



# Learn Chess Terms

By

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<https://gbud.in>

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# Chapter 1

## Chess terms in PDF

Read and understand about chess terms. A list of chess terms and their definitions are given as a guide for you. You can [download the chess terms in pdf](#) format and read without internet. Different names such as chess terminologies and chess glossaries also mean the chess terms.

The list is given in alphabetical order

### 1.1 Back-rank Check mate

[Back-rank mate](#) is used to define a constraint that a [king](#) can not escape from the attack of opponents [piece](#) which results in a [checkmate](#). Back-rank mate occurs while the king is at first or eighth [rank](#) due to the king blocked by friendly [pieces](#).

### 1.2 Battery

The formation of two [pieces](#). Read more on [battery](#).

### 1.3 Bishop

A piece that can [move](#) diagonally. Read more on [bishop](#).

## 1.4 Black

One of the colours of the chess squares. Other colour is light or [white](#) .

## 1.5 Board

Chess Board is a square board consists of [64 equal area squares](#), with alternating pattern of black and white. Read more on [chess board](#)

## 1.6 Capture

The player can take down or remove the opponents [piece](#) at a [square](#), if one of their piece can land at the square intended.

## 1.7 Castling

Castling is a special move where king and rook are moved simultaneously in a [half move](#). Read more on [castling](#).

## 1.8 Check

Check is a condition where the king is under threat from one of the opponents pieces. Read more on [check](#).

## 1.9 Checkmate

Defines the end of the game where the opponent's [king](#) can't move out of [check](#). Read more on [checkmate](#).

## 1.10 Chess

Chess is a two player strategy board game played on a square [board](#). Is about planning, attack and defense with the opponent. You have to cap-



ture opponent's king without letting them capturing yours. Read more on [chess](#)

## 1.11 Draw

Draw is a condition in which neither player wins. Different types of draw of chess matches occur. Read more on [draw](#).

## 1.12 EN Passant

En passant is a special move in which a [pawn](#) captures another pawn in the next [file](#). Read more on [en passant capture](#).

## 1.13 Fifty moves

The game ends in a [draw](#), if no capture is done or no pawn is moved in the last fifty moves.

## 1.14 File

Each column in chess [board](#) is called a file. Read more on [file](#).

## 1.15 Fork

Attack on two or three [pieces](#) of your opponent at the same time. Read more on [fork](#)

## 1.16 Forsyth-Edwards Notation (FEN)

FEN is used to define a status of a chess game in a plain text. Read more on [FEN](#)

## 1.17 Full move

Full move consists of a single move from both players. Read more on [full move](#).

## 1.18 Half move

A half move is used to identify a single move of one player. Read more on [half move](#)

## 1.19 Insufficient material

If neither player has enough [pieces](#) to [checkmate](#) the opponent, the game ends in a [draw](#).

## 1.20 King

One of the chess pieces whom has to be saved. The game will be over if the king is [captured](#). Read more on [king](#).

## 1.21 Knight

A piece that can move in L pattern and represents a horse. This is the only piece that can jump over another piece. Read more on [knight](#).

## 1.22 Move

Move defines moving the chess [pieces](#) from one [square](#) to another if it is a legal move. Read more on [moves](#)

## 1.23 Opening

Defines the initial moves of the game.

## 1.24 Pawn

It forms the first line of defense and [weakest among the pieces](#). Read more on [pawn](#).

## 1.25 Pin

A constraint put on a piece so that it can not move because it is shield a high value [piece](#) such as [king](#). Read more on [pin](#).

## 1.26 Portable Game Notation (PGN)

PGN is used to provide the details of entire game from beginning in a plain text. Read more on [PGN](#)

## 1.27 Piece

Piece defines a slender tall tiny object that can be moves across a chess [board](#). Read more on [pieces](#)

## 1.28 Promotion

When the [Pawn](#) advances to the [eighth rank](#) it is promoted to a high value [piece](#) such as [Queen](#), [Rook](#), [Knight](#) and [Bishop](#).

## 1.29 Queen

A piece that sits next to [king](#) at the beginning of the game. The [most valuable piece](#). Read more on [queen](#).

## 1.30 Rank

Each row that goes across the chess [board](#) horizontally is called rank. Read more on [rank](#)

## 1.31 Rook

It represents castle and move horizontally and vertically. Read more on [rook](#).

## 1.32 Stalemate

Stalemate is a condition in which the active player has no check and has no legal moves. Read more on [stalemate](#).

## 1.33 Standard Algebraic Notation (SAN)

Standard Algebraic Notation or SAN is the short form for defining the [chess moves](#). Read more on [SAN](#).

## 1.34 Three fold repetition

If same position of the board is arrived three times, the game ends in a [draw](#). Read more on [three fold repetition](#).

## 1.35 White

One of the colours of the chess squares. Other colour is dark or [black](#).

## 1.36 Play chess for free

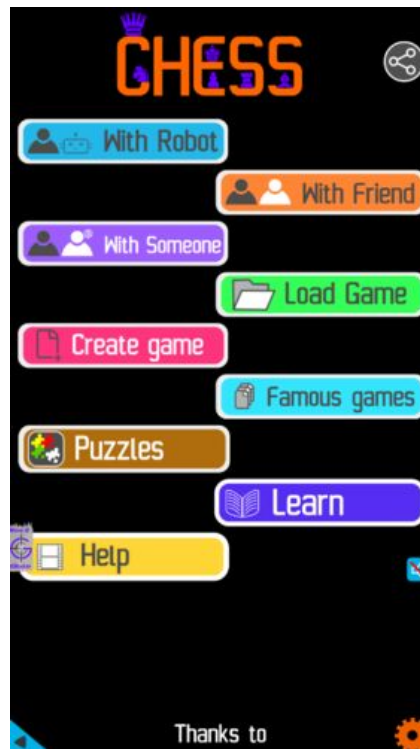


Figure 1.1: Play chess online for free. Solve puzzles and play with friends

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Figure 1.2: Learn chess terms and download in pdf

<https://gbud.in/blog/game/chess/chess-terms-pdf.html>

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# Chapter 2

## Back-rank mate in chess

The [term](#) back-rank mate in chess is used to define a constraint that a [king](#) can not escape from the attack of opponents [piece](#) which results in a [checkmate](#). Back-rank mate occurs while the king is at first or eighth [rank](#).

The king can not move because it is blocked by its own pieces at the second at seventh rank.

### 2.1 Example of Back-rank mate

In the [back-rank mate](#) shown below, the black [king](#) is under attack from the [white rook](#) at [d8](#). The king is in eighth [rank](#) and it can not move or escape from the attack since it is blocked by the friendly pieces, i.e, [pawns](#) at seventh [rank](#). This is called back-rank mate.

The white king at [g1](#) can not fall into the back-rank mate since, if given a check in first [rank](#), the king can move to [f2](#) which is free.

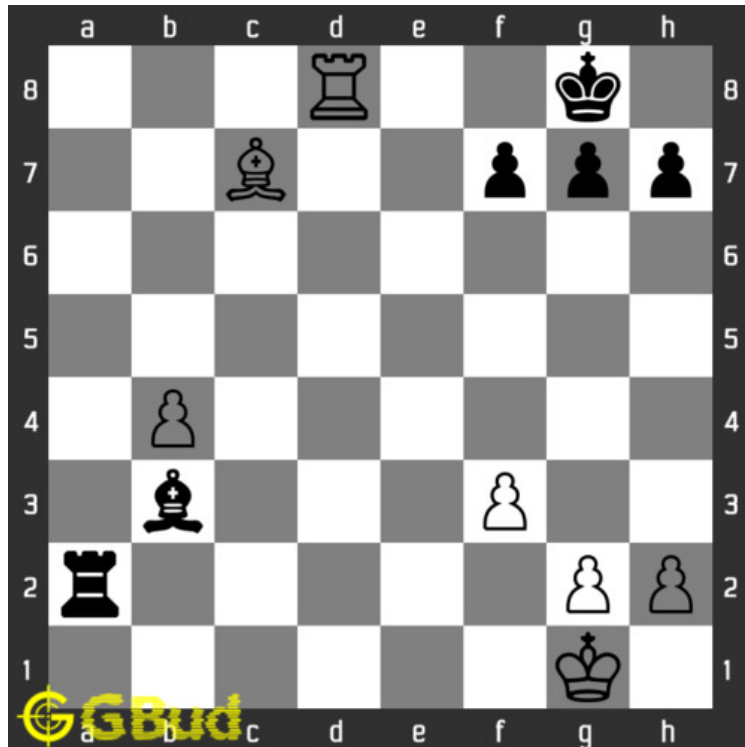


Figure 2.1: Back-rank mate

## 2.2 Play chess for free

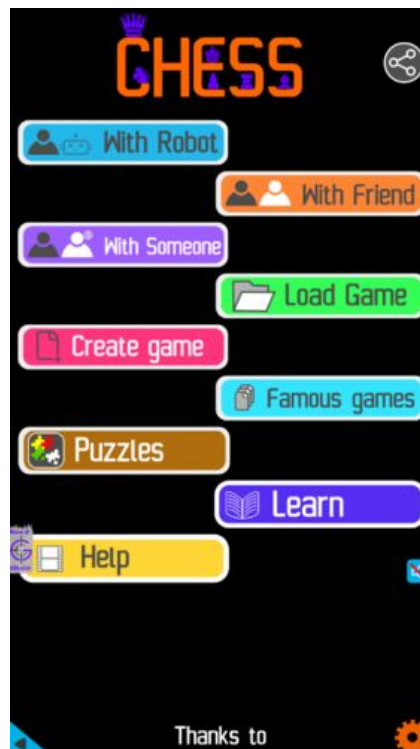


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# Chapter 3

## Battery in chess

The [term](#) battery in chess is used to define the formation of two [pieces](#) . The formation of pieces in a [file](#), [rank](#) or a diagonal without any other pieces in between is called a battery.

