

Deal 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ Q 9 4
♥ J 9 8 5
♦ Q J 10 5
♣ J 10

17
7 5
11

West

Pass

3 NT by North

Lead: ♠ 2

♠ A J
♥ K Q 4 3
♦ A 7 3
♣ K 6 5 2



♠ 8 6 5 3
♥ A 7 2
♦ K 6 4
♣ A 8 7

North

1 NT

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

South

3 NT

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♠ 2, dummy played the ♠ 3 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

This is a perfect example of why you should USUALLY play Third-hand-high.

If you do not put your ♠ Q on this trick declarer will get an undeserved winner with his ♠ J. In this Deal it will be his ninth trick. Play Third-hand-high and he will go down, otherwise he will make his contract.

Deal 2

East Deals
None Vul

♠ K 10 7 4
♥ 10 4
♦ 9 5 3
♣ A Q J 3

7
10 15
8

West

3 ♠
Pass

4 ♠ by East
Lead: ♥ Q

♠ 2

♥ A 8 7 6 2

♦ K 8 4

♣ 10 8 5 2



♠ 9 5

♥ Q J 9 5

♦ A J 6 2

♣ 9 7 4

North

Pass
Pass

East

1 ♠
4 ♠

South

Pass
Pass

♠ A Q J 8 6 3

♥ K 3

♦ Q 10 7

♣ K 6

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ Q, dummy played the ♥ 4 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

You dare not play low for fear declarer might win a singleton ♥ K.

And when you win the first trick, (the ♥ K does NOT fall), you have to decide what to do next. Do not just return the suit like a robot since it is obvious that you have no more ♥ winners and you surely won't win any ♣ tricks.

You need to switch to a ♦, and the ♦ 4, (low from an honor) is recommended.

Played this way you will defeat the contract by one trick. If you allow

declarer to win the first trick he will pull trumps and discard two red losers on dummy's ♣ and make an overtrick.

Deal 3

South Deals
None Vul

♠ J 5 3
♥ Q 10 6
♦ K 6 2
♣ A 10 6 4

10
10 5
15

West

Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♣ 4

♠ K 9 8
♥ A 8 5
♦ Q J 9 4
♣ 9 7 3



♠ A 10 6
♥ K J 2
♦ A 10 5 3
♣ K 8 5

North

3 NT

East

Pass

South

1 NT

Pass

♠ Q 7 4 2
♥ 9 7 4 3
♦ 8 7
♣ Q J 2

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ 4, dummy played the ♣ 3 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

But that doesn't mean you should blindly play your **HIGHEST** card, rather you should play the **LOWEST** of high-equals.

In other words, in this case you should play the ♣ J, which is equal to the ♣ Q.

If instead you play the ♣ Q, figuring it makes no difference, you'd be right that it makes no difference to you. But partner would then assume that it is declarer with the ♣ J, and when he obtains the lead with the ♦ K he will be unlikely to lead another ♣, which would be too bad for your side.

Deal 4

West Deals
None Vul

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

West	North	East	South
1 ♥	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♥	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		
4 ♥ by West			
Lead: ♠ 3			

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♠ 3, dummy played the ♠ 4 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

Partner's low ♠ lead tells you that he has an honor in the suit. There are only two ♠ honors you can't see, and you know he wouldn't underlead an Ace at a suit contract. So partner holds the ♠ Q.

You can see clearly what would happen if you played Third-hand-high and put on your ♠ K. Declarer would win his ♠ A and could then set up a second ♠ trick by leading toward dummy's ♠ J.

By playing the ♠ T you force declarer to win with the ♠ A if he wants the trick. But however he plays he can only make one ♠

trick when you play correctly.

For your side, 2 ♠ tricks and the two minor Aces spell defeat.