

**Deal 1**

South Deals  
None Vul

♠ J 10 9 6 2  
♥ 8 5 3  
♦ K J 3  
♣ J 6

♠ 7 4  
♥ A K 4  
♦ 10 9 8 4  
♣ 10 8 4 2



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

6  
7 12  
15

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

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

with your 2 ♥s.

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ Q, dummy played the ♥ 6 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

Your side needs to take 5 tricks to defeat this contract. Two of them will be ♥s, but it doesn't look like you can win any ♣s or ♠s.

That means you need to win 3 ♦ tricks and the only way that can happen is if you play ♦s from your side.

So win the first ♥ K (so partner will know you also have the ♥ A), and play the ♦ T. Presumably North will play an honor, but East will take the trick and put you back on lead with your ♥ A. You play the ♦ 9 and your side will collect 3 ♦ tricks to go

**Deal 2**

North Deals ♠ J 3  
 None Vul ♥ K Q J 6  
 ♠ A K Q 8 6 4  
 ♠ 6 2

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

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

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♠ A, then the ♠ K. Dummy follows suit and it is your play to the second trick.

When you have made your choice

It is obvious that your side can only get 2 ♠ tricks. And assuming that South has the Ace of trumps you will not make a single trick in the red suits. So you need to make 2 ♣ tricks.

If partner has the ♣ A K then he will take them, but if he has the ♣ A J he cannot win 2 ♣ tricks from his side.

To allow for this situation it will be better to play ♣s from your side of the table, and the way to make that happen is for you to ruff partner's ♠ K with an otherwise useless trump. You still get

your two ♠ winners (sort of) but now you get to play a ♣ through South's ♣ K at trick 3.

**Deal 3**

South Deals  
None Vul

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

13  
10 3  
14

West

1 ♥

Pass

Pass

3 NT by North

Lead: ♥ 8

♠ K Q 6

♥ Q 10 4

♦ J

♣ A J 9 8 4 2



♠ A 10 4

♥ J 6 3

♦ A K 8 2

♣ Q 10 5

North

2 ♣

3 NT

East

Pass

Pass

South

1 ♦

3 ♣

Pass

♠ 9 7 5 2

♥ 8 2

♦ 10 7 6 4 3

♣ K 7

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ 8, dummy played the ♥ J and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

North played dummy's ♥ J to tempt you to cover. Don't fall for it.

Partner's lead of a high spot card shows no honors in the suit. That added to the fact that North bid Notrump after you had mentioned ♥s is pretty good evidence that North holds at least ♥ Q x x.

To maintain communication with partner your best hope is to duck the first ♥, but to signal encouragement with the ♥ 9.

North wins the first trick easily, but must try to establish ♣s. He will enter dummy with the ♠ A, then try to run the ♣ Q.

Not today. Partner takes the ♣ K and returns his ♥ 2 to your four winners.

**Deal 4**

South Deals

None Vul

♠ K 6 2

♥ 10 6 4

♦ A J 6 5 4

♣ 9 2

12  
8 4  
16

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

4 ♠ by South

Lead: ♣ 9

♠ Q J 9 3

♥ K Q J 5

♦ 9 3

♣ Q J 10



♠ A 10 7 5

♥ A 8 2

♦ K Q

♣ K 8 7 4

North

2 ♣

4 ♠

East

Pass

Pass

South

1 NT

2 ♠

Pass

The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ 9, dummy played the ♣ T and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

Partner's ♣ 9 is likely from a short suit. If it is a singleton, you should take the ♣ A immediately and return the suit for a ruff. If it is a doubleton, you should NOT take your ♣ A now, but should hope partner can get the lead and play his second ♣ to your Ace so you can give him the ruff.

You can figure out which it is.

If it is a singleton, then South must hold 5 ♣s. But you know South has 4 ♠s, so if he also has 5 ♣s then he only has 4 red cards, and he would not have opened 1 NT with either 5-4-2-2 or 5-4-3-1

distribution.

So partner's ♣ 9 is not a singleton, and you should wait. Declarer then runs dummy's ♠ Q. Partner wins the ♠ K, returns his OTHER ♣ to your ♣ A, and NOW you give him the ruff. He takes the ♦ A for down 1.

**Deal 5**

West Deals  
None Vul

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

20  
12 3  
5

West

1 ♥

Pass

Pass

3 NT by North

Lead: ♥ 10

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



♠ 6 5 2  
♥ J 9 8  
♦ 9 5  
♣ K J 10 9 7

North

Dbl

2 NT

Pass

♠ 10 8 3

♥ 10 2

♦ Q J 8 6 4 2

♣ 8 3

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

2 ♣

3 NT

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

When you have made your choice

Declarer gets two ♥ winners whether you play one of your honors on this trick or not. So why does it matter what you do?

Suppose you cover with your ♥Q. North will win his ♥A, then play ♣s until your ♣A is forced out on the third round. He can then force an entry to dummy in the ♥ suit to reach the two ♣ winners.

Now suppose you duck the ♥J. Again North will push ♣s, and again you hold up until the third round. Ahh, what a difference. Now declarer cannot use the ♥s to enter dummy and he will never get

to enjoy those two ♣ winners.