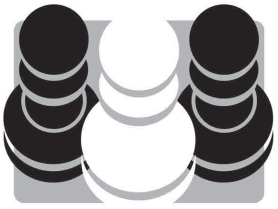
Grandmaster Repertoire

The Queen's Indian Defence

By

Michael Roiz



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Preface

Following the success of my previous book *Grandmaster Repertoire – The Nimzo-Indian Defence*, I was delighted when Jacob Aagaard and John Shaw offered me the opportunity to write a companion volume covering the Queen's Indian and Catalan from Black's perspective, making for a complete repertoire after 1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6. As a long-time 1.d4 player, I have used a variety of weapons against the Queen's Indian and have also incorporated it into my Black repertoire. Despite all this experience in my playing career, I could never have imagined how strategically rich this opening is, until I analysed it for this book. Even though the Queen's Indian has a reputation for solidity, certain variations can lead to extremely sharp, double-edged play.

I believe the Queen's Indian and Nimzo-Indian combine perfectly, since Black's strategic goals are similar in both openings: he develops quickly and aims to control the centre with pieces initially, while keeping a flexible pawn structure. In this book we will encounter a few lines where an early ♘c3 allows Black to transpose to a pleasant version of a Nimzo-Indian with ...♗b4. Moreover, I have endeavoured to make our complete repertoire as compact as possible, which is one reason why I opted to meet 3.g3 with 3...♗b4†, after which 4.♘c3 would lead straight to Chapter 7 of my Nimzo-Indian book.

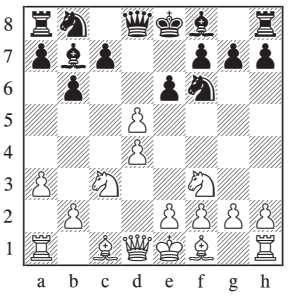
Apart from making the repertoire theoretically robust and sharing numerous theoretical novelties, one of my main goals in this book has been to share my knowledge of certain thematic pawn structures such as hanging pawns, isolated d5-pawn, Hedgehog structure and more. It is worth mentioning that it is mostly Black who gets to choose which structure to enter, and the correct decision will depend on how well his pieces will coordinate in the resultant positions, as well as taking into account the opponent's set-up. For instance, after 4.g3 ♗a6 5.♘bd2 White's ability to exert pressure on the centre is limited, so 5...d5 becomes more appealing. If, on the other hand, White goes for some other 5th-move option which enables his knight to go to the more active c3-square, then I would refrain from fixing Black's central structure so soon.

The Queen's Indian is justifiably popular at all levels and has proven its reliability even in World Championship matches. I hope the readers will enjoy this book and find many useful things for their chess education.

Michael Roiz
Rishon LeZion, October 2018

Chapter 6

Petrosian System



6.cxd5

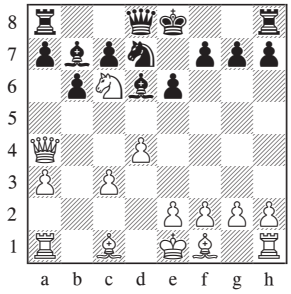
Variation Index

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3 ♗b7 5.♘c3 d5 6.cxd5

6...♘xd5

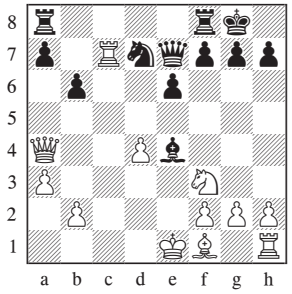
A) 7.e4?! **104**
B) 7.♕a4† **106**
C) 7.♘xd5 ♕xd5! **110**
C1) 8.g3 **110**
C2) 8.e3 **112**

B) note to 8.♘xd5



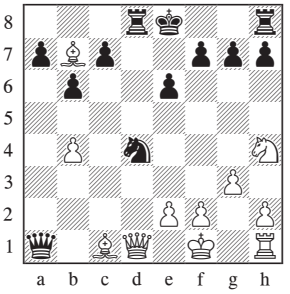
10...♖h4!N

B) note to 9.♕c2



13...♖fc8!!N

C1) note to 9.♗e3



14...♕c3!N

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3 ♗b7 5.♘c3 d5 6.cxd5

This is White's most popular choice by a considerable margin.

6...♘xd5

As usual, we avoid the more rigid ...exd5 pawn structure where possible.

This chapter will deal with some minor options: **A) 7.e4?!**, **B) 7.♕a4†** and **C) 7.♘xd5**.

7.♗d2 and 7.e3 are analysed in the next chapter, while the big main line of 7.♕c2 can be found in Chapter 8.

7.♗g5 ♗e7 leads back to variation D1 of the previous chapter.

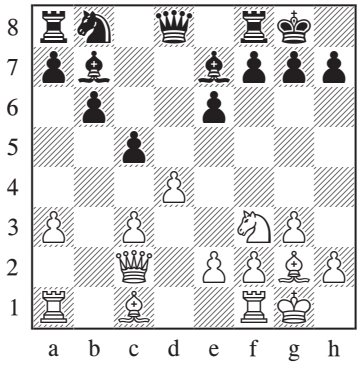
7.g3

The fianchetto set-up is playable but it contains no real venom here, as Black is well placed to contest the light squares.

7...♘xc3 8.bxc3 ♗e7 9.♗g2 0–0 10.0–0 c5 11.♕c2

This seems like White's best try.