[Queen](#), [Rook](#) and a bishop can be used to form the battery.

### 3.1 Battery in rank

The [battery in a rank](#) will have two pieces in the same rank. In the example given below, the two white rooks at the second rank is called battery of rooks. The battery in the rank can also be formed using a [queen and a rook](#) as shown below.

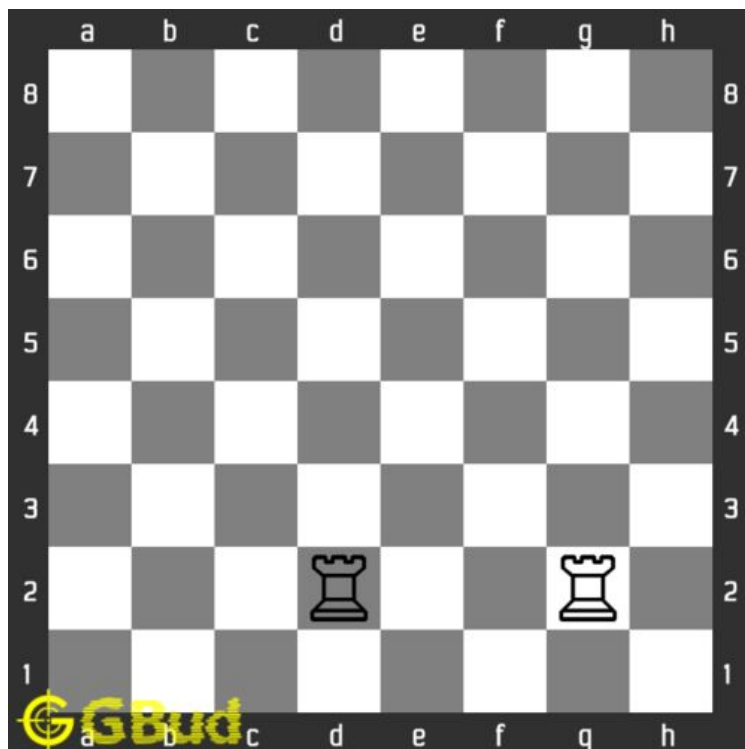


Figure 3.1: Battery in a rank

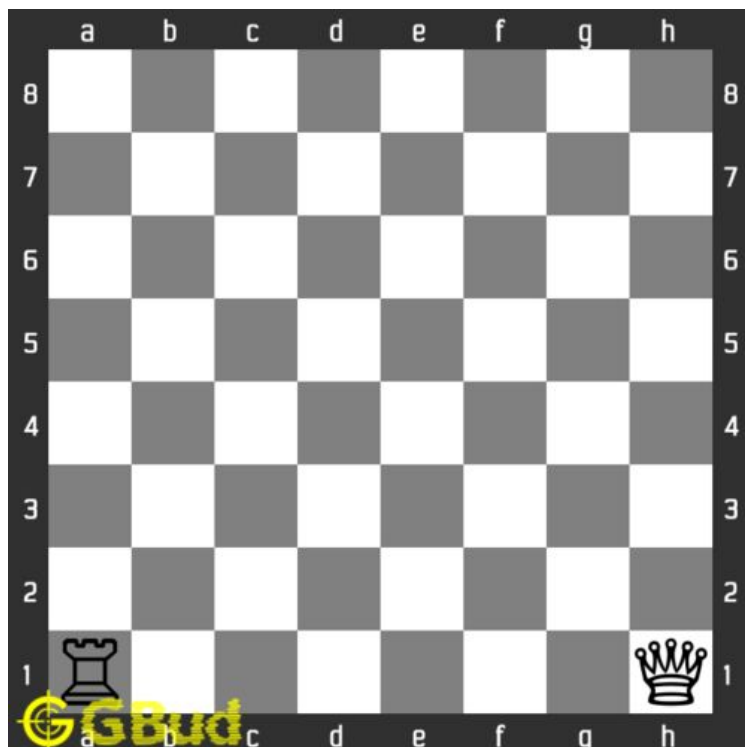


Figure 3.2: Battery in a rank

## 3.2 Battery in file

The [battery in a file](#) will have two pieces in the same file. In the example given below, the two white rooks at the d file is also called battery of rooks.

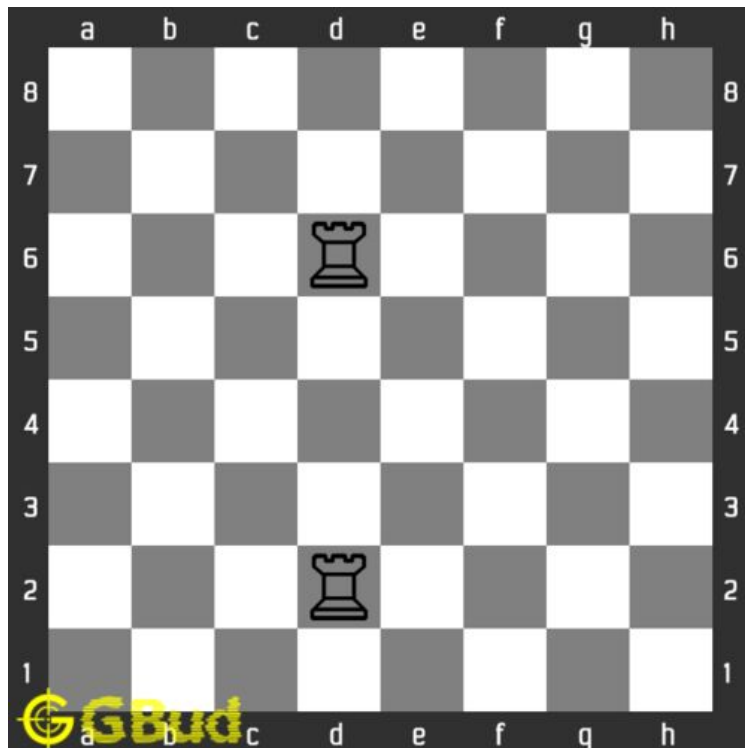


Figure 3.3: Battery in a file

The battery in a file can also be formed by a rook and a queen as shown in Fig. [Battery of queen and rook in file](#)

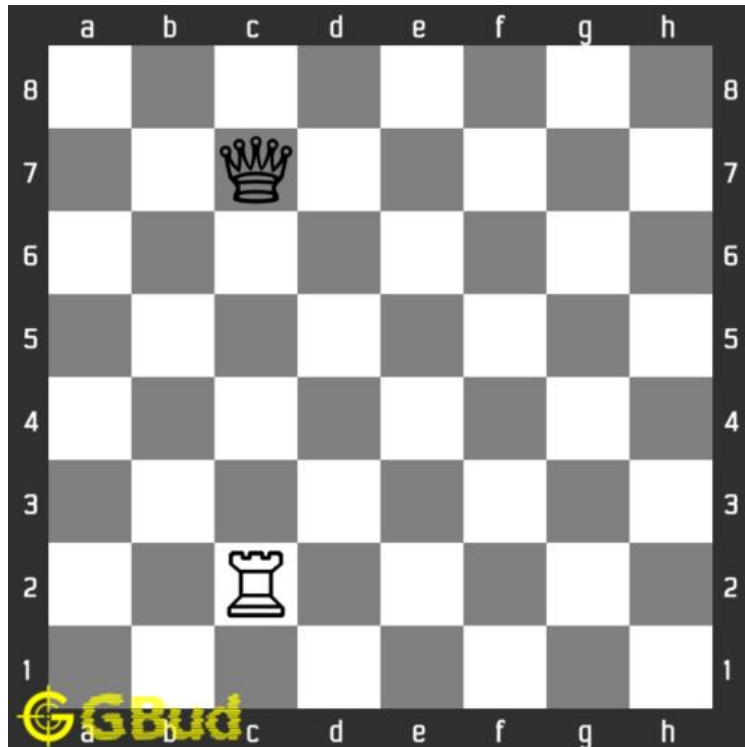


Figure 3.4: Battery of rook and queen in a file

### 3.3 Battery in diagonal

A battery in a diagonal can be formed by a queen and a [Bishop](#) connected diagonally as shown in the Fig. [battery of queen and a bishop](#)

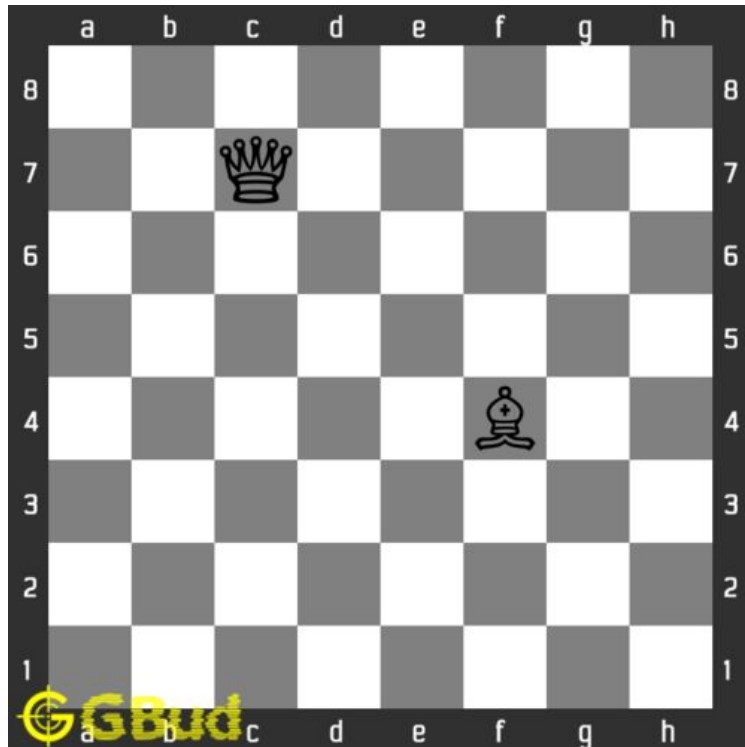


Figure 3.5: Battery in a diagonal

### 3.4 Battery chess puzzles

Following chess puzzles are involving battery. Solve them and improve your chess game.

