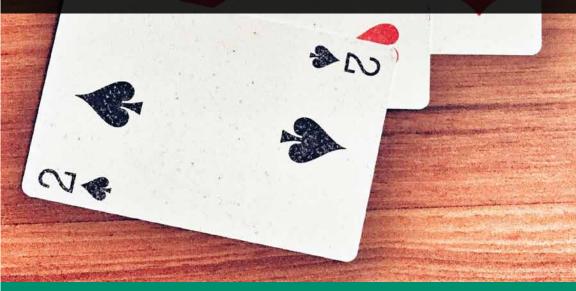
YES, NO or MAYBE A LOGICAL APPROACH TO BRIDGE



BIDDING BASICS

WORKBOOK



DAVID GLANDORF

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The Yes, No or Maybe series is dedicated to my father
Oscar Glandorf

an elementary school teacher from whom I must have inherited my love of teaching.

Other books in the Yes, No or Maybe series

Introduction and Card Play Basics Introduction and Card Play Basics Workbook Bidding Basics More Bidding Basics More Bidding Basics Workbook

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This is a supplemental workbook for Yes, No or Maybe -A New Approach to Learning Bridge - Bidding Basics.

CONTENT

Each chapter of this workbook includes several exercises associated with the corresponding chapter of the above reference. Most chapters include practice deals for the associated topic.

NOTATIONAL ISSUES

Here are a few notational issues:

- I sometimes use N and sometimes use NT to denote a notrump contract, e.g., 3N and 3NT both denote a contract of three notrump
- The result of a contract that is made is written as LSD+N where L is the level of the contract, S is the strain of the contract, D is the declarer compass position and N is the number of tricks above **book** that were taken, e.g., 3SS+4 is written for a contract of 3♠ by South for which 10 tricks were taken
- The result of a contract that is defeated is written as LSD-N where L, S and D are the same as above and N is the number of tricks the **contract** was defeated, e.g., 2NW-1 is written for a contract of 2NT by West that was defeated by 1 trick
- A player's position relative to another is often denoted by LHO (left-hand opponent) or RHO (right-hand opponent)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My greatest debt of gratitude must go to my students. I could not have written this book without their encouragement and cooperation in putting up with the experimentation of my approach to teaching them this game we all love.

Second, many thanks go to Audrey Grant and Betty Starzec who respectively wrote and updated the ACBL Bridge Series which made it easy to start teaching bridge and provided the background for most of the content of this Series.

Third, I must thank two of my students who are also editors, Diane Cuttler and Leah Marchand, for the numerous hours they put into proofreading and editing the text along with their many suggestions for improving its readability. In this regard thanks are also due to Ray Lee of Master Point Press for his helpful

suggestions regarding layout and formatting. Thanks also go to Sally Sparrow of Master Point Press for getting my copy ready for press and Ebook distribution.

Finally, special thanks go to my wife, Becky, who is not a bridge player but knows enough about the game to listen to my bridge stories and is willing to provide help with my class preparation and writing when I need it.

RESOURCES AND PERMISSIONS

The following three books in the ACBL Bridge Series originally written by Audrey Grant and later revised by Betty Starzec were invaluable resources for writing this workbook:

- 1. *Bidding in the 21st Century*, Baron Barclay, Louisville, KY, © 1990, Updated 2006
- 2. *Play of the Hand in the 21st Century*, Baron Barclay, Louisville, KY, © 1988, 2002, Revised April 2007
- 3. *Defense in the 21st Century*, 2nd Edition, Baron Barclay, Louisville, KY, © 1988, 2002, Revised October 2007

Many of the exercises are based on similar exercises in these books. Perhaps more significantly, all of the practice deals in this workbook have been extracted from the above three books and are used with the permission of the American Contract Bridge League (www.acbl.org). Special "EZ-Deal" decks of cards for available from these deals are Baron Barclay Bridge (www.baronbarclay.com). References to the appropriate resource and the corresponding EZ-Deal cards are given for all the practice deals in this workbook.

EXERCISES

for

YES, NO or MAYBE

A New Way to Learn Bridge

Bidding Basics

CHAPTER 1 – Bidding Objectives

Exercise One - Opening the Bidding

Fill in the blanks below for each of the following hands. Enter the total point value of the hand from the viewpoint of an opening bid. Enter B for shape if the hand is balanced, U if unbalanced. Enter your initial decision regarding G? and the call you would make, using P for a pass.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
^ :	AKQ654	KQJ3	82	A 10 8	J KQ	65432
♥:	A 5	Q86	$A\ K\ 10\ 9\ 7\ 3$	K Q 5 2	A J 9 7	106
• :	K 6	A Q J 10	974	K 4	KQ1083	AJ5
. :	AQ3	K 5	A 2	Q764	J85	10
Points: Shape: G?: Call:						
	7)	8)	9)	10)	11)	12)
^ :	AQ	A Q 10 7 6	Q95	K 4 2	A 3	K752
\(\psi\)		954	Q 10 7 2	KJ3	A 8 6	Q 10 7 5
• :		AQ8	AJ3	A 5 4 2	KJ96	A 8 6
. :	AK932	K 6	A 9 7	Q 10 8	KJ42	ΚJ
Points: Shape: G?: Call:						
				4.5\		
	13)	14)	15)	16)		
^ :	Q 10 9 8 3	AK4	AKQ	AK654		
♥ :	K 6 Q 9 5 2	A J J 10 4	KQJ3 K73	8 5		
▼ . ♣ :	Q5 Q5	A8632	AK4	AK8632		
	Q 3	A6032	AN4	AKOUJZ		
Points:						
Shape:			·			
G?:						
Call:						

Exercise One Answers – Opening the Bidding

1)
Points: 24
Shape: U
G?: M^S
Call: 2♣

2) 18 B M¹⁻ 3) 13 U M^{W-} 1 4) 14 B M^{W-} 1♣ 5) 13 U M^{w-} 6) 13 U M^{W-} 1**^**

Points: $\frac{20/21}{\text{Shape:}}$ G?: $\frac{\text{M}^{\text{I+}}}{2\text{N}}$

8) 15/16 B M^{W+} 1N 9) 13 B M^{w-} 1♣ 10) 13 B M^{W-} 1• 11) 16 B M^{W+} 1N 12) 13 B M^{W-} 1•

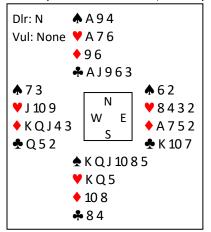
13)
Points: 10
Shape: U
G?: N
Call: P

14) 17/18 B M^{W+} 1N 15) 25 B Y 2♣ 16) 17 U M^{W+} 1*****

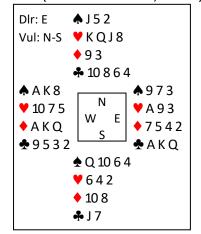
Exercise Two – Practice Deals

Deals 1through 6 are taken from Chapters 1 and 2 of Resource 1.

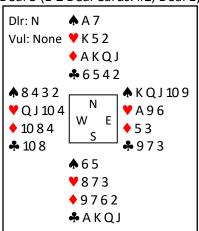
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #1, Deal 1)



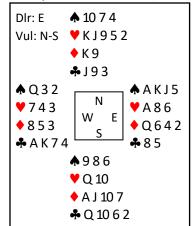
Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #1, Deal 2)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 1)



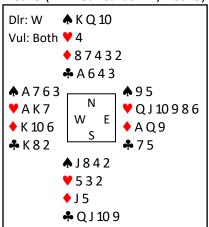
Deal 4 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 2)



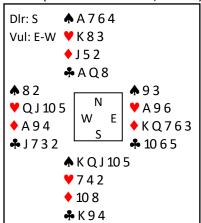
Who is the opener and what is the opening bid? What is responder's answer to GFMS? and G? What should be the contract, opening lead and result? What was your result?

Deal	Opener	Bid	GFMS?	G?	Contract	Lead	Result	Your Result
1								
2								
3								
4								

Deal 5 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 3)



Deal 6 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 4)



Who is the opener and what is the opening bid? What is responder's answer to GFMS? and G? What should be the contract, opening lead and result? What was your result?

Deal	Opener	Bid	GFMS?	G?	Contract	Lead	Result	Your Result
5								
6								

Exercise Two Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Opener	Bid		G?	Contract	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	North	<u>1♣</u>	M^{S}	Y	4SS	♦ K	4SS+4 = 420	
2	East	1 ♦	M^{W}	Y	3NW	٧K	3NW+3 = 400	
3	North	1NT	M^{W}	Y	3NN	♠K	3NN+3 = 400	
4	East	1 ♦	N	\overline{M}^{W_+}	1NW	V 5	1NW+1 = 90	
5	North	1 🐥	M	$\mathbf{M}^{\mathbf{S}}$	$2SS^1$	♥ Q	$2SS+2 = 110^1$	
6	West	1N	Y - 💙	Y	4HE	♣ Q	4HE+4 = 620	

¹The contract for deal 5 could also be 3SS with a result of 3SS-1 = -100

CHAPTER 2 – Responses to a 1NT Opening Bid

Exercise One – Responder Answers GF? and G?

Your partner opened the bidding 1NT. Fill in the blanks for each of the following hands you might hold.

