

Deal 1
South Deals
None Vul

♠ A 9 8 7 6
♥ 7 6
♦ K 7 6 3
♣ 10 7

14
7 6
13



♠ 3
♥ A 9 5 3
♦ A J 10 2
♣ K Q 9 4

♠ 10 5 4 2
♥ 10 2
♦ Q 8 5
♣ A 8 3 2

♠ K Q J
♥ K Q J 8 4
♦ 9 4
♣ J 6 5

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

NORTH's 3♦ bid, a double-jump, is a Splinter bid. It shows game-forcing strength, at

least four cards in partner's suit, and a singleton or void in the Splintered suit.

SOUTH has just 14 points and the ♦ shortness in NORTH's hand doesn't improve her hand since

she had just one ♦ loser anyway. She signs off in 4

♦ Y

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Deal 2

South Deals

None Vul

♠ Q J 5 2
♥ 10 6
♦ Q 7 6 3
♣ 8 3 2

14
5 8
13



♠ 3
♥ A 9 5 3
♦ A J 10 2
♣ K Q 9 4

♠ A K 10 9 8
♥ 7 2
♦ 9 8 5
♣ J 10 7

♠ 7 6 4
♥ K Q J 8 4
♦ K 4
♣ A 6 5

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1 ♥
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 ♦	Pass	4 NT
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	6 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	
6 ♥ by South			

This is a companion hand to Deal 13.

SOUTH has 14 points, the same strength she had in Deal 13. But what a difference.

This time NORTH's \hat{a}^{TM} shortness complements her hand very well. She bids $4\hat{a}^{\text{TM}}\mathfrak{f}$

to show her Control, and after NORTH shows the

$\hat{a}^{\text{TM}}!$

A she

uses Blackwood to make sure NORTH also has the trump Ace.

Deal 3

South Deals	♠ K Q
None Vul	♥ A K 8
	♦ 7 5 4 3
	♣ J 10 6 5
♠ J 9 8 6 4	♠ 10 3 2
♥ 4 3	♥ 9 5 2
♦ A 10 9 2	♦ K Q 6
♣ 9 7	♣ A 8 4 2

¹³ ⁵ ⁹ ₁₃	¹³ ⁵ ⁹ ₁₃	¹³ ⁵ ⁹ ₁₃	¹³ ⁵ ⁹ ₁₃
♠ A 7 5	♥ Q J 10 7 6	♦ J 8	♣ K Q 3

West	North	East	South
			1 ♥
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 NT
Pass	4 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			
4 ♥ by South			

NORTH has 13 points and good 3-card support for SOUTH's 1

â™¥

opening bid.

But he should not bid 2 NT since that bid promises 4+ cards in support. North must still insure

they reach game, so he bids a forcing 2â™£.

When SOUTH next says 2 NT NORTH can jump to 4

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NOTE: if you used Jacoby 2 NT and reached the 4

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game, give yourself credit anyway.

Deal 4

South Deals

None Vul

♠ 9 8 7 6
♥ Q 10
♦ A 4 3
♣ 10 8 4 3

¹⁵
6 4
₁₅

♠ 3
♥ K J 9 6 5 2
♦ K Q J
♣ K Q 5

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1 ♥
Pass	2 NT	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 NT
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			
5 ♥ by South			



♠ K Q J
♥ A 8 7 3
♦ 6 2
♣ A J 9 2

♠ A 10 5 4 2
♥ 4
♦ 10 9 8 7 5
♣ 7 6

SOUTH bids 3♦ to show a strong hand with a singleton ♦.

After NORTH shows her first-round ♦ control SOUTH decides he will bid slam if NORTH has three Aces.

When Blackwood reveals just two Aces in NORTH, SOUTH stops at 5

♦ Y

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Deal 5
 South Deals
 None Vul
 ♠ A Q 9
 ♥ Q J 8 3
 ♦ Q J 9 6
 ♣ J 2

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



♠ J 4 3 2
 ♥ 10 4
 ♦ K 10 3
 ♣ A 9 4 3

♠ 6
 ♥ A K 9 7 2
 ♦ 8 7
 ♣ K Q 8 6 5

13
 7 8
12

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1 ♥
Pass	2 NT	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			
4 ♥ by South			

SOUTH bids 4 \spadesuit after NORTH's Jacoby 2 NT. The reason for this bid is just to describe

her hand as having a side 5-card \spadesuit suit. SOUTH knows the eventual contract will

be some level of

$\hat{a}^{\text{TM}}Y$

s.

NORTH doesn't have a strong hand, but he would show

$\hat{a}^{\text{TM}}I$

control at

this time if he had the Ace. He isn't strong enough to go past game to show the \hat{a}^{TM} A, so he

just bids 4

$\hat{a}^{\text{TM}}Y$

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Deal 6
 South Deals
 None Vul

	♠ Q J 8 4		
	♥ K 8 7 5		
	♦ A J 4		
	♣ 6 4		
♠ 10 3 2	♠ —		
♥ A 4	♥ Q 10 6 3 2		
♦ 10 9 2	♦ Q 8 6 3		
♣ J 10 8 7 3	♣ K 9 5 2		
	♠ A K 9 7 6 5		
11 5 7 17	♥ J 9		
	♦ K 7 5		
	♣ A Q		
West	North	East	South
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	4 ♠
4 ♠ by South			

NORTH should not be tempted to use Jacoby 2 NT with this hand. There are only 12 points, and

the Limit Raise is a perfect way to show a 12 point support hand.

SOUTH has more than enough strength to bid game after NORTH's limit raise. If NORTH had

mistakenly used a Jacoby 2 NT response, SOUTH would probably have tried to reach slam,

and perhaps gotten too high.