

Deal 1

North Deals
None Vul

♠ 8 7 4
♥ J 9 7
♦ K J 4 3
♣ Q 10 3

14
7 3
16

West

♠ K 9 3
♥ A 10 6
♦ A 9 8 6 2
♣ K 9



♠ A Q J 6 5 2
♥ K 8 2
♦ Q
♣ A 8 5

*North**East**South*

1 NT

Pass

3 ♠

Pass

4 ♠

Pass

4 NT

Pass

5 ♦

Pass

6 ♠

Pass

Pass

Pass

6 ♠ by South

When SOUTH makes a slam try with a jump to 3[♠], the best approach for NORTH is to agree on

the trump suit immediately but indicate a minimum hand by bidding 4[♠].

SOUTH's next move is logical; RKCB 4 NT.

NORTH shows zero or three Key Cards, and since it could not possibly be zero, SOUTH knows they are

the 3[♠] K and both red Aces. Even possessing all the Key Cards SOUTH knows there aren't

enough points for a Grand slam.

Deal 2

North Deals ♠ 9 5
 None Vul ♥ A K 9 8 7 4 2
 ♦ 7 3
 ♣ 8 7

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

♠ A K
 ♥ Q J 3
 ♦ A K Q 5
 ♣ A 9 6 2

West	North	East	South
	3 ♥	Pass	4 NT
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	7 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	
7 NT by South			

It is usually not recommended to use any form of Blackwood when you have a suit with two quick

losers, but SOUTH knows NORTH would not preempt with a 10-high

♠

suit.

NORTH's reply to RKCB is 5

♠

, showing two Key Cards.

SOUTH knows they are the

♠

A

♠

K

so she can count thirteen tricks.

She bids a confident 7 NT (and hopes NORTH didn't open 3

♠

with a 6-card suit.

Deal 3

South Deals
None Vul

♠ K 2
♥ 10 7 5 4
♦ J 10 9 8 5
♣ 8 4

11
4 5
20

West

♠ J 9 6 4 3
♥ A Q 3
♦ Q 7
♣ Q 5 3



♠ Q 10 8 7 5
♥ K 6
♦ A K 3
♣ A K J

North

East

South

Pass

Pass

Pass

5 ♠ by South

3 ♠

5 ♣

Pass

Pass

Pass

Pass

1 ♠

4 NT

5 ♠

SOUTH has 21 points, and when she hears NORTH make a limit raise she tries for slam with RKCB.

NORTH answers with just one Key Card so SOUTH stops at 5th, knowing they are missing

two Key Cards.

Of course she didn't expect the two missing Key Cards to be the Ace and King of trumps!

Deal 4

South Deals
None Vul

♠ 10 7 2
♥ J 10 8 4 2
♦ 9 2
♣ Q 10 2

14
3 5
18

West

Pass
Pass
Pass

4 NT by South

♠ K Q 5
♥ A Q 9 6
♦ 7 6 4
♣ K 9 6



♠ A J 6
♥ K 7 5
♦ K Q 5 3
♣ A J 5

North

1 ♥
4 NT

East

Pass
Pass

South

1 ♦
2 NT
Pass

What is this doing here in the RKCB Practice Pages?

To emphasize that there are many 4 NT bids which are NOT asking for Aces.

In this case, SOUTH showed a balanced hand with 18 or 19 points, and NORTH invited him

to bid 6 NT if he felt his hand was a "maximum". He didn't, so he passed.

Deal 5

South Deals

None Vul

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

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



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

10
 10 7
 13

♠ K 5
 ♥ A K 9 7 6 2
 ♦ K 8
 ♣ 7 6 4

West	North	East	South
			1 ♥
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 NT
Pass	6 ♣	Pass	6 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	
6 ♥ by South			

When NORTH makes a Splinter bid, showing

â™¥

support and â™£ shortness,

SOUTH naturally thinks about slam.

She uses RKCB 4 NT, and NORTH, with one Key Card and a â™£ Void, bids 6â™£.

Just what SOUTH needed for the 6

â™¥

bid.

Deal 6

South Deals
None Vul

♠ A K 6 3
♥ K Q 10 4
♦ K Q 8 5
♣ 2

♠ 10 7
♥ J 8 2
♦ 10 3 2
♣ A 9 8 7 4



♠ J 5 4
♥ 7 6 3
♦ J 9 7
♣ 10 6 5 3

17
5 2
16

♠ Q 9 8 2
♥ A 9 5
♦ A 6 4
♣ K Q J

West	North	East	South
			1 NT
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	4 NT	Pass	5 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			
6 ♠ by South			

NORTH thinks they should be in slam, and uses Stayman to check for a 4-4 Major fit.

When SOUTH announces four \hat{a}^{TM} s NORTH uses RKCB 4 NT.

SOUTH's 5 \hat{a}^{TM} bid shows two Key Cards plus the \hat{a}^{TM} Q.

This fills the holes in NORTH's hand nicely, so she bids 6 \hat{a}^{TM} .