

Deal 1

North Deals	♠ K Q J 5
None Vul	♥ K 10
	♦ A 8 3
	♣ A 9 6 4

♠ 9 3 2
♥ A 8 7 3
♦ 9 7 4
♣ J 10 2

17	♠ A 7 6
5 9	♥ Q J 9 4
9	♦ 6 2

♣ Q 7 5 3

West	North	East	South
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	2 NT
Pass	3 NT	Pass	Pass
Pass			
3 NT by North			
Lead: ♦ K			

N	♠ 10 8 4
W	♥ 6 5 2
S	♦ K Q J 10 5
E	♣ K 8

North is to play 3 NT. East leads the ♦ K.

Winners: ♠=4 ♥=0 ♦=1 ♣=1 Total = 6

You need 3 more winners, and they must come from the ♥ suit. The danger is that when you knock out the ♥ A, East may take too many ♦s. To exhaust West of ♦s you hold-up your ♦ A until the third round.

Next you start on ♥s by playing ♥ K, then overtaking the ♥ T. Assume that West wins the second ♥.

You were fortunate it was West who took the ♥ A, and that he has no ♦ to return. If he plays a ♥ or a ♠ you will win in dummy. If he plays a ♣ you will jump up with the ♣ A and take your winners, 9 in all.

But if you had not held-up your ♦ A even good luck wouldn't have helped you.

Deal 2

North Deals

None Vul

♠ K Q J 10 5

♥ J 10

♦ 9 6 2

♣ J 7 6

♠ A 7 6

♥ A 8 6 5 3

♦ K 5

♣ A K 5



♠ 9 4 3

♥ Q 9 7 2

♦ A 8 4

♣ Q 10 2

♠ 8 2

♥ K 4

♦ Q J 10 7 3

♣ 9 8 4 3

18
8 8
6

West North East South

1 ♥ Pass 1 NT

Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

Pass

3 NT by South

Lead: ♠ K

South is to play 3 NT. West leads the ♠ K.

Winners: ♠=1 ♥=2 ♦=0 ♣=2 Total = 5

Even if ♥s split 3-3 you could only get 2 extra winners there, so it should be clear that you must establish the ♦s. You will have to drive out the ♦ A and hope they don't win too many ♠s at that time. You can help your chances by a hold-up of the ♠ A until the third round.

Having just taken the third ♠ trick you now work on ♦s by first playing the ♦ K, then continuing the suit. East wins the third one with his ♦ A. And now the good news - he has no ♠ left to reach his partner's good tricks. So East plays the ♥ Q.

At this point in the play you have three tricks in the bank; ♠ A, ♦ K, ♦ Q. You take your ♥ K, cash the two good ♦s, then lead to dummy for the ♣ A K and ♥ A. Voila!

But what if East actually held 4 ♠s? No problem, in that case the ♠s would have split 4-4 so the defenders could only win 3 ♠ tricks and the ♦ A.

The hold-up lets you make the contract whenever East holds the ♦ A. And if West happened to hold the ♦ A??? You go down.

Deal 3

South Deals	♠ K 9 4
None Vul	♥ A 6 3
	♦ Q J 8 2
	♣ K Q 4
♠ A 8 6	♠ Q J 7 3 2
♥ Q J 9 2	♥ 10 7
♦ K 7 4	♦ 6 5
♣ 9 7 3	♣ J 10 8 2

15	♠ 10 5
10 4	♥ K 8 5 4
11	♦ A 10 9 3
	♣ A 6 5

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

North is to play 3 NT. East leads the ♠ 3. West wins the first trick with the ♠ A and returns the ♠ 8.

Winners: ♠=1 ♥=2 ♦=1 ♣=3 Total = 7

You can win 3 more ♦ tricks if the finesse works, but even if it doesn't work you can still get the 2 that you need. Of course if West does win the ♦ K it would sure be great if he had no ♠ to lead. So you duck the second ♠ and take your ♠ K when they play a third round.

After winning the ♠ K you are conveniently in your hand, so you play the ♦ Q and let it ride when East plays a low card. Alas, West takes the trick with his ♦ K.

It's too bad the finesse didn't work, but it's not too too bad! Because West is out of ♠s and must lead one of the other suits. You don't care which he leads because you can now win 8 more tricks and make your contract.

And as long as you had held up on the ♠ K until the third round you could ensure that West was out of ♠s if he had started with only 3.

Deal 4

South Deals

None Vul

♠ Q 6	♦ 7 5 2
♥ A 10 9	♣ K J 10 6 4

♠ 10 8 4	♦ K Q J 4
♥ 6 5 4 2	♣ 7 5

♦ K Q J 4	♣ 7 5
♣ 7 5	10

6	9
15	

West	North	East	South
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Pass	3 NT	Pass	1 NT
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Pass			
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3 NT by South			
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Lead: ♦ K			
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♠ J 9 3 2	♦ Q 8 3
♥ Q 8 3	♦ 10 9 6
♣ A Q 3	

♠ A K 7 5	♦ A 8 3
♥ K J 7	♣ 9 8 2

South is to play 3 NT. West leads the ♦ K.

Winners: ♠=3 ♥=2 ♦=1 ♣=0 Total = 6

You will need some ♣ tricks to make the contract. If West has 5 ♦s and also the ♣ A then you will go down. It doesn't matter if he has the ♣ Q because you can finesse him out of that.

But in the case where East has both the ♣ A Q you need to make sure he has no ♦ when he takes his first trick. So hold up the ♦ A until the third round, everybody following.

Now start on the ♣s. Play your ♣ 9 and let it ride. East wins the ♣ Q and returns a ♠. Good, he didn't have the fourth ♦.

Win with dummy's ♠ Q and force out the

♣ A.

The rest of the tricks are yours, nine in all.

But with this layout you needed to hold up twice.

Deal 5North Deals
None Vul

♠ K 7 5 3
 ♥ J 9
 ♦ J 8 5 2
 ♣ Q 10 4

16
 7 5
12

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 NT	Pass	3 NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	
3 NT by North			
Lead: ♥ 6			

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

With his 4-3-3-3 distribution South chooses not to bother with Stayman. North is to play 3 NT. East leads the ♥ 6. West plays the ♥ J.

Winners: ♠=1 ♥=1 ♦=3 ♣=2 Total = 7

You need to get two more winners. The ♥ suit might provide one of them, but you will still have to establish ♠s. The burning question is whether to win the first ♥ or to hold up. If you take this trick you will have a second stopper if East takes the lead, but you will be in extreme danger if West takes the lead. Since the ♠ finesse has to go into West you should hold up.

West returns the ♥ 9, East takes the ♥ A and clears the suit.

You have lost two tricks so far. Lead the ♠ J and let it ride. West wins their third trick with the ♠ K but has no ♥ to return so he plays a ♦ which you win with your ♦ A.

Play off your 7 winners and give up a ♣ at the end.

So you decide whether to hold up or not based on how you expect to play the hand.