

**Deal 1**

North Deals	♠ A 9 8 3
None Vul	♥ A K 7 2
	♦ 9 6 5
	♣ 8 3

♠ Q 10 4	♠ J 6
♥ J 9 8	♥ Q 10 5 3
♦ Q J 4	♦ K 10 7 2
♣ J 10 7 2	♣ Q 9 5



11	♠ K 7 5 2
7 8	♥ 6 4
14	♦ A 8 3
	♣ A K 6 4

West	North	East	South
	1 ♣	Pass	1 ♥
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	Pass

Pass  
4 ♠ by North  
Lead: ♦ 2

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

There is an excellent bidding guideline which tells you how to respond with two 4-card Majors. You bid them "up-the-line". That means you bid 1 ♥.

Partner's rebid is 1 ♠. What do you bid?

This hand shows why responder should bid "up-the-line". Partner can now show a 4-card ♠ suit at the 1-level. Imagine the suits reversed - you first respond with 1 ♠. If partner wanted to show a ♥ suit he would have to go to the 2-level, and he might not have the strength to do so.

Back to the actual situation. Over partner's 1 ♠ bid you jump to 3 ♠. This jump shows about 11-12 points and good ♠ support (4 cards). In case you thought this showed 13 or more points that wouldn't be logical. If you had 13 points and 4 ♠s you would jump all the way to game. So 3 ♠ is invitational. Partner accepts the invitation.

North would play 4 ♠.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads the ♦ 2. East plays ♦ J.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 2 : ♣ 2 : Total = 5

Counting losers from the South hand you have 2 ♠ losers to get rid of. If you had counted from the North hand there would have been 2 ♥ losers to get rid of. In any case the plan is the same.

Win the ♦ A and play ♠ A and ♠ K. If the ♠s split 3-2 you are home-free. Leave the master trump out and play your ♣ A K and dummy's ♥ A K. Then cross-ruff ♣s and ♥s. Whichever defender holds the last trump is welcome to ruff with it at any time. The defense is also welcome to take their 2 ♦s at any time. Your T tricks are safe.

North and South were able to make all their small trumps individually.

If East ruffs the fourth ♥ with his master ♠ Q South just discards a ♦ loser and makes an overtrick.

**Deal 2**

East Deals  
None Vul

♠ K 6 5 2  
♥ Q J 10 2  
♦ Q 7 3  
♣ Q 8

10 9  
10 6  
15

West

North

East

South

Pass

3 NT

Pass

Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♥ Q

♠ J 4  
♥ 6 5 3  
♦ J 4  
♣ A K 9 6 5 2  
N  
W E  
S  
♠ Q 10 7  
♥ 9 8 4  
♦ K 10 5 2  
♣ J 10 3

♠ A 9 8 3  
♥ A K 7  
♦ A 9 8 6  
♣ 7 4

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

You have 15 points and you have a balanced distribution. You should open 1 NT. It is true that you do not have ♠s stopped, but you are not required to have a stopper in all the suits to open 1 NT. Partner jumps to 3 NT and you pass.

South plays 3 NT. West leads the ♥ Q.

Winner count: ♠ 1 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 2 : Total = 6

In many Notrump hands it is good to hold up to disrupt the defender's communications. In this hand you have a double-stopper in ♥s but only a single stop in ♠s and ♦s so win the first trick.

You need 3 more tricks from the ♣ suit. As long as the ♠s split 3-2, which is very likely, you can set up the tricks you need. BUT, if you just play ♣ A ♣ K and then a small one you'll be sorry. Those extra three ♠s will be established as winners but you will have no entry to them.

Instead, you play your ♣ 4 to the second trick and also play a low card from dummy. This is called Ducking the trick. East/West will certainly win that trick, but you are in control. You can win whatever suit they play and you still have that ♣ 7 to reach dummy's solid ♠s.

