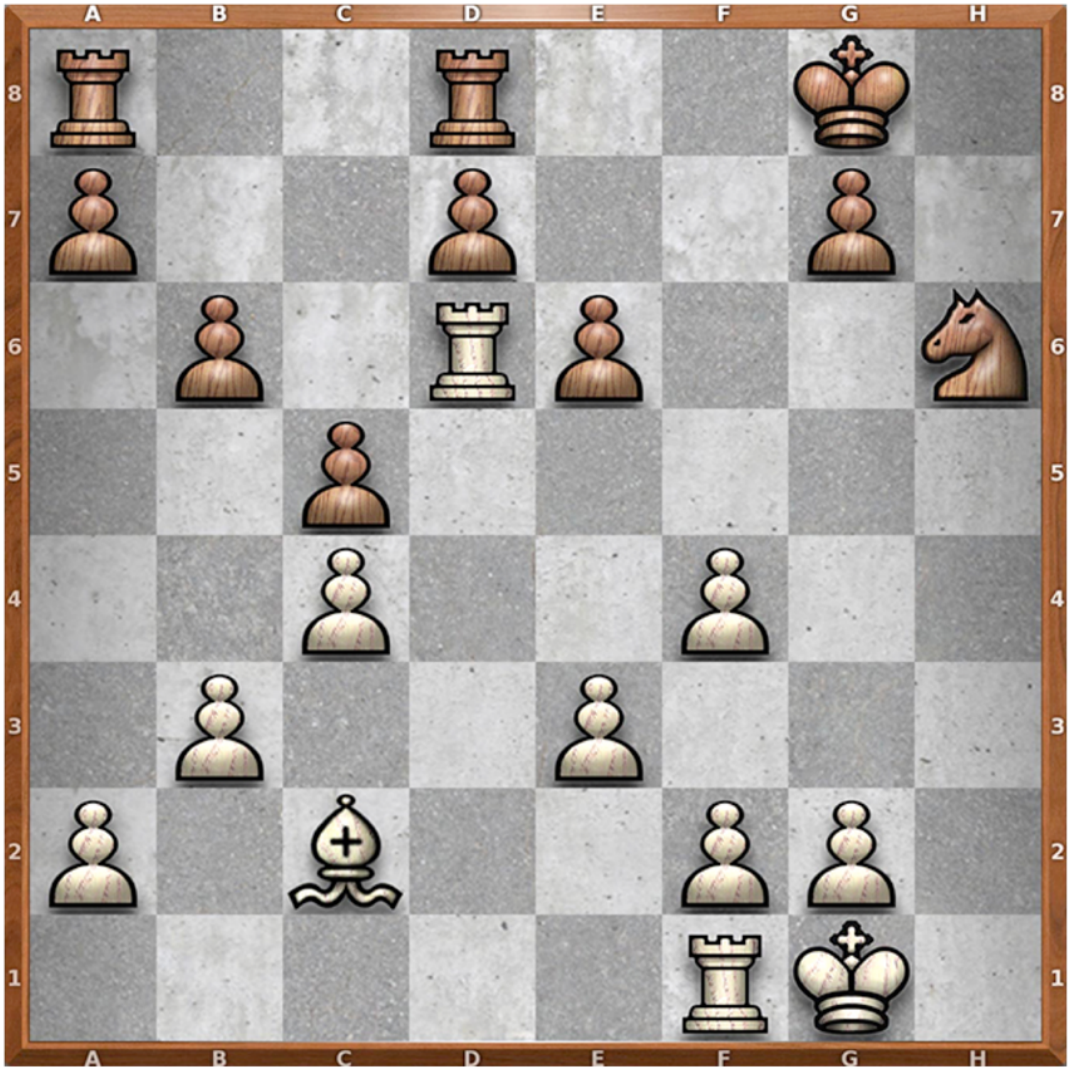
winning advantage you have! If you can think a couple of moves ahead, then you can look for tactical patterns which are all the moves in order that you need to take to win.

A Middlegame Position and Q&A

Let's look at this position below and learn how I answered the questions for my next move. I am White.



1. **What pieces am I attacking?**
   Even though I still have a lot of pieces on the board, my d6 rook is the only piece that is attacking Black's pieces. The rook is attacking the pawns on d7, b6, and e6. Notice that all of those pawns are protected.
2. **What pieces am I protecting?** ***My f1 rook is protected by my king. My b3 pawn is protected by my c2 bishop and my a2*** *pawn. My c4 pawn is protected by my b3 pawn. My b3 pawn is protected by my a2 pawn. My f4 pawn is protected by my e3 pawn. My e3 pawn is protected by my f2 pawn. My f2 pawn is protected by the king and the rook. My g2 pawn is protected by my king. That's the good news. My d6 rook, a2 pawn and c2 bishop are not protected.*



