

Deal 1

East Deals
None Vul

♠ Q 5 4
♥ J 8 3
♦ Q 10 3
♣ K 10 8 2

8
8 8
16

West

North

East

South

Pass

2 NT

Pass

1 NT

Pass

Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♣ 2

♠ K 8 2
♥ 7 5 4
♦ K 9 5 4 2
♣ Q 3



♠ A 6 3
♥ A 9 2
♦ A 8 7
♣ A 9 7 6

♠ J 10 9 7
♥ K Q 10 6
♦ J 6
♣ J 5 4

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

Aces and Spaces is the description you often hear about this hand. But the REAL description is 16 points, balanced. So you open 1 NT. Partner replies 2 NT.

Partner is INVITING you to bid 3 NT. If you have 17 points you should bid 3 NT. If you have 15 points you should pass.

With 16 points you must make a judgement. This one is actually easy, despite the negative sound of "Aces and Spaces". In strength terms Aces are undervalued. Instead of being worth 4 points they are actually worth about 4.3 points. So you really do have a 17 point hand, and you bid 3 NT.

South plays 3 NT. West leads the ♣ 2.

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

Wow. Things do look a little Acey/Spacey. If the ♦s are 3-2, which is likely, you can establish 2 tricks there. You need one more and the best hope is the ♣ Q. There is a very good chance that West led from the ♣ K. So with a brief prayer to Brigid (the Goddess of Bridge) you put up the ♣ Q. It wins the trick.

Now you are on cruise-control. Play a ♦ to the ♦ A. Play another ♦ back to dummy's ♦ K (both defenders follow). Now a third ♦ sets up the rest of the suit.

Deal 2

South Deals
None Vul

♠ Q 10 4 3
♥ 5 4
♦ J 10 9 6 4
♣ 9 5

♠ A K 7 2
♥ A 8 3
♦ A Q 7 2
♣ 6 2



♠ J 9 6
♥ K Q 10 9
♦ K 5
♣ J 10 8 7

17
3 10
10

♠ 8 5
♥ J 7 6 2
♦ 8 3
♣ A K Q 4 3

West	North	East	South
			1 NT
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	3 NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			
3 NT by South			
Lead: ♦ J			

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

Despite the great ♣ suit, you have a 4-card Major. It is your duty to first seek an 8-card Major fit, so you bid 2 ♣ (Stayman). Partner replies 2 ♠. What do you bid?

Well, that wasn't the Major suit you were hoping for.

But with 11 points you have enough for game, so you bid 3 NT.

South would play 3 NT.

North plays 3 NT. East leads ♦ J, West plays ♦ K.

Winners: ♠ 2 : ♥ 1 : ♦ 2 : ♣ 3 : Total = 8

Thanks to the opening lead you get an extra ♦ winner. Well, since the finesse would have worked it really isn't extra, it's just nice to know about it early. You need to find one more winner and the ♣ suit beckons. A 3-3 split would be very nice, but a 4-2 is more likely. Even with a 4-2 split you can

still make your fifth ♣ good - but you must be careful with entries.

Since you have no immediate problem in any suit you can afford to give up the lead. So you play the ♣ 2 from your hand and the ♣ 3 from dummy. In other words, you duck a ♣. Somebody will win this trick cheaply and no doubt play another ♦. You don't mind at all - you win the ♦ Q, the ♠ A K, the ♥ A and dummy's ♣ A K Q 4, all of which are good.

If you played a high ♣ first you would never have an entry back to dummy. You would have been forced to try to get there with the ♥ J but as you can see, that wouldn't work.

If you had just played the ♣s from the top you would have made an overtrick when they split 3-3, but gone down when they split 4-2. Making an overtrick about 40% of the time is a high price to pay for going down the other 60%.

Deal 3

South Deals

None Vul

♠ Q 9 8 6

♥ K Q J 3

♦ K Q

♣ 8 5 3

13
13 8
6

West

Pass

Pass

4 ♠ by South

Lead: ♥ K

♠ A J 10 7 5 4 2

♥ —

♦ 7 5

♣ A K J 10



♠ —

♥ 10 9 6 5

♦ A 10 9 6 4 3

♣ Q 7 2

North

1 NT

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

South

1 ♠

4 ♠

♠ K 3

♥ A 8 7 4 2

♦ J 8 2

♣ 9 6 4

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

This is awkward. With 8 points you must respond, but you cannot bid a new suit at the 2-level without 11 or more. Although you are far from balanced you must say 1 NT.

You might as well not have worried. Partner jumps to 4 ♠ and you pass.

South would play 4 ♠.