### 3.4.1 Gain Queen

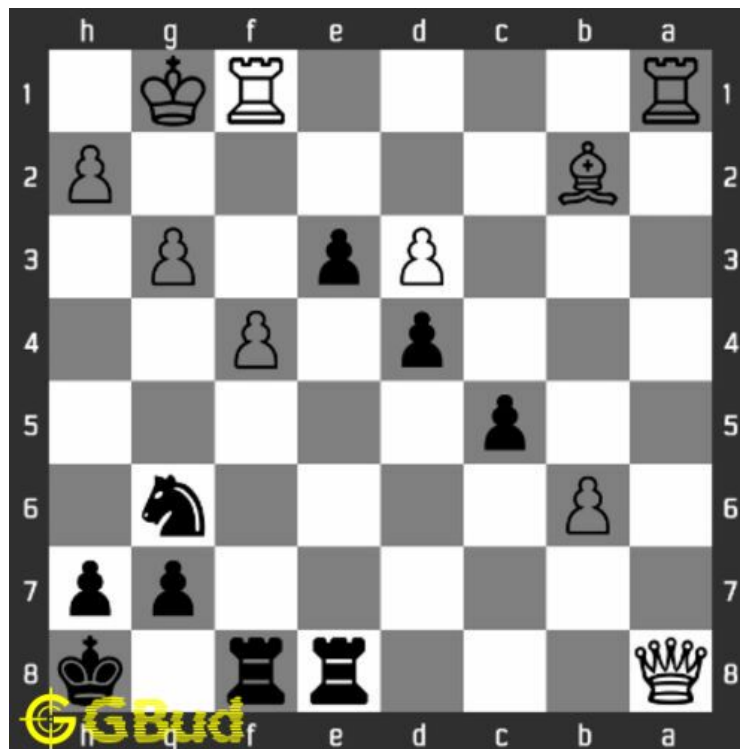


Figure 3.6: Solve Battery chess puzzle - easy 0001. Gain Queen @  
<https://gbud.in/g5sjsb4>

### 3.4.2 Check mate in one move

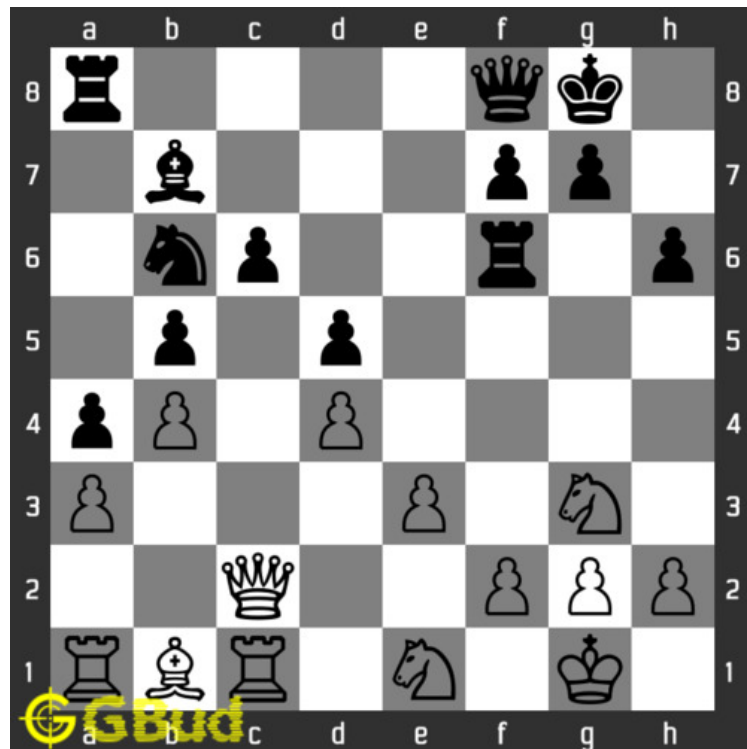


Figure 3.7: Solve Battery chess puzzle - easy 0003. Check mate in one move @ <https://gbud.in/g5sjsb4>



## 3.5 Play chess for free

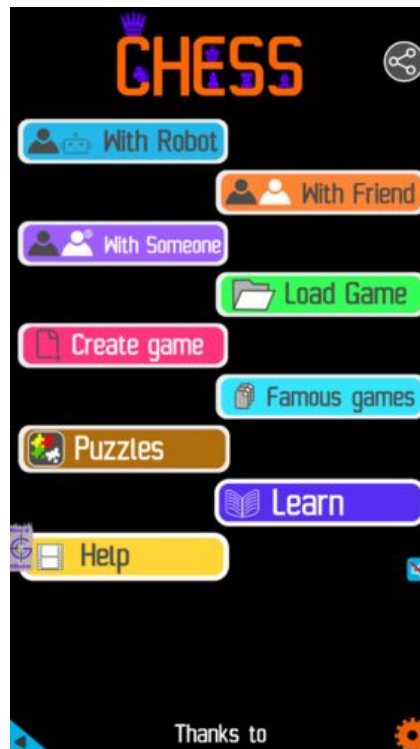


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# Chapter 4

## Fork in chess

The [term](#) fork in chess is used to define the attack of two or three [pieces](#) of your opponent at the same time. Generally this involves a [check](#). However, the fork can also be attempted without involving the king.

### 4.1 Types of fork in chess

#### 4.1.1 Knight Fork

The knight can be used to give check to king and attack another piece which is at the target [squares](#). In the example of [knight fork](#) given below, the knight at d5 targets both king at f6 and queen at c3. This is also called grand fork if a king is attacked in the fork.

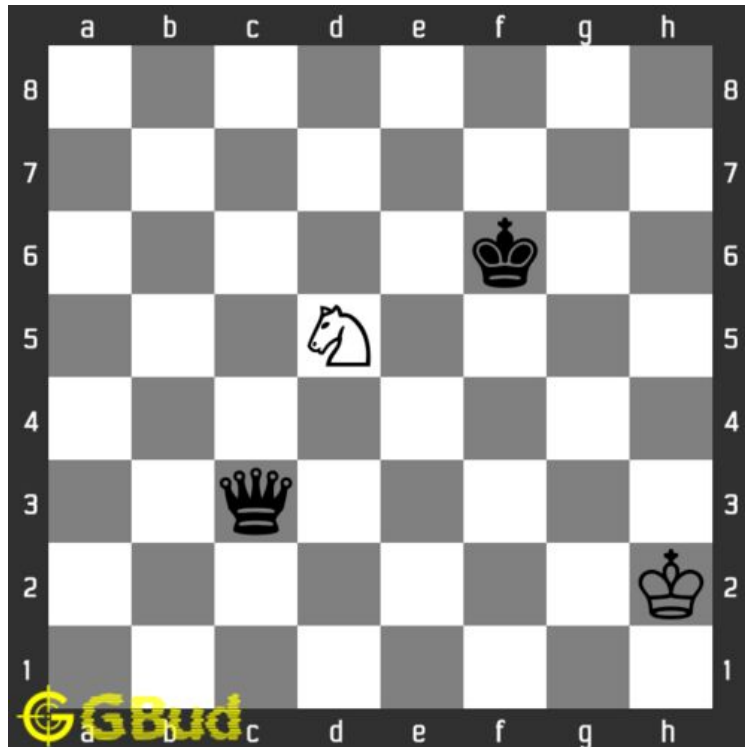


Figure 4.1: Knight fork attacking king

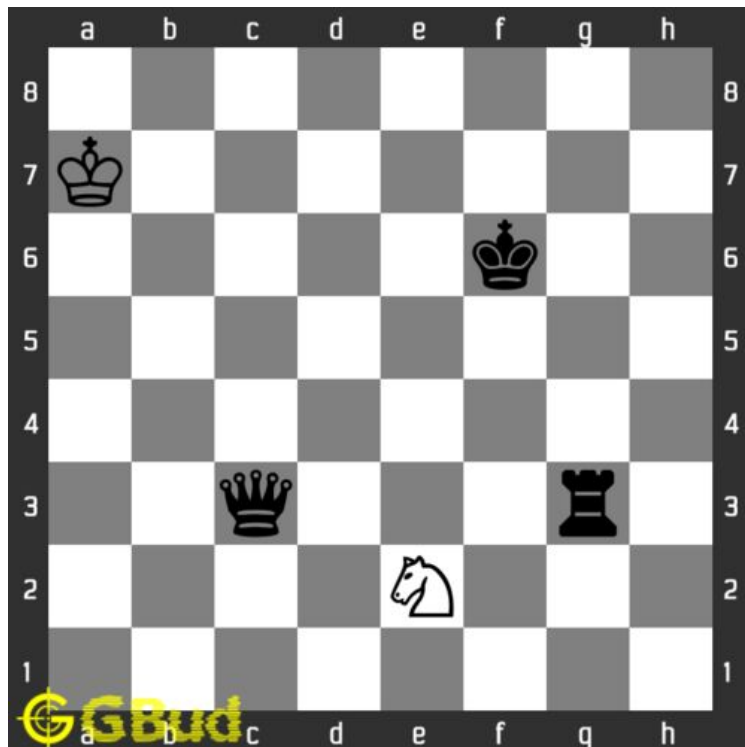


Figure 4.2: Knight fork not attacking king

A knight fork can also be given without attacking the king as shown in the [relative fork](#)

### 4.1.2 Queen Fork

The [queen](#) can be used to attack two pieces at a time. This queen fork may attack a king or without attacking a king.