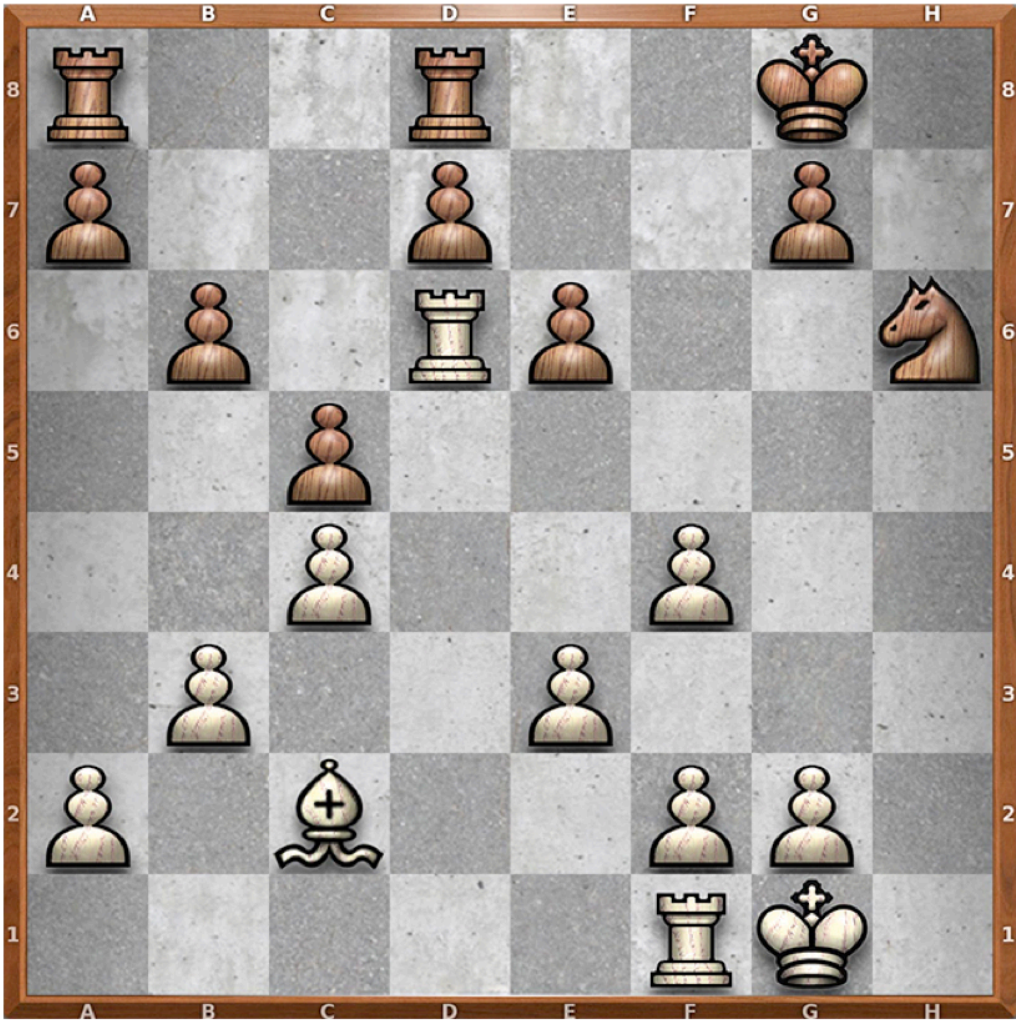
3. **How many squares do I control that are next to my opponent's king?** *One square: the h7 square, which is controlled by the bishop on c2.*

4. **How many squares can my opponent's king go to?** *Black's king can go to three squares: f7, f8, and h8. The king cannot go to h7 because the move is illegal! Why? Because Black's king would be in check from my bishop on the c2 square!*

5. **Can I threaten checkmate?** *No.*

6. **Can I threaten something else (such as forcing to win the exchange)?**

No. At this time, I am not immediately threatening anything.



6. **If I can give a check, would I get some kind of advantage?**

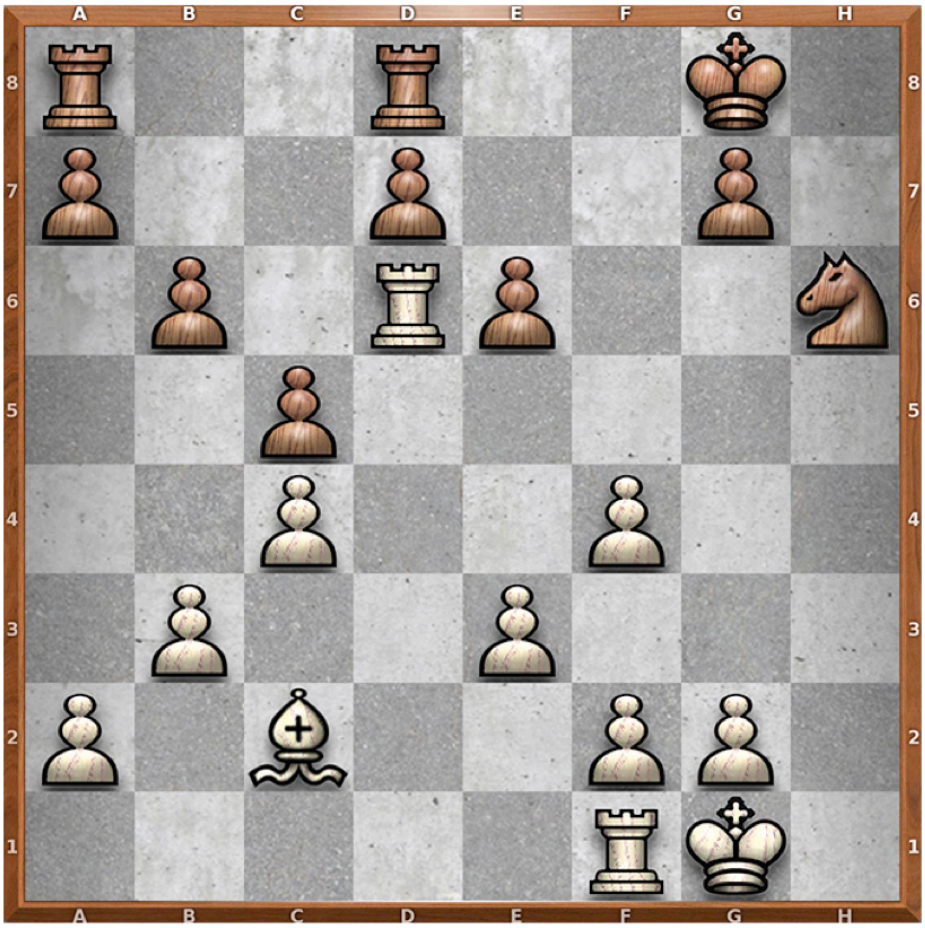
   No. My bishop can check on h7, but the king can just simply capture the bishop for free. I may have shocked my opponent with the check, but I have gained nothing.

