

Deal 1
North Deals
None Vul

♠ 9 8 7
♥ 10 7 6 4 2
♦ A 6 4 3
♣ 7

♠ A J 5
♥ K Q
♦ Q J 8
♣ 10 9 8 5 3



♠ K Q 10 4 2
♥ 9 8 5
♦ 10 9 7
♣ A 4

♠ 6 3
♥ A J 3
♦ K 5 2
♣ K Q J 6 2

13
4 9
14

West North East South
Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

3 NT by North

Lead: ♠ K

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♠ K, West played the ♠ 7 and North the ♠ 5.

What do you play to the second trick?

When you have made your choice

You can see the ♠ 6, ♠ 5, ♠ 4, ♠ 3 and ♠ 2. So the ♠ 7 is West's lowest ♠, he is doing his best to discourage you from leading the suit again.

North held up with ♠ A J x, hoping you would play the suit again and give him two tricks.

If you play the ♦ T West will win the ♦ A and return a ♠, allowing you to drive out North's ♠ A while you still have the ♠ A for an entry.

Deal 2East Deals
None Vul

♠ 6 3
♥ A J 3
♦ K 5 2
♣ K Q J 6 2

14 5
9 12

West

3 ♣
Pass
3 NT by East
Lead: ♠ K

♠ J 7 5
♥ 10 7 6 4 2
♦ A 6 4 3
♣ 7

♠ A 9 8
♥ K Q
♦ Q J 8
♣ 10 9 8 5 3

♠ K Q 10 4 2
♥ 9 8 5
♦ 10 9 7
♣ A 4

North East South
1 ♣ 1 ♣

Pass 3 NT Pass



You are South. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♠ K, North played the ♠ 7 and East the ♠ 8.

What do you play to the second trick?

When you have made your choice

You cannot see the ♠ 5. The most likely reason is that North has it, and his ♠ 7 is an encouraging signal. The only reason he would encourage you is if he held either the ♠ A or ♠ J.

Together, you two continue to play ♠s to drive out East's ♠ A. When you get the lead with your ♣ A you will cash your ♠ winners and North will still have the ♦ A for some icing on the cake.

There IS another possibility if East is a better than average Declarer. North just might hold ♠ 9 7, giving East ♠ A J 8 5. East played the ♠ 8 as a falsecard to tempt you into playing the suit again. This isn't too likely, but if it happens just congratulate East for the fine play.

Deal 3
 South Deals
 None Vul

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

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

10
11
14



♠ K 8 6 3	♦ Q 10
♥ 10 9 5 4 2	♣ 8 2

West North East South

2 ♣	3 ♣	Pass	1 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	4 ♥

4 ♥ by South

Lead: ♣ A

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ A, dummy played the ♣ 4 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

West will play the ♣ Q on which you will play the ♣ 2.

West now knows you started with a doubleton, and more importantly, he also knows you want him to play a third ♣.

When he next plays the ♣ K dummy will ruff, but whatever card he ruffs with you will have established a trump trick. When you later win your ♣ K that will be down 1.

Deal 4

West Deals

None Vul

♠ A K 5
♥ A K Q 5
♦ A 10 6
♣ Q 10 3

5
22 5
8

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
2 NT	Pass	3 NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		
3 NT by West			
Lead: ♦ 5			

♠ 7 3
♥ J 8 4 3
♦ K J 9 5 2
♣ 8 2



 ♠ J 8 4
 ♥ 7 6 2
 ♦ 8 4
 ♣ K J 9 6 5

♠ Q 10 9 6 2
♥ 10 9
♦ Q 7 3
♣ A 7 4

You are North. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♦ 5, South wins the ♦ Q and returns the ♦ 7. West holds up his ♦ A until the third round. He then plays the ♣ Q and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

You assume (hope) that South holds the ♣ A. If he does then he will need help from you to decide which trick he should win. You play the ♣ 8 first, and the ♣ 2 next to show an even number.

If South is paying attention he will know to win the THIRD ♣. This will kill dummy's ♣ suit, and with it West's chance of making 9 tricks.