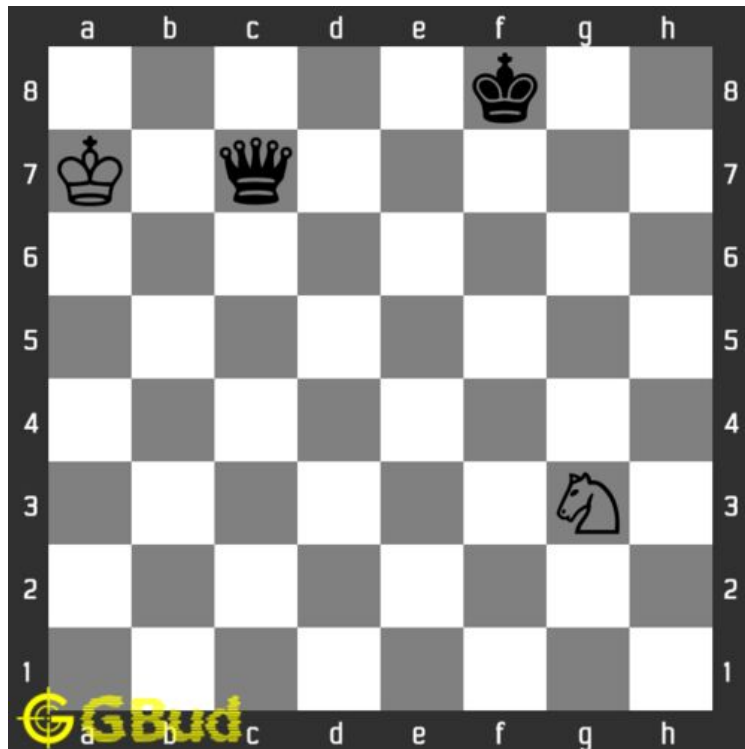


Figure 4.3: Black Queen forks white king and white knight

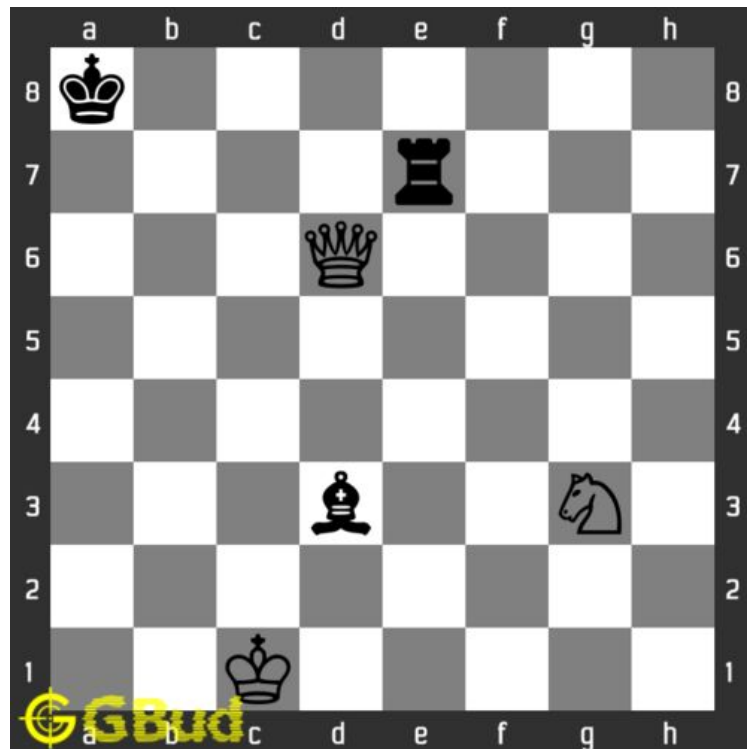


Figure 4.4: Black queen forks white bishop and white rook

In the [queen fork attacking king](#) , the black queen at c7 attacks king at a7 and knight at g3. Similarly, the white queen at d6 [forks](#) black rook at e7 and bishop at d3.

### 4.1.3 Bishop Fork

The [bishop](#) forks both king and rook and bishop forks rook and knight can be seen in the example below.

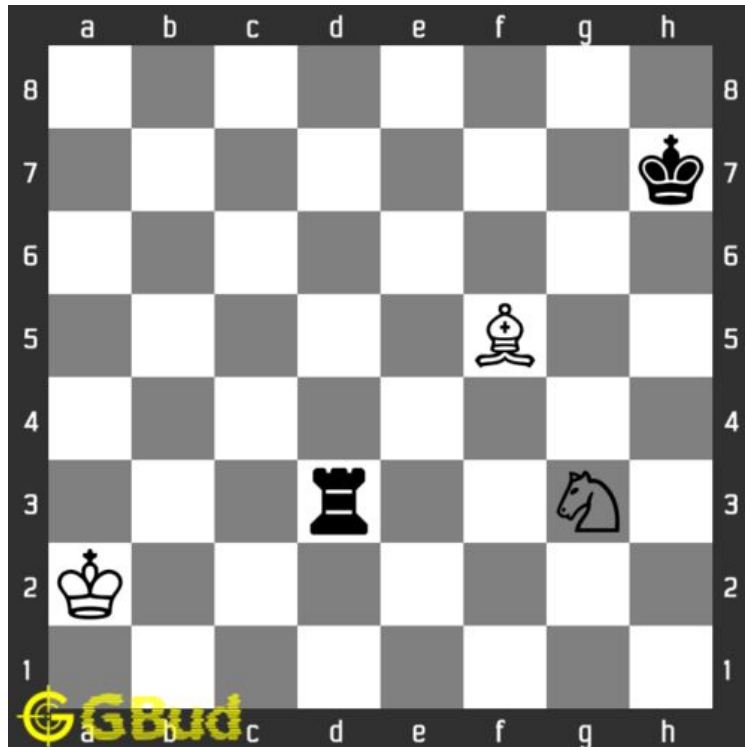


Figure 4.5: White bishop forks black king and black rook

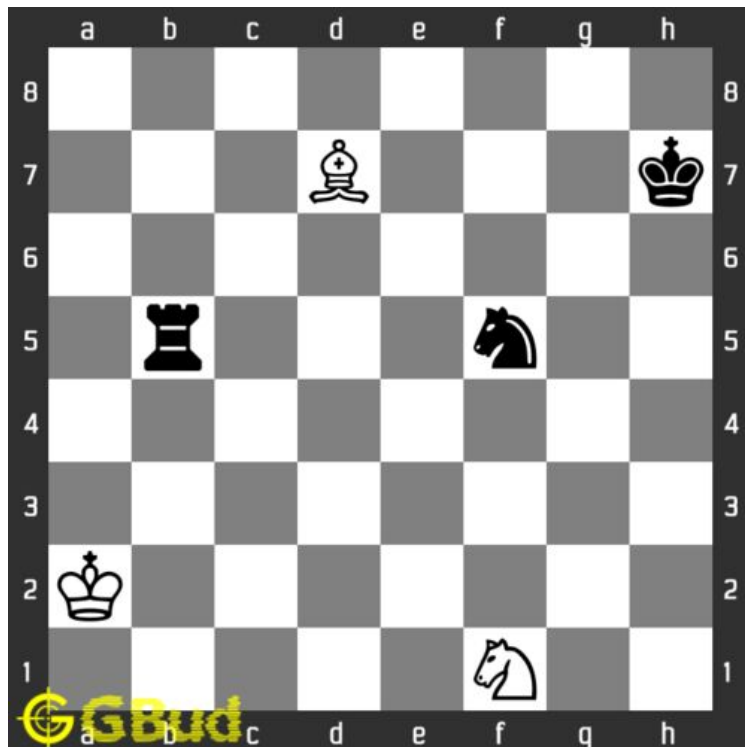


Figure 4.6: White Bishop forks black rook and black knight

In the first example of [Bishop fork](#), the white bishop at f5 forks the black king at h7 and black rook at d3. In the next example of [bishop fork](#), the

white bishop at d7 forks the black rook at b5 and black knight at f5.

#### 4.1.4 Rook fork

In the examples below about the rook forks king and queen, the white rook at d4 forks the black king at d7 and black queen at d1. Both the white rooks at fourth **rank** forms a **battery in rank** formation.