7. **How can I get more pieces into attack?**

   By moving the other rook on f1 to the d1 square, both rooks are on the same line. I just added more pressure to the d7 pawn. I am threatening to safely take the d7 pawn!

8. **Keep asking "If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?" Do this until you find a satisfactory move.**

   After moving my f1 rook to d1, Black might move the knight to f7 to attack my d6 rook.



10. Now, what is a good move for you?

A good move is to move the f1 rook to d1 to protect the d6 rook and put pressure on the d7 pawn. Then on the next move, you are threatening to win a pawn.

Below, I added these questions to get you to think even more!

11. How is this a good move?

My other rook on d6 can safely take the pawn on the d7 square. If Black's rook on d8 captures my rook on d7, then my rook on d1 can capture Black's rook on d7.

12. Why is this good?

Both players captured a rook, but I just won a pawn!

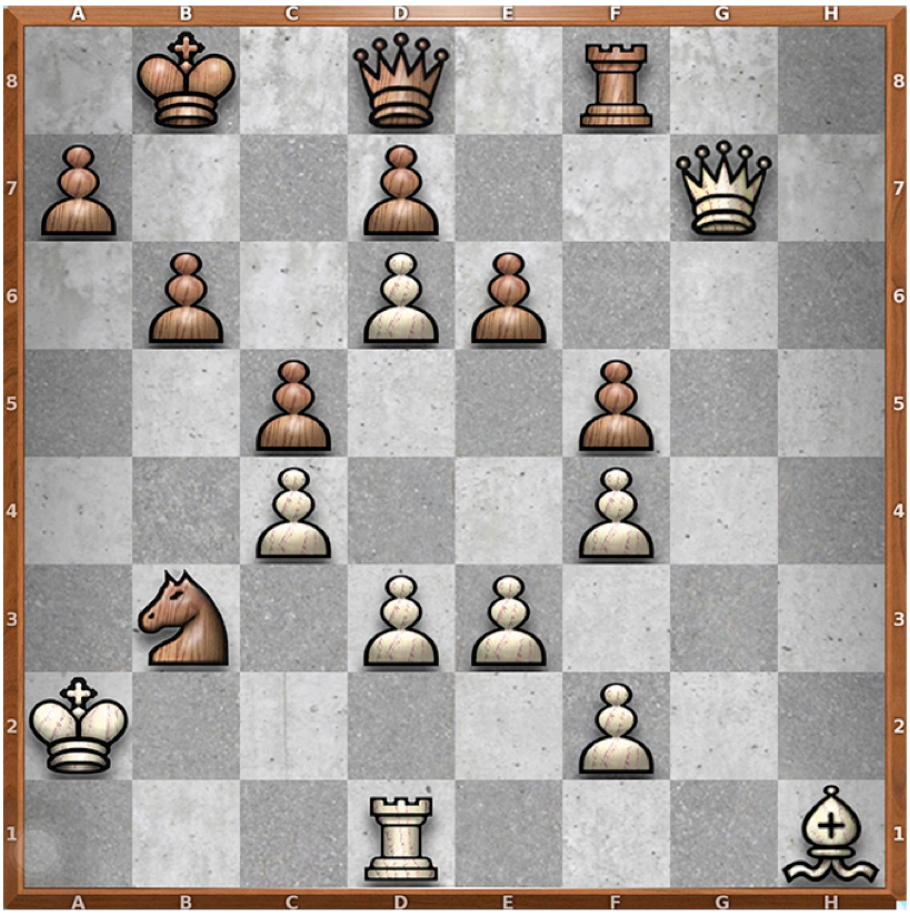
You Practice Answering Questions

Now, let's see if you can figure out the best move in this position by answering the following questions. The solution is on page 25. **XXXX**

You are White and it's your move!