After 11.♗e3 ♘d7 12.♕d3 ♕c8 13.a4 ♘f6 Black had a comfortable game in Al-Zendani – Le Quang, Guangzhou 2010.



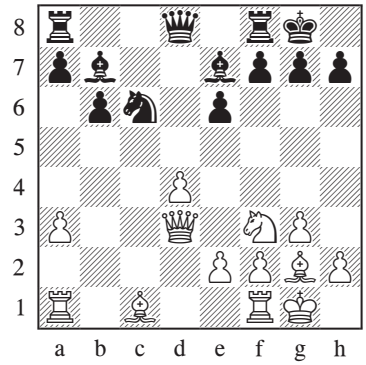
11...cxd4

11...♘d7?! allows a thematic trick: 12.♘g5! ♗xg5 13.♗xb7 ♖b8 14.♗g2± White had a small edge with virtually no risk in Vi. Kovalev – Avdeenko, Tomsk 2008.

12.cxd4

12.♘g5? d3! 13.♕xd3 ♕xd3 14.exd3 ♗xg2 15.♔xg2 ♖d8∓ leaves White in a depressing endgame due to his pawn weaknesses.

12...♘c6 13.♖d1 ♖c8 14.♕d3

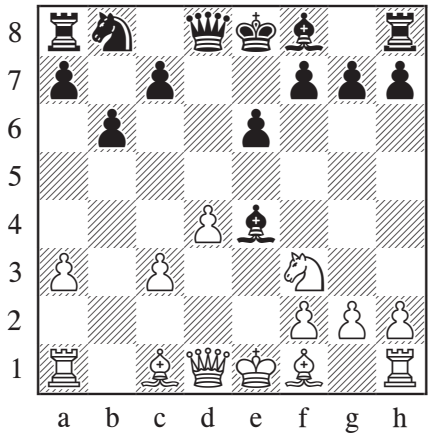


This occurred in Loureiro – Sunye Neto, Sao Jose de Rio Preto 1995. The simplest continuation is:

14...♗f6N=

Black has no problems.

A) 7.e4?! ♘xc3 8.bxc3 ♗xe4



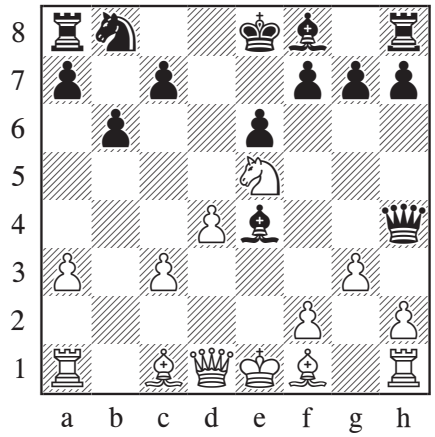
This pawn sac has been tried by several strong players but White's compensation is questionable.

9.♘e5 ♕h4!

This move may appear artificial but it serves an important purpose in limiting White's activity on the kingside – especially with regard to the queen.

9...c6? cannot be recommended. True, after 10.♕e2 ♗g6 11.h4 ♕d5 Black went on to win in Piket – Korchnoi, Roquebrune 1992, although White certainly has compensation at this stage. However, 10.♕h5! is a finesse which puts Black's 9th move out of business. The point is revealed after 10...♕c7N (10...g6 11.♕e2 ♗f5 12.g4 ♕d5 13.gxf5! ♕xh1 14.♘xf7!+– was devastating in Hart – B. Watson, Auckland 2010) 11.♕e2 ♗g6 12.h4± when Black is in trouble.

10.g3



10...♕d8!

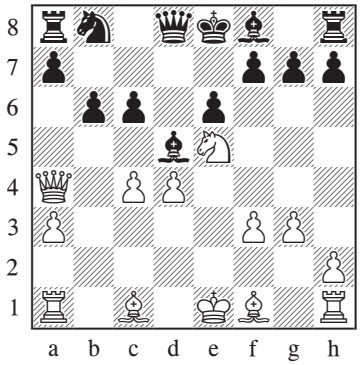
The queen is not really wasting time, as White's development has been disrupted and he now has to spend another tempo safeguarding his rook.

10...♕f6 is less accurate; after 11.♗b5† c6 12.f3! ♗d5 13.♗e2 b5 14.a4 White has promising play for the pawn.

11.♖g1

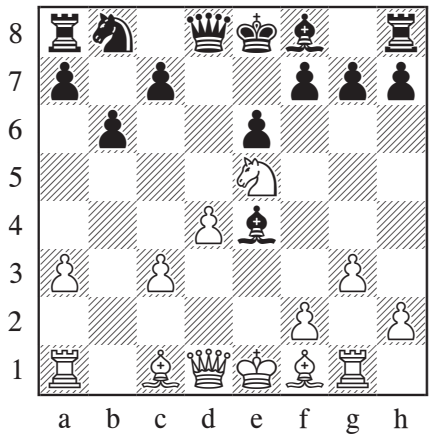
11.♗b5†? c6 12.f3 cxb5 13.fxe4 ♘d7∓ was poor for White in A. Mikhalevski – A. Sokolov, Biel 1992.

11.♕a4†?! is not much better. Play continues 11...c6 12.f3 ♗d5 13.c4 and now a serious improvement is:



13...b5!N (in the game Black tried to get too clever with 13...♗e4?, after which 14.♗e3! left White with a strong initiative for the pawn in Kopasov – M. Kaufmann, email 2003) 14.cxb5 ♗d6∓ Black has returned the extra material to reach an excellent position where White suffers from serious weaknesses.

