

**Deal 1**

North Deals	♠ A J 5 2
None Vul	♥ 8 5 4
	♦ A K J 3
	♣ 8 4

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

13  
8 6  
13



♠ 10 7 4
♥ A J 3
♦ 10 8 5 2
♣ J 9 3

West	North	East	South
	1 ♦	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♠ by South

Lead: ♥ K

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

A jump to 2 NT would not be a terrible bid. But it is more important to show your 4-card Major.

So you bid 1 ♠ instead. Partner raises to 2 ♠.

What do you bid next?

It's another case of HE WHO KNOWS, GOES. You know you have at least 26 points and 8 ♠s. Of course you trust that partner would not raise a suit you bid as responder with only 3 trumps. So you bid 4 ♠.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads the ♥ K. The defense takes the first three ♥ tricks, then switch to a ♣.

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

It kinda makes you wish you'd bid 2 NT after all doesn't it?

At least the picture is clear. Very clear. You have no wiggle room left so you must bring in the ♠s without losing a trick. So West MUST have the ♠K. Therefore you assume West does hold the ♠K.

Suppose you lead the ♠Q. West will play his ♠K and force you to play dummy's ♠A. Then one of the defenders will win the third ♠ with the ♠T or ♠9.

No, you only have one chance to make this contract - West must hold a doubleton ♠ K x. So you lead a SMALL ♠ from your hand and finesse dummy's ♠J. Then play the ♠A, dropping West's ♠K, then pull the last trump with the ♠Q.

Since you would only have one more honor you'd be bound to lose a trick.

<b>Deal 2</b>	♠ A 7 2		
South Deals	♥ Q J 3		
None Vul	♦ Q 8 6 2		
	♣ 9 6 4		
♠ Q J 10 9 8 4	♠ 5 3		
♥ A 5	♥ 10 7 6 4 2		
♦ 9 3	♦ A 7 5		
♣ Q J 10	♣ 7 5 3		
	♠ K 6		
10 9 17 4	♥ K 9 8		
	♦ K J 10 4		
	♣ A K 8 2		
West	North	East	South
2 ♠	2 NT	Pass	1 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	3 NT
3 NT by South			
Lead: ♠ Q			

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

With 17 points and a balanced hand you naturally open 1 NT. West overcalls 2 ♠. Your partner then bids 2 NT.

Your partner invited you to bid 3 NT if you had 17 points, and you have 17 points. You trust your partner so you bid 3 NT.

South plays 3 NT. West leads the ♠ Q.

Winner count: ♠ 2 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 2 : Total = 4

This looks scary. Needing 5 more tricks means you are going to have to establish BOTH red suits. And with only two ♠ stoppers you have to hope West doesn't have both red Aces. If he does, you're down, so just assume that he only has one of them. Now if you can just figure out which Ace West has you can establish that suit first.

But you don't have to guess, there is a better way. West overcalled at the 2-level with a Queen-high

suit and one outside Ace. THAT is bold. Surely he has at least a 6-card suit to justify that overcall. If so, then a simple hold-up will be worthwhile. So you let West hold the first trick, and when he leads another ♠ you win the ♠ K in your hand. If West has a 6-card suit East is now void of ♠s.

Play ♦s to drive out the ♦ A. If East has it he will not have another ♠ to force you with. If West has it he can force out your last ♠, but then won't have the ♥ A for an entry. However the Aces are split - as long as West doesn't have both - you will establish 9 tricks.

With the holdup it didn't matter which red suit you established first.

**Deal 3**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ 10 9 7 3  
♥ A K 8 4  
♦ 10 8  
♣ A 10 3

8  
11 12  
9

West

North

East

South

Pass  
2 ♠ by South  
Lead: ♥ A

♠ K Q J 8 6 2

♥ 5

♦ Q 6 4

♣ 9 7 2

N
W
E
S

♠ A

♥ Q J 7 2  
♦ J 7 5 3  
♣ K J 6 4

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

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

Don't even think twice. Just pass and wonder why the opponents aren't bidding.

South would play 2 ♠.

North plays 2 ♠. East leads ♥ A, then ♥ K.