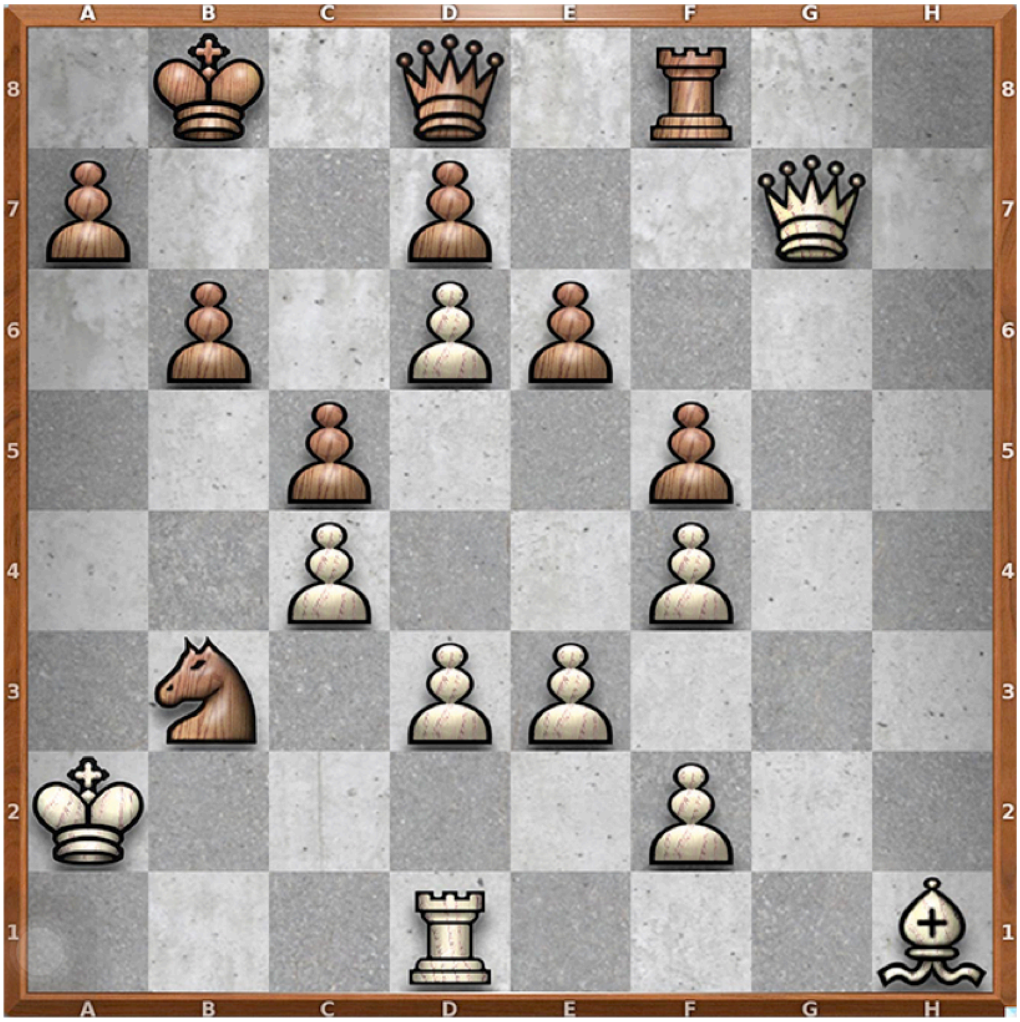
Position #1:

What is the Best Move?



1. **What pieces am I attacking?**
2. **What pieces am I protecting?**
3. **How many squares do I control that are next to my opponent's king?**

4. **How many squares can my opponent's king go to?**



5.Can I threaten checkmate?

6. Can I threaten something else (such as forcing to win the exchange)?

7. If I give a check, would I get some kind of advantage?

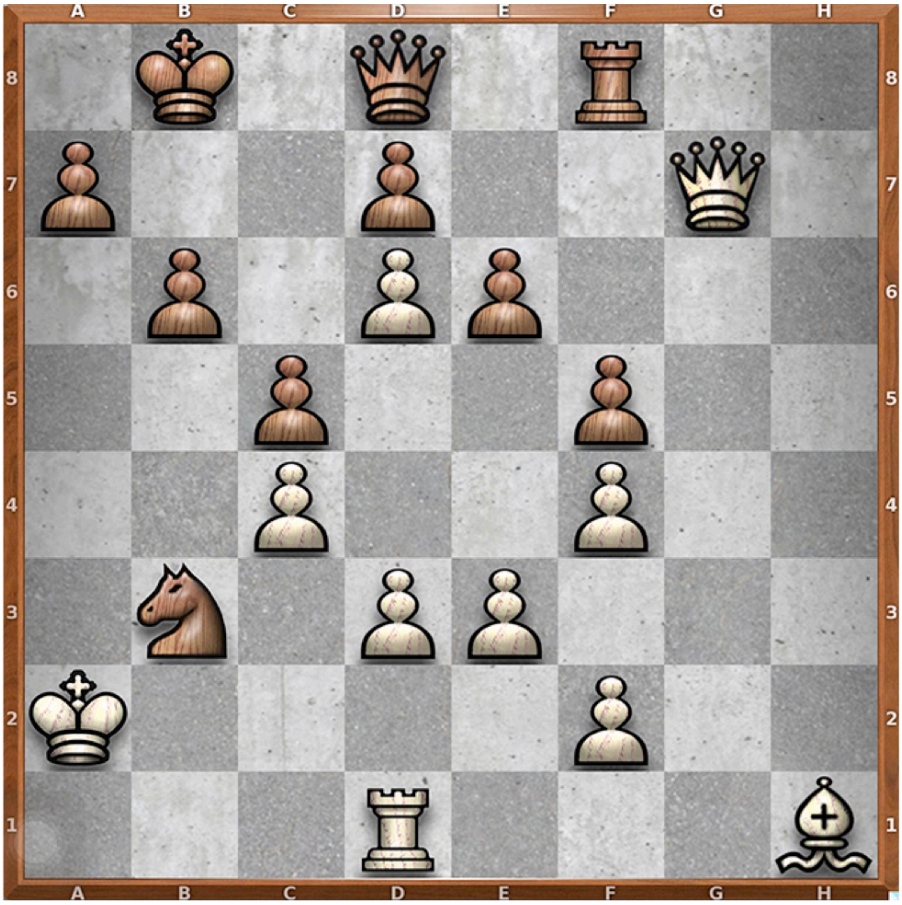
8.How can I get more pieces into attack?