We have been following the game Aoiz Linares – Veingold, Barcelona 1992. Black has a few good options but the most promising seems to be:



11...♗d5!N 12.♗b5†

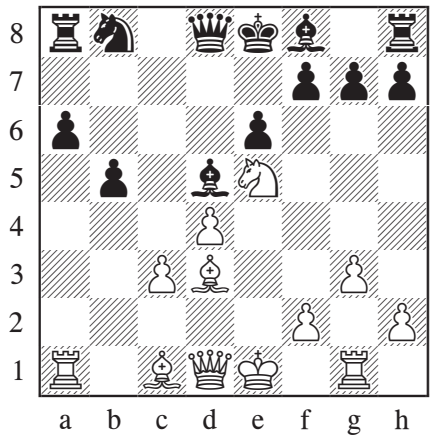
Black would be happy to provoke 12.c4, when 12...♗b7 leaves the light-squared bishop restricted, thus limiting White's active possibilities. Play might continue 13.♕a4† c6 14.♗e3 ♗e7 15.♗g2 0–0∓ when, aside from being a pawn down, White's king faces an uncertain future.

12...c6 13.♗d3 b5!

Securing the future of the excellent bishop on d5.

14.a4 a6 15.axb5 cxb5

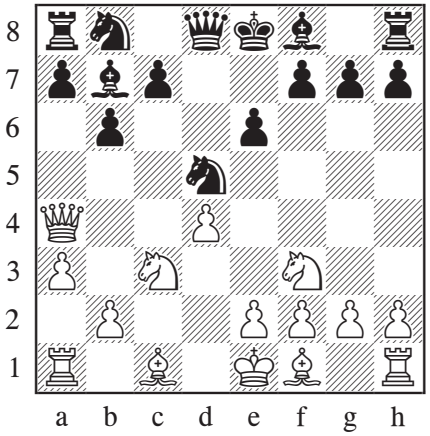
My analysis continues:



16.c4 bxc4 17.♕a4† ♘d7 18.♗xc4 ♗xc4 19.♘xc4 ♗e7 20.♘e5 f6 21.♘c6 ♕c7∓

The game goes on, but White is clearly struggling to find compensation for the pawn.

B) 7.♕a4†



We have, in the previous chapter, already seen a few incarnations of this queen check, which White hopes will disrupt our development and provoke a concession of some kind. This approach was employed by Garry Kasparov back in 1983, and has been used by many other GMs.

7...♘d7

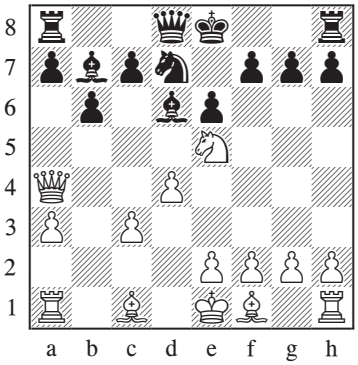
I favour this natural developing move.

7...♕d7 8.♕c2 ♘xc3 9.bxc3 leaves Black with a less harmonious set-up compared with variation B of Chapter 8.

7...c6 is playable and has scored well for Black; nevertheless, I regard this move as a slight concession.

8.♘xd5

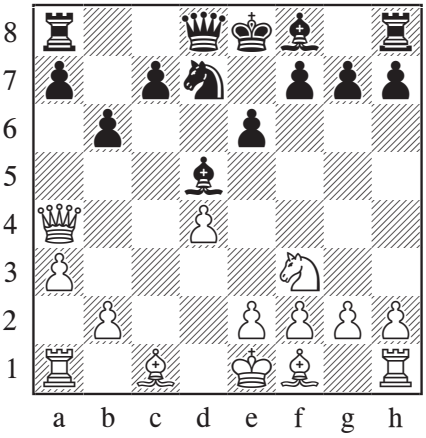
8.♘e5?! ♘xc3 9.bxc3 ♗d6 gives White absolutely nothing, for instance:



10.♘xd7 (10.♘c6?? could have led to disaster for White in Petronic – Ostojic, Belgrade 1989, if Black had only found 10...♕h4!N with the deadly threat of ...♘c5. White has no real choice but to retreat with 11.♘b4, when 11...c5–+ leaves him hopelessly uncoordinated and behind in development.) 10...♕xd7 11.♕xd7† ♔xd7 12.f3 f5 13.e3 c5 Black had the more pleasant game in Dzagnidze – A. Muzychuk, Khanty-Mansiysk 2014.

8...♗xd5

8...exd5 was Korchnoi's choice, which brought him a draw against Kasparov in Game 3 of their 1983 Candidates match. However, blocking the diagonal of the b7-bishop is an indisputable achievement for White, so most strong players have preferred the bishop recapture.



9.♕c2

This is the most ambitious try; White wants to establish a strong pawn centre.

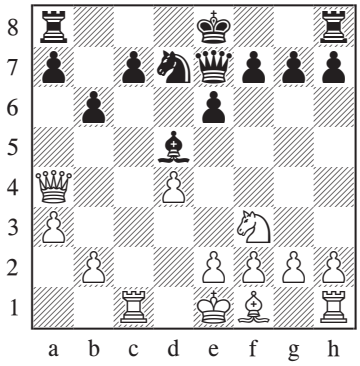
9.♗g5

This move is popular yet harmless. Azmaiparashvili has played it three times; strangely, his opening play became worse each time, as shown in the examples below.

