

Today's lecture	Today's lecture covers notation.
The intention	Thoughts on notation:
It is essential to learn how to notate	Students whose writing skills are not so good must also learn notation and use it in practice. They can easily overcome the challenge and that happens to be the cornerstone of this teaching material.
The students' game	It is always a success to go through one or more of the students' games during a lesson. It gives them great prestige to have their games shown to the other students, even though one student is contributing a losing game.
Notation in a broader context	After this lesson, all games in the subsequent tournament must be notated, so that notation becomes a natural part of the students' game.
Arguments for notation	<p>Arguments for the introduction of chess notation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The students can notate their own games and show them to others - The students can study games in the newspapers - If a situation occurs where two players disagree on the current position, they can consult the notation. - It strengthens the students' concentration and organizes their game, as it is no longer possible to make quick moves, when they must take time to notate

Incorporate the students' own games

- Chess notation can also be an aid to you the instructor, since you can incorporate the students' own games, when seen fit.

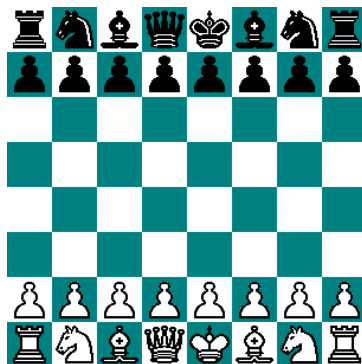
The structure of the board

The board consists, as we know, of 8 files from a-h and 8 ranks from 1-8.

The Coordinates

Each of the 64 squares has a number from a1 to h8. You always pronounce the letter first and then the number, e.g. g6.

Diagram 5.2



Point at the squares

Point at different squares and ask the students to name the square in question.

Correct the students

Correct the students friendly but firmly (in the nicest manner), if someone for example says 6g in stead of g6. It is important that they are familiar with how the names of the squares are pronounced.

The officers are denoted by suffixing their initial with a capital letter, but the pawns have no letter in front of the square notation. If a piece is captured, whether a check is given or not,

	the following symbol is appended to the notation.
Notation symbols	Notation symbols:
The pieces	K = King Q = Queen R = Rook B = Bishop N = Knight
Special notation symbols	Captures = x Check = + Checkmate = # Castle short / long = 0-0 / 0-0-0 Good move = ! Bad move = ?
Pawn promotion	When a pawn is promoted to a queen, you write <i>the promotion square</i> (e.g. g8) + <i>Q</i> for queen = g8Q
Play a game on the demonstration board	Go through the following fictional game on the demonstration board. As the game evolves the students will understand the idea and structure of the notation.
Everyone should participate	Make sure everyone is ready before you make / write the next move.

**A practical
assignment – notating
a genuine game of
chess**

The students will easily learn how to notate when you show the following game on the demonstration board. Go through the notation sheet and how the notations are done. In the beginning you tell them what they should notate – later they do it themselves.

White: Karsten : **Black:** Søren : **Tournament:** 5th lecture : **Game no.:** 1

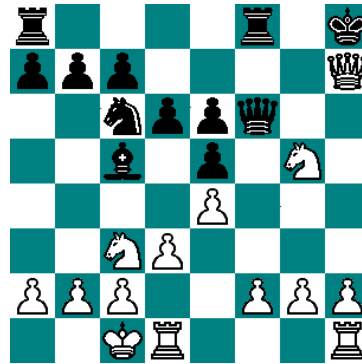
1. e4, e5
2. Nf3, Nc6
3. Bc4, Bc5
4. Nc3, d6
5. d3, Sf6
6. Bg5, Be6
7. Bxe6, fxe6
8. Qd2, h6
9. Bh4, 0–0
10. 0–0–0, g5
11. Bxg5, hxg5
12. Qxg5+, Kh8
13. Qh6+, Nh7
14. Ng5?, Qf6??
15. Qxh7#

The students write “1-0” on the notation sheet.

The final position

Diagram 5.3

The final position



Summary

Select two students to play the 15 notated games on the demonstration board.

Your role

Assist and instruct, so that the presentation is reliable.

Short on / plenty of time?

Depending on how much time there is left, you can give the student an additional exercise, to conclude today's lesson.

Plenty of time = exercise

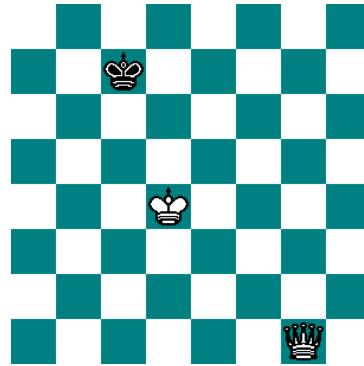
If there is plenty of time, the students can spend 10 minutes on the following exercise, where they in pairs of two's try to check mate each other with a king and queen against a king, using the following diagram as a starting position.

Pair exercise

The students take turn in having the white pieces – and swap colour when white has won or after 5 minutes.

Pair exercise:
Checkmate with
'K + Q against K'

Diagram 5.4



Your tool

In the subsequent tournament the students must use notation, in order so that they become comfortable with chess notating.

The next lecture

Now that students are able to notate, you can easily incorporate their own games into your lessons, at your convenience. It will make the lectures more relevant.

The next lesson includes:

- The last and rather difficult chess rule 'en passant' – pronounced 'ang passang'
- A few words on chess clocks
- Workshop

Upcoming activity

A tournament will be staged where the students write their games down on their notations sheets.

Note

The 'touched and released piece' rule will be used, so that a touched piece must be moved and a released piece cannot be taken back. The players must give hands before and after the game. All games start at the same time, when you give them the signal accordingly.

Make copies of worksheets for the next lesson, one sheet per student.