9. Keep asking “If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?” Do this until you find a satisfactory move.

10.What is a good move for you?

Position #1 Solution

Solution to Position #1 (White's move):

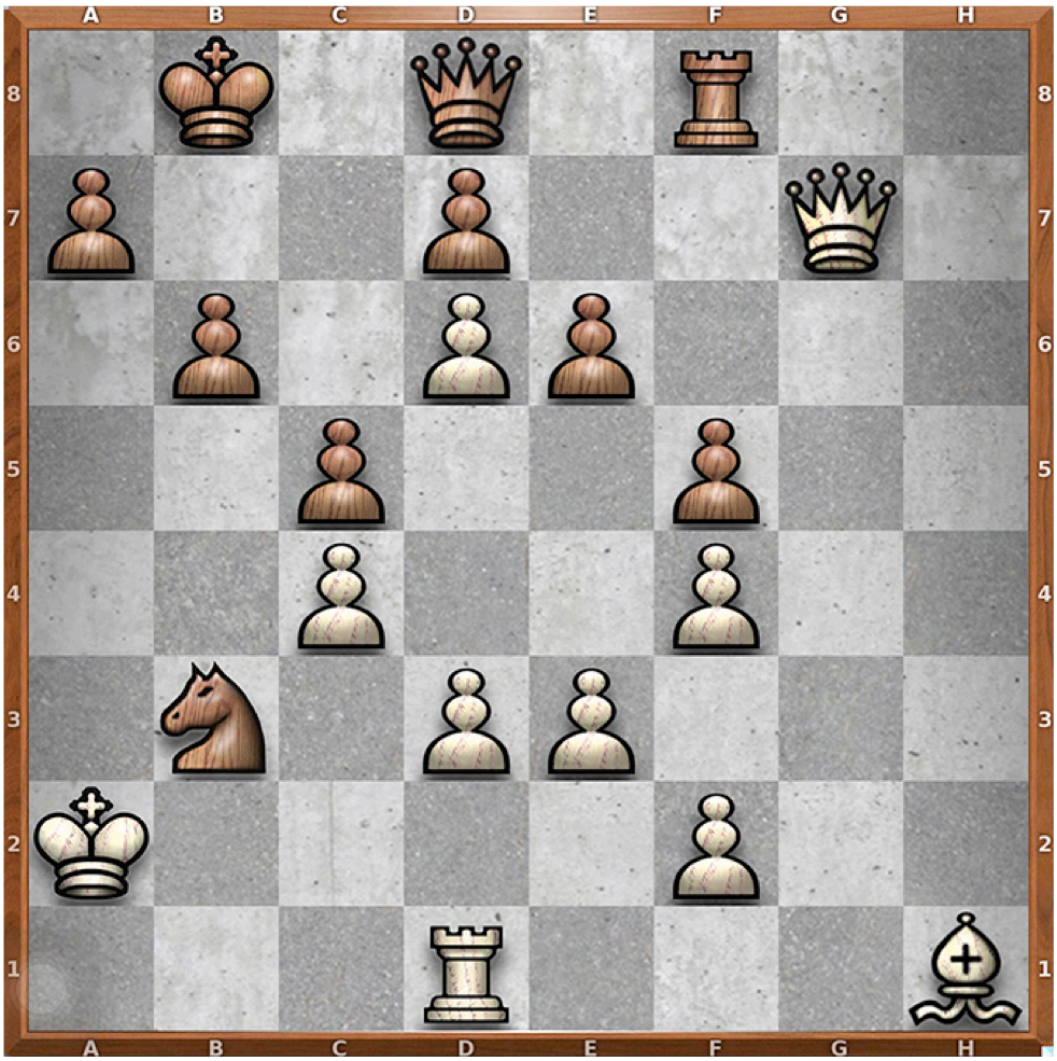


1. **What pieces am I attacking?**

   Your queen is attacking the protected rook on f8 and the protected pawn on d7. Your king is attacking the unprotected knight on b3.

2. **What pieces am I protecting?**

   All of your pawns are protected except for the f2 and the d6 pawns. Your d1 rook and the queen on g7 are not protected.