But just imagine you had played ♣ A, ♣ K, ♣ 2. At that point ♣ 9 6 5 would all be winners, but don't think East is going to let you reach dummy with either of those two Jacks!

**Deal 3**

West Deals

None Vul

♠ J 8 6 3 2

♥ Q 10 8 4

♦ 9 8 3

♣ A

11  
7 10  
12

♠ 9  
♥ A 9 3  
♦ K 5 2  
♣ K J 10 9 6 2

W	N
S	E

♠ A Q 10 5  
♥ J 7 6 2  
♦ Q J 10 7  
♣ 5

♠ K 7 4  
♥ K 5  
♦ A 6 4  
♣ Q 8 7 4 3

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

5 ♣ by North

Lead: ♦ Q

can lead up to the ♠ K and make a winner out of it.

Suppose you win the ♦ Q in dummy and play a ♣. Somebody will win the ♣ A and play another ♦. You win this and lead toward the ♠ K. No good. East jumps up with his ♠ A and sets you with a ♦ winner.

The problem was that when you played a trump you let the timing go to the defense. They could knock out your last ♦ stopper while they still had the ♠ A. Try it this way.

Win the ♦ in your hand and immediately play the ♠ 9. If East doesn't take his ♠ A he'll never get it, so assume he goes up. Now he leads ♦ J but you win, get to dummy with the ♥ K and play the ♠ K, discarding the ♦ loser.

In this hand that something is to establish the ♠ K so you can discard your ♦ loser.

You are North and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

Is there any doubt? Although you only have 11 HCP your 6-card suit adds 2 more. And with 13 points you should always open. So you open 1 ♣.

Partner responds 3 ♣. What do you bid?

With the ♣ fit your hand is now revalued to 15 points. But it's still a close thing. You may be able to make 5 ♣ or you may not.

Passing would not be horrible - but when in doubt it is usually better to be bold. You cross your fingers and bid 5 ♣.

North plays 5 ♣. East leads the ♦ Q.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 1 : Total = 3

The two black Aces aren't going away so if you are to make this contract you must do something about your ♦ loser. And the only likely place to put it is on dummy's ♠ K. If East has the ♠ A, you

**Deal 4**

East Deals

None Vul

♠ 10 9 8 7  
♥ A  
♦ 10 6 5  
♣ J 9 5 4 2

11  
5 7  
17

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	3 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	4 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	5 ♥

5 ♥ by South  
Lead: ♣ 10

♠ Q J 5  
♥ J 8 7 3  
♦ Q 7 4  
♣ K Q 10

N  
W E  
S

♠ K 4 2  
♥ 5 2  
♦ 9 8 3 2  
♣ A 7 6 3

♠ A 6 3  
♥ K Q 10 9 6 4  
♦ A K J  
♣ 8

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

You have a very good hand. But not good enough to open 2 ♠, so you open 1 ♥.

Partner jumps to 3 ♥. What do you bid?

This is close. Partner has 11 or 12 points and good ♥ support. Your hand revalues to 21 points. You might have a slam. You decide to try for it and bid 4 NT. Partner replies 5 ♣ showing no Aces. So much for the slam. You bid 5 ♥.

South plays 5 ♥. West leads the ♠ T. You put on dummy's ♠ J, East plays the ♠ K and you win the ♠ A.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 1 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 1 : Total = 3

You cannot avoid losing either of the two Aces. So therefore you must do something about the ♠ loser. And the only thing you can do with it is to discard it on one of dummy's ♣ s.

Be careful. If you lead a trump now a defender will take the Ace and play another ♠, exposing your loser while the ♠ A is still out. You must set up the ♠ first. So at trick 2 play your ♣ to dummy's ♣ Q. A defender may win this and play a ♠, but you win the ♠ Q and play the ♠ K, discarding your ♠ loser. Now you switch to trumps.

Imagine what the defense will do if you lead a round of trumps. Then imagine what they will do if you play a different suit instead.

