

Deal 1

East Deals
None Vul

♠ A Q 10 5
♥ J 7 6 2
♦ Q J 10 7
♣ 5

12
10 7
11

West

North

East

South

Pass

3 ♣

Pass

1 ♣

Pass

Pass

Pass

5 ♣

5 ♣ by South

Lead: ♦ Q

♠ K 7 4

♥ K 5

♦ A 6 4

♣ Q 8 7 4 3



♠ J 8 6 3 2

♥ Q 10 8 4

♦ 9 8 3

♣ A

♠ 9

♥ A 9 3

♦ K 5 2

♣ K J 10 9 6 2

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

Is there any doubt? Although you only have 11 HCP your 6-card suit adds 2 more. And with 13 points you should always open. So you open 1 ♣.

Partner responds 3 ♣. What do you bid?

With the ♣ fit your hand is now revalued to 15 points. But it's still a close thing. You may be able to make 5 ♣ or you may not.

Passing would not be horrible - but when in doubt it is usually better to be bold. You cross your fingers and bid 5 ♣.

South plays 5 ♣. West leads the ♦ Q.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 1 : Total = 3

The two black Aces aren't going away so if you are to make this contract you must do something about your ♦ loser. And the only likely place to put it is on dummy's ♠ K. If West has the ♠ A, you

can lead up to the ♠ K and make a winner out of it.

Suppose you win the ♦ Q in dummy and play a ♣. Somebody will win the ♣ A and play another ♦. You win this and lead toward the ♠ K. No good. West jumps up with his ♠ A and sets you with a ♦ winner.

The problem was that when you played a trump you let the timing go to the defense. They could knock out your last ♦ stopper while they still had the ♠ A. Try it this way.

Win the ♦ in your hand and immediately play the ♠ 9. If West doesn't take his ♠ A he'll never get it, so assume he goes up. Now he leads ♦ J but you win, get to dummy with the ♥ K and play the ♠ K, discarding the ♦ loser.

In this hand that something is to establish the ♠ K so you can discard your ♦ loser.

Deal 2

East Deals
None Vul

♠ 10 9 8 7
♥ A
♦ 10 6 5
♣ J 9 5 4 2

11
5 7
17

West

Pass
Pass
Pass

5 ♥ by South
Lead: ♠ 10

♠ Q J 5
♥ J 8 7 3
♦ Q 7 4
♣ K Q 10



♠ A 6 3
♥ K Q 10 9 6 4
♦ A K J
♣ 8

North

3 ♥
5 ♣
Pass

East

Pass
Pass
Pass

South

1 ♥
4 NT
5 ♥

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

You have a very good hand. But not good enough to open 2 ♣, so you open 1 ♥.

Partner jumps to 3 ♥. What do you bid?

This is close. Partner has 11 or 12 points and good ♥ support. Your hand revalues to 21 points. You might have a slam. You decide to try for it and bid 4 NT. Partner replies 5 ♣ showing no Aces. So much for the slam. You bid 5 ♥.

South plays 5 ♥. West leads the ♠T. You put on dummy's ♠J, East plays the ♠K and you win the ♠A.

Losers: ♠ 1 : ♥ 1 : ♦ 0 : ♣ 1 : Total = 3

You cannot avoid losing either of the two Aces. So therefore you must do something about the ♠ loser. And the only thing you can do with it is to discard it on one of dummy's ♣s.

Be careful. If you lead a trump now a defender will take the Ace and play another ♠, exposing your loser while the ♣A is still out. You must set up the ♣ first. So at trick 2 play your ♣ to dummy's ♣Q. A defender may win this and play a ♠, but you win the ♠Q and play the ♣K, discarding your ♠ loser. Now you switch to trumps.

Imagine what the defense will do if you lead a round of trumps. Then imagine what they will do if you play a different suit instead.

Deal 3

South Deals

None Vul

♠ 5 2
♥ Q J 10 8 4
♦ K 9
♣ J 8 6 3

8
7 6
19

♠ A 6 3
♥ 7 5 2
♦ A 7 5 3
♣ 10 5 4



♠ Q J 7 4
♥ A K
♦ 10 8 6 2
♣ A K Q

♠ K 10 9 8
♥ 9 6 3
♦ Q J 4
♣ 9 7 2

West	North	East	South
			1 ♦
Pass	2 ♦	Pass	3 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	
3 NT by South			
Lead: ♥ Q			

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

With 19 points you are too strong to open 1 NT so you open 1 ♦. Partner responds 2 ♦. What do you bid?

Perhaps you can make 5 ♦. But 9 tricks are easier than 11 so you bid 3 NT. Notice that there was no reason to "show" your ♠ suit. If partner held 4 ♠s he would not have bid 2 ♦.

South plays 3 NT. West leads the ♥ Q.

Winners: ♠ 1 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 3 : Total = 7

You can create one winner in ♦s if they split 3-2, but too late, the defense would have set up their ♥s. So you must get 2 more ♠ tricks.

This is one of the most misplayed positions in bridge. The usual approach is to lead the ♠ Q, hoping that West holds the ♠ K. But this can't succeed. If West does hold the ♠ K he will cover, either this trick or the ♠ J, and someone's ♠ T will

become a winner. Of course if East has the ♠ K then the finesse will fail, along with your chance of 2 more winners.

The correct way to play for 2 more tricks is to hope EAST has the ♠ K and lead twice toward your ♠ Q J. So win the first trick, play ♠ 4 to dummy's ♠ A. Lead the ♠ 3 toward your hand, playing the ♠ J if East plays low. (Of course if East ever plays the ♠ K he gives you two winners immediately.) When the ♠ J wins, return to dummy with the ♦ A and lead the ♠ 6 toward your ♠ Q.

Deal 4

North Deals
None Vul

♠ A 10 2
♥ 10 8 4
♦ J 10 9 3
♣ Q 10 5

16
7 8
9

West

Pass

4 ♠ by South

Lead: ♦ J

♠ 6 4

♥ A 7 3

♦ K Q 5 4

♣ A K 8 2



♠ Q J 9 8 7 3

♥ K Q 6

♦ 7 2

♣ J 4

North

1 NT

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

South

4 ♠

You are South and it is your bid. Decide what you would say, then on BID.

HE WHO KNOWS, GOES You KNOW your side has 26-28 points. You KNOW your side has 8 or more ♠s. You GO to 4 ♠.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads the ♦ J.

Losers: ♠ 2/3 : ♥ 0 : ♦ 1 : ♣ 0 : Total = 3/4

You are definitely going to lose the ♦ A and the ♠ A K. Therefore you must plan to avoid losing a third ♠.

You should lead UP TO your honor cards. Cover the ♦ J and lose to East's ♦ A. Win his return (probably another ♦) in dummy. Lead a small ♠ to your ♠ J. West wins with an honor and probably plays the ♦ T. Ruff it, lead a ♣ to dummy and lead the last ♠. If East plays the other high honor you play low. If East plays low you guess whether to play the ♠ K, or ♠ T. Your best play is to assume the two honors were split and play the ♠ Q.

Now for an alternate possible.

You might think that West is just as likely to have held an original doubleton ♠ A K as doubleton ♠ A T, and that playing the ♠ 9 would be as good a play as ♠ Q.

This is untrue for a very classy-named reason - The Principle of Restricted Choice. You may not even believe it when you read it, but it's mathematically sound. If West were dealt an original ♠ A K, he would have been just as likely to win with the ♠ K as with the ♠ A. The fact that he actually won the ♠ A makes it less likely that he also holds the ♠ K.