9...♗e7 10.♗xe7 ♕xe7 11.♖c1?!

This is the most interesting move to analyse, as long as it's from Black's side of the board! White is playing with fire, attacking a pawn at the expense of his development.

11.♘e5 is safer, when 11...a6 12.♕xd7† ♕xd7 13.♘xd7 ♔xd7 14.f3 f5 gave Black comfortable equality in Azmaiparashvili – Grischuk, Moscow (rapid) 2002, which was the first of the aforementioned games of the Georgian GM.



11...0–0!

Naturally we can sacrifice the c-pawn.

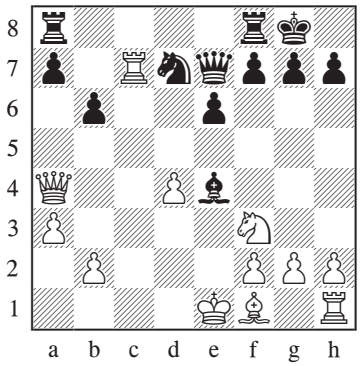
12.♖xc7

Obviously this is the critical move to consider. It's extremely risky though: White not only expends another tempo, but also opens the c-file which Black can now use to invade. I checked two other ideas:

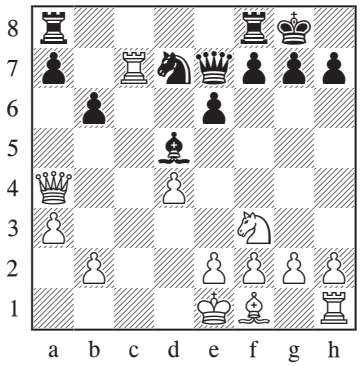
a) 12.e3 is safer but Black is at least equal after: 12...c5 13.♗b5 ♘f6 14.dxc5 bxc5 15.0–0 ♖ab8 16.♕a5 This was Buhmann – Cvitan, Pula 2003, and now 16...♖b6!N∓

would have caused White some problems, with ...♖fb8 or perhaps ...♗xf3 followed by ...♕b7 coming soon.

b) 12.e4? was Azmaiparashvili's bizarre attempt to improve, but it can be refuted by: 13...♗xe4 13.♖xc7



13...♖fc8!!N (13...♘c5!? 14.dxc5 ♕xc7 15.♕xe4 ♕xc5 gave Black a good position with rook against two minor pieces in Azmaiparashvili – Macieja, Ermioni Argolidas 2006, but the text move is even better) 14.♖xd7 ♕f6 Threatening to win the rook with ...♗c6, while also setting up attacking ideas against White's king. 15.♕d1 ♕f4 16.♗c4 (16.♘d2 ♗c6 traps the rook) 16...♗xf3 17.♕xf3 ♕c1† 18.♔e2 ♕xc4† 19.♔e3 ♖f8∓ White will be hard pressed to keep his position together with his king placed in such a way.



12...♘c5!

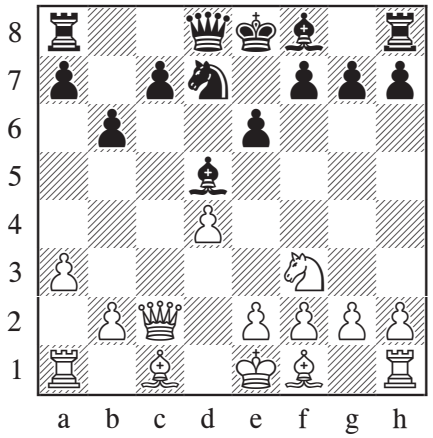
Conveniently escaping the pin while activating the knight.

13.♖xe7 ♘xa4 14.♔d2

14.b3 ♗xb3 15.♘d2 ♗a2 16.e4 ♖fc8 was horrible for White in Bonin – Adorjan, New York 1986.

14...♖fc8 15.♘g5 ♗b3

Black had a dangerous initiative in Azmaiparashvili – Kramnik, Cap D'Agde (rapid) 2003.



9...♗e7

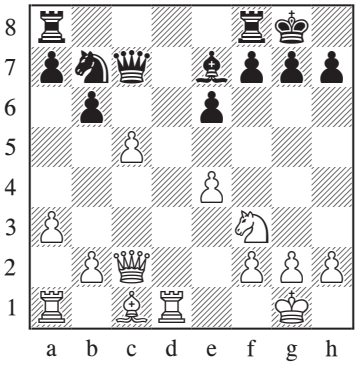
The other natural continuation 9...c5 10.e4 ♗b7 11.♗f4! offers White some more activity.

10.e4

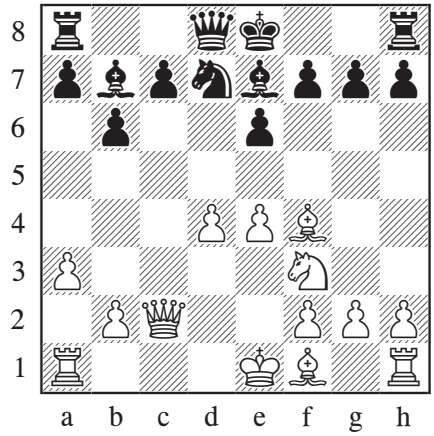
10.♗f4N ♖c8 11.e4 ♗b7 transposes to the main line.