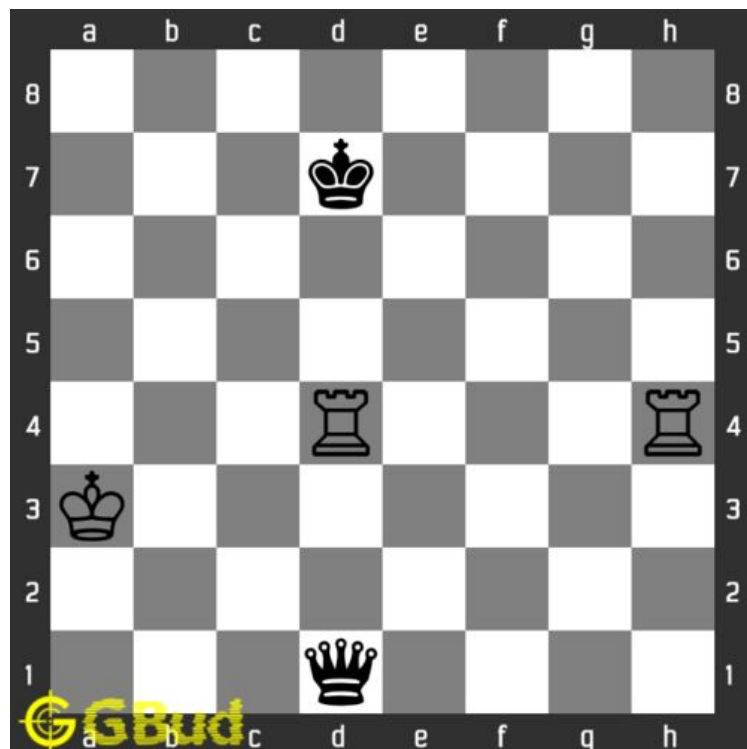


Figure 4.7: White rook forks black king and black king



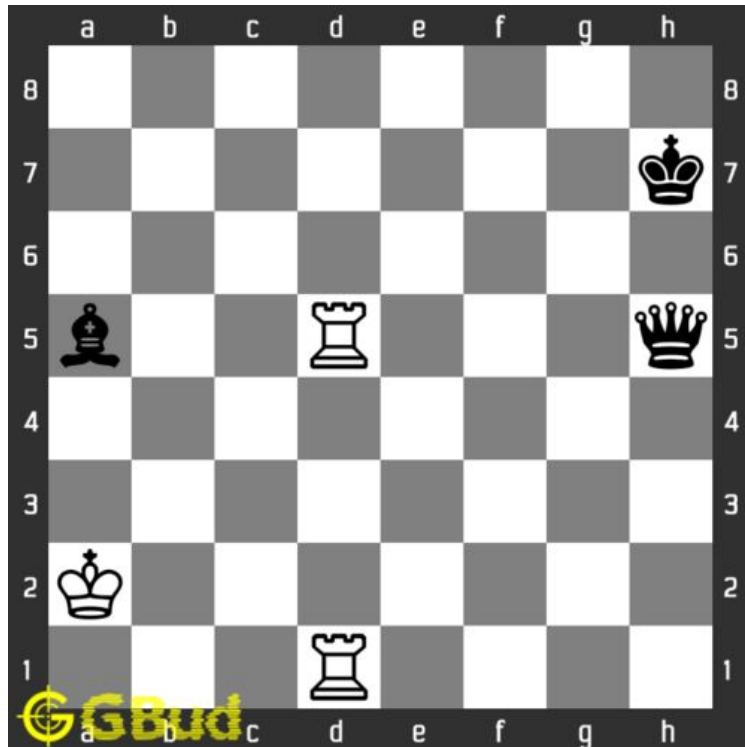


Figure 4.8: White rook forks black queen and black bishop

In another [example of rook fork](#), the white rook at d5 forks the black queen at h5 and black bishop at d5. The white rooks form a [battery in file](#) position along the d [file](#).

### 4.1.5 Pawn fork

Pawn fork is one of the strategies where the [pawn](#) attacks two of the opponents piece. Since pawn is the [lowest in value](#) among the pieces, the higher value piece gained would be an advantage. The pawn fork may [involve king](#) or [does not involve king](#).

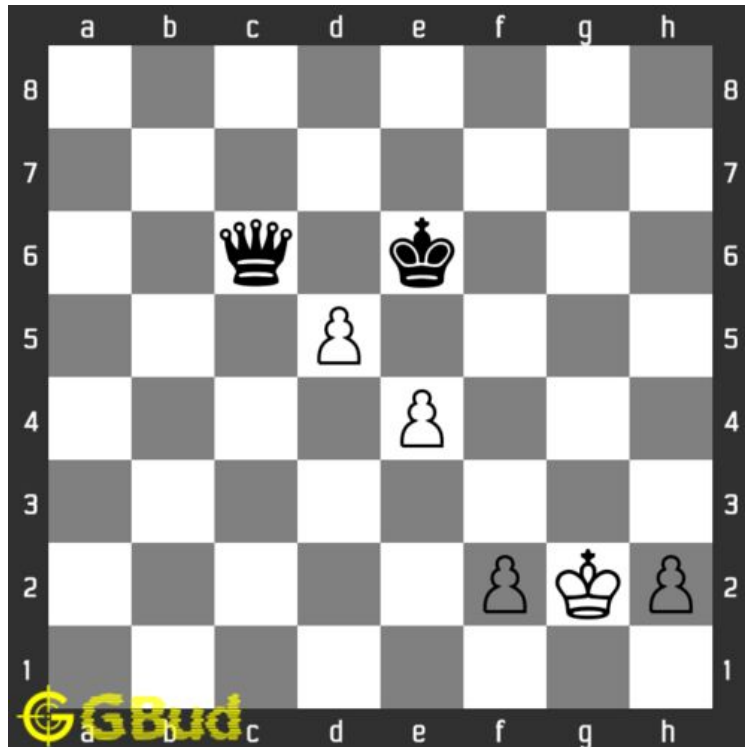


Figure 4.9: White pawn forks black king and black queen

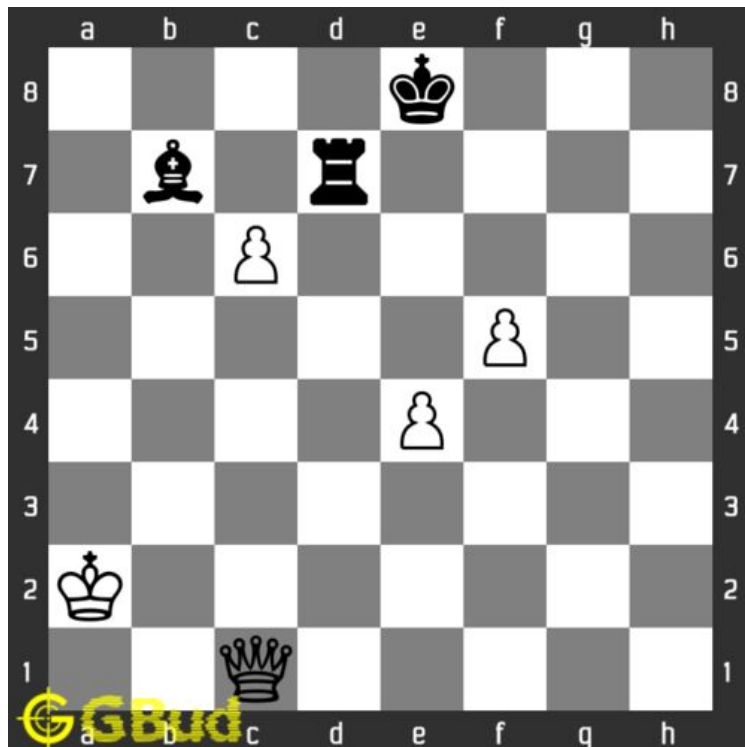


Figure 4.10: White pawn forks black rook and black bishop

In the first [example of pawn fork](#) , the white pawn at d5 forks the black king at e6 and black queen at c6 by giving a check. In the second [example](#)

of [pawn fork](#) , the white pawn at c6 forks the black rook at d7 and black bishop at b7.

### 4.1.6 King Fork

The [king](#) can also be used to fork if the move does not make your own king to fall in check.