**Deal 5**  
 North Deals  
 None Vul

♠ K 10 9 8  
 ♥ 9 6 3  
 ♦ Q J 4  
 ♣ 9 7 2

19  
 6 7  
 8

♠ Q J 7 4  
 ♥ A K  
 ♦ 10 8 6 2  
 ♣ A K Q

♠ 5 2  
 ♥ Q J 10 8 4  
 ♦ K 9  
 ♣ J 8 6 3

♠ A 6 3  
 ♥ 7 5 2  
 ♦ A 7 5 3  
 ♣ 10 5 4

West	North	East	South
	1 ♦	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	3 NT	Pass	Pass

Pass

3 NT by North

Lead: ♥ Q

become a winner. Of course if West has the ♠ K then the finesse will fail, along with your chance of 2 more winners.

The correct way to play for 2 more tricks is to hope WEST has the ♠ K and lead twice toward your ♠ Q J. So win the first trick, play ♠ 4 to dummy's ♠ A. Lead the ♠ 3 toward your hand, playing the ♠ J if West plays low. (Of course if West ever plays the ♠ K he gives you two winners immediately.) When the ♠ J wins, return to dummy with the ♦ A and lead the ♠ 6 toward your ♠ Q.

You are North and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

With 19 points you are too strong to open 1 NT so you open 1 ♦. Partner responds 2 ♦. What do you bid?

Perhaps you can make 5 ♦. But 9 tricks are easier than 11 so you bid 3 NT. Notice that there was no reason to "show" your ♠ suit. If partner held 4 ♠s he would not have bid 2 ♦.

North plays 3 NT. East leads the ♥ Q.

Winners: ♠ 1 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 3 : Total = 7

You can create one winner in ♦s if they split 3-2, but too late, the defense would have set up their ♥s. So you must get 2 more ♠ tricks.

This is one of the most misplayed positions in bridge. The usual approach is to lead the ♠ Q, hoping that East holds the ♠ K. But this can't succeed. If East does hold the ♠ K he will cover, either this trick or the ♠ J, and someone's ♠ T will

**Deal 6**

North Deals

None Vul

♠ A 10 2  
♥ 10 8 4  
♦ J 10 9 3  
♣ Q 10 5

**16**  
7 8  
9

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	1 NT	Pass	4 ♠
4 ♠ by South			
Lead: ♦ J			

♠ 6 4	♦ K Q 5 4	♣ A K 8 2	♠ K 5
♥ A 7 3			♥ J 9 5 2
			♦ A 8 6
			♣ 9 7 6 3
			♠ Q J 9 8 7 3
			♥ K Q 6
			♦ 7 2
			♣ J 4



You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

HE WHO KNOWS, GOES You KNOW your side has 26-28 points. You KNOW your side has 8 or more ♠s. You GO to 4 ♠.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads the ♦ J.

Losers: ♠ 2/3 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 0 : Total = 3/4

You are definitely going to lose the ♦ A and the ♠ A K. Therefore you must plan to avoid losing a third ♠.

You should lead UP TO your honor cards. Cover the ♦ J and lose to East's ♦ A. Win his return (probably another ♦) in dummy. Lead a small ♠ to your ♠ J. West wins with an honor and probably plays the ♦ T. Ruff it, lead a ♠ to dummy and lead the last ♠. If East plays the other high honor you play low. If East plays low you guess whether to play the ♠ K, or ♠ T. Your best play is to assume the two honors were split and play the ♠ Q.

Now for an alternate possible.

You might think that West is just as likely to have held an original doubleton ♠ A K as doubleton ♠ A T, and that playing the ♠ 9 would be as good a play as ♠ Q.

This is untrue for a very classy-named reason - The Principle of Restricted Choice. You may not even believe it when you read it, but it's mathematically sound. If West were dealt an original ♠ A K, he would have been just as likely to win with the ♠ K as with the ♠ A. The fact that he actually won the ♠ A makes it less likely that he also holds the ♠ K.