10...♗b7 11.♗f4

11.♗b5 has achieved a plus score for White but 11...0–0 12.♗c6 ♘c5! is a nice resource which enables Black to unblock the c-pawn at once. 13.♗xb7 (after 13.dxc5N ♗xc6 14.cxb6 ♕d6 15.bxc7 ♖ac8 16.0–0 ♕xc7 17.♘d4 ♗b7 Black's excellent bishops provide full compensation for the pawn) 13...♘xb7 14.0–0 c5 15.♖d1 ♕c7 16.dxc5 Here I found a slight improvement over Mchedlishvili – Werle, Emsdetten 2010:



16...♕xc5N 17.♕e2 ♖fd8= Black has no problems.



11...♖c8

11...c5N is possible although 12.dxc5 gives Black something to think about, since 12...♘xc5 13.♗b5† forces the king to move. The text move is a simpler solution.

12.♖d1

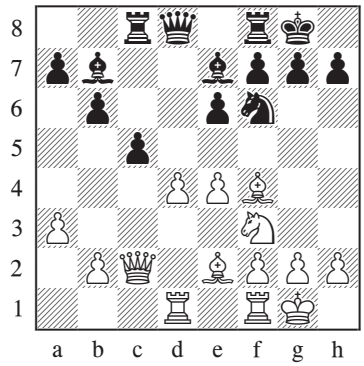
Other continuations don't bother Black either, for instance:

12.♗b5N 0–0 13.♗c6 ♗xc6 14.♕xc6 ♘b8 15.♕a4 ♕d7 16.♕xd7 ♘xd7 17.♔e2 c5 is equal.

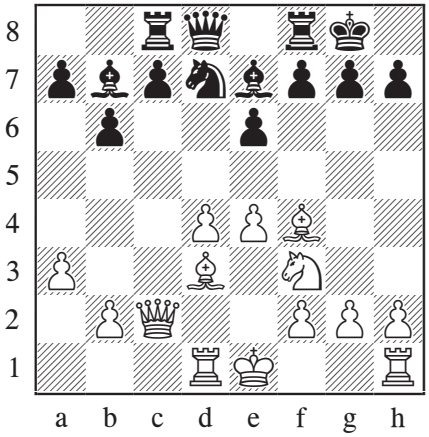
12.♗c4N ♘f6 13.♗b5† c6 14.♗d3 c5 15.♕e2 0–0 16.dxc5 ♖xc5 17.0–0 ♕a8= also gives Black no problems.

12...0–0 13.♗d3

13.♗b5!? c6 14.♗e2 occurred in Sanikidze – Matlakov, Gjakova 2016. My new idea is 14...♘f6N 15.0–0 c5! when any problems along the d-file are illusory, for instance:



16.dxc5 ♖xc5! 17.♕a4 ♕a8 18.e5 ♗c6 19.♕b3 ♘d5 Black has a comfortable game and the e5-pawn might become weak in the long run.



13...c5 14.d5

White relies on the power of the passed pawn. Keeping the c-file closed is also desirable for him.

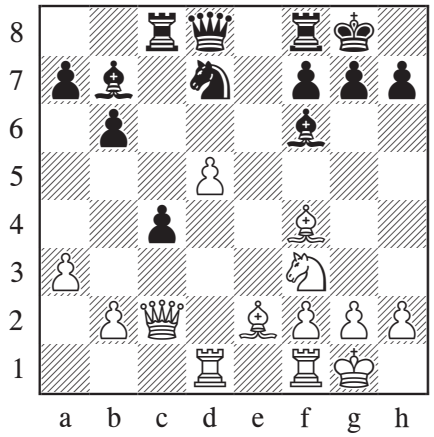
14...c4!

Fortunately, the rook still has some value on c8.

15.♗e2 exd5 16.exd5 ♗f6 17.0–0N

White should not keep his king in the centre any longer.

The over-aggressive 17.h4 ♖e8 18.♘g5 ♘f8∓ led White nowhere in Kincs – Amstadt, Zalakarosi 2008.

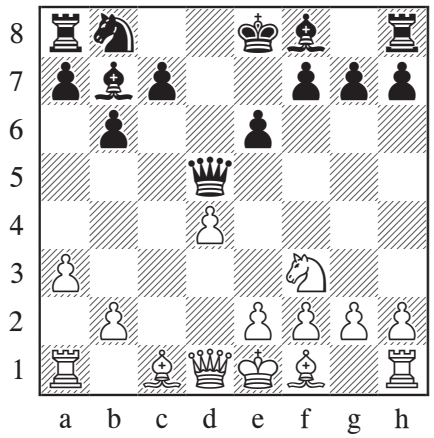


17...♖e8 18.♗e3 a6 19.a4 h6

White's pieces are rather ineffective and don't support the passer, so Black is at least not worse.

C) 7.♘xd5 ♕xd5!

White's opening play would be fully justified after 7...♗xd5 8.♕c2, when the position is the same as variation B except that Black's knight is on b8 instead of d7. Play may continue 8...♗e7 9.e4 ♗b7 10.♗f4± and White is doing well.