Deal 5
South Deals
None Vul

♠ Q 10 8 4
♥ Q J 9
♦ K 9 5 2
♣ 9 3

10
8 8
14

♠ K 9 3
♥ A 7 6 5 4
♦ J 8
♣ Q 7 4

N
W E
S

♠ J 7 6 5 2
♥ 3
♦ 10 6 4
♣ A K 10 5

♠ A
♥ K 10 8 2
♦ A Q 7 3
♣ J 8 6 2

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	1 ♥	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	4 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			
4 ♥ by North			
Lead: ♣ A			

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ A, dummy played the ♣ 2 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

If you signal with the ♣ 9 East will continue with the ♣ K and another which you will have to ruff. You will give up your NATURAL trump trick by doing so. Worse, you will allow South's ♣ J to be established as a winner that North can later discard a ♦ on.

Much better to play low. Partner will surely switch to a ♦, and North will probably finesse, though it doesn't matter whether he does or not. You will win the ♦ K, return the ♣ 9 back to East's ♣ K, and still have your trump trick for later.

Deal 6

East Deals

None Vul

♠ J 6 4 2

♥ J 6 3

♦ A J 6

♣ 10 7 3

3
7 18
12

West

2 ♥

Pass
4 ♥ by East
Lead: ♠ A

♠ 9 3
♥ 5 4
♦ Q 10 8 3
♣ J 9 6 5 2



♠ 8 5
♥ A K Q 8 7 2
♦ K 5 4
♣ A Q

♠ A K Q 10 7
♥ 10 9
♦ 9 7 2
♣ K 8 4

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1 ♥	1 ♠
Pass	Pass	4 ♥	Pass

You are South. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♠ A, North plays the ♠ 9, East the ♠ 5. You assume North has signaled you to continue ♠s, so you play the ♠ Q. On this trick North plays the ♠ 3 and East the ♠ 8. How will you continue?

When you have made your choice

You might just switch suits, but you have a better choice.

If you play your ♠ Q, North won't bother ruffing, East WILL ruff and dummy's ♠ J will be established as a winner.

The best procedure is to lead a low ♠. North will ruff and East will over-ruff but by playing this way you stop the establishment of West's ♠ J. As you can see, East would have been able to discard

a loser on that ♠ J if you hadn't played this way.

Deal 7
South Deals
None Vul

♠ K 9 6 3
♥ Q J 10 7
♦ 8 5 2
♣ 8 3

6
6 9
19

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

♠ J 8
♥ 9 6 2
♦ K Q 10 9 4
♣ 9 7 5

N
W E
S

♠ A 10 5 2
♥ 8 5 3
♦ A 7 3
♣ J 6 2

♠ Q 7 4
♥ A K 4
♦ J 6
♣ A K Q 10 4

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ Q, you played low and South won the ♥ A.

South now plays the ♦ J on which West plays the ♦ 2. What do you play now, and what is your plan.

When you have made your choice

North hoped his ♦ suit would provide enough tricks to make the game. You can see that there is no entry to the North hand EXCEPT in ♦s, so you want to win your ♦ A on the trick that South plays his last ♦. How can you tell which trick that is?

Only by watching what West plays. On the ♦ J West played the ♦ 2, a low card signaling that he held an ODD number of ♦s.

ODD must be either one or three so when he followed to the next ♦ you know he started with three. A little bit of counting tells you that South started with the doubleton Jack, so you want to win the second ♦ trick.

This defense holds South to one ♦ tricks, if you had let him win the second one he would have had 9 tricks.

Deal 8West Deals
None Vul

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

West	North	East	South
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
2 NT	Pass	3 NT	Pass

Pass

3 NT by West

Lead: ♥ 4

♠ A 6 5
♥ Q 10 6 4
♦ K 7 2
♣ 10 5 2

N	W	E	S
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♠ K Q 9 3
♥ 8 7 3
♦ Q 6
♣ 9 7 6 4

You are North. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥ 4, South plays the ♥ J, won by West with ♥ A.

West plays the ♠ J, you follow with ♠ 5, dummy ♠ 3 and South plays the ♠ 2. West continues with the ♠ T and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

South's ♠ 2 tells you he had an ODD number of ♠s, obviously 3. Since West also must have 3, you must take your ♠ A on the third round, depriving dummy of the extra ♠ trick.