Points:	1) ♠ J 10 8 5 4 3 ♥ Q 8 3 • 9 ♣ 10 8 4	2) ♠ J 8 5 3 ♥ A 10 3 ♦ 9 6 3 ♣ J 4 3	3) ♠ Q 5 ♥ 8 7 • Q 8 4 ♣ J 10 8 7 5 3
GF♠?: GF♥?: GF♠?: GF♣?:			
	4)	5)	6)
	♠ J 10 8 5 4 3	♠ A 8 5 3	♠ Q 5
	♥ Q83	♥ A 10 3	Y 10 8
	♦ 9	♦ 9 6 3	♦ Q 8 4
	♣ A 8 4	♣ J 4 3	♣ K 10 8 7 5 3
Points:			
GF ♠ ?:			
GF ∀ ?:			
GF ♦ ?:			
GF♣?:			
G?:			
	7)	8)	9)
	♠ K 10 8 5 4 3	♠ A9853	♠ Q 5
	♥ Q83	♥ A 10 3	Y 10 8
	♦ 9	♦ 9 6	♦ K 8 4
	♣ A 8 4	♣ Q 4 3	♣ K 10 8 7 5 3
Points:			
GF ♠ ?:			
GF ♥ ?:			
GF♦?:			
GF♣?:			
G?:			

Exercise One Answers – Responder Answers GF? and G?

	1)
Points:	5
GF ♠ ?:	Υ
GF♥?:	M ^W
GF♦?:	
GF♣?:	M^{W}
G?:	

3)
7
N
N
M ^W
Y
N

	4)
Points:	9
GF♠?:	Υ
GF♥?:	M ^W
GF ♦ ?:	N
GF ♣ ?:	M^{W}
G?:	М

6)
9
N
N
M^W
Υ
М

	7)
Points:	11
GF♠?:	Υ
GF♥?:	M^{W}
GF♦?:	N
GF♣?:	M^{W}
G?:	Υ

9)
10
N
N
M^w
Υ
Υ

Exercise Two – Playing in the Golden Fit

♦ J 10 9 8 4 3 Construct the two hands on the left. Randomly deal the remaining cards to East and West. Assume N − S are not

♦ 7 2 vulnerable with duplicate scoring.

493
1) What do you think the result and score would be in a contact of 1NS?

<u>s</u> of INS?

♠Q7

♦ A K 7A S 4 3What do you think the result and score would be in a contract of 2SN?

Play the deal twice, once in each of the contemplated contracts, comparing your estimated results with the actual results.

Exercise Three – Responding to an Opening Bid of 1NT

Enter your response for each of the hands in Exercise One.

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9)
Response:

Exercise Two Answers – Playing in the Golden Fit

1)
$$1NS-3 = -150$$

$$2)$$
 $2SN+2 = 110$

Exercise Three Answers – Responding to an Opening Bid of 1NT

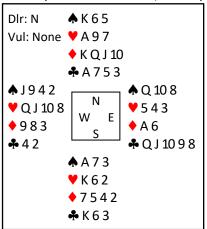
1) 2) 3) 4)¹ 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) Response:
$$2 \spadesuit$$
 Pass $2 \clubsuit$ 2NT 2NT 2NT $4 \spadesuit$ $3 \spadesuit$ 3NT

¹If partner bids 3NT you will correct to 4♠ since you know he has at least two spades.

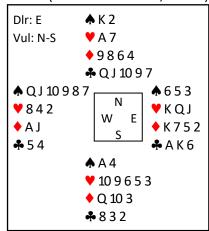
Exercise Four – Practice Deals

Deals 1through 4 are taken from Chapter 3 of Resource 1.

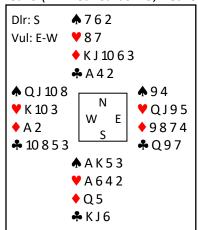
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #3, Deal 1)



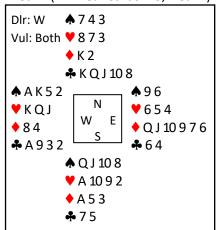
Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #3, Deal 2)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #3, Deal 3)



Deal 4 (E-Z Deal Cards: #3, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				
4				

Exercise Four Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1 _	1N - P - 3N - All Pass	♣Q	3NN+3 = 400	
2	1N - P - 4♠ - All Pass	♣ Q	$\overline{4SW+4} = 420$	
3	1N - P - 2N - P; 3N - All Pass	♠Q	3NS+3 = 400	
4	1N - P - 2♦ - All Pass	♠Q	2DE+3 = 110	

CHAPTER 3 – Responses to an Opening Bid of One of a Suit - Part 1

Exercise One – Priorities when Responding to a Major-Suit Opening when $G? = M^W$ or M^I

when G ? = M^{w}	or M'		
Rank your option	ns below in order	of priority:	
	2 of opener's Mr an opening bid	•	
following hands	you might hold.	For distribution (D	blanks below each of the ist.) points follow your entry counted short suit points.
	1)	2)	3)
	A 8	♠ QJ53	♠ Q 5 4
	♥ J83	V 10 3	♥ 18
	♦ K9672	♦ K 9 6 3	◆ Q 8 4
	♣ Q 10 8 4	♣ J 4 3	♣ J 10 7 5 3
HCP:			
Dist. Points:			
Total Points:			
Response:			

Exercise One Answers – Responding to a Major-Suit Opening when G? = M^{W} or M^{I}

	1)
HCP:	6
Dist. Points:	3S
Total Points:	9
Response:	2 🗸

2)	
7	
0	
7	
1♠	_

3)
6
1L
7
1NT

Exercise Two – Responding to a Major-Suit Opening when G? = M^S

Rank your options below in order of priority:

	nor of opener's Maj an opening bid of			
2♥ after a	an opening bid of	1♠		
following hands	you might hold.	•	blanks below each of the bints follow your entry with ed short suit points.	
	1)	2)	3)	
	↑ 86	♠ QJ53	♠ Q 5 4	
	♥ AK963	∀ K 3	∀ K 9 8 6	
	♦ 72	♦ K 9 3	♦ Q84	
	♣ K 10 8 4	♣ J 10 4 3	♣ K 10 3	
HCP:				
Dist. Points:				
Total Points:				
Pachanca				

Exercise Two Answers – Responding to a Major-Suit Opening when G? = M^S

4
1
2
5
3

	1)
HCP:	10
Dist. Points:	1L
Total Points:	11
Response:	2♥

2)	
10	_
1 S	
11	
3♠	

3)	
10	
0	
10	
2♣	

Exercise Three – Responding to a Major-Suit Opening when G? = Y

J 1	is below in order	or priority.	
3NT			
 2♥ after a	n opening bid of	1♠	
2 of a min	or		
1♠ after a	in opening bid of	1♥	
following hands	you might hold.	-	planks below each of the nts follow your entry with d short suit points.
	1)	2)	2)
	-,	-)	3)
	_, ♠A862	♠ Q 5	♦ 54
	•		•
	♠ A 8 6 2	♠ Q5	♠ 5 4
	↑ A 8 6 2 ∨ A 9 6 3	^ Q5 ♥KJ63	♠ 5 4 ♥ K 8 6
НСР:	♠ A 8 6 2 ♥ A 9 6 3 ♦ K 2	♠ Q 5 ♥ K J 6 3 ♦ K Q 3	↑ 54 ♥K86 ↑ AQJ84
HCP: Dist. Points:	♠ A 8 6 2 ♥ A 9 6 3 ♦ K 2	♠ Q 5 ♥ K J 6 3 ♦ K Q 3	↑ 54 ♥K86 ↑ AQJ84
	♠ A 8 6 2 ♥ A 9 6 3 ♦ K 2	♠ Q 5 ♥ K J 6 3 ♦ K Q 3	↑ 54 ♥K86 ↑ AQJ84

Exercise Three Answers – Responding to a Major-Suit Opening when G? = Y

3
2
4
1

	1)
HCP:	13
Dist. Points:	15
Total Points:	14
Response:	2♣

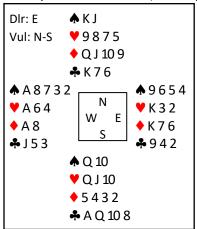
2)	
14	
0	
14	
3NT	

3)
13
1
14
2♦

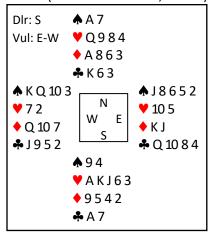
Exercise Four – Practice Deals

Deals 1 and 2 are taken from Chapter 4 of Resource 1. Deals 3 and 4 are taken from Chapters 1 and 2 of Resource 2.

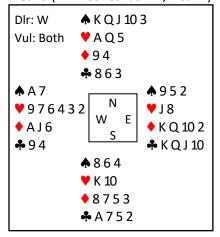
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #4, Deal 2)



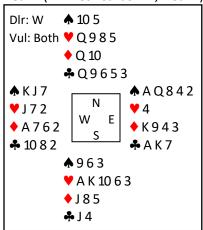
Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #4, Deal 3)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #1, Deal 4)



Deal 4 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
	Auction	Auction Lead	Auction Lead Result

Exercise Four Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	P - P - 1 - P; 2 - All Pass	♦ Q	2SW+2 = 110	
2	1♥ - P - 2♦ - P; 3♦ - P - 4♥ - All Pass	♠K	4HS+4 = 420	
3	P - 1 • - P - 2 •; All Pass	♣K	2SN+2 = 110	
4	P-P-1♠-P; 2♠-P-3♠-P; 4♠-All Pass	♥ A	4SE+4 = 620	

CHAPTER 4 – Responses to an Opening Bid of One of a Suit - Part 2

Exercise One – Responding to a Minor-Suit Opening when G? = M^W or M^I

Rank your option	s below in order	of priority:		
1NT				
2 of partne	er's minor			
1 of a new	suit			
When bidding a n	new suit you bid t	he	suit.	
In case of a tie be	tween two 5-card	l or 6-card suits you b	id the	
In case of a tie be	tween two or thre	ee 4-card suits you bid	l the	
following hands	you might hold.		lanks below each of the follow your entry we short suit points.	
	1)	2)	3)	
	♠ 10 8 6 2	♠ Q 5	♦ 54	
	∀ A 9 6	♥ J63	♥ 862	
	♦ K 10 6 2	♦ Q83	♦ A Q J 8 4	
	♣ 84	♣ Q J 10 4 3	♣ J 10 3	
HCP:				
Dist. Points:				
Total Points:				
Response:				

