

**Board 1**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ K 9 6 3

♥ Q J T 7

♦ 8 5 2

♣ 8 3

♠ J 8

♥ 9 6 2

♦ K Q T 9 4

♣ 9 7 5



♠ A T 5 2

♥ 8 5 3

♦ A 7 3

♣ J 6 2

West	North	East	South
			2NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

3 NT by North

want to win the second ♦ trick.

This defense holds South to one ♦ tricks, if you had let him win the second one he would have had 9 tricks.

**Baker Signals 7**

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥Q, you played low and South won the ♥A.

South now plays the ♦J on which West plays the ♦2. What do you play now, and what is your plan.

When you have made your choice

North hoped his ♦ suit would provide enough tricks to make the game. You can see that there is no entry to the North hand EXCEPT in ♦s, so you want to win your ♦A on the trick that South plays his last ♦. How can you tell which trick that is?

Only by watching what West plays. On the ♦J West played the ♦2, a low card signaling that he held an ODD number of ♦s. ODD must be either one or three so when he followed to the next ♦ you know he started with three. A little bit of counting tells you that South started with the doubleton Jack, so you

**Board 2**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ A 6 5  
♥ Q T 6 4  
♦ K 7 2  
♣ T 5 2

♠ K Q 9 3

♥ 8 7 3

♦ Q 6

♣ 9 7 6 4



♠ 8 7 2  
♥ J 9 5 2  
♦ A 8 4 3  
♣ 8 3

♠ J T 4  
♥ A K  
♦ J T 9 5  
♣ A K Q J

West	North	East	South
			1♣
Pass	1♠	Pass	2NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

3 NT by North

**Baker Signals 8**

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥4, East plays the ♥J, won by South with ♥A.

South plays the ♠J, you follow with ♠5, dummy ♠3 and East plays the ♠2. South continues with the ♠T and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

East's ♠2 tells you he had an ODD number of ♠s, obviously 3. Since South also must have 3, you must take your ♠A on the third round, depriving dummy of the extra ♠ trick.

South may now turn to the ♦ suit, but your side can win the first ♦ and drive out South's ♥K. You will win 2 ♥s, 2 ♦s and the ♠A, down 1

**Board 3**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ 8 4
♥ A 8 7 5 2
♦ 7 5 2
♣ 6 4 2

♠ K J 6

♥ J T 6 3

♦ A Q 6

♣ Q T 5

N
W
E
S

♠ 9 7 3 2
♥ -
♦ T 9 8 4 3
♣ A K J 9

♠ A Q T 5
♥ K Q 9 4
♦ K J
♣ 8 7 3

West	North	East	South
			1NT
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

3 NT by North

plays his ♣2 and you win 4 tricks.

**Baker Signals 9**

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥5, dummy played the ♥T and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

You really want West to lead a ♣ if he gets into the lead. If you discard the ♣9 West will surely get the message and will lead a ♣. BUT - you will only win 3 ♣ tricks. The ♣9 would have been the fourth winner.

So instead, play a low card in one of the other suits, say the ♦3.

South is one trick short and he sees he can easily get that trick in ♥s. So he plays a second ♥ from dummy and you now discard the ♠2. West takes the ♥A and he can see that you don't want him to lead a ♠ or a ♦. He deduces that you might like a ♣ so he

**Board 4**

East Deals

None Vul

♠ 6 5 3

♥ 4

♦ J 8 6 4 2

♣ J 9 4 3

♠ K J 7

♥ Q J 2

♦ Q T 3

♣ K T 7 5

N		
W	E	
S		

♠ 8

♥ A T 9 7 6 3

♦ 9 7 5

♣ A 6 2

♠ A Q T 9 4 2

♥ K 8 5

♦ A K

♣ Q 8

West	North	East	South
		2♥	2♠
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♠
All Pass			

4 ♠ by South

**Baker Signals 10**

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥4, East takes the ♥A and returns the ♥3. You ruff and then play what???

When you have made your choice

Partner played the ♥3, a low card, for you to ruff. That means his re-entry, if he has one, is in the lower-ranking suit.

Partner takes the ♣A and gives you a second ♥ ruff.

**Board 5**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ J 8 6 3

♥ T 6

♦ A K 8 4

♣ 8 7 2

♠ K Q 7 5 2

♥ Q 4

♦ 9 6 3

♣ K 9 6

	N	♠ T 9 4
	W	♥ 9 5 3
	E	♦ Q 7 2
	S	♣ A Q J 4

♠ A  
 ♥ A K J 8 7 2  
 ♦ J T 5  
 ♣ T 5 3

West	North	East	South
			1♥
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♥
All Pass			

2♥ by South

**Baker Signals 11**

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♦ A, dummy played the ♦ 3 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

You know partner also has the ♦ K, and normally you would give an encouraging signal when you hold the Queen. But with this hand you want partner to switch to ♣s as soon as possible. So you play a low ♦.

West looks at your signal, then looks at dummy, then looks at your signal. He knows you want a switch and it looks like a switch to ♣s might work the best. South plays a low ♣ from dummy, you win the ♣ J. Next you play a low ♦, taken by West with his ♦ K. West leads a ♣. Dummy plays the ♣ K, you win that, cash another ♣, then cash your ♦ Q. That first signal led to your side winning the first 6 tricks. Wow.

**Board 6**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ 9 6 4

♥ A K 7 2

♦ A 8 6 3

♣ 9 5

♠ A T 3

♥ T 6

♦ 9 7 2

♣ K Q J 3 2



♠ 8

♥ Q J 8 4 3

♦ Q J T 4

♣ 8 7 6

♠ K Q J 7 5 2

♥ 9 5

♦ K 5

♣ A T 4

West	North	East	South
Pass	3♠	Pass	1♠
All Pass			4♠

4 ♠ by South

**Baker Signals 12**

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥A, East puts on the ♥Q. It's your play.

When you have made your choice

East's ♥Q is either a singleton, (practically impossible), or a signal showing that he also holds the ♥J. In either case you can reach the East hand on the second trick by playing a low ♥. Since you don't particularly want to start playing ♦s from your side, you go ahead and play a small ♥, won by East with the ♥J.

East next plays the ♦Q and however South tries it your side will take the next two ♦ tricks and set the contract.