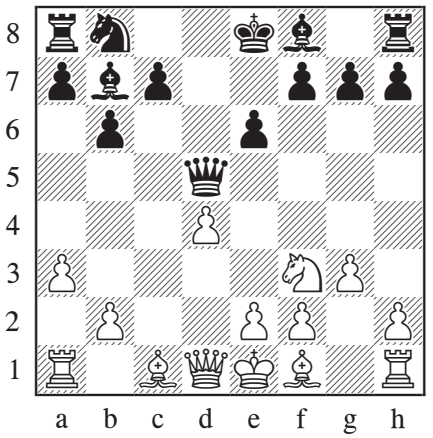


The text move is clearly best: the queen is active yet not vulnerable to attack, and Black has good control over the central light squares.

We will consider **C1) 8.g3** and **C2) 8.e3**.

8.♗f4 has been played several times but it proves harmless after 8...♗d6, for instance: 9.♗xd6 ♕xd6 10.e3 0–0 11.♗d3 ♘d7= Nutiu – Parligras, Baile Tusnad 1999.

C1) 8.g3



This has been quite a popular choice; apparently the centralized queen is an inviting target. However, White comes under pressure in the centre after the following strong reply.

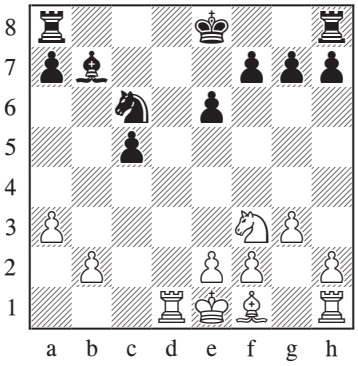
8...♘c6!

Another attractive option is:

8...c5!? 9.♗e3

9.♗g2?! ♘c6 10.♕a4 was seen in Mietner – Wegener, Recklinghausen 1999, when Black should have played 10...0–0–0!N 11.dxc5 b5!, punishing White for keeping the king in the centre for too long. For instance: 12.♕c2 ♘d4 13.♕d3 ♘b3 14.♖b1 ♕xd3 15.exd3 ♖xd3∓

9...♘c6 10.dxc5 ♕xd1† 11.♖xd1 ♗xc5 12.♗xc5 bxc5

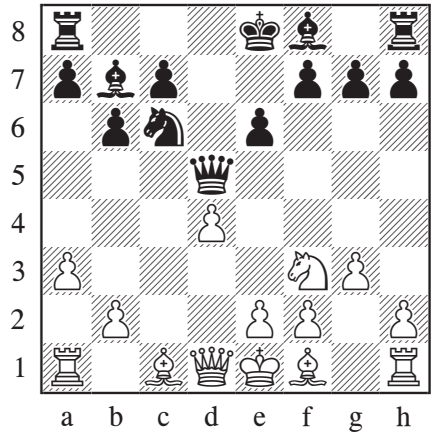


13.♖c1

13.♗g2 ♘d4 14.♘xd4 ♗xg2 15.♖g1 cxd4 16.♖xg2 0–0–0 is equal.

13...♔e7 14.♖xc5 ♖ac8

Black's development advantage fully compensated for the pawn in Salvatore – Wassilieff, corr. 2007.



9.♗e3

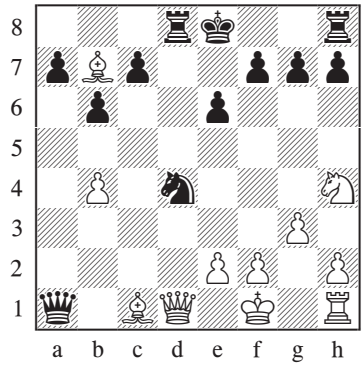
This is White's only way to maintain the balance.

9.♗g2?!

This is the move White would like to play, but the following complications favour Black.

9...♘xd4! 10.♘h4 ♕a5† 11.b4 ♗xb4† 12.axb4 ♕xa1 13.♗xb7 ♖d8 14.♔f1

This position was reached in S. Ivanov – Anastasian, St Petersburg 1994, and a couple of subsequent games. Black can obtain a clear advantage with the following improvement:



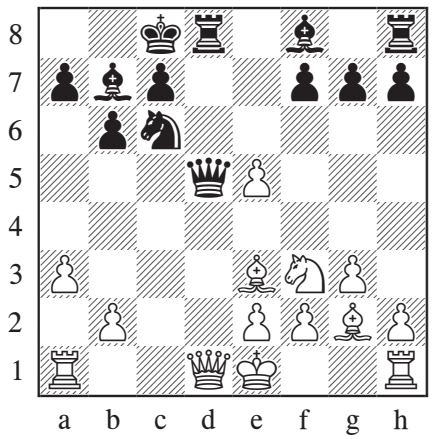
14...♕c3!N 15.♕d2

15.♗f4 0–0∓

15...♕xd2 16.♗xd2 ♘b3 17.♗c6† ♔e7 18.♗c3 ♖d1† 19.♔g2 ♖xh1 20.♔xh1 ♖d8∓

Black has excellent winning chances due to his extra queenside pawns, which will soon become passers.

9...0–0–0 10.♗g2 e5 11.dxe5



11...♘xe5N

This simple innovation is a safe equalizer, which sees Black regain the pawn in a comfortable situation.

The more complicated alternative is: 11...♕xd1†!? 12.♖xd1 ♖xd1† 13.♔xd1 ♘xe5

14.♗h3†! (after 14.♖g1 ♘xf3 15.♗xf3 ♗xf3 16.exf3 ♗e7∓ White suffers from an inferior pawn structure) 14...♔b8 15.♘xe5 ♗xh1 16.♘xf7 ♖g8 17.f3 The position is unclear and holds mutual chances, and a draw ensued in Uberos Fernandez – I. Jones, corr. 2016.