Exercise One Answers – Responding to a Minor-Suit Opening when G? = M^{W} or M^{I}

longest

higher-ranking

cheapest

	1)
HCP:	7
Dist. Points:	0
Total Points:	7
Response:	1♠

3)
8
1L
9
2♦

Exercise Two – Responding to a Minor-Suit Opening when G? = M^S

Rank your options	s below in order o	of priority:	
3 of partne new suit 2NT	er's minor		
following hands y	you might hold.		lanks below each of the ts follow your entry with I short suit points.
	1)	2)	3)
	♠ 10 8 6	♠ A 5	♠ AQJ84
	∀ K 9 6	♥ J63	♥ J762
	♦ A K 10 6 2	♦ 183	♦ Q84
	4 8 4	♣ K J 10 4 3	♣ 10 3
HCP:			
Dist. Points:			
Total Points:			
Response:			
Exercise Three	 Responding to 	o a Minor-Suit Op	ening when G? = Y
D = -1	. 1. 1	C	
Rank your options	s below in order o	or priority:	
3NT			
new suit			
following hands y	you might hold. I		lanks below each of the ts, follow your entry with short suit points.
	1)	2)	3)
	1 086	♠ A 5	♠ AQJ84
	∀ K 9 6	♥ K 6 3	♥ QJ62
	♦ A K 10 6 2	♦ 183	♦ Q84
	♣ K 4	♣ K J 10 4 3	♣ 10 3
HCP:			
Dist. Points:			
Total Points:			
Response:			

Exercise Two Answers – Responding to a Minor-Suit Opening when G? = M^S

	1)
HCP:	10
Dist. Points:	1L
Total Points:	11
Response:	3•

2)	
10	
1L	
11	
2♣	

Exercise Three Answers – Responding to a Minor-Suit Opening when G? = Y

1)
HCP: 13
Dist. Points: 1L
Total Points: 14
Response: 3NT

2)	
12	
1L	
13	

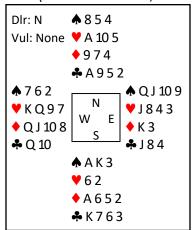
2♣

3) 12 1L 13

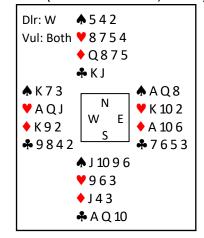
Exercise Four – Practice Deals

Deals 1 and 2 are taken from Chapter 4 of Resource 1. Deals 3 and 4 are taken from Chapter 2 of Resource 2.

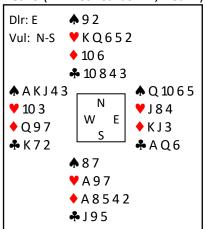
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #4, Deal 1)



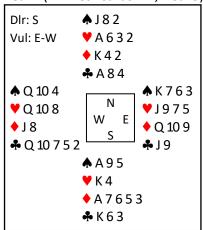
Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #4, Deal 4)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 2)



Deal 4 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 3)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				
4				

Exercise Four Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	P − P − 1♦ − P; 1N − All Pass	♠Q	1NN+1 = 90	
2	1♣ – P – 3N – All Pass	♠J	3NE+3 = 600	
3	1♣ - P - 1♠ - P; 2♠ - P - 4♠ - All Pass	♥K	4SW+4 = 420	
4	1♦ - P - 1♥ - P; 1N - P - 3N - All Pass	♣ 5	3NS+3= 400	

CHAPTER 5 – Rebids by Opener - Part 1

Exercise One – Preliminaries

1.	What are the three types of bidding sequences when opener known Golden Fit in a Major Suit after hearing responder's bid? a. b. c.	ows there is a							
2.	1								
2	hearing partner's response. True or False.								
3.	Which of responder's bids fall into each of the following categora. Sign-off	ries?							
	b. Moderate invitational								
	c. Strong invitational								
	d. Forcing								
4.	Fill in the blanks for each of the following								
	a. If responder raised your suit from 1 to 2 you	_ she has							
	to points.								
	b. If responder raised your suit from 1 to 3 you	_ she has							
	to points.	• ,							
	c. If responder bid 1NT you she has to	_ points.							
	d. If responder bid 2NT you she has to e. If responder bid a new suit at the 1 level you								
	to points.	_ sile iias							
	f. If responder bid a new suit at the 2 level you	she has							
	to points.	_ 5110 1143							
5.									
	and								
Ex	ercise Two – Classification of Opener's Rebids								
	hat are the four classifications of opener's rebids and which rech category?	bids fall into							
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									

Exercise One Answers – Preliminaries

1.

- a. Responder raised opener's bid of 1M.
- b. Responder bid 1M and opener has at least 4-card support.
- c. Responder bid 2♥ after opener bid 1♠ and opener has at least 3-card support.
- 2. True

3.

- a. Pass and a raise to 4M.
- b. A simple raise to the 2 level and 1NT
- c. A jump raise to the 3 level and 2NT
- d. A new suit

4.

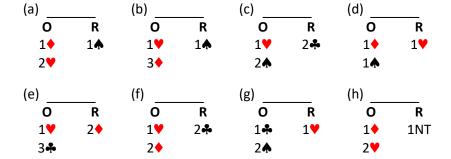
- a. know, 6, 9
- b. know, 10, 11
- c. know, 6, 9
- d. know, 10, 11
- e. assume, 6, 9
- f. assume, 10, 11
- 5. game interest, shape

Exercise Two Answers – Classification of Opener's Rebids

- 1. Sign-off pass and game bids when responder has limited her hand with a raise or a notrump bid.
- 2. Forcing a Type 1 reverse and the bid of a new suit following a raise by responder.
- 3. Game forcing Type 2 and Type 3 reverses and jump shifts.
- 4. Nonforcing any bid that is not one of the other three.

Exercise Three – Reverses

- 1. What are the three bidding characteristics of a reverse?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
- 2. Describe the three types of reverses along with the requirement for making them and the associated implications
 - a. Type 1:
 - b. Type 2:
 - c. Type 3:
- 3. Enter the type of reverse that is represented on the line above each of the following bidding sequences. If the sequence is not a Type 1, 2 or 3 reverse, enter an X. (O = Opener, R = Responder)



Exercise Three Answers – Reverses

1.

- Opener started the auction with the bid of 1 of a suit a.
- b. Responder bid a second suit
- Opener bid a third suit that would require responder to bid at the 3 level if she chose to bid opener's first suit.

2.

- Type 1: Responder bid at the 1 level and opener bid at the 2 level. Opener has at least 4 cards in second suit and more cards in first suit. G? = M or Y. The bid is forcing for 1 round.
- b. Type 2: Responder bid at the 2 level and opener bid at the 2 level. Opener has at least 4 cards in second suit and more cards in first suit. G? = Y. The bid is game forcing.
- c. Type 3: Responder bid at the 2 level and opener bid at the 3 level in a lower-ranking suit. Opener has at least 4 cards in second suit and more cards in first suit. G? = Y. Opener has extra shape and/or strength. The bid is game forcing.
- 3. Enter the type of reverse that is represented on the line above each of the following bidding sequences. If the sequence is not a Type 1, 2 or 3 reverse, enter an X.

(e) 3 (f) X (g) X (h) X^1

¹ This is actually another type of reverse, a faux reverse, which is discussed in the next chapter.

Exercise Four — Responder Raised Your Major Suit with a Moderate Invitational Bid

You opened the bidding 1♥ and partner responded 2♥. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	1)	2)	3)
	♠ A 10 3	♠ 85	♠ 75
	A Q 10 9 8 3	♥ A Q 10 8 3	∀ AKQ98
	♦ 86	♦ K J 10	♦ A Q 8
	♣ K Q	♣QJ3	♣ AJ3
HCP: Dist. Pts.: Total Pts.: G?: Rebid:			

Exercise Five — Responder Raised Your Major Suit with a Strong Invitational Bid

You opened the bidding 1♠ and partner responded 3♠. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

1)		2)
♠ K 10 5 3 2		♠ A J 8 5 4
∀ K Q 3		♥ AQ83
♦ 86		♦ K 6
♣ A 6 3		♣ 5 3
	↑ K 10 5 3 2 ∀ K Q 3 ♦ 8 6	♦ K 10 5 3 2 ♥ K Q 3 ♦ 8 6

Exercise Four Answers – Responder Raised Your Major Suit with a Moderate Invitational Bid

	1)
HCP:	15
Dist. Pts.:	2
Total Pts.:	17
G?:	M
Rebid:	3♥

2)
13
1
14
N
Pass

Exercise Five Answers — Responder Raised Your Major Suit with a Strong Invitational Bid

	1)
HCP:	12
Dist. Pts.:	1
Total Pts.:	13
G?:	N
Rebid:	Pass

2)
14
1
15
Υ
4♠

Exercise Six — Responder Raised Your Minor Suit with a Moderate Invitational Bid

You opened the bidding $1 \blacklozenge$ and partner responded $2 \blacklozenge$. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	1)		2)		3)
	♠ Q 10 3		♠ A 6		♠ K 8 7 5
	∀ A983		♥ K Q		∀ AQ98
	A K Q 8		♦ K 10 8 7 4	3	982
	♣ K J		♣QJ3		♣ A 3
HCP:					
Dist. Pts.:		-			
Total Pts.:					
G?:					
Rebid:					

Exercise Seven – Responder Raised Your Minor Suit with a Strong Invitational Bid

You opened the bidding 1♣ and partner responded 3♣. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

1)	2)
♠ K 10	3 ♠ K J 6 2
∀ A98	3 ♥ A7
♦ Q8	♦ K Q
♣ K J 7	2 • Q 10 7 6 3
HCP:	
Dist. Pts.:	
Total Pts.:	
G?:	
Rebid:	

Exercise Six Answers – Responder Raised Your Minor Suit with a Moderate Invitational Bid

	1)
HCP:	19
Dist. Pts.:	0
Total Pts.:	19
G?:	Y
Rebid:	3NT

2)
15
2
17
М
3♦

3)
13
0
13
N
Pass

Exercise Seven Answers – Responder Raised Your Minor Suit with a Strong Invitational Bid

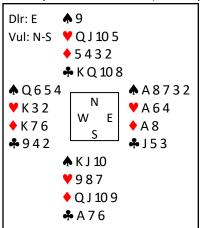
	1)
HCP:	13
Dist. Pts.:	0
Total Pts.:	13
G?:	N
Rebid:	Pass

2)
15
1
16
Υ
3NT

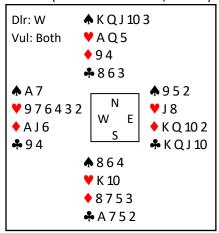
Exercise Eight – Practice Deals

Deal 1 is taken from Chapter 5 of Resource 1. Deals 2 and 3 are taken from Chapters 1 and 2 of Resource 2.