3. **How many squares do I control that are next to my opponent's king?**

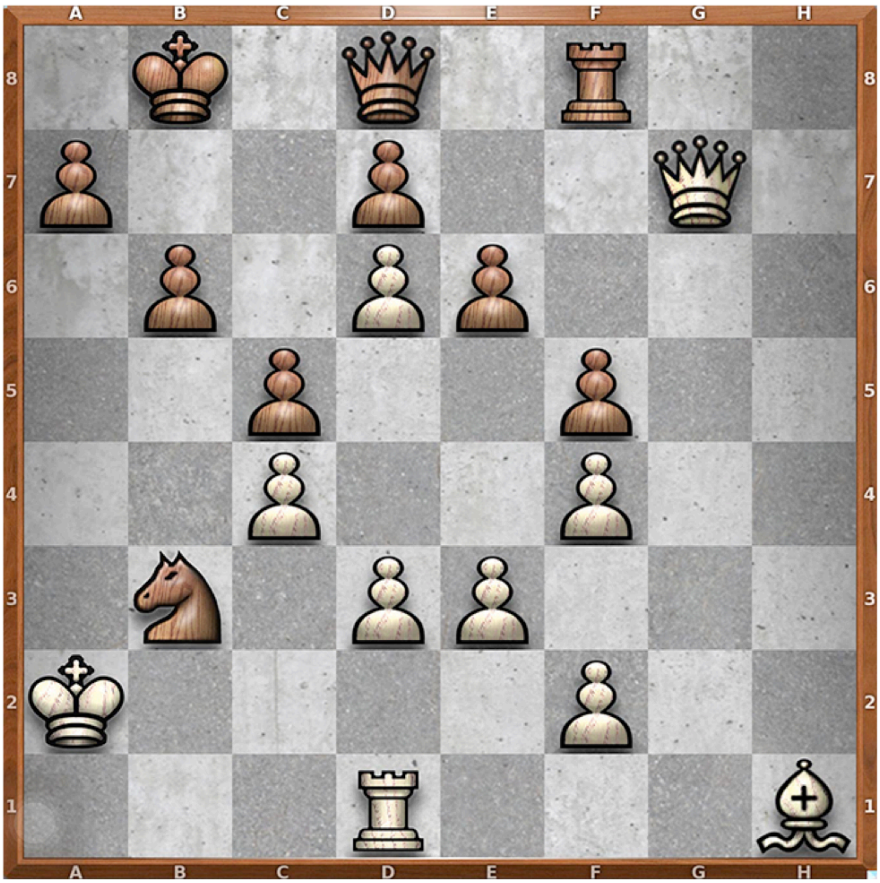
   Three squares: Your h1 bishop is controlling the b7 and the a8 squares. The d6 pawn is controlling the c7 square.

4. **How many squares can my opponent's king go to?**

   Only one: the c8 square. The king is very exposed!

5. **Can I threaten checkmate?**

   Yes, your queen can threaten checkmate by moving to the g2 square, where your queen can deliver checkmate by going to either the checkmating squares: b7 or a8.



6. **Can I threaten something else (such as forcing to win the exchange)?**

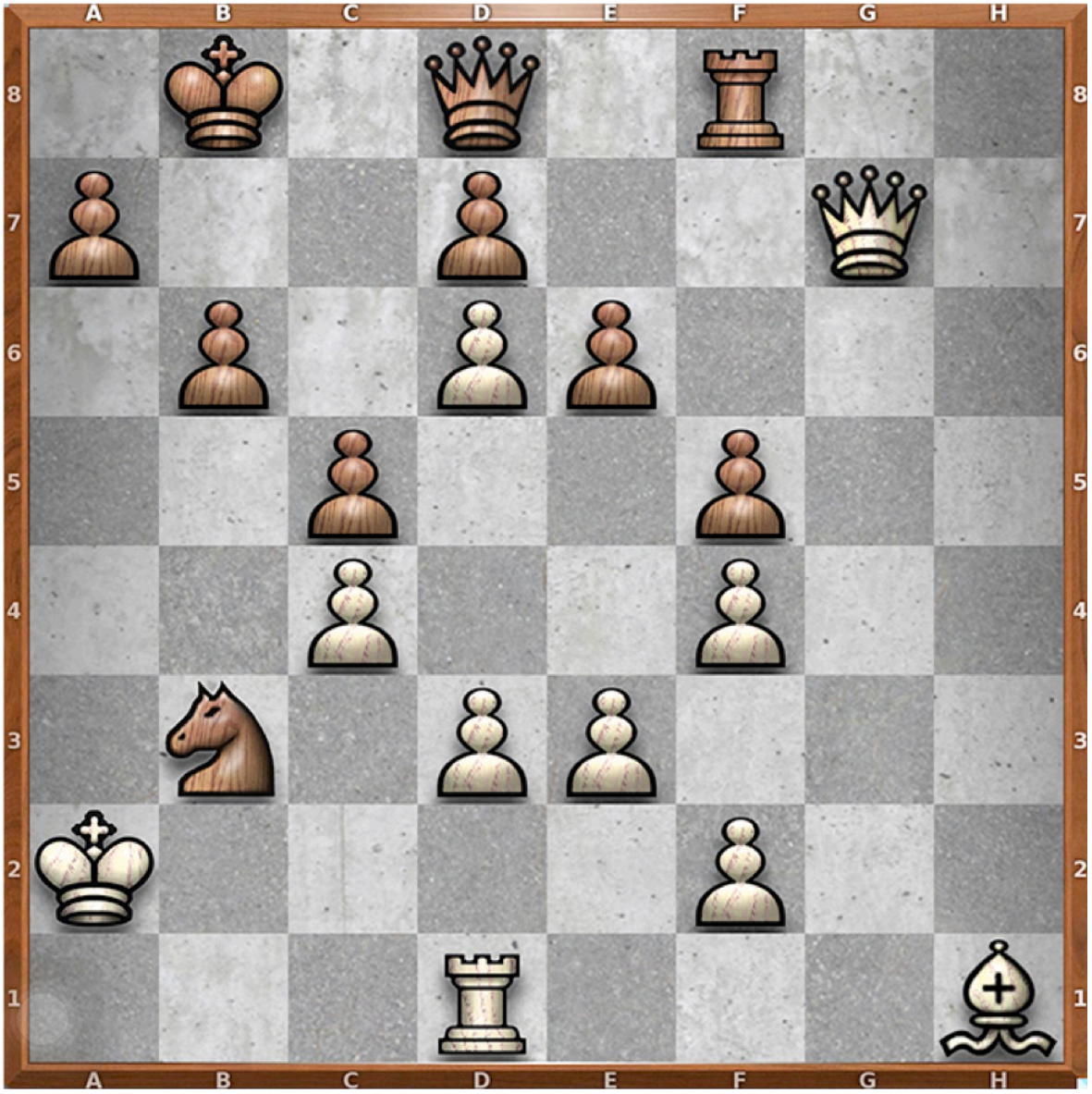
   Again, your king can take the unprotected knight on b3 or threaten checkmate by moving the queen to the g2 square.

