

Deal 1

North Deals	♠ K 9 8 7 5 4
None Vul	♥ 7 5 4
	♦ 9 8 6
	♣ Q

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

W	N
S	E

12	5	8
15	♦ Q 7 5 2	
	♣ A K 9 4	

West	North	East	South
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♥
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	Pass

Pass

2 ♣ by North

Lead: ♥ Q

Surely this hand will play better in ♠s than in notrump. So you transfer with 2 ♥ and partner bids 2 ♣. What do you say now?

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You pass. In the old days, before transfers, you would have bid 2 ♣ with this hand as a sign-off. The only difference is that now partner gets to play it.

The contract would be 2 ♣ played by North.

To make South the declarer ROTATE.

South plays 2 ♣. West leads the ♥ Q and East plays the ♥ 9.

Suppose you win the ♥ A, play over to the ♣ Q, then try to get back to your hand with a trump to discard 2 losers on ♣ A K. If it worked that way it would be fine, but it is very likely that a defender would win their trump Ace, then take their 2 ♥s

and 3 ♦s. You could be down one before you even got started.

A better approach is to trade one of your ♣ winners for a quick discard. Take the ♥ A, then play ♣ A K, discarding a ♥ from dummy. That will eliminate one ♥ loser.

You probably cannot avoid your 3 ♦ losers, but you may be able to get out with losing a single trump. IF ♠s split 3-2, and IF you can win tricks with both the ♠ K and ♠ Q then you will make it. The only way it can happen is if East holds a doubleton ♠ A x. You must play the first ♠ from dummy, so ruff a ♣ to get there, then lead a small ♠, putting on your ♠ Q when East follows low. This wins the trick, (hip-hip), so you now play your ♠ 3, ducking in dummy. When East has to take his ♠ A, (hooray), you are home-free.

But, if you need East to hold the ♠ A x anyway, perhaps that first plan would have worked better. You know, take dummy's ♣ Q, then play a low ♠ to get to your hand.

It depends on East. If he ducked the low ♠ then you could get TWO discards and make an overtrick.

The method given here gives up the possibility of an overtrick for an improved chance of making the contract. You choose.

Deal 2
 South Deals
 None Vul

♠ 8 ♥ 7 5 2 ♦ J 10 7 3 ♣ K 9 8 5 2 20 4 6 10 ♣ 7	♠ Q 10 9 4 ♥ A Q 8 6 ♦ A K ♣ A J 4 ♠ K J 6 2 ♥ 3 ♦ 9 8 4 2 ♣ Q 10 6 3
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N
W E
S

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 ♥
Pass	6 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			2 NT
6 ♥ by South			
Lead: ♠ 8			

good position in ♠s.

That's why it's good to have second thoughts at the Bridge table. Think about the meaning of the ♠ 8 lead. If it is fourth down, then the Rule of 11 tells you that there will be 3 cards higher than the 8 spread among North, East, and South. BUT YOU CAN SEE 4 HIGHER CARDS. So your conclusion is that West has NOT made a fourth-down lead, but rather has led top-of-nothing, top-of-a-doubleton, or perhaps a singleton.

You don't know which of the above, but you do know that East holds both the ♠ K J. The danger is if the ♠ 8 is a singleton and you play low from dummy they could get a ♠ trick and a ♠ ruff. So don't play low from dummy. Win the ♠ A at trick 1, pull trumps and then play ♠s from dummy toward your ♠ Q T 9, giving East the ♠ K but finessing him out of his known ♠ J.

If East led the ♠ 8 from ♠ 8 6 or ♠ 8 2 then it also wouldn't matter whether you played the ♠ A or not, you would always make the contract.

If East led the singleton ♠ 8 then you had better play the ♠ A or you will be down before you start.

It is unlikely that East would lead the ♠ 8 from any holding containing one or both of the honors.

First find out about Major suit fits by bidding Stayman. So bid 3 ♣ and partner says 3 ♥. What now?

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Feel free to use Blackwood. But if partner shows 3 Aces you only have enough points to bid 6, and if he shows 2 Aces you would still bid 6. So Blackwood will keep you out of slam if he has only 1 Ace. Or, you could just take a chance and bid 6 ♥.

The contract would be 6 ♥ played by North.

To rotate the hands and make South the declarer

South plays 6 ♥. West leads the ♠ 8. To play the ♠ A or not to play the ♠ A, that is the question.

At first thought it seems the ♠ lead has saved you a guess in the suit. By playing low in dummy you will force East to put on the King, (if he has it), winning the trick but leaving you with a pretty

Deal 3
North Deals
None Vul

♠ Q J 10 4 2
♥ 10
♦ A 9 5 4 3
♣ 7 6

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

N
W E
S

9
7 9
15

♠ A K 3
♥ A 7 6 4
♦ 8 6 2
♣ K J 3

West	North	East	South
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♥ by North
Lead: ♦ K

Never mind trying to decide how to show the ♣ suit; with a 4-card Major your obligation is to use Stayman.

You say 2 ♣ and partner bids 2 ♥. What now?

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You say 2 ♣ and partner bids 2 ♥. What now?

Again, never mind the ♣ suit. You have an 8-card Major fit and enough points for game, so you bid 4 ♥.

The contract would be 4 ♥ played by North.

To make South the declarer ROTATE.

South plays 4 ♥. West leads the ♦ K. The ♦ K holds the trick and West switches to the ♠ 9.

This looks like a walk in the park. Play 2 rounds of trumps, and if they split 3-2 go ahead and force the master trump out. The rest of the tricks would then be yours.

But East shows out on the second trump lead. Ouch!

DO NOT PLAY ANOTHER TRUMP! If you do, then West will pull all the trumps and then East/West will win some ♦s. Many, many ♦s.

Instead just start playing good ♣s. West can ruff in whenever he wants but you will maintain trump control. West can get both master trumps but nothing else.

Here that principle applied even though there were TWO master trumps out.

Deal 4
 South Deals
 None Vul

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

15
 8 5
 12

West North East South

Pass 3 NT Pass Pass
 Pass
 3 NT by South
 Lead: ♠ 10

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A J 6
 ♥ K 8 4
 ♦ A K 6
 ♣ 7 5 4 2

♠ 8 5 2
 ♥ Q 10 5 2
 ♦ 9 7 4 2
 ♣ K 8

♠ K Q 3
 ♥ A 7 3
 ♦ Q J 3
 ♣ 10 9 6 3

With 12 points and no 4-card Major suit this one is easy. You bid 3 NT of course.

The contract would be 3 NT played by South.

To make North the declarer ROTATE.

North plays 3 NT. East leads the ♠T and West follows with the ♠ 2.

There is just no way your ninth winner can come from ♠s, ♥s, or ♦s. So by process of elimination you have to get a ♣ trick.

Win the first trick, probably in your hand, and play a ♣.

A defender will definitely win this, and probably continue ♠s (but if they switch you would play the same way). You win the ♠ and play another ♠.

East wins and plays another ♠; you win and play another ♠. Deja vu.

East wins again, cashed his established ♠, and exits with a red card. You win and claim the rest of the tricks, including your now-established ♣.

And you did it without going down because the ♠s split 4-3.

This may seem lucky to you, but don't knock it, it was your ONLY chance.