North plays 4 ♠. East leads the ♥ K.

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

That 1 ♦ loser is definite. So instead of guessing how many ♠ losers you have, just approach it from the viewpoint that you can afford 2 but not 3.

If the missing ♠s split 3-3 then your life is easy. You play ♠ A, then any ♠. Win their return and play any ♠. The defense can win two ♠s but no

more.

It's when the ♠s are splitting 4-2 that you must be careful. If somebody has ♠ K Q 9 3 for example you will go down. The one important distribution to guard against is a doubleton honor in one hand. In this case your second ♠ play must be a LOW ♠. When this drives out one honor your ♠ J T can insure that only one more trick is lost.

But if your second ♠ play is a small ♠ West will win the ♠ K and you will be left with the ♠ J T to deal with East's ♠ Q 9, holding him to just one more trick.

Deal 4

South Deals

None Vul

♠ J 10 9 2

♥ 8 6 2

♦ 8 7

♣ J 9 7 5

17
2 11
10

West

Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♠ J

♠ K 6 3

♥ Q J

♦ A K 4 2

♣ A 10 6 4



♠ A 7 4

♥ K 10 9 5 3

♦ J 5 3

♣ Q 3

North

3 ♥

Pass

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

South

1 NT

3 NT

♠ Q 8 5

♥ A 7 4

♦ Q 10 9 6

♣ K 8 2

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

You and partner do NOT play Jacoby Transfer Bids.

With 11 points you know you want to reach game since partner has at least 15. However, you aren't sure at this point just which game to reach. If you knew partner held 3 ♥s you'd choose 4 ♥ since you would have an 8-card Major fit. On the other hand, if you knew partner had only a doubleton ♥ you would choose 3 NT, which would probably be better. So you jump to 3 ♥. This bid tells partner to "Pick a Game".

He picks 3 NT.

South would play 3 NT.

North plays 3 NT. East leads the ♠ J.

Winner count: ♠ 2 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 2 : ♣ 1 : Total = 5

Although the ♦ and ♣ suits offer the possibility for creating a winner it is evident that you really need to bring in the ♥s. By driving out the ♥ A you will establish the 4 winners that you need. The problem is that when you play ♥ Q then ♥ J a good defender will hold up his ♥ A. You could get to dummy with the ♠ A and continue ♥s, but you would no longer have a sure entry to get back to those winners.

There is an almost foolproof plan. Win the first trick with your ♠ K (saving dummy's ♠ A). Lead ♥ Q, then ♥ J, OVERTAKING WITH DUMMY'S ♥ K. Now continue the ♥T driving out the ♥ A. You will be able to reach the ♥ tricks with the ♠ A.

Deal 5

South Deals

None Vul

♠ K Q J 10 8
 ♥ A Q
 ♦ 9 8 4
 ♣ K 9 6

6
 15 4
 15

West

1 ♠

Pass

2 ♥ by South

Lead: ♠ K

♠ 9 5 4
 ♥ 10 8 7 3
 ♦ A Q 6 2
 ♣ 7 5



♠ A 7 3
 ♥ K J 9 6 4
 ♦ K J
 ♣ Q J 10

North

2 ♥

East

Pass

South

1 ♥

Pass

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

You may not have had a problem with this opening bid, but be assured that many would. The hand meets all the requirements for an opening 1 NT bid, balanced distribution and 16 points. So lots of good players would open 1 NT. However, there is the question of the 5-card Major. Another group of good players don't open 1 NT when their hand contains a 5-card Major.

So let us agree that either could be right and say that you chose 1 ♥. West overcalls 1 ♠, partner says 2 ♥ and you pass.

South plays 2 ♥. West leads the ♠ K.

Losers: ♠ 2 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 2 : Total = 6

You might get lucky in the trump suit and only lose one trick, but you can't count on it. Dummy's ♦ suit has two extra winners, but there is the problem of transportation. By the time you get to enjoy those two winners you might have already

lost six tricks.

One thing should be crystal clear. If you now lead a trump the defenders will win and cash 2 ♠s. You can avoid this by waiting on the trumps and playing ♦ K, then overtake the ♦ J with dummy's ♦ Q. Then play ♦ A and discard a ♠. Now from dummy you can lead a ♥ and perhaps play your ♥ K but even if it loses you will still make the contract.

Make sure you visualize how the play would have gone if you had played a trump to the second trick. When you see clearly the bad things that are likely to happen you will look harder for a remedy. When confronted with a hand such as this many beginning (or careless) players just automatically start trying to pull trumps. And many times they go down on hands that could have been made.