West may now turn to the ♦ suit, but your side can win the first ♦ and drive out West's ♥ K. You will win 2 ♥s, 2 ♦s and the ♠ A, down 1

Deal 9
 North Deals
 None Vul

♠ 9 7 3 2 ♥ — ♦ 10 9 8 4 3 ♣ A K J 9 15 8 4 13	♠ A Q 10 5 ♥ K Q 9 4 ♦ K J ♣ 8 7 3 ♠ 8 4 ♥ A 8 7 5 2 ♦ 7 5 2 ♣ 6 4 2 ♠ K J 6 ♥ J 10 6 3 ♦ A Q 6 ♣ Q 10 5
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<i>West</i> Pass	<i>North</i> 1 NT Pass	<i>East</i> Pass	<i>South</i> 3 NT
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3 NT by North
 Lead: ♥ 5

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ 5, dummy played the ♥ T and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

You really want East to lead a ♣ if he gets into the lead. If you discard the ♣ 9 East will surely get the message and will lead a ♣. BUT - you will only win 3 ♣ tricks. The ♣ 9 would have been the fourth winner.

So instead, play a low card in one of the other suits, say the ♦ 3.

North is one trick short and he sees he can easily get that trick in ♥s. So he plays a second ♥ from dummy and you now discard the ♣ 2. East takes the ♥ A and he can see that you don't want him to lead a ♣ or a ♦. He deduces that you might like a ♣ so he plays his ♣ 2 and you win 4 tricks.

Deal 10

North Deals
None Vul

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

8	♠ 6 5 3
12 18	♥ 4
2	♦ J 8 6 4 2
	♣ J 9 4 3

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	2 ♥	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

4 ♠ by East

Lead: ♥ 4



♠ A Q 10 9 4 2
♥ K 8 5
♦ A K
♣ Q 8

You are South. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥ 4, North takes the ♥ A and returns the ♥ 3. You ruff and then play what???

When you have made your choice

Partner played the ♥ 3, a low card, for you to ruff. That means his re-entry, if he has one, is in the lower-ranking suit.

Partner takes the ♣ A and gives you a second ♥ ruff.

Deal 11

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

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

2 ♥ by South

Lead: ♦ A

♣, then cash your ♦ Q. That first signal led to your side winning the first 6 tricks. Wow.

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♦ A, dummy played the ♦ 3 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

You know partner also has the ♦ K, and normally you would give an encouraging signal when you hold the Queen. But with this hand you want partner to switch to ♣s as soon as possible. So you play a low ♦.

West looks at your signal, then looks at dummy, then looks at your signal. He knows you want a switch and it looks like a switch to ♣s might work the best. South plays a low ♣ from dummy, you win the ♣ J. Next you play a low ♦, taken by West with his ♦ K. West leads a ♣. Dummy plays the ♣ K, you win that, cash another

Deal 12

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



11	♠ 8
13 10	♥ Q J 8 4 3
6	♦ Q J 10 4
	♣ 8 7 6

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

4 ♠ by West

Lead: ♥ A

You are North. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♥ A, South puts on the ♥ Q. It's your play.

When you have made your choice

South's ♥ Q is either a singleton, (practically impossible), or a signal showing that he also holds the ♥ J. In either case you can reach the South hand on the second trick by playing a low ♥. Since you don't particularly want to start playing ♦s from your side, you go ahead and play a small ♥, won by South with the ♥ J.

South next plays the ♦ Q and however West tries it your side will take the next two ♦ tricks and set the contract.

Deal 13

North Deals

None Vul

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

♠ A Q
♥ J 10 4
♦ 10 7 4 3
♣ A K J 2

**♠ K 8 7 4****♥ 6 3****♦ A K 9 6****♣ 9 5 3**

♠ J 5
♥ A Q 9 8 7 5
♦ 5 2
♣ Q 10 4

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	1 NT	Pass	2 ♦
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

4 ♥ by North

Lead: ♦ A

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. East led the ♦ A, dummy played the ♦ 2 and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

As soon as dummy appears you can see 3 tricks for your side. Partner surely has the ♦ K to go with his Ace and you have a certain trump trick. However, that's all you can see.