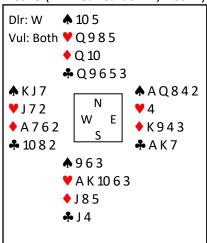
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #5, Deal 2)



Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #1, Deal 4)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #2, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				

Exercise Eight Answers – Practice Deals

Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1♠ - P - 2♠ - All Pass	• Q	2SE+2 = 110	
P − 1♠ − P − 2♠; All Pass	♣K	2SN+2 = 110	
$P-P-1 \spadesuit -P$; $2 \spadesuit -P-3 \spadesuit -P$;			
4♠ - All Pass	Y A	4SE+4 = 620	
	1♠ - P - 2♠ - All Pass P - 1♠ - P - 2♠; All Pass P - P - 1♠ - P; 2♠ - P - 3♠ - P;	1♠ - P - 2♠ - All Pass P - 1♠ - P - 2♠; All Pass P - P - 1♠ - P; 2♠ - P - 3♠ - P;	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & -P - 2 & -A $

CHAPTER 6 – Rebids by Opener - Part 2

Exercise One – Responder Made the Moderate Invitational Bid of 1N

You opened the bidding 1♥ and partner responded 1N. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	1)	2)	3)
	♠ 63	♠ 6	♠ K Q 8 7
	A 10 7 6 3	♥ A 10 7 6 3	♥ A 10 7 6 3
	♦ K Q 8	♦ K Q 8 7	♦ 2
	♣ K J 7	♣ Q J 3	♣ A73
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			
	4)	5)	6)
	♠ 10 6 3	♠ K 6	♠ K 8 5
	♥ A K 10 7 6 3	♥ A K 10 7 6 3	♥ A K 10 7 6
	♦ A 8	♦ K 10 3	♦ KJ2
	♣ 95	♣ Q 10 3	♣ A 3
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			

Exercise Two – Responder Made the Strong Invitational Bid of 2N

You opened the bidding 1♦ and partner responded 2N. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	1)	2)	3)
	♠ K 3	♠ K 7	^ –
	♥ Q63	♥ A 3	∀ K 6 3
	♦ K Q 8 6	♦ AJ8752	A976542
	♣ K 10 7 2	♣ QJ3	♣ A 7 3 2
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			

Exercise One Answers – Responder Made the Moderate Invitational Bid of 1N

	1)
HCP:	13
Dist. Pts.:	1
Total Pts.:	14
G?:	N
Rebid:	Pass

3)
13
1
14
N
Pass

Exercise Two Answers – Responder Made the Strong Invitational Bid of 2N

	1)
HCP:	13
Dist. Pts.:	0
Total Pts.:	13
G?:	N
Rebid:	Pass

2)
15
2
17
Υ
3NT

3)
11
3
14
N
3♦

Exercise Three – Responder Bid a New Suit at the 1 Level

You opened the bidding 1♦ and partner responded 1♥. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	1)	2)	3)
	♠ KQ63	♠ 6	♠ K 7
	♥ A 10 7 3	♥ A K J 3	∀ AJ73
	♦ K J 8	♦ K Q 8 7	♦ KQ8752
	4 10 7	♣ KJ63	♣ 3
HCP:			
Dummy Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			

You opened the bidding 1♦ and partner responded 1♠. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	4)	5)	6)
	♠ 63	♠ 6	\$ 8
	♥QJ6	♥ K 6 3	♥ K 10 3
	♦ K Q 8 4	♦ A 10 7 6 3	♦ A Q J 10 7 6 3
	♣ AJ73	♣ K Q J 3	♣ A 3
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			
	7)	8)	9)
	• 3	♠ 6	♠ J 8 5
	♥ AQ63	♥ A K 5	♥ A K 10 6
	♦ A 10 7 6 3	♦ A Q 7 6 3	♦ A K 9 2
	♣ A K 5	♣ A Q 6 3	♣ A 3
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			

Exercise Three Answers – Responder Bid a New Suit at the 1 Level

	1)
HCP:	13
Dummy Pts.:	1
Total Pts.:	14
G?:	N
Rehid:	2 🗸

2)
17
3
20
Υ
4♥

6)
14
3
17
М
3♦

	7)
HCP:	17
Dist. Pts.:	1
Total Pts.:	18
G?:	М
Rebid:	2♥

8)
19
1
20
Y
3♣

9)
19
0
19
Υ
3NT

Exercise Four – Responder Bid a New Suit at the 2 Level

You opened the bidding 1♥ and partner responded 2♣. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	1) ♠ K 7 4 ♥ A 10 9 6 3 ♦ K 8 5 ♣ Q 4	2) ♠653 ♥AKJ32 ♦KQ54 ♣8	3) ♠ QJ4 ♥ AJ8753 ◆ 72 ♣ A5
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			
	4)	5)	6)
	♠ A 8 5 2	♠ 6	♠ A 7 2
	♥ K Q J 8 4	♥ AQ763	∀ K Q J 10 9
	♦ K 4	♦ K J 7	◆ A 6 3
	4 9 6	♣ K J 6 3	♣ A 3
HCP:			
Dist. Pts.:			
Total Pts.:			
G?:			
Rebid:			

You opened the bidding 1♦ and partner responded 2♣. Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold.

	7)	8)	9)
	A 3	♠ A K Q 4	♠ 85
	♥ AQ63	♥ 8752	¥ 86
	♦ A 10 7 6 3	♦ K J 3	AK972
	♣ A K 5	♣ 63	📤 A K J 8
HCP: Dist. Pts.: Total Pts.: G?: Rebid:			

Exercise Four Answers – Responder Bid a New Suit at the 2 Level

	1)	2)	3)
HCP:	12	13	12
Dist. Pts.:	1	1	2
Total Pts.:	13	14	14
G?:	N	N	N
Rebid:	2NT	2♦	2♥
	4)	5)	6)
HCP:	13	14	18
Dist. Pts.:	1	1	1
Total Pts.:	14	15	19
G?:	N		Y
Rebid:	2 V ¹	2 🕶	3NT

¹Not quite strong enough to reverse into $2\spadesuit$. Change one of the small spades to the $\spadesuit Q$ and you could bid $2\spadesuit$.

²Not quite strong enough to reverse into 3♣. Change the ♣J to the ♣A and you could bid 3♣.

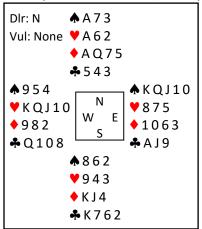
	7)		8)	9)
HCP:	17		13	15
Dist. Pts.:	1		0	1
Total Pts.:	18		13	16
G?:	Υ	_	N	Υ
Rebid:	2♥	_	2NT ¹	3♣

 $^{^{1}}$ You need just a little more strength to introduce one of your Major suits. Of course, with this balanced hand, if you added just a few points to get up to the 15 − 17 HCP range you would have opened 1NT instead of 1♦. So, you would have to be in the 18 - 19 HCP region with this shape to bid one of your Majors. If so, you would bid 2♥.

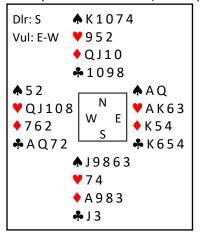
Exercise Five – Practice Deals

Deals 1 through 3 are taken from Chapter 5 of Resource 1.

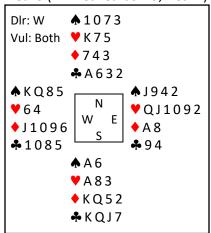
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #5, Deal 1)



Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #5, Deal 3)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #5, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				

Exercise Five Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	1 ← P – 1N – All Pass	♥ K	1NS+1 = 90	
2	P - P - P - 1♣; P - 1♥ - P - 4♥; All Pass	♦ Q	4HW+4 = 620	
3	P - P - P - 1♦; P - 1N - P - 3N; All Pass	₩ Q	3NN+3 = 600	

CHAPTER 7 – Rebids by Responder - Part 1

Exercise One – Responder's General Approach to Her Rebid

- 1. What is the first thing responder does before considering her rebid?
- 2. What are the three types of rebids responder might make?
- 3. What is the primary goal for the partnership?
- 4. What is the priority list for partscore contracts?
- 5. The partnership will always be able to reach the optimum contract. True or False.

Exercise Two – Responder's Initial Bid was a Moderate Invitational Bid

Three auctions have started as follows:

What is your rebid for each of the following associated hands?