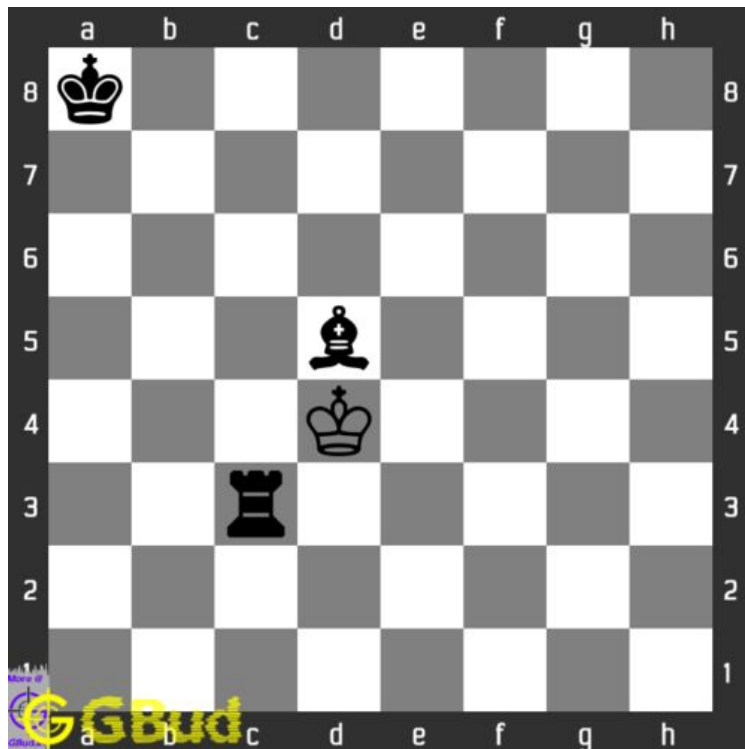


Figure 4.11: King forks bishop and rook - allowed

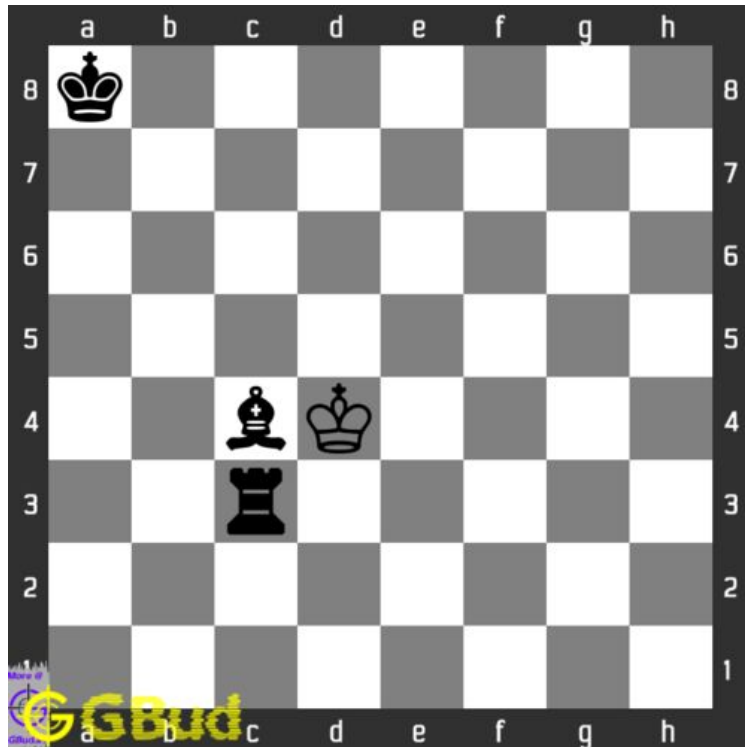


Figure 4.12: king can not fork both rook and bishop

For example white [king can fork](#) both black rook at c3 and bishop at d5. However, the white [king can not fork](#) both rook at c3 and bishop at c4, since the bishop at c4 is supported by the rook at c3. The king can [capture](#) the rook at c3.

## 4.2 Chess fork puzzles

Following chess puzzles are involving fork. Solve them and improve your chess game.

### 4.2.1 Gain a piece

Difficulty level : Easy

Next Move : White

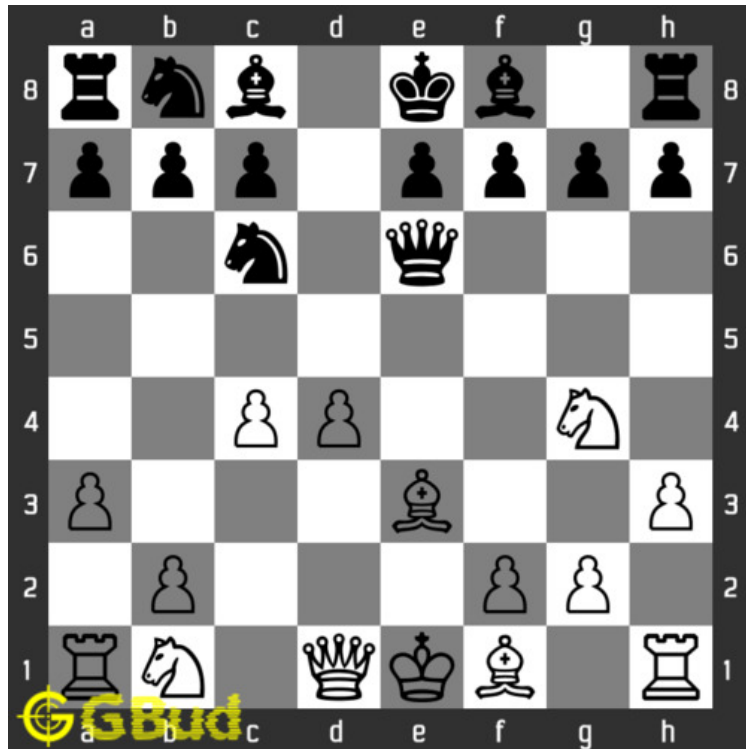


Figure 4.13: Solve chess fork puzzle - easy 0004. Gain a piece @ <https://gbud.in/g60scm4>

### 4.2.2 Gain Bishop

Difficulty level : Medium

Next Move : Black



Figure 4.14: Solve chess fork puzzle - medium 0001. Gain bishop @  
<https://gbud.in/g60scm4>

### 4.2.3 Gain Queen

Difficulty level : Easy

Next Move : White

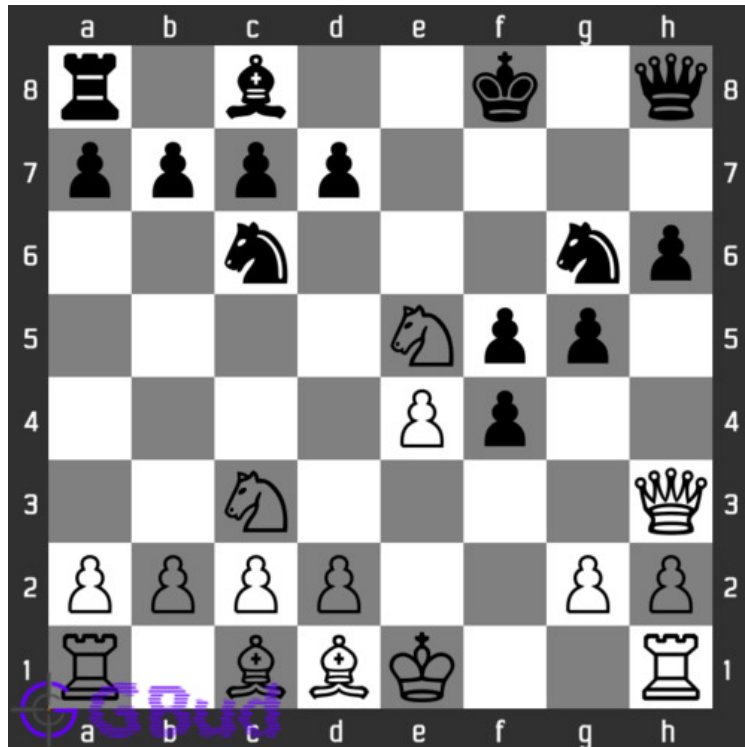


Figure 4.15: Solve chess fork puzzle - easy 0008. Gain Queen @  
<https://gbud.in/g60scm4>

## 4.3 Play chess for free

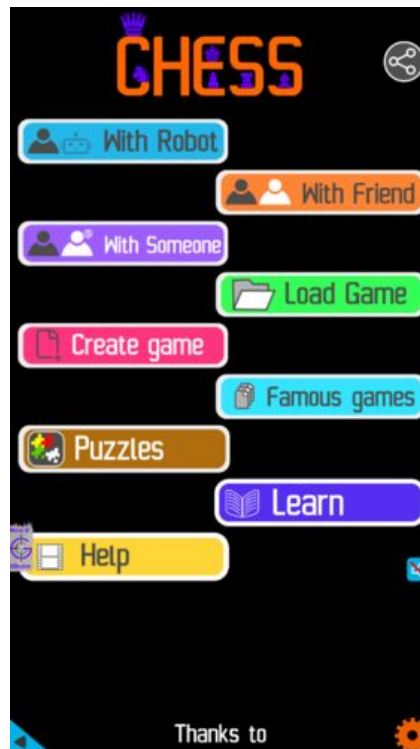


Figure 4.16: [Play chess online for free](#). [Solve puzzles and play with friends](#)

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# Chapter 5

## Pin in chess

The [term](#) pin in chess is used to define a constraint that a piece can not move. If the piece moves, it will lead to loss of [piece](#) or [check](#) or at a weaker [board](#) position.

### 5.1 Piece that is pinning

A piece that makes a [move](#) that will force a pin on opponents piece is called pinning piece. For example, the [bishop](#) at [d5 square](#) will move to c6. This forces the [queen](#) to stay at its present square of d7, since moving the queen will lead to [check](#) on the king by bishop. This is called [pinning](#).