Your best hope is that East may be able to win a ♠ trick, and it may be important for the first ♠ lead to come from your side of the table.

Your ♦ Q play informs partner that you also have the ♦ J, giving him the option of underleading his ♦ K to get to your hand.

East next plays a small ♦ which you win with your ♦ J. You return the ♠ T. This establishes East's ♠ K before North can pull trumps and discard one of dummy's ♠s on his fourth ♣.

Deal 14

East Deals

None Vul

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



8	♠ J 9 6 5 2
8 17	♥ A Q 10 6
7	♦ 9 5 4 2
	♣ —

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1 NT	Pass
3 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass
3 NT by East			
Lead: ♠ 5			

card?

Hopefully North will come to the conclusion that this is Suit Preference for a ♥ return and will play his ♥ J. Hopefully.

You are South. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♠ 5, North plays the ♠T and East wins the ♠ K. To the second trick East plays the ♣T and you must discard something.

When you have made your choice

You know that North has no high ♠ honor or he would have played it to the first trick. So East has the ♠ A Q left, plus all those ♣ tricks. You need to have South switch to a ♥ if possible.

North must be expecting to lead a ♠ back when he wins the ♠ Q which you hope he holds. Your ♠ J discard may make him rethink. If your ♠s were any good why would you be discarding a winner when all you had to do was toss a small red

Deal 15

South Deals

None Vul

♠ A K Q 7 3

♥ 4

♦ 10 6 5 3

♣ 10 7 2

♠ 9 6 2

♥ K 10 6 3

♦ Q 9 4

♣ Q J 4

W	N	E	S

♠ 10 4

♥ 9

♦ J 8 7 2

♣ A 9 8 6 5 3

♠ J 8 5

♥ A Q J 8 7 5 2

♦ A K

♣ K

West

North

East

South

1 ♥

1 ♠

2 ♥

Pass

4 ♥

Pass

Pass

Pass

4 ♥ by South

Lead: ♠ A

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♠ A, dummy played the ♠ 2 and you signal with your ♠ T. West next plays the ♠ Q and you drop the ♠ 4, completing your doubleton signal. West then plays the ♠ K and it turns out you don't have to ruff after all. So what are you going to play?

When you have made your choice

This should be a clear enough signal for West to play a ♣ to your ♣ A next.

An alternate play, just as good, would be for you to ruff the good ♠ Q and play the ♣ A yourself.

If you don't get your ♣ trick at trick 4 you will never get it. South will discard his ♣ K on North's extra ♦ winner.

Deal 16

West Deals
None Vul

♠ A K 7 5 4
♥ 10 8 5
♦ A K
♣ 8 5 4

14 5
13 8

West
1 ♠
Pass
4 ♠ by West
Lead: ♣ K

♠ 10
♥ 9 6 4 3
♦ 9 7 5
♣ K Q 10 6 3

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ Q J 9 8 6 3
♥ Q 7 2
♦ Q 8 4
♣ J

♠ 2
♥ A K J
♦ J 10 6 3 2
♣ A 9 7 2

North Pass
East 4 ♠
South Pass

You are South. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ K, dummy's singleton was played and it is your play.

When you have made your choice

North will look at your ♣ 9 and perhaps think for an instant that you want him to play another ♣.

But it will be a short instant because a look at dummy makes in absolutely clear to everybody that playing another ♣ could not help your side. Dummy has so many trumps that repeated ♣ leads would do nothing.

OK. If it's not an encouraging Attitude signal, what is it? Suit preference of course. Since it is a high spot card you are asking North to switch to the higher suit (choosing between ♦s and ♥s).

North dutifully plays a ♥ and you take the next three tricks. Had he switched to a ♦ instead, West would have been able to discard one of his ♥ losers on East's ♦ Q.

Deal 17

North Deals

None Vul

♠ K Q J 9 7 4 2

♥ 8 5

♦ 6

♣ 10 7 5

♠ 8 3

♥ J 10 6 2

♦ K J 9 5 4 2

♣ 3

N	E
W	S
♦ A K 9 8 6 4	♠ 5

6	♠ A 10 6
5	♥ A K Q 4
11	♦ Q 10 3
18	♣ Q J 2

West North East South

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

4 ♠ by North

Lead: ♣ A

You are West. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♣ A. Seeing your ♣ 3 he next played the ♦ A. What will you play on this trick?