Exercise One Answers – Responder's General Approach to Her Rebid

- 1. Revalues her hand in terms of GFMS?, GFms? and G?.
- 2. Signoff, invitational, forcing
- 3. Reach a Golden Game contract of 3♥, 3♠ or 3NT.
- 4. Major Suit, notrump, minor suit
- 5. False

Exercise Two Answers – Responder's Initial Bid was a Moderate Invitational Bid

1) Pass 2) 4 3) 3 4 4) Pass 5) 3NT 6) Pass 7) 3NT

Exercise Three - Responder's Initial Bid was a Strong Invitational Bid

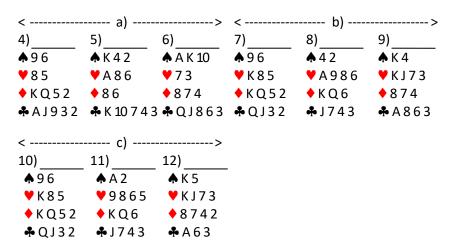
Three auctions have started as shown below. What is your rebid?

1)		2)		3)	
OPENER	YOU	OPENER	YOU	OPENER	YOU
1♠	3♠	1♦	3♦	1♦	2NT
4♠		3NT		3NT	

Three auctions have started as follows:



What is your rebid for each of the following associated hands?



Exercise Three Answers – Responder's Initial Bid was a Strong Invitational Bid

- 1) <u>Pass</u>
- 2) Pass
- 3) Pass

4) 4 5) 3N 6) 3 7) Pass 8) Pass 9) 3 A

10) Pass 11) Pass 12) 4 V

Exercise Four – Responder's Initial Bid was a Forcing Bid

- 1) What level of game interest does opener assume you have if you bid a new suit at the 1 level?
- 2) What level of game interest does opener assume you have if you bid a new suit at the 2 level?

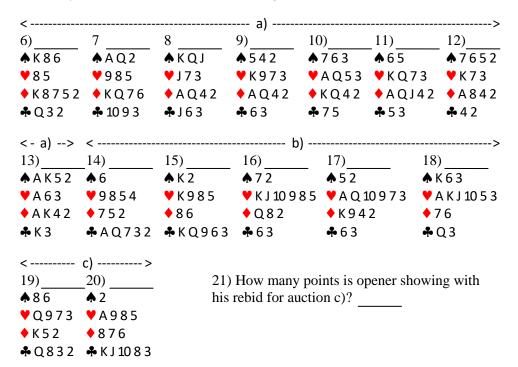
After revaluing your hand in terms of GFMS?, GFms? and G?, what are your rebid guidelines for the following G? decisions?

- 3) G? = N
- 4) G? = M
- 5) G? = Y

Three auctions have started as follows:

a)		b)		c)	
OPENER	YOU	OPENER	YOU	OPENER	YOU
1♣	1♦	1♣	1♥	1♣	1♥
1♥		1♠		1NT	

What is your rebid for each of the following associated hands?



Exercise Four Answers – Responder's Initial Bid was a Forcing Bid

- 1) M^W or M^I
- 2) M^s
- 3) Make the cheapest possible bid in a reasonable strain
- 4) Make a simple jump bid
- 5) Make a forcing bid below game or a game bid

6) <u>1NT</u> 7) <u>2NT</u> 8) <u>3NT</u> 9) <u>2</u> 10) <u>3</u> 11) <u>4</u> 12) <u>1</u>

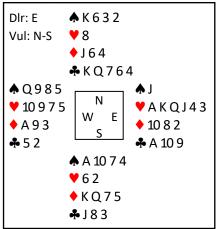
13) <u>14</u> 14) <u>24</u> 15) <u>34</u> 16) <u>27</u> 17) <u>37</u> 18) <u>47</u>

19) Pass 20) 24 21) <u>13 - 14</u>

Exercise Five – Practice Deal

Deal 1 is taken from Chapter 6 of Resource 1.

Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #6, Deal 2)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				

Exercise Five Answers – Practice Deal

Deal Auction Lead Result Your Result 1 $1 \lor P - 2 \lor P$; $3 \lor - All Pass$ $\lor K$ 3HE+3 = 140

CHAPTER 8 – Rebids by Responder - Part 2

Exercise One – Responder's Rebid when Opener Shows an Invitational Hand

OPENER	YOU
1♥	1♠
3♠	?

For the above auction, fill in the blanks below each of the following three hands you might hold.

	1)	2)	3)
	♠ K 10 7 4 3	♠ A J 8 2	♠ A 10 7 3
	♥ 92	Y 7	♥ K 10
	♦QJ62	♦ K 10 4 3	♦ 743
	4 10 4	♣ Q986	♣ Q962
Total Pts.:			
G?:	_		
Strain:			
Rebid:			

Exercise Two – Responder's Rebid when Opener Shows a Strong Hand

OPENER	YOU
1♦	1♥
2NT	?

For the above auction, fill in the blanks below each of the following three hands you might hold.

	1)	2)	3)
	♠ 9 4	♠8	♠ K 5 2
	♥ K 10 8 4	♥QJ10832	♥ A J 9 4 3
	◆ Q J 9 3	♦A65	♦ J 10 8
	♣ 10 7 2	♣942	♣ 4 3
Total Pts.: G?: Strain: Rebid:			

Exercise One Answers – Responder's Rebid when Opener Shows an Invitational Hand

	1)	2)	3)
Total Pts.:	7	10	9
G?:	N	Υ	Υ
Strain:	Spades	Spades	Spades
Rebid:	Pass	4♠	4♠

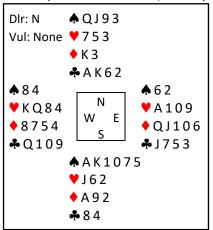
Exercise Two Answers – Responder's Rebid when Opener a Strong Hand

	1)	2)	3)
Total Pts.:	6	9	10
G?:	N	Υ	Υ
Strain:	NT	Hearts	Hearts or NT
Rebid:	Pass	4♥	3♥

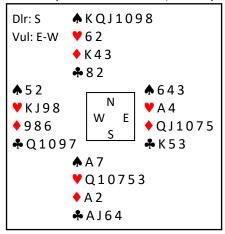
Exercise Three – Practice Deals

Deals for 1 through 3 are taken from Chapter 6 of Resource 1.

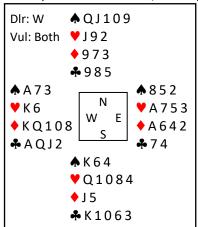
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #6, Deal 1)



Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #6, Deal 3)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #6, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				

Exercise Three Answers – Practice Deals

Dea	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	1 - P - 1 - P; $2 - P - 4 - All Pass$	♥K	4SS+4 = 420	
2	1♥-P-1♠-P; 2♣-P-3♠-P;			
	4♠ – All Pass	♦Q	4SN+4 = 420	
3	1 → - P - 1 ♥ - P; 2N - P - 3N - All Pass	♠Q	3NW+4 = 630	

CHAPTER 9 – Overcalls and Advances - Part 1

Exercise One – Contested Auctions

- 1) The requirements for and meanings of many bids for a contested auction are different from those for an uncontested auction. True or False.
- 2) There can be more than one opening bid in an auction. True or False.
- 3) If an opponent has opened the bidding you should never pass if you have an opening hand. True or False.

	opening hand. True or False.
4)	If an opponent opens the bidding and you bid or double you are called the
	, your partner is called the and
	her bids are called .
5)	Competitive auctions are often a battle for a partscore contract. True of False.
6)	List 3 advantages of competing when an opponent has opened the bidding.
7)	List 3 disadvantages of competing when an opponent has opened the bidding
8)	List and define the 3 types of relative vulnerability.
9)	You should bid when the vulnerability is favorable and when the vulnerability is unfavorable.
10)	List the 3 conditions under which a bid by you is an overcall.
11)	List the requirements for an overcall in a suit.

- 12) Whenever you overcall in a suit you are strongly suggesting that suit should be trumps. True or False.
- 13) You should frequently overcall with a suit of poor quality and minimum strength. True or False.
- 14) There will be many hands where you would have opened the bidding but should not overcall. True or False.
- 15) There will be many hands where you would not have opened the bidding but should overcall. True or False.
- 16) List the requirements for an overcall of 1NT.

Exercise One Answers - Contested Auctions

- 1) True
- 2) False.
- 3) False.
- 4) intervener, advancer, advances
- 5) True
- 6) You may be able to outbid the opponents for a partscore or game contract. Disrupt the opponents bidding to keep them from finding their best contract. Suggest an opening lead for partner if the opponents outbid you.
- 7) You may give the opponents help in judging their combined strength so they do not reach a contract they could not make. Give the opponents clues on how to play the deal if they get the contract. You may bid too high and receive a significant penalty.
- 8) Favorable vulnerability opponents are vulnerable and you are not. Unfavorable vulnerability you are vulnerable and the opponents are not. Neutral vulnerability neither side is vulnerable or both sides are vulnerable.
- 9) aggressively, cautiously
- 10) One of your opponents opened the bidding. Your partner has taken no action other than perhaps to pass. Your bid immediately follows a bid by your RHO.
- 11) A decent 5⁺-card suit
 - 8-16 HCP and 10-17 total points for a 1-level overcall 10-16 HCP and 12-17 total points for a 2-level overcall
- 12) True
- 13) False.
- 14) True
- 15) True
- 16) A balanced hand, 15 18 HCP, at least one stopper in the opponents' suit(s)

Exercise Two - Overcalling

Below are 10 hands you might hold, each followed by five blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible opening call by your RHO, the dealer. On each line enter the call you would make.

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
♠AQJ32	♠ K Q 2	♠ A Q 5	4 97	♠ A 8 5 3
♥ 873	∀ A 3	7 872	A K 9 6 4	♥ A 10 3
♦ 95	♦ 93	♦ KJ84	A K 8 6 5	♦ A 6 3
♣ K 8 6	♣ KQJ985	♣ A K 4	4 4	♣ J43
				-
6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
↑ 75	♠ A J 10	♠ AJ853	♠ A K Q 5 3	♠ A K 5 3
♥ A J 10 6 5	9 8542	¥ 3	♥ A 8	♥ AQ8
♦ 84	♦ 95	♦ 96	♦ K 8 4	♦ K 8 4
♣ AQ53	♣ A K 4	♣ A K Q 4 3	♣ K 10 3	♣ K 10 3

Exercise Three – Advancing after an Overcall

What are the five actions you can take after your partner has overcalled?