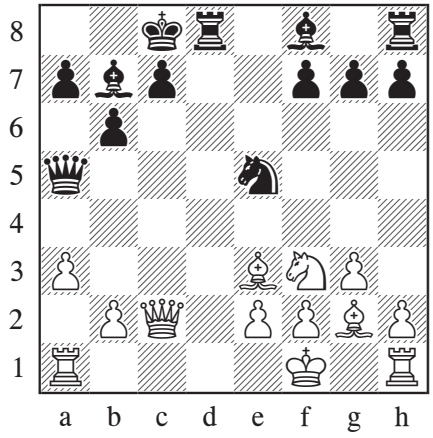
12.♕c2

In the event of 12.♕xd5 ♖xd5 (but not 12...♗xd5? 13.♗h3† ♘d7 14.0–0–0↑) 13.0–0 ♘xf3† 14.♗xf3 ♖d8= Black has nothing to worry about.

I also checked 12.♕a4 ♔b8 13.0–0 ♘xf3† 14.♗xf3 ♕d7 15.♕c2 (15.♕xd7 ♖xd7=) 15...♗xf3 16.exf3 ♕d3 17.♕a4 ♕d7= when the activity of White's pieces can be neutralized, while Black's pawn structure is preferable in the long run.

12...♕a5† 13.♔f1

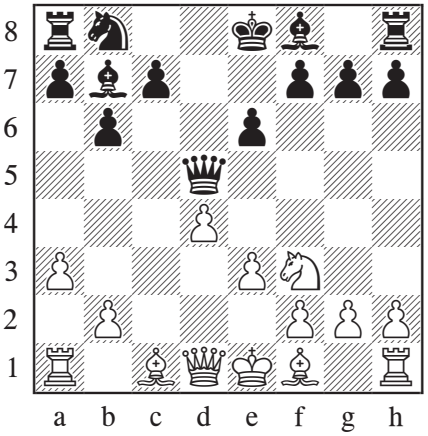
13.♗d2 ♘xf3† 14.♗xf3 ♕c5 is also level.



13...♘g4 14.♗d4 ♗xf3 15.exf3 ♖xd4 16.fxg4 ♕c5=

Black has no problems and the opposite-coloured bishops make a draw a likely outcome.

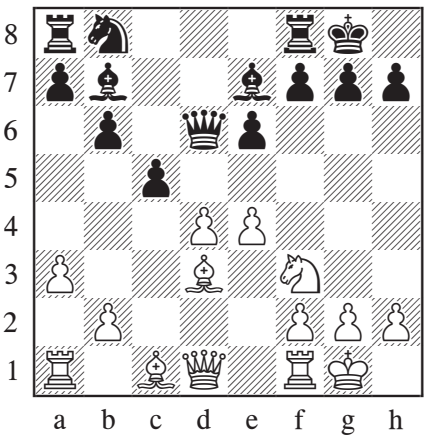
C2) 8.e3



This normal move was played in several game, including Fedorovtsev – Smirnov, St Petersburg 2005. Surprisingly, I can offer a normal developing move as a novelty.

8...♗e7N 9.♗d3 c5 10.e4 ♕d6 11.0–0 0–0

11...cxd4 is also good enough, for instance: 12.e5 ♕d7 13.♘xd4 0–0 14.♗e3 ♘c6=



12.e5

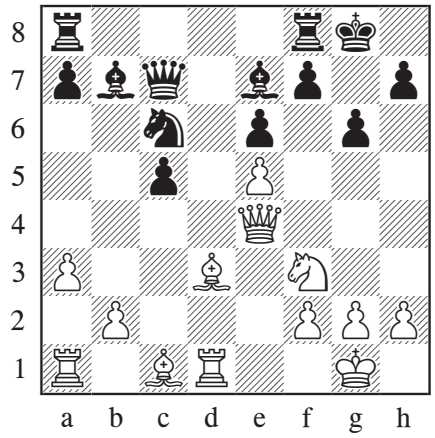
12.dxc5 can be met by 12...bxc5!?, in the style of some other lines we have seen, such as D41 from the previous chapter. Here too, after 13.♗e3 ♘c6= Black's control over the d4-square and future play along the b-file compensates for the structural drawbacks.

12...♕d7 13.♕e2 ♘c6 14.dxc5 bxc5!

By now you should be expecting this choice of recapture!

15.♖d1 ♕c7 16.♕e4 g6

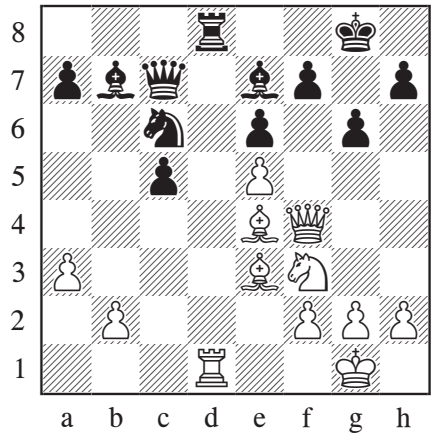
Black is not worse at all. Before completing development, White has to move his queen to avoid a nasty discovered attack.



17.♕f4 ♖fd8 18.♗e3 ♖d5

The vulnerability of the e5-pawn prevents White from developing any attack on the kingside.