When you have made your choice

Normally with this holding you would play the ♦ 9 to encourage East to play a second ♦ through dummy's ♦ Q T.

But this time you really want him to take his ♣ K. So play the discouraging ♦ 2 and hope he gets the message to go back to ♣s. If he does play the ♣ K next it will win and he can then give you a ♣ ruff.

Deal 18
East Deals
None Vul

♠ 6 4 2
♥ 9 6 4
♦ K Q 8 3
♣ K 7 3

6
8 20
6

West North East South
3 NT Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT by East
Lead: ♥ 5

♠ J 10 7 3
♥ J 7 2
♦ 10 7 5
♣ A 9 5

N
W E
S

♠ A K Q
♥ A 10
♦ A J 4
♣ Q 10 8 6 2

♠ 9 8 5
♥ K Q 8 5 3
♦ 9 6 2
♣ J 4

You are North. The bidding has been as shown. Partner led the ♥ 5, you put on the ♥ J, East won with the ♥ A. The second trick was ♦ A, ♦ 2, ♦ 3, ♦ 5. The third trick was ♦ J, ♦ 6, ♦ 8, ♦ 7. East then put the ♣ Q on the table.

When you have made your choice

Does it look to you like East is trying to create an entry to dummy so he can cash the 2 ♦ winners? That's what he wants it to look like, hoping someone holds up their ♣ A.

But don't believe Declarer, believe your partner. On the first ♦ South played the ♦ 2. On the second ♦ he played the ♦ 6. He has an odd number of ♦s, obviously 3. And East must also have a third one, so

he is up to some trickery with that ♣ Q.

So grab your ♣ A and return partner's ♥ suit.

Deal 19

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

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

♠ A Q J 2
♥ J 10 3
♦ A K 10
♣ J 10 3

West	North	East	South
			1 NT
Pass	2 ♥	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	5 NT	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

6 ♠ by South
Lead: ♠ 5

this case an even number must be 4 which means that South has one more ♥. So you play your ♥ K. He ruffs in dummy of course, but then has no way to get rid of that ♣ loser when the finesse fails.

If you had not been paying attention to West's signal you might have decided to risk a ♣ lead - with a disastrous result.

You are East. The bidding has been as shown. The 2 ♥ bid was a transfer. The 5 NT bid meant to choose either 6 ♠ or 6 NT. South liked the suit. Partner led the ♠ 5, won by South's ♠ Q. South pulls one more trump with his ♠ A, then wins three high ♦s. Next comes dummy's ♥ A on which he plays the ♥ 3 and West plays the ♥ 9. Then he leads dummy's ♥ 6 which you win with the ♥ Q. On this trick South drops the ♥ J and West the ♥ 2. It is your play.

When you have made your choice

If you believe South is now out of ♥s then you shoud not play your ♥ K because it would give him a ruff-sluff.

But you shouldn't believe South when your partner has sent you a clear signal that he holds an EVEN number of ♥s. In

Deal 20

North Deals

None Vul

♠ A Q 10	♦ 8 5 2	♣ A K 10 6 3
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♠ K J 3

♥ K Q 7 6 4 3

♦ K 10

♣ J 9

13	13	12
2		

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

4 ♥ by West

Lead: ♣ A

N		E
W		S

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

♠ 9 8 7 5 2

♥ 10 5

♦ 9 7 4 3

♣ Q 2

You are North. The bidding has been as shown. You led the ♣ A, South played the ♣ 2 and West the ♣ 9. What should you play to the second trick?

When you have made your choice

On first thought South's ♣ 2 seems to be a discouraging signal. Think again.

After the first trick you know the location of every ♣ except the ♣ Q and ♣ J. If South started with ♣ J 2 he would have signaled with the ♣ J. If South started with ♣ Q J 2 he would have signaled with the ♣ Q. Since he did neither he started either with singleton ♣ 2 or with ♣ Q 2. In either case you should play a low ♣ now which he will either win with his ♣ Q or he will ruff.

It turns out that he wins with the ♣ Q, then leads a ♪ back to your ♪ A Q.