Exercise Two Answers – Overcalling

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
Pass:	Pass	1♣	1NT	1♥	1♣
1♣:	1♠	Pass	1NT	1 🗸	Pass
1♦:	1♠	2♣	1NT	1♥	Pass
1♥:	1♠	2♣	Pass	Pass	Pass
1♠:	Pass	2♣	1NT	2♥	Pass

	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
Pass:	Pass (1♥)	1♥	14	1♠	1♣
1♣:	1♥	Pass	1♠	These	two
1♦:	1♥	Pass	1♠	hands	are
1♥:	Pass	Pass	1♠	too	strong
1♠:	Pass	Pass	2♣	to	overcall

Exercise Three Answers – Advancing after an Overcall

Pass, raise partner's suit, bid a new suit, bid notrump, make a cuebid

Exercise Four – Cuebids

- 1) Define a cuebid.
- 2) What are the two general categories of cuebids?
- 3) In this book only those cuebids made after partner has bid or doubled are considered. True or False.
- 4) In a competitive auction the cuebid is your dangerous enemy and should be avoided at all costs. True or False.
- 5) Advancer has many forcing bids at his disposal after partner's overcall. True or False.
- 6) A cuebid is the only forcing bid available to advancer after partner's overcall. True or False.
- 7) A simple cuebid by advancer shows the strength of a limit raise or better. True or False.
- 8) A simple cuebid by advancer always shows at least 3-card trump support for partner. True or False.
- 9) A jump cuebid by advancer always shows at least 4-card trump support for partner. True or False.

Exercise Five - Overcaller's Rebid after Advancer's Cuebid

After advancer makes a cuebid overcaller makes a G? decision of Y, N or M.

- 1) What bid should overcaller make if he decides G? = N?
- 2) Identify and describe the bids overcaller might make if he decides G? = M or Y?

Exercise Four Answers - Cuebids

- 1) The bid of a suit initially bid by an opponent.
- 2) Those made before partner has bid or doubled and those made after partner has bid or doubled.
- 3) True
- 4) False
- 5) False
- 6) True
- 7) True
- 8) False
- 9) True

Exercise Five Answers- Overcaller's Rebid after Advancer's Cuebid

- 1) Rebid his suit as cheaply as possible.
- 2) Bid a new suit of at least 4 cards.

Bid a new suit of 3 cards if HCP are concentrated there.

Make a jump bid to 3 in his first suit with a good 6^+ -card suit.

Bid notrump with a balanced hand and a stopper in the opponents' suit.

Make a further cuebid with no other clear action

Exercise Six – Advancer's General Approach

- 1) List the three steps advancer follows after partner's overcall.
- Given sufficient strength, advancer should introduce a 4-card Major Suit.
 True or False.
- 3) If advancer bids a new suit it should satisfy the requirements to have been bid if she had been in partner's position. True or False.
- 4) The primary reason advancer would introduce a new suit is usually because she does not have support for partner's suit and thinks her suit would be better as trumps. True or False.
- 5) If overcaller's suit was a minor suit advancer might bid a Major Suit in an attempt to improve the contract. True or False.
- 6) If overcaller's suit was a minor suit and advancer bid a Major Suit she should either have support for partner's minor or her Major Suit should be of sufficient quality to rebid it if partner rebids his minor. True or False.
- 7) Advancer's action might be either a defensive tactic if she believes the deal "belongs" to the opponents or an offensive maneuver if she believes the deal "belongs" to her side. True or False.

Exercise Seven – The Law of Total Tricks

- 1) What is the definition of the "total number of trumps?"
- 2) What is the definition of the "total number of tricks?"
- 3) What is the "Law of Total Tricks?"
- 4) When does the Law of Total Tricks apply?
- 5) What guideline does the Law of Total Tricks give for bidding offensively?
- 6) What guideline does the Law of Total Tricks give for bidding defensively?
- 7) What is a good rule to follow in a competitive auction?

Exercise Six Answers – Advancer's General Approach

1) Answer GFMS? and GFms?, revalue her hand, answer G?

2) False
3) True
4) True
5) True
6) True
7) True

Exercise Seven Answers – The Law of Total Tricks

- The number of trumps held by one side in their best fit plus the number of trumps held by the other side in their best trump fit.
- 2) The number of tricks one side could take if allowed to play in their best trump fit plus the number of tricks the other side could take if allowed to play in their best trump fit.
- 3) The total number of tricks is equal to the total number of trumps.
- 4) When the HCP are approximately equally divided between the two sides.
- 5) Bid up to a level equal to you number of trumps.
- 6) Try not to let the opponents play at a level equal to their number of trumps.
- 7) Make the opponents guess last.

Exercise Eight – Advancer's Bidding Messages after an Overcall in a Suit

Describe the messages sent by each of the following bids made by advancer after partner's overcall.

- 1) A simple raise
- 2) A jump raise below the game level
- 3) A jump raise to the game level
- 4) The bid of a new suit
- 5) A jump bid in a new suit
- 6) A jump to game in a new suit
- 7) Notrump bids below game
- 8) 3NT
- 9) A simple cuebid
- 10) A jump cuebid

Observations:

- 11) What are the only forcing bids available to advancer?
- 12) What are the only invitational bids available to advancer?
- 13) What are the only sign-off bids available to advancer?
- 14) As opposed to responder, advancer is allowed to make a jump shift. True or False.
- 15) As opposed to responder, advancer's jump raise to game may be based on game values. True or False.
- 16) As opposed to responder, advancer's bid of a new suit is not forcing. True or False.

Exercise Eight Answers – Advancer's Bidding Messages after an Overcall in a Suit

- 1) Primarily competitive
- 2) Preemptive showing 4-card support
- 3) Preemptive or with intent of making
- 4) Corrective hoping to improve the contract
- 5) Highly invitational
- 6) Preemptive or with intent of making
- 7) Invitational showing stopper(s) in opponents suit
- 8) Sign-off with intent to make the contract
- 9) Forcing, limit raise or better strength, does not guarantee trump support
- 10) Mixed raise, 4-card trump support, G? = M^W.
- 11) Cuebid simple or jump
- 12) Jump shift, notrump bids below game
- 13) Jumps to game
- 14) True
- 15) True
- 16) True

CHAPTER 10 – Overcalls and Advances - Part 2

Exercise One – Advancing after a 1-Level Overcall

Your LHO opened the bidding with 1. Below are six hands you might hold, each followed by three blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible overcall by your partner. On each line enter the call you would make if your RHO then passed.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
	♠ A 4 2	♠ Q872	♠ A9852	♠ 9765	♠ A Q 10 9 3	♠ A 10 4
	∀ 87	¥ 3	V –	♥ J 4	Y 10 3	V 10 6
	♦ A 8 5 3	♦ A Q 8 3	♦ K 9 8 4	♦ K 7 6 4	♦ A 6 3	♦ KJ82
	4 10 9 8 6	♣ K985	♣ K 10 8 4	♣ 965	♣ J 4 3	♣ Q J 10 9
1 ♦:						
1♥:						
1♠:						

Exercise Two – Advancing after a 2-Level Overcall

Your LHO opened the bidding with 1. Below are six hands you might hold, each followed by three blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible overcall by your partner. On each line enter the call you would make if your RHO then passed.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
	♠ A 4 2	♠ Q872	♠ A9852	♠ 9765	♠ A Q 10 9 3	♠ A 10 4
	∀ 87	¥ 3	V –	♥ J 4	V 10 3	♥ Q6
	♦ A 8 5 3	♦ A Q 8 3	♦ K 9 8 4	♦ K 7 6 4	♦ A 6 3	♦ KJ82
	4 10 9 8 6	♣ K985	♣ K 10 8 4	4 965	♣ J 4 3	♣QJ109
2♣:						
2♦:						
2♥:						

Exercise One Answers – Advancing after a 1-Level Overcall

1♠:	2♠	2♣	4	3♠	2♣	2♣
1♥:	Pass	1NT	1♠	Pass	1♠	1NT
1♦: _	3♦	2♣	1♠	3♦	1♠	3♣
	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)

Exercise Two Answers – Advancing after a 2-Level Overcall

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
2♣:	3♣	2♠	2♠	Pass	Pass	3NT
2♦:	3♦	2♠	2♠	3♦	Pass	3NT
2♥:	Pass	2NT	2NT	Pass	2NT	3NT

Exercise Three – Advancing after a 1NT Overcall

Your LHO opened the bidding with 1. Below are six hands you might hold, each followed by four blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible opening bid by your LHO. On each line enter the call you would make if your partner then overcalled 1NT and your RHO passed.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
	♠ A 4 2	♠ Q872	♠ A9852	♠ 9765	♠ A Q 10 9 3	♠ A 1 0 4
	7 8 7	¥ 3	V –	♥ J 4	Y 10 3	V 10 6
	♦ A 8 5 3	♦ A Q 8 3	♦ K 9 8 4	♦ K 7 6 4	♦ A 6 3	♦ KJ82
	4 10 9 8 6	♣K985	♣ K 10 8 4	♣ 965	♣ J 4 3	♣QJ109
1♣:						
1 ♦:						
1♥:						
1♠ :						

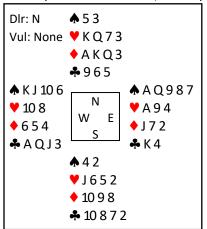
Exercise Three Answers – Advancing after a 1NT Overcall

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
1♣:	2NT	3NT	3♠	Pass	3♠	3NT
1♦:	2NT	3NT	3♠	Pass	3♠	3NT
1♥:	2NT	3NT	3♠	Pass	3♠	3NT
1♠:	2NT	3NT	3NT	Pass	3NT	3NT

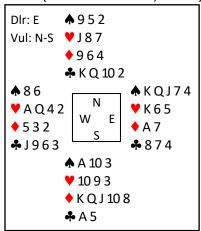
Exercise Four – Practice Deals

Deals 1 through 4 are taken from Chapter 7 of Resource 1.

