

Deal 1South Deals
None Vul

♠ 10
♥ Q 5 4 3
♦ 10 7 5
♣ J 7 6 4 2

16
3 7
14

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A Q J 6 5 2
♥ K 8 2
♦ Q
♣ A 8 5

♠ 8 7 4
♥ J 9 7
♦ K J 4 3
♣ Q 10 3

♠ K 9 3
♥ A 10 6
♦ A 9 8 6 2
♣ K 9

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1 NT
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	4 NT	Pass	5 ♦
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			
6 ♠ by North			

When NORTH makes a slam try with a jump to 3 \hat{a}^{TM} , the best approach for SOUTH is to agree on

the trump suit immediately but indicate a minimum hand by bidding 4 \hat{a}^{TM} .

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

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

the \hat{a}^{TM} K and both red Aces. Even possessing all the Key Cards NORTH knows there aren't

enough points for a Grand slam.

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

♠ 10 8 7 4 3 2
♥ 6
♦ J 4
♣ Q 5

♣ Q J 10 3			
<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
3 ♥	Pass	4 NT	Pass
5 ♥	Pass	7 NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		
7 NT by East			

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

losers, but EAST knows WEST would not preempt with a 10-high

â™¥

suit.

WEST's reply to RKCB is 5

â™¥

, showing two Key Cards.

EAST knows they are the

â™¥

A

â™¥

K

so she can count thirteen tricks.

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

â™¥

with a 6-card suit.

Deal 3South Deals
None Vul

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

¹¹
 4 5
²⁰

♠ J 9 6 4 3

♥ A Q 3

♦ Q 7

♣ Q 5 3

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A
 ♥ J 9 8 2
 ♦ 6 4 2
 ♣ 10 9 7 6 2

♠ Q 10 8 7 5

♥ K 6

♦ A K 3

♣ A K J

West North East South

1 ♠

Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 NT
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	5 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

5 ♠ by South

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 5^{â™}, 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 4West Deals
None Vul

♠ A J 6
 ♥ K 7 5
 ♦ K Q 5 3
 ♣ A J 5

18
3
14
5

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

W	N
S	E

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

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, WEST showed a balanced hand with 18 or 19 points, and EAST invited him

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

Deal 5

North Deals
None Vul

♠ K 5
♥ A K 9 7 6 2
♦ K 8
♣ 7 6 4

♠ 4
♥ 10 8 4
♦ A 6 2
♣ Q J 10 9 8 5

13
7 10
10
♣ —

N
W E
S

♠ Q J 10 8 6 3
♥ —
♦ 10 9 4
♣ A K 3 2

♠ A 9 7 2
♥ Q J 5 3
♦ Q J 7 5 3
♣ —

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
Pass	1 ♥	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	4 NT	Pass	6 ♣
Pass	6 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			
6 ♥ by North			

When SOUTH makes a Splinter bid,
showing

â™¥

support and â™£ shortness,

NORTH naturally thinks about slam.

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

Just what NORTH needed for the 6

â™¥

bid.

Deal 6East Deals
None Vul

♠ A K 6 3
 ♥ K Q 10 4
 ♦ K Q 8 5
 ♣ 2

2
17 **16**
5

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

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

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
		1 NT	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 NT	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass
6 ♣ by East			

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

When EAST announces four ♠'s WEST uses RKCB 4 NT.

EAST's 5♦ bid shows two Key Cards plus the ♦ Q.

This fills the holes in WEST's hand nicely, so she bids 6♦.