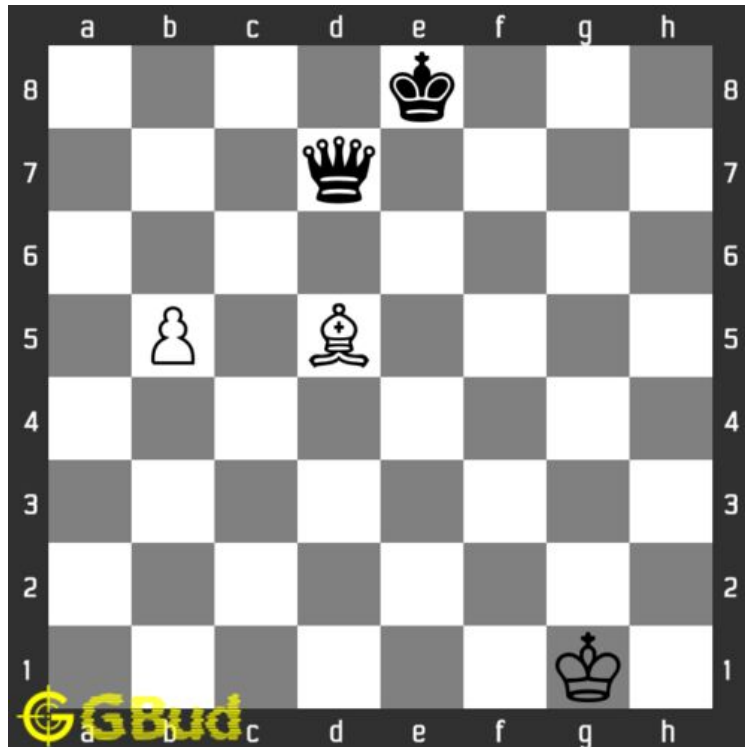


Figure 5.1: Board position before pinning

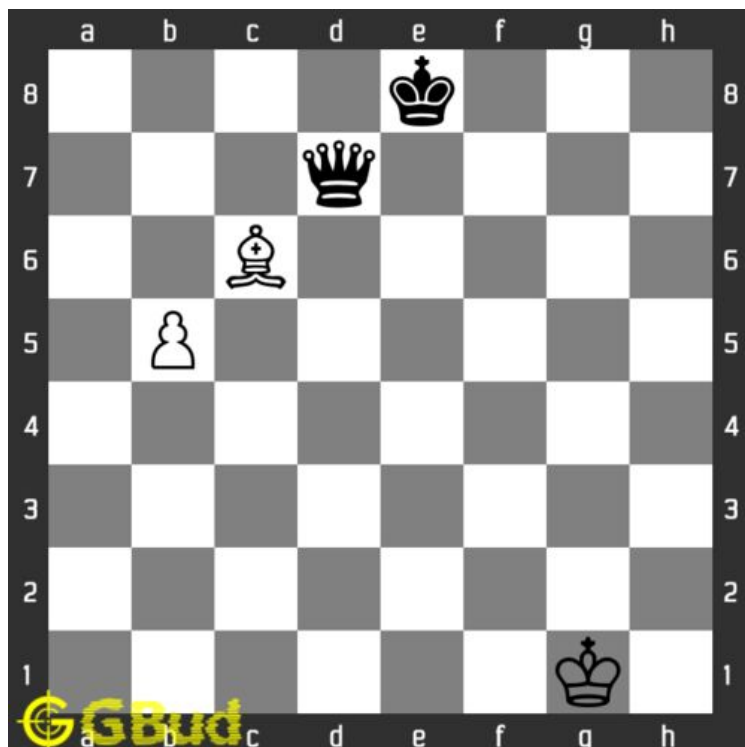


Figure 5.2: Queen is pinned to king by bishop

## 5.2 Piece that is pinned

In the [example](#) given above the queen is pinned to king and it is the pinned piece.

## 5.3 Types of Pin

There different type of pins are available. Those are

1. [Absolute Pin](#)
2. [Relative Pin](#)
3. [Partial Pin](#)
4. [Situational Pin](#)

## 5.4 Absolute Pin

Absolute pin is the case where the piece blocked is [king](#). Since a piece cannot move if the move exposes king to a check, it is pinned at the present position and it is called absolute pin. See the example of [absolute pin](#).

### 5.4.1 Partial Pin

Partial pin is a sub category of absolute pin where the pinned pice can move in the same file, same rank or one of the diagonals.

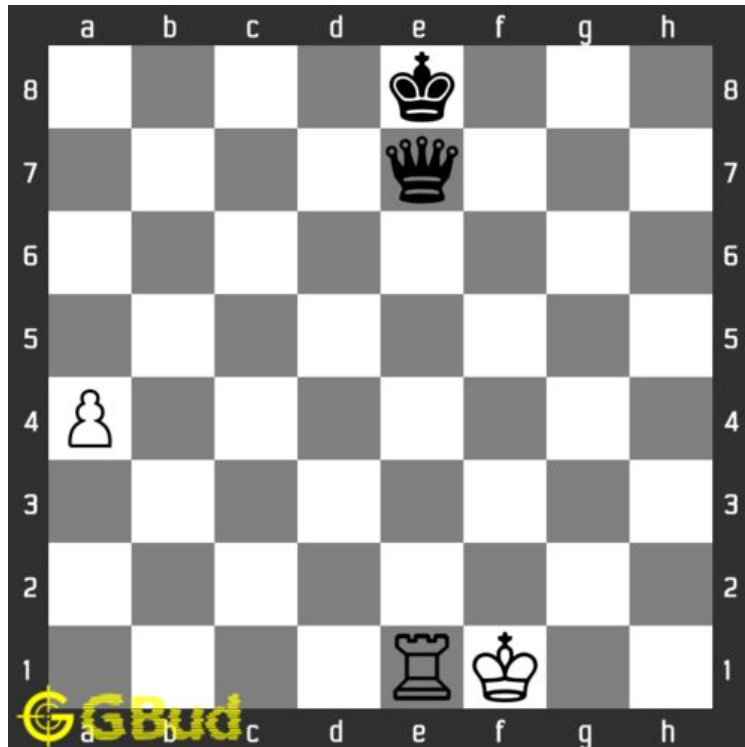


Figure 5.3: Black queen pinned to e file

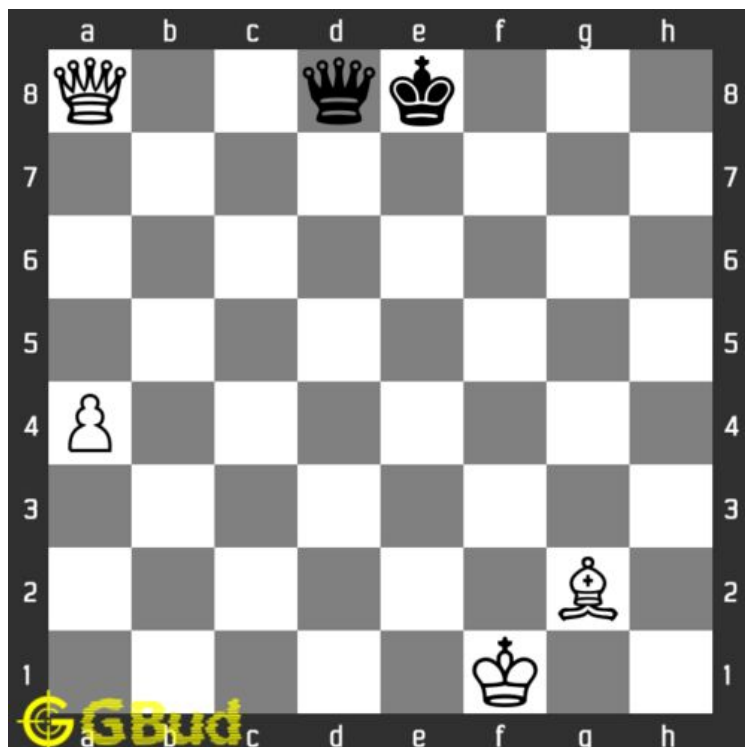


Figure 5.4: Black queen pinned to eighth rank

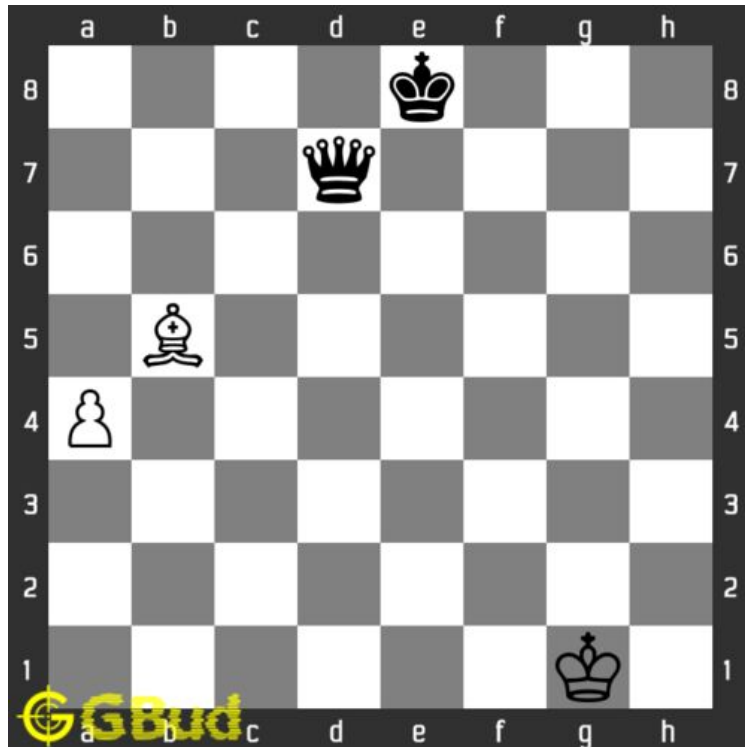


Figure 5.5: Black queen pinned to light square diagonal to her right

The queen in [figure](#), can not move in outside of e [file](#) since it is [pinned](#) to king. However, it can move along the e file. This is how the queen is pinned at e file.

