

Deal 1

North Deals
None Vul

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

7
7 10
16

♠ A 9 6 2
♥ A 8
♦ A 8 7 6
♣ A 4 3

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
	3 ♥	3 ♠	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	
4 ♥ by North			
Lead: ♠ K			

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

You estimate your hand has 6 playing tricks. That is reasonable for a preemptive 3 ♥ bid. East overcalls 3 ♠ and partner bids 4 ♥. Everybody passes.

North plays 4 ♥. East leads the ♠ K.

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

This looks way too easy. If the ♥ finesse works and the ♣ finesse works you could make 6. It is when things look too easy that you should look for danger! What if you play the ♠ A and West ruffs. What if West also gets a trick with the ♥ K and East gets a trick with the ♣ Q. What with your ♠ loser you would be down 1.

East probably has a 7-card suit to overcall at the 3-level, so if you play the ♠ A West will ruff and one of your winners will disappear. So don't play the ♠ A. Duck and let East win the

trick while West shows out as expected. East will lead the ♠ Q and you duck again. So East will lead the ♠ J and you duck one more time, but now you can ruff in your hand.

Lead your ♥ Q and finesse, West winning the ♥ K. West will probably return a ♦ which you win in dummy. Play the ♥ A. Then ruff a ♦ to get back to your hand and pull any trumps left out. Play a ♣ to dummy's ♣ A and at long last play dummy's ♠ A and discard your ♣ loser.

To make sure the ♠ A didn't disappear you had to hold it until West no longer had a trump.

Deal 2

North Deals

None Vul

♠ J 10 9 4
♥ 9 6 5
♦ J 8 5 4
♣ 9 4

23
2 6
9

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

6 NT by South

Lead: ♠ J

♠ A Q

♥ A K

♦ A K Q 10 2

♣ J 10 7 6



♠ K 8 7 3

♥ J 8 4 2

♦ 9 6 3

♣ K Q

North

2 ♣

4 ♣

6 NT

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

2 NT

4 ♦

Pass

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

With 9 points opposite an opening 2 ♣ bid you are too strong for a negative response.

A suit response would promise a 5-card suit so you bid 2 NT. Partner says 4 ♣.

What do you bid?

Partner's jump to 4 ♣ over your 2 NT is Gerber convention.

You have no Aces so you respond 4 ♦. Partner bids 6 NT.

South to play 6 NT. West leads the ♠ J.

Winners: ♠ 3 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 3 : ♣ 0 : Total = 8

You need 4 more winners. The ♣ suit will provide 3 of them once the ♣ A is gone. A 3-2 split in ♦s will assure 2 more ♦ tricks. There are lots of possibilities but you must be careful of entries and unblocking. In particular, you only have one entry

to your hand (if you don't waste the ♠ Q) and that is the ♣ K Q. So you need to be sure to unblock the ♠ A Q before you try to get to your hand in ♣s.

But there is something you MUST do first - test the ♦s. You win the ♠ A and play ♦ A, ♦ K. East shows out on the second ♦! Now you unblock your ♠ Q, then lead a ♣ to your ♣ Q. Assume a defender takes the ♣ A and plays a ♠. You win the ♠ K, then the ♣ K. Next a ♦ toward dummy, finessing West out of the ♦ J. Dummy is now high.

for the full Deal - and an auxiliary plan.

You must abandon ♣s temporarily and take the ♦ finesse. You take your good ♦s and then go back to ♣s.

Deal 3

North Deals
None Vul

♠ 6 5 2
♥ Q 10 5
♦ Q 7 6 2
♣ 7 4 3

18
4 2
16

West

Pass
6 NT by North
Lead: ♠ J

♠ K 7 3
♥ K 8 4
♦ A K J
♣ K J 10 6



♠ A Q 8
♥ A 7 6 2
♦ 8 5 4
♣ A Q 9

North

1 NT
Pass

East

Pass
Pass

South

6 NT

♠ J 10 9 4
♥ J 9 3
♦ 10 9 3
♣ 8 5 2

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

Partner has a balanced hand with 15-17 points. You have a balanced hand with 18 points. Together that makes two balanced hands with 33-35 points.

So you bid 6 NT.

North would play 6 NT.

South plays 6 NT. West leads the ♠ J.

Winners: ♠ 3 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 2 : ♣ 4 : Total = 11

It's nice to make Plans for slams because there are so few losers to worry about.

This one is definitely straightforward. You need to get one more winner. You can hope for a 3-3 ♥ split which would mean your fourth ♥ would become a winner, or you can hope that West has the ♦ Q in which case a simple finesse will give

you the winner. But instead of making it an either/or situation you can combine your chances.

Win the first trick in either hand and duck a ♥. Win the return and play your 4 ♣ winners (discarding a ♦ from your hand) followed by your other 2 ♠ winners. Then play ♦ A, ♥ K and ♥ A. You will be in your hand with two cards - the ♥ 7 and the ♦ 8. If the ♥ 7 is good, cash it and win the last trick with dummy's ♦ K. If the ♥ 7 is not a winner then finesse the ♦ J.

Here the ♦ finesse was one possibility, but by ducking a ♥ you could test the ♥ suit and still keep the ♦ finesse in reserve.

Deal 4

South Deals
None Vul

♠ 7 3 2
♥ A 8
♦ K Q J 3
♣ 8 7 4 3

12
10 6
12

West

Pass

Pass

Pass

4 ♠ by South

Lead: ♦ K

♠ Q J 5
♥ Q 9 6 2
♦ A 7 4
♣ Q J 6



♠ A K 10 9 6 4
♥ J 10 3
♦ 9 5 2
♣ A

North

2 ♥

3 ♠

Pass

East

Pass

Pass

Pass

South

1 ♠

2 ♠

4 ♠

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

You open 1 ♠ and partner responds 2 ♥.

What do you bid?

With only 14 points and a 6-card suit you rebid a minimum 2 ♠. Partner raises to 3 ♠.

What do you say now?

Your bids show 13-15 points. Partner has decided to invite you to bid game with a maximum. Since you have 14 points it's not really clear whether you should accept the invitation. You decide to add a little for your singleton Ace and bid 4 ♠.

South plays 4 ♠. West leads the ♦ K.

Losers: ♠ 0 : ♥ 2 : ♦ 2 : ♣ 0 : Total = 4

The two fast losers in ♥s can't be helped, but maybe you can get rid of one of the ♦ losers.

Win the ♦ A and play the ♣ 6 to your ♣ A. Play ♠ A, then a small ♠ to dummy's ♠ J. Lead the ♣ Q. If East covers, ruff and re-enter dummy with a trump so you can discard a ♦ loser on the ♣ J. If East doesn't cover the ♣ Q when you lead it, discard a ♦ immediately. As long as East holds the ♣ K you can make the contract. This is called a Ruffing Finesse.

But in this deal the ruffing finesse is the only Plan that works.