7. **If I can give a check, would I get some kind of advantage?**

   White cannot check Black's king at this time.

8. **How can I get more pieces into attack?**

   Moving your queen to g2.



9. Keep asking "If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?" until *you* get a satisfactory move.

If I move my queen to the g2 square, my opponent might move the Black knight to the a5 square to defend the b7 checkmating square.

10. What is a good move for you?

Moving your queen to the g2 square to threaten checkmate is the best *move. Also, taking the Black knight with the king is a good move.*

Summing Up

To sum up what we talked about in this section, here are the things to always keep in mind:

Every time after your opponent moves, always ask the magic question in your mind:

“Why did my opponent move there?”

Your opponent is either threatening something OR not threatening something. If your opponent is threatening something, then meet the threat by asking:

“If I move my piece to this square to end the threat, where is my opponent going to move next?”

If you opponent is not threatening anything, then ask these questions:

1. **What pieces am I attacking?**
2. **What pieces am I protecting?**
3. **How many squares do I control that are next to my opponent’s king?**
4. **How many squares can my opponent’s king go to?**
5. **Can I threaten checkmate?**
6. **Can I threaten something else (such as forcing to win the exchange)?**
7. **If I give a check, would I get some kind of advantage?**
8. **How can I get more pieces into attack?**
9. **Keep asking, “If I move my piece to this square, where is my opponent going to move?” Do this until you find a satisfactory move.**
10. **What is a good move for you?**

How Chess Has Benefited My Life and I Hope Chess Benefits You Too!

Now I'll tell you a bit about myself. I am a USCF Class A player, rated between 1800 and 1999. Chess is a male- dominated game, and I am proud to have been on and off the listing of the top 100 U.S. nationally ranked female chess players for over 10 years. I have been teaching chess professionally for the last three years. Chess has been my passion for over 15 years.

I would like to share my chess odyssey with you and I hope my life journey will inspire you to continue to play chess. While you may find that your life experience is different from mine, I do sincerely hope that you will find, as I have, many great benefits from playing chess.

When I was 8 years old, I learned chess from my mom, a casual and beginner chess player.

Even though I had some good memories playing chess at an early age, I didn't take chess seriously until later because I was more interested in Barbie dolls and playing soccer. I didn't know too much about winning strategies - like you're supposed to move one of your center pawns two spaces to control the center and open up lines for your bishops and queen.

Once I got to middle school and high school, I had to deal with a lot of adversity. Ever since I was about two years old, I had a speech impediment, and as you can imagine, my classmates teased and taunted me. Sadly, I didn't
have any friends in school. This took a huge emotional toll on me, because like everyone else, I had wanted to be accepted by my peers in school. My confidence and self-esteem plummeted. I had a hard time focusing on my schoolwork and that impacted my ability to stay focused in class and my grades suffered. Because of my difficult school situation, at age 15, I started to turn my attention to chess and played often at home. Chess became my positive outlet.

My dad noticed that I was playing chess all the time, so he decided to take me to a local chess club, where I started to play in USCF tournaments. My first established USCF rating was 625, which is considered a beginner's rating. At that time, I still didn't know a lot about tactics or strategy. I also didn't know how to checkmate with a king and a single rook, which is an easy win once you know the strategy. Despite my lack of knowledge and skill, I kept going to the chess club once a week on Thursday evenings. My persistence and dedication paid off. I started to win some games. This made me feel really good inside, and my confidence slowly improved. The chess club took me to a place where I felt accepted. It was a place where I could just focus on the game, and not worry about the bullying in school.

At the chess club, there were a lot of members of all ages and skill levels. I got to meet some very interesting and talented people, including a Wimbledon tennis player, a music composer who scored the Peanut Gang's films, and one of the world's fastest Rubik's cube solvers. I slowly started to make some nice acquaintances outside of school.

Chess is a male-dominated game, but I didn't let that bother me. From time to time, the chess tournament organizers would organize all-girls tournaments. Even though all-girls tournaments didn't happen often, I always had fun and looked forward to them. When my rating reached about 745, I recall playing against a 1000 rated opponent in an all-girls tournament. As you can imagine, she beat me, but the most tragic thing was that I didn't even know why I lost my queen and the game! I was so sad and frustrated. Afterwards, I went over that game with a very nice and helpful 1500-rated player. Through his assistance, we discovered that my opponent used a double attack tactic in the game to win my queen.

What I learned from losing that game was how to defend against the double attack tactic in future games. I also learned that by reviewing and analyzing my previous games, I could get better. When I coach my students in chess, I often go over their moves, their opponents' mistakes, and then we review good moves. By analyzing the moves, my students learn and they improve.

From time to time, I have had lessons from much stronger players. I also studied from tactic books and improved my game a lot. In the magical summer of 2001, after I finished my junior year of high school, I began to use intense focus in each and every game that I played. I paid close attention to all of my opponents' moves. And I asked lots of questions in my mind, such as "Why did my opponent move here?" I won a couple of local chess tournaments and did well in others. I gained about 450 USCF rating points in less than four months, from 1117 to about 1550. This gain put me on the top 100 list of females in the USA. Wow! I was so excited about this!

I got a lot of chess trophies when I did well in chess tournaments!