The queen can not move in outside of eighth [rank](#) in [figure](#), since it is [pinned](#) to king. However, it can move along the eighth rank. This is how the queen is pinned at eighth rank.

The queen can move only in the white squares diagonally to her right in the [example](#) since moving outside this square range will expose its king to check. This is how queen is pinned diagonally.

## 5.5 Relative pin

Relative pin does not put any constraint on the [pinned piece](#). However, if the pinned piece is moved, it will lead to a loss of high value piece.

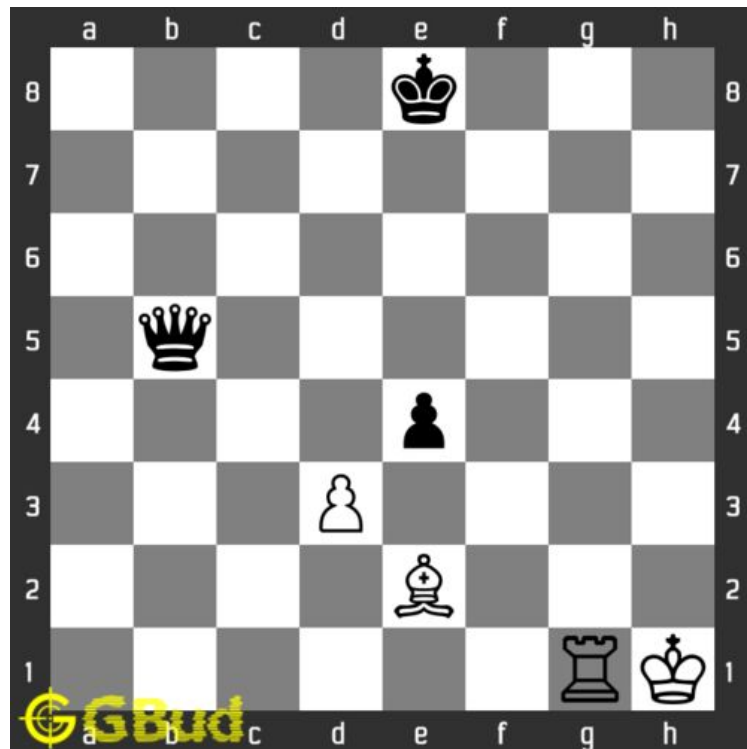


Figure 5.6: Relative pin

In the [example](#) given above, the [white pawn](#) at [d3](#) can capture the [black pawn](#) at [e4](#). However, this move exposes the white [bishop](#) to black queen. Since the white bishop is not supported, the black queen can capture the white bishop without any loss. Hence the pawn at [d3](#) is relatively pinned to the bishop.

## 5.6 Situational pin

Situational pin is the condition in which the movement if a piece is allowed. However, the movement may lead to a strategically disadvantage.

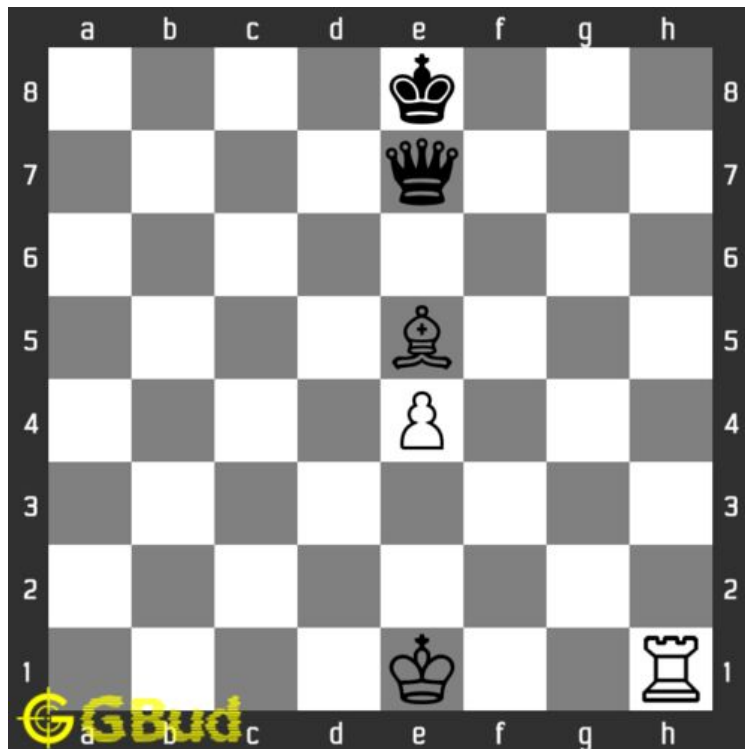


Figure 5.7: Board position before bishop movement

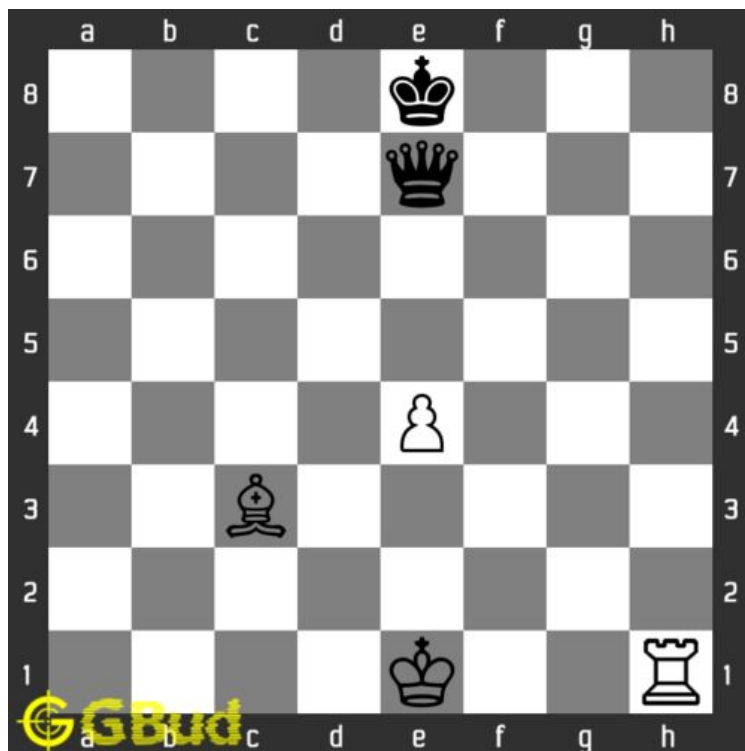


Figure 5.8: Board position after bishop movement



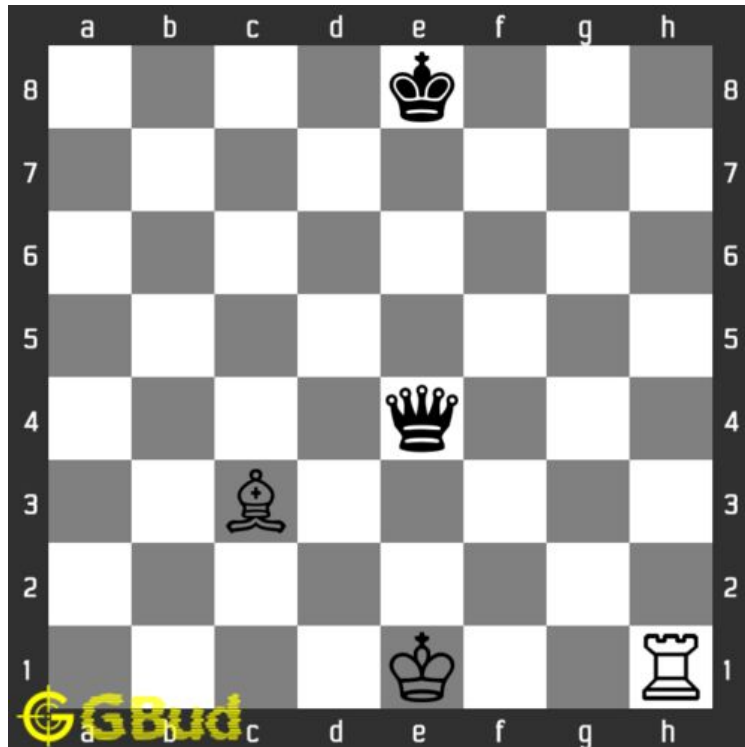


Figure 5.9: Check by black queen

For example, the [bishop at e5](#) has no constraints to move. However, if it [moves from e5](#), the pawn at e4 is exposed. The black queen then [captures the pawn](#) and give a [check](#) to the white king. Upon the white king's move, the queen then captures the [rook](#) at h1. This is a weaker board position for white. Hence the bishop is situational pinned.

## 5.7 How to un pin

To remove pinning on a piece, three steps can be taken. They are

1. Capture the [pinning piece](#)
2. Block the pinning piece by bringing another piece in between the pinning piece and [pinned piece](#).
3. Move the higher value piece that is shielded by the pinned piece

## 5.8 Pieces that can not pin

Not all the pieces can pin. There are pieces that can not pin. They are

1. [King](#)
2. [Knight](#)

### 3. Pawn

## 5.9 Play chess for free



Figure 5.10: [Play chess online for free](#). Solve puzzles and play with friends

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