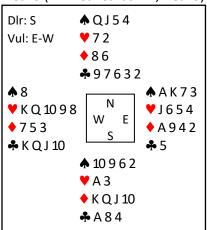
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #7, Deal 1)



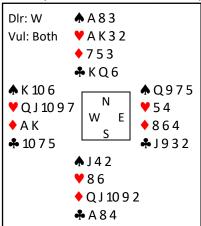
Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #7, Deal 2)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #7, Deal 3)



Deal 4 (E-Z Deal Cards: #7, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				
4				

Exercise Four Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	1♦-1♠-P-2♦; P-3♦-P-4♠; All Pass	1 0	4SE+4 = 420	
2	1♠ – 2♦ – All Pass	♠ 8	2DS+2 = 90	
3	1♦-1♥-P-2♦; P-2♥-P-4♥; All Pass	♦ 8	4HW+4 = 620	
4	1♥ – 1N – P – 2N; All Pass	V 5	2NN+2 = 120	

CHAPTER 11 – Takeout Doubles and Advances

Exercise One – Recognizing a Takeout Double

In the following auctions, is the double by West for takeout or penalty?

	North	East	South	West	Answer
1)	Pass	Pass	1♦	Double	
2)	1♣	Pass	1♥	Double	
3)	Pass	Pass	1NT	Double	
4)	Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass	
	2♥	Pass	4♥	Double	
5)	1NT	Pass	2♦	Double	
6)	1♥	Pass	1NT	Double	
7)	Pass	1♦	1♠	Double	
8)	1♣	1♥	1♠	Double	
9)	Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass	
	1♥	Pass	2♥	Double	
10)	1♣	1♦	1♥	Pass	
	2♥	3♦	3♥	Double	

Exercise Two – Distributional Requirements for a Classical Takeout Double

- 1) It is proper to have shortness (fewer than 3 cards) in an unbid suit when making a classical takeout double. True or False.
- 2) You will usually have some length (at least 3 cards) in the suit bid by the opponents when making a classical takeout double. True or False.
- 3) You prefer to have at least 4 cards in all unbid Major Suits when making a classical takeout double. True or False.
- 4) If your distribution is slightly flawed when making a classical takeout double it is best to have a little extra strength. True or False.

Exercise One Answers – Recognizing a Takeout Double

1)	Takeout
2)	Takeout
3)	Penalty
4)	
	Penalty
5)	Penalty
6)	Takeout
7)	Penalty
8)	Penalty
9)	
	Takeout
10)	
	Penalty

Exercise Two Answers – Distributional Requirements for a Classical Takeout Double

- 1) False
- 2) False
- 3) True
- 4) True

Exercise Three – Strength Requirements for a Classical Takeout Double

- 1) When making a classical takeout double you should usually have the strength of an opening bid. True or False.
- 2) When making a classical takeout double you might shade the strength requirements a point if you are doubling a minor suit opening bid and have at least 4-card support for both Major Suits. True or False.
- 3) When making a classical takeout double you evaluate your strength as if you were the dummy. True or False.
- 4) There will be hands which would not have been suitable for an opening bid but are suitable for a takeout double. True or False.
- 5) There is an upper limit on the strength shown by a takeout double. True or False.

Exercise Four – Making a Shotgun Double

Below are 10 hands you might hold, each followed by five blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible opening call by your RHO, the dealer. On each line enter the call you would make.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
	♠AQJ2	♠ K Q 2	♠AQ5	♠ 9675	♠ A K 5 3
	∀ K 7 5 3	AQ64	∀ 872	A K 8 4	♥ Q 10 6 3
	♦ 95	♦ 93	♦ KJ84	♦ A K 9 5	♦ J 6 3 2
	♣ K 8 6	♣ KQ85	♣ A K 4	4 4	♣ 3
Pass:					
1♣:					
1♦:					
1♥:					
1♠:					
	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
	♠ K J 7 2	♠ A Q 10 5	♠ KJ83	♠AQ3	♠ A 5 3
	♥ A 10 8 5	9 852	♥Q1084	♥ A K 8	♥ 82
	♦8	♦ 9 5	♦ 96	♦ 984	♦ K 8 4
	♣ AQ53	♣ A K 3	♣ A Q 4	♣ K 10 3 2	♣ A K Q 10 3
Pass:					
1♣:					
1♦:					
1♥:					
1♠:					

Exercise Three Answers – Strength Requirements for a Classical Takeout Double

- 1) True
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) False

Exercise Four Answers – Making a Shotgun Double

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
Pass:	_1♣	_1NT	_1NT	1•	Pass
1♣:	Pass	1NT	1NT	Double	Double
1♦:	Double	Double	1NT	Pass	Pass
1♥:	Pass	1NT	Double	Pass	Pass
1♠:	Pass	1NT	1NT	Pass	Pass

	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
Pass:	1♣	1♣	Pass	1NT	1NT
1♣:	Pass	Pass	Pass	1NT	1NT
1♦:	Double	Double	Double	Double	1NT
1♥:	Pass	Pass	Pass	1NT	Double
1♠:	Pass	Pass	Pass	1NT	1NT

Exercise Five – Another Use for the Takeout Double

- 1) A takeout double can also be made with a hand that does not satisfy the distribution requirements for the classical takeout double but instead is too strong for an overcall. True or False.
- 2) It is convenient and descriptive to refer to the classical takeout double as a double and the takeout double used when a hand is too strong for an overcall as a double.
- 3) When making a rifle double the doubler evaluates his hand as declarer rather than dummy. True or False.
- 4) When the takeout doubler makes his call advancer knows which kind of double he made. True or False.
- 5) Advancer always makes her bid assuming partner made a shotgun double. True or False.
- 6) If doubler actually made a rifle double he usually shows it by bidding his own suit or notrump (as appropriate) after hearing advancer's bid. True or False.

Exercise Six – Making a Rifle Double

Below are five hands you might hold, each followed by five blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible opening call by your RHO, the dealer. On each line enter the call you would make.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
	♠ AQJ9872	♠ A K 10 9 2	♠ AQ5	♠ Q675	♠ K Q 5 3
	♥ A K	♥ AQJ64	∀ A K 2	♥ A K 8 4	♥ A K Q 10 6 3
	♦ 95	♦ A	♦ K 10 9 4	♦ QJ9	♦ A 2
	♣ K 6	♣ 85	♣ A 7 4	🚣 A K	♣ 3
Pass:					
1.					
1♦:				-	_
1♥:				-	
1♠:					

Exercise Five Answers – Another Use for the Takeout Double

- 1) True
- 2) shotgun, rifle
- 3) True
- 4) False
- 5) True
- 6) True

Exercise Six Answers – Making a Rifle Double

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
Pass:	1♠	14	2NT	1.	1♥
1♣ :	Double	Double	Double	Double	Double
1♦:	Double	Double	Double	Double	Double
1♥:	Double	Double	Double	Double	Pass
1♠:	Pass	Double	Double	Double	Double

Exercise Seven – How to Compete?

Note: This exercise is a review of Chapter 9 – "Overcalls and Advances - Part 1" and this chapter.

Below are 10 hands you might hold, each followed by five blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible opening call by your RHO, the dealer. On each line enter the call you would make.

	1) ♠AQ2 ♥K73 ♦9752	2) ♠ K 9 2 ♥ K 7 6 4 2 ♦ A 3	3) ♠ A Q 8 5 ♥ J 10 7 2 ♦ 8 4	4) ♠9675 ♥AQ84 ◆AJ95	5) ♠ A K 5 3 ♥ Q 10 6 3 ♦ A 6 3 2
	♦ KJ6	• K85	▼	♦ 4	• A 0 3 2 • 3
Pass: 1♣: 1♦: 1♥:					
1♠:					
	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
	♠ KJ72	♠ KQJ95	♠ A K 8 3	♠AKQJ95	
	∀ A K 8 5	9 85	♥ Q 10 8 4	♥ A 8	♥ A K Q 10 7 3
	♦ 85	♦ 952	♦ A 6	♦ 9 4	♦ 4
	♣ A Q 5	♣ A 3	♣ A Q 4	♣ A 10 2	♣ A 3
Pass:					
1♣:					
1♦:					
1♥:					
1♠:					

Exercise Seven Answers – How to Compete?

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
Pass:	1♦	1♥	1♣	Pass	1♦
1♣:	Pass	1♥	Pass	Double	Double
1♦:	Pass	1♥	Double	Pass	Pass
1♥:	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
1♠:	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
Pass:	1NT	Pass	1♣	1♠	1♥
1♣:	1NT	1♠	Double	Double	Double
1♦:	Double	1♠	Double	Double	Double
1♥:	1NT	1♠	Double	Double	Pass
1♠:	1NT	Pass	Double	Pass	Double

Exercise Eight – Advancer's General Approach

the suit. True or False.

least tricks.