My life at this point in time was very interesting because even though I was thriving in the chess world, school was the complete opposite. I was still struggling a lot at school. In high school, my main priority was to survive day to day and cope with the mental stress of not being accepted among my peers. I continued to have low self-esteem. I wasn't in the mental state to focus on my schoolwork and get consistently good grades, like As and Bs.

Chess gave me hope since I was good at the game. I still continued to play chess once a week at the chess club because chess still was a positive outlet for my life. When my rating was in the 1600s, I remember playing for the very first time against a chess master, rated 2272, in a club tournament! I was so nervous, since I had never played a master in a rated tournament before! I remember telling myself to just play my best. That master opponent was Peter Thiel, the co-founder of PayPal and a billionaire. What an accomplishment to draw against him!

I am proud to say that chess helped me all the way through high school graduation. My supportive parents encouraged me to go to college. Despite my poor ACT scores and my mediocre grades, I managed to get accepted to a four-year college close to home.

Even though I had no idea what I wanted to study in college, going to college was a new chapter in my life. I lived in the dorms and for the first time in many years, I managed happily to make new

friends! I still continued to play chess at the community chess club and I looked forward to playing chess once a week!

My older brother studied abroad in Spain for his junior year in college. I wanted to follow my brother's footsteps, so I also studied abroad. I was fortunate to join an exchange program and went to New Zealand for my junior year of college. New Zealand consists of two major islands with lots of pretty mountains, beaches, farms, and more! Team chess is called "Bughouse" in the USA. In New Zealand, team chess is called "Transfer chess"! Chess is also male dominated in New Zealand.

Living abroad by myself took a lot of courage. Once I settled in the university dorms, I enjoyed taking the New Zealand culture classes. At one point, I tried to start a university chess club but I didn't get enough club members, so the club quickly closed down. After doing some research online, I discovered the New Zealand Chess Federation website, and from that I played in two rated chess tournaments.

In the first tournament, which was in the same town as the university where I was studying, I was paired against the New Zealand women's chess champion. I was nervous playing her and I managed to defeat her. That was very exciting for me!

Taking the initiative, or in other words, taking action, in chess is important to win. I was able to apply this winning strategy idea in my life after I returned back to the USA from New Zealand to start my senior year in college. Since I had a great experience learning more about the New Zealand chess community and the two tournaments that I played in, I decided to write a chess article for the CalChess Chess Association. They happily published my article. In order to graduate, getting an internship was essential. I managed to get an interview at a private school for an internship. The woman who interviewed me asked if I have written any articles outside of my classes. She told me she interviewed other candidates for the internship, and those people only had experience writing essays for class assignments. I told her that I had written an article for the CalChess Chess Association, and she was impressed.

A couple days later, she gave me the internship, which helped me graduate from college in December of 2006!

I was happy that I graduated from college, but since my childhood adversity took a painful toll on my life for many years, I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life. I just knew that I had to move forward in my life in a positive way. Being strong mentally, I used this time to volunteer at a variety of places, had a lot of short-term jobs and internships, and took an assortment of classes at several community colleges. I had a lot of interesting experiences, including being a San Francisco Giants videographer intern and operating quarter-million dollar video cameras at AT&T Park.

At this time, I continued to play chess. I studied more tactics and played in more chess tournaments; I got my rating up to Class A, 1800-1999. In each game, before and after each move, I kept asking myself questions. And the wins (yes, also some losses), continued, giving me experience beating and drawing various expert level players (rated between 2000-2199). From time to time, I have drawn in tournaments against master players (rated 2200). One of my other highlights was beating a 2300 master player in a blitz game.

After these satisfying accomplishments, I felt so much better about myself. I wanted to give back to the chess community, and with some production help from my family, I decided to produce a local TV show in my free time, called “Chess Diva.” I used the show to try to inspire more females to play chess. I interviewed inspirational top chess players, including a young woman chess master and a legally blind woman chess player!

In 2010, a huge and devastating earthquake hit Haiti. I felt sad. After reading about how other chess players throughout the United States organized chess fundraisers to raise money for the earthquake victims, I decided I wanted to make a positive difference. With some help from my supportive family, I organized a two-day chess blitz (fast 5 minute chess games) as a local fundraiser. After playing many blitz games with the public, $400 was raised for the earthquake victims.

Since chess has been my passion for many years, I plan to continue to teach chess for a long time. I hope my life story has inspired you to continue to play chess and I hope chess will benefit your life, just like mine, in many ways.

I spent hours and more hours writing this eBook, and I hope you enjoyed reading it. I am confident you'll win more chess games by asking questions mentioned in this eBook. The more you practice playing games, asking questions before each move will become second nature to you. Also, when you play more games, you'll gain more experience and thinking a couple of moves ahead will be easier for you. You will ask questions and see your next moves automatically.

Asking questions doesn't get you off the hook for studying tactics to improve your chess skills. You can learn tactics by 500 puzzles that I created. Check out the puzzles here: http://chessbylauren.com/two-choice-puzzles.php

A chess coach might help you improve even faster.

Email me at support@chessbylauren.com if you are interested in taking online or face-to-face chess lessons from me.

Please let me know if and how this eBook helped your chess thinking skills or has benefited or influenced your life in some way. I'd love to hear your thoughts. Post a message on my Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/chessbylauren/, or send an e- mail. If you have a special game that you are proud of, please tell me about it!

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If you want to learn more about chess strategies, tactics, and more puzzles to solve, stay tuned! I plan to write more chess eBooks for you in the near future!

All the best in life and have fun playing chess!!

-Lauren Goodkind