19.♗e4 ♖xd1† 20.♖xd1 ♖d8



21.♖c1 ♕d7 22.h4

Other pawn moves on the kingside should be met in the same way.

22...♘d4⇄

White can exchange the knight with either his knight or his bishop; either way, Black gets a passed pawn and a full share of the chances.

Conclusion

This short chapter has dealt with a few sidelines after 6.cxd5 ♘xd5, beginning with the pawn sacrifice 7.e4?!. There is no doubt that White's gambit is objectively unsound, so all you have to do is remember some key lines and remain vigilant at the board.

7.♕a4† is not too challenging although please remember that, unlike the previous chapter where we blocked this check with ...♕d7, here we should prefer 7...♘d7 and recapture on d5 with the bishop.

Finally we considered 7.♘xd5 ♕xd5! when Black's queen is rather well placed in the centre, as evidenced by the lines after 8.g3 ♘c6! when White must play accurately to maintain the balance. 8.e3 is safer but this is clearly not an opening variation which will cause Queen's Indian players to lose sleep.

Abridged Variation Index

The Variation Index in the book is 9 pages long. Below is an abridged version giving just the main variations, not the sub-variations.

Chapter 1
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6

A) 4.♗g5 ♗b7 *8*
B) 4.♗f4 ♗b4†!? *16*

Chapter 2
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.e3 ♗b7

A) 5.a3 *24*
B) 5.♗e2 *26*
C) 5.♘bd2 *29*
D) 5.♘c3 *32*

Chapter 3
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.e3 ♗b7 5.♗d3 d5

A) 6.cxd5 *40*
B) 6.0–0 *41*

Chapter 4
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.♘c3 ♗b7

A) 5.♕d3 *57*
B) 5.♗f4 *58*
C) 5.♕c2 *61*
D) 5.g3 *68*

Chapter 5
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3 ♗b7 5.♘c3 d5

A) 6.♕a4† *75*
B) 6.♗f4 *77*
C) 6.♕c2 *79*
D) 6.♗g5 *87*

Chapter 6
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3 ♗b7 5.♘c3 d5 6.cxd5 ♘xd5

A) 7.e4?! *104*
B) 7.♕a4† *106*
C) 7.♘xd5 *110*

Chapter 7
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3 ♗b7 5.♘c3 d5 6.cxd5 ♘xd5

A) 7.♗d2 *115*
B) 7.e3 *118*

Chapter 8
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.a3 ♗b7 5.♘c3 d5 6.cxd5 ♘xd5 7.♕c2 ♘xc3

A) 8.♕xc3 *139*
B) 8.bxc3 *145*

Chapter 9
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.♘bd2 d5

A) 6.cxd5 *160*
B) 6.♗g2 *164*

Chapter 10
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.♕a4 ♗b7 6.♗g2 c5

A) 7.d5!? *180*
B) 7.0–0 *182*
C) 7.dxc5 *186*

Chapter 11
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.♕b3 c6!?

A) 6.♗g2 *204*
B) 6.♗f4 *205*
C) 6.♗g5 *209*
D) 6.♘c3 *213*

Chapter 12
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.♕c2 c5

A) 6.♗g2 ♘c6 *221*
B) 6.d5 exd5 7.cxd5 ♗b7 *224*

Chapter 13
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.♕c2 c5 6.d5 exd5 7.cxd5 ♗b7 8.♗g2 ♘xd5 9.0–0 ♘c6 10.♖d1 ♗e7

A) 11.♘c3 *237*
B) 11.a3 *238*
C) 11.♕f5 *242*
D) 11.♕a4 ♘f6 *250*

Chapter 14
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.b3 ♗b4† 6.♗d2 ♗e7

A) 7.♗c3 *266*
B) 7.♘c3 *267*
C) 7.♗g2 0–0 8.0–0 d5 *271*

Chapter 15
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 b6 4.g3 ♗a6 5.b3 ♗b4† 6.♗d2 ♗e7 7.♗g2 0–0 8.0–0 d5 9.cxd5 exd5 10.♘c3 ♖e8!

A) 11.♗f4 *287*
B) 11.a3 *288*
C) 11.♖b1 *290*
D) 11.♖c1 *292*
E) 11.♖e1 *293*
F) 11.♕c2 *295*
G) 11.♘e5 *300*

Chapter 16
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6

A) 3.a3 *315*
B) 3.e3 *316*
C) 3.♗g5 *318*
D) 3.g3 ♗b4† 4.♘d2 *321*

Chapter 17
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 ♗b4† 4.♗d2 ♗e7 5.♗g2 d5 6.♘f3 0–0 7.0–0 c6

A) 8.♘a3!? *335*
B) 8.b3 *336*
C) 8.♘c3 *338*
D) 8.♗f4 *343*
E) 8.♕b3 *347*

Chapter 18
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 ♗b4† 4.♗d2 ♗e7 5.♗g2 d5 6.♘f3 0–0 7.0–0 c6 8.♕c2 ♘bd7

A) 9.♗g5 *359*
B) 9.♖c1 *361*
C) 9.a4!? *363*
D) 9.♖d1 *369*

Chapter 19
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 ♗b4† 4.♗d2 ♗e7 5.♗g2 d5 6.♘f3 0–0 7.0–0 c6 8.♕c2 ♘bd7 9.♗f4 b6

A) 10.♘bd2 *382*
B) 10.cxd5 *384*
C) 10.♘c3 *385*
D) 10.♖d1 *391*