Losers: ♠ 1/2 : ♥ 1 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 3 : Total = 5/6

If East has both ♣ A and ♣ K you could save yourself 1 ♣ loser, but the odds are about 3 to 1 against that. Your best chance of making this contract is just to hold your ♠ losers to 1. With an expected 3-2 split there will not be a problem, but you might as well take extra pains if you can do so without risk.

So after you ruff the ♥ K you do NOT play the ♠ K. Instead you play a ♦ to dummy and lead a ♠ toward your honors. Your extra pains pay off when West plays the ♠ A, which was a singleton.

It costs nothing to make a careful play. Most of the time it doesn't matter, but every now and again it pays off in a contract that couldn't be made without the careful play.

**Deal 4**

South Deals  
None Vul

**♠ Q J 10**

**♥ 3**

**♦ K 10 9 6 2**

**♣ A J 9 4**

**Deal 5**  
 North Deals  
 None Vul

♠ 9 6 5 3  
 ♥ J 10 9 6 4  
 ♦ A 6  
 ♣ 9 8

14  
 5 7  
 14

	N	
W		E
	S	

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

♠ K 7 4  
 ♥ 8 7 2  
 ♦ K 8 2  
 ♣ J 10 7 5

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1♦	Pass	2 NT
Pass	3 NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			
3 NT by South			
Lead: ♥ J			

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

You have three reasonable choices. You could bid 2♣, you could jump to 3♦, or you could jump to 2 NT.

While all are reasonable, the jump to 2 NT stands out as the most constructive by far. Partner bids 3 NT and you pass.

South plays 3 NT. West leads the ♥ J.

Winner count: ♠ 1 : ♥ 3 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 3 : Total = 7

If West has the ♠ K then a finesse will gain you the two winners you need. However, if East has the ♠ K then the finesse will gain you just one winner and you will be hoping for a 3-3 ♣ split for the other. While this is a possible Plan, there is a far better one.

Rather than chance the ♠ finesse, you should immediately start establishing your ♦s. This has the advantage of not giving the defense any NEW

winners - they were always going to get their two high ♦s. So win the ♥ A and play the ♦ T. Somebody will take this and probably continue with a ♥. Take the ♥ Q and play the ♦ Q. Somebody will take this and probably continue with a ♥. Take the ♥ K and then the rest of your winners. Maybe the ♣s will split 3-3 and give you an overtrick. And if you have assured the contract you MIGHT even try the ♠ finesse.

East would have won and played a ♥, removing your second stopper. When ♣s did not split 3-3 you would have been forced to try a ♦. East would win his ♦ K and drive out the last ♥ stopper. Then West would be able to take the ♦ A plus his established ♥s.

**Deal 6**  
 South Deals  
 None Vul

<b>♠ Q J 10 5 3</b> <b>♥ 4</b> <b>♦ K 10 8 3</b> <b>♣ K 10 2</b>	<b>♠ 8 7</b> <b>♥ A 8 3</b> <b>♦ 9 5 2</b> <b>♣ Q 8 7 4 3</b>
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<b>♠ A K 6 2</b> <b>♥ K Q J 10 9</b> <b>♦ A J</b> <b>♣ 6 5</b>	<b>♠ 9 4</b> <b>♥ 7 6 5 2</b> <b>♦ Q 7 6 4</b> <b>♣ A J 9</b>
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<b>6</b> <b>9</b> <b>18</b>	<b>N</b> <b>W E</b> <b>S</b>
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<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	
4 ♥ by South			
Lead: ♠ Q			

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

With 19 points and a 5-card ♥ suit you open 1 ♥.

Partner raises you to 2 ♥. What do you bid?

Partner's bid shows 6-10 points. If he has 6 it might be close, but otherwise you should have a game. You bid 4 ♥.

South plays 4 ♥. West leads the ♠ Q.

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

The three minor suit losers cannot be avoided, but the two ♠ losers can be ruffed in dummy. A small amount of caution is in order. Win the ♠ K and play the ♠ A. Ruff a ♠ with dummy's ♥ 8. East shows out but cannot over-ruff. Return to your hand with the ♦ A and ruff your last ♠ with dummy's ♥ A. Return to your hand with a trump. You will lose three minor suit cards and nothing else.