

Deal 1

North Deals
None Vul

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	
4 ♠ by North			
Lead: ♣ K			

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ K, dummy's singleton was played and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

East will look at your ♣ 9 and perhaps think for an instant that you want him to play another ♣.

But it will be a short instant because a look at dummy makes in absolutely clear to everybody that playing another ♣ could not help your side. Dummy has so many trumps that repeated ♣ leads would do nothing.

OK. If it's not an encouraging Attitude signal, what is it? Suit preference of course. Since it is a high spot card you are

asking East to switch to the higher suit (choosing between ♦s and ♥s).

East dutifully plays a ♥ and you take the next three tricks. Had he switched to a ♦ instead, North would have been able to discard one of his ♥ losers on South's ♦ Q.

Deal 2

South Deals

None Vul

♠ A 10 6

♥ A K Q 4

♦ Q 10 3

♣ Q J 2

♠ 5

♥ 9 7 3

♦ A 8 7

♣ A K 9 8 6 4

18

11 5

6

♠ K Q J 9 7 4 2

♥ 8 5

♦ 6

♣ 10 7 5

♠ 8 3

♥ J 10 6 2

♦ K J 9 5 4 2

♣ 3



West

North

East

South

Pass

4 ♠

Pass

3 ♠

Pass

Pass

4 ♠ by South

Lead: ♣ A

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ A. Seeing your ♣ 3 he next played the ♦ A. What will you play on this trick?

When you have made your choice

Normally with this holding you would play the ♦ 9 to encourage West to play a second ♦ through dummy's ♦ Q T.

But this time you really want him to take his ♣ K. So play the discouraging ♦ 2 and hope he gets the message to go back to ♣s. If he does play the ♣ K next it will win and he can then give you a ♣ ruff.

Deal 3

North Deals

None Vul

♠ J 10 7 3

♥ J 7 2

♦ 10 7 5

♣ A 9 5

$$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 6 \quad 6 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

West

Pass

3 NT by North

Lead: ♥ 5

♠ A K Q

♥ A 10

♦ A J 4

♣ Q 10 8 6 2

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 6 4 2

♥ 9 6 4

♦ K Q 8 3

♣ K 7 3

North

2 NT

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

South

3 NT

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ 5, you put on the ♥ J, North won with the ♥ A. The second trick was ♦ A, ♦ 2, ♦ 3, ♦ 5. The third trick was ♦ J, ♦ 6, ♦ 8, ♦ 7. North then put the ♣ Q on the table.

When you have made your choice

Does it look to you like North is trying to create an entry to dummy so he can cash the 2 ♦ winners? That's what he wants it to look like, hoping someone holds up their ♣ A.

But don't believe Declarer, believe your partner. On the first ♦ East played the ♦ 2. On the second ♦ he played the ♦ 6. He has an odd number of ♦s, obviously 3. And North must also have a third one, so

he is up to some trickery with that ♣ Q.

So grab your ♣ A and return partner's ♥ suit.

Deal 4

South Deals

None Vul

♠ 7 5
♥ 9 7 4 2
♦ 8 6 2
♣ 7 6 5 2

17
o 7
16

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

6 ♠ by South

Lead: ♠ 5

♠ K 9 8 6 4

♥ A 6

♦ Q J 3

♣ A K 9



♠ A Q J 2

♥ J 10 3

♦ A K 10

♣ J 10 3

North

2 ♥

5 NT

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

1 NT

2 ♠

6 ♠

♠ 10 3
♥ K Q 8 5
♦ 9 7 5 4
♣ Q 8 4

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. The 2 ♥ bid was a transfer. The 5 NT bid meant to choose either 6 ♠ or 6 NT. South liked the suit. Partner led the ♠ 5, won by South's ♠ Q. South pulls one more trump with his ♠ A, then wins three high ♦s. Next comes dummy's ♥ A on which he plays the ♥ 3 and West plays the ♥ 9. Then he leads dummy's ♥ 6 which you win with the ♥ Q. On this trick South drops the ♥ J and West the ♥ 2. It is your play.

When you have made your choice

If you believe South is now out of ♥s then you should not play your ♥ K because it would give him a ruff-sluff.

But you shouldn't believe South when your partner has sent you a clear signal that he holds an EVEN number of ♥s. In

this case an even number must be 4 which means that South has one more ♥. So you play your ♥ K. He ruffs in dummy of course, but then has no way to get rid of that ♣ loser when the finesse fails.

If you had not been paying attention to West's signal you might have decided to risk a ♣ lead - with a disastrous result.

Deal 5

East Deals
None Vul

♠ K J 3
♥ K Q 7 6 4 3
♦ K 10
♣ J 9

♠ 9 8 7 5 2
♥ 10 5
♦ 9 7 4 3
♣ Q 2



♠ A Q 10
♥ 9 2
♦ 8 5 2
♣ A K 10 6 3

13
2 13
12

♠ 6 4
♥ A J 8
♦ A Q J 6
♣ 8 7 5 4

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

then leads a ♠ back to your ♠ A Q.

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♣ A, West played the ♣ 2 and North the ♣ 9. What should you play to the second trick?

When you have made your choice

On first thought West's ♣ 2 seems to be a discouraging signal. Think again.

After the first trick you know the location of every ♣ except the ♣ Q and ♣ J. If West started with ♣ J 2 he would have signaled with the ♣ J. If West started with ♣ Q J 2 he would have signaled with the ♣ Q. Since he did neither he started either with singleton ♣ 2 or with ♣ Q 2. In either case you should play a low ♣ now which he will either win with his ♣ Q or he will ruff.

It turns out that he wins with the ♣ Q,