1)	Advancer's first steps are to answer GFMS? and GFms?, then to revalue her
	hand and finally to answer G?. True or False.
2)	What are the four types of calls available to advancer?,
3)	If advancer has a 4-card Major Suit she should assume there is a Golden fit in
	that suit. True or False.
4)	Advancer revalues her hand as dummy. True or False.
5)	If GFMS? = Y there will be some hands for which advancer decides G ? = N .
	True or False.
6)	List the point ranges for advancer's G? decisions if GFMS? = Y.
7)	Advancer prefers to bid a Major Suit rather than a minor suit if GFMS? = Y
	and $GFms$? = Y. True or False.
8)	If advancer has a choice of Major Suit Golden Fits she chooses her longest
	suit. True or False.
9)	With two 4-card Major Suits she always bids them "up-the-line" just as if she
	were responding to an opening bid of 1m by partner. True or False.
10)	If advancer has a very weak hand she should pass partner's takeout double.
	True or False.
11)	When choosing the level of her bid advancer should think in terms of raising
	partner rather than bidding a suit on her own. True or False.
12)	When advancer's G? decision is M ^S or Y and she has a choice of 2 Major

suits or 2 minor suits to bid she should make a cuebid to let partner choose

and fully expects to defeat the opponents' contract by at

13) The cuebid of a minor suit asks partner to choose a Major Suit and the cuebid

of a Major Suit asks partner to choose a minor suit. True or False.

14) List the point count ranges and G? decisions for advancer's notrump bids.

15) If advancer passes partner's takeout double she has made a

Exercise Eight Answers – Advancer's General Approach

- 1) True
- 2) Bid a new suit, bid notrump, make a cuebid, pass
- 3) True
- 4) False
- 5) False
- 6) List the point ranges for advancer's G? decisions if GFMS? = Y. Y: 12^+ , M^S : 9 11, M^I : 5 8; M^W : 0 4
- 7) True
- 8) True
- 9) False
- 10) False
- 11) True
- 12) True
- 13) True
- 14) Y: 15^+ , 3NT; M^S : 13 14, 2NT; M^I : 11 12, 1NT; M^W : 9 10, 1NT; N: 0 8, do not bid NT
- 15) penalty pass, 2

Exercise Nine – Advancing After a Takeout Double

Below are 10 hands you might hold, each followed by four blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible opening call by your LHO which was doubled by your partner, followed by a pass by responder. On each line enter the call you would make.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
	♠ 10 7 6 2	♠ A 8 7 2	♠ Q 10 5	♠ Q 10 5	♠ A K 5 3
	7 8753	V 10 9 6 4	♥ Q72	♥ Q72	V 10 6
	♦ 95	♦ 93	♦ J 8 5 4	♦ K 8 5 4	♦ J 6 3 2
	♣ 986	♣ K 8 5	♣ Q 10 4	♣ Q 10 4	♣ Q J 4
1♣ :		_	_		
1♦:		_			
1♥:		_	_		
1♠:		_	_		
	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
	♠ K J 7 2	♠ AQ75	A 83	♠ 953	♦ 53
	∀ A 10 5	∀ A J 5 2	Y 10 8 4	V 85	♥ 82
	9 9 8	♦ 95	♦ 8 7 6 5	A K 8 4	♦ 984
	♣ AQ53	♣ A 9 3	4 10964	♣ K 10 3 2	♣ A K Q 10 3 2
1♣ :					
1♦:					
1♥:					
1♠:					

Exercise Nine Answers – Advancing After a Takeout Double

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
1♣ :	1♥	1♠	1♦	1♦	2♠
1 ♦:	1♥	1♠	1♥	1NT	2♠
1♥ : ¯	1♠	1♠	2•	2♦	2♠
1♠:	2♥	2 🗸	2•	2•	1NT

	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)
1♣:	4♠	2♣	1♦	2♦ (1NT)	Pass
1♦:	4♠	2♦	2♣	1NT	3♣
1♥:	4♠	4♠	2♣	2♥	3♣
1♠:	2NT	4♥	2♣	2♠	3♣

CHAPTER 12 – Rebids after a Takeout Double - Part 1

Exercise One – Rebids by the Takeout Doubler after a Shotgun Double

Below are five hands you might hold, each followed by nine blank lines. To the left of each line is a possible call by your partner after you doubled an opening bid of 1. by your RHO followed by a pass by responder. On each line enter the call you would make if opener passed after advancer's call.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
	♠ K Q 6 2	♠ J872	♠ A J 10 5	♠ A 10 8 5	♠ A K 5 3
	♥ A753	♥ K J 6 4	♥ A972	∀ KJ82	∀ K Q J 8
	♦ QJ5	♦ K 10 9 4 2	♦ K 8 5 4	◆QJ74	♦ A Q 9 2
	4 98	♣ —	♣ 4	♣ A	. 7
1 ♦:					
1♥:					
1♠:					
1N:					
2♣:					
2♦:					
2♥:					
2♠:					
2N:					

The following four problems are similar to those above but this time you doubled an opening bid of 1♥.

	6)	7)	8)	9)
	♠ K J 7 2	♠ A J 7 5	♠ A K 5 2	♠ A K 5 3
	V 10 5	¥ 2	y 8	♥ 852
	♦ Q85	♦ A J 6 5	♦ A K 9 5	♦ A K 8
	♣ AQ53	4 9763	♣ K 9 6 4	♣ K Q 2
1♠:				
1N:				
1N. 2♣:				
2♦:				
2♥:				
2♠:				
2N:				
3♣:				
3♦:				
J .				

Exercise One Answers – Rebids by the Takeout Doubler after a Shotgun Double

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
1♦:	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	2♣
1♥:	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	2♥
1♠:	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	2♠
1N:	Pass	Pass	Pass	2NT	3NT
2♣:	2♠	2♥	3♣	3♣	3♣
2 🛕 .					
2♦:	Pass	Pass	Pass	3NT	3♣
2 ♥ :	Pass Pass	Pass Pass	Pass 3♥	3N1 4♥	3 ♣
2♥:	Pass	Pass	3♥	4♥	4♥

	6)	7)	8)	9)
1♠:	Pass	Pass	2♠	2♠
1N:	Pass	Pass	3NT	3NT
2♣:	Pass	Pass	Pass	2♥
2♦:	Pass	Pass	Pass	2♥
2♥:	3♣	3♦	3♥	3♥
2♠:	Pass	Pass	4♠	4♠
2N:	3NT	Pass	3NT	3NT
3♣:	Pass	Pass	3♥	3♥
3♦:	Pass	Pass	3♥	3♥

Exercise Two – Rebids by Advancer after a Raise by Doubler

Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold given the auction above each group.

	OPENER	PARTNER	RESPONDER	YOU
	1♣	Χ	Pass	1♥
	Pass	2♥	Pass	?
	1)		2)	3)
	♠ 932	♠A	32	♠ A32
	♥ K 109 4	♥ Q	873	∀ J974
	♦ 864	♦ 8	64	♦ 864
	♣ 852	4 8	52	♣ K52
G?:				
Bid:				
	OPENER	PARTNER	RESPONDER	YOU
	OPENER 1♣	PARTNER X	RESPONDER Pass	YOU 1♥
	1♣	X 3 ♥	Pass	1♥
	1 ♣ Pass	X 3 ♥	Pass Pass 5)	1♥
	1♣ Pass 4)	X 3 ♥	Pass Pass 5)	1♥
	1♣ Pass 4) ♠32	X 3♥ ♣7 ♥K	Pass Pass 5)	1♥
	1♣ Pass 4) ♠32 ♥10974	X 3♥ ♣7 ♥K	Pass Pass 5) 5 974 0862	1♥
G?:	1♣ Pass 4) ♠32 ♥10974 ♦864	X 3♥ ♠7 ♥K •10	Pass Pass 5) 5 974 0862	1♥

Exercise Two Answers – Rebids by Advancer after a Raise by Doubler

CHAPTER 13 – Rebids after a Takeout Double - Part 2

Exercise One – Rebids by the Takeout Doubler after a Rifle Double

Below are three hands you might hold, followed by nine blank lines. For the first hand you doubled an opening bid of $1\clubsuit$ by your RHO and for the last two hands you doubled an opening bid of $1\blacktriangledown$. To the left of each line is a possible call by your partner after a pass by responder. On each line enter the call you would make if opener passed after advancer's call.

	1)		2)	3)
	♠ A K J 10 8 3		♠ A K 5 3	♠ A K
	♥KQJ8		♥ A 5 2	♥ K 5
	♦ A 4		♦ K 8 7	♦ K 8 7
	4 7		♣ K Q 2	♣ KQJ982
1 ♦:		1♠:		
1♥:		1N:		
1♠:		2♣:		
1N:		2♦:		
2♣:		2♥:		
2♦:		2♠:		
2♥:		2N:		
2♠:		3♣:		
2N:		3♦:		

Exercise One Answers – Rebids by the Takeout Doubler after a Rifle Double

	1)		2)	3)
1♦:	1♠	1♠:	2♠	2♣
1♥:	4 ♥ ¹	1N:	3NT	3NT
1♠:	4 ♠¹	2♣:	2NT	3NT
1N:	4 ♠¹	2♦:	2NT	3♣
2♣:	4 ♠¹	2♥:	3NT	3NT
2♦:	4 ♠¹	2♠:	4♠	3NT
2♥:	4 V ¹	2N:	3NT	3NT
2♠:	4 ♠¹	3♣:	3NT	3NT
2N:	4 ♠¹	3♦:	3NT	3NT

¹These hands are worth a slam try but you are not ready for that yet.

Exercise Two – Rebids by Advancer after a Rifle Double

Fill in the blanks below each of the following hands you might hold given the following auction.

	OPENER	PARTNER	RESPONDER	YOU
	1♦	X	Pass	1♥
	Pass	1♠	Pass	?
	1)		2)	3)
	A 83	^ (232	♠ Q32
	♥ Q 10 8 3	V (Q 10 8 3	♥ Q 10 8 3
	9652	♦ 9	652	9652
	♣ 532	♣ 5	53	♣ K 3
G?:				
Bid:				
	4)		5)	6)
	A 8	A 2		♠ 83
	♥Q108763	♥ k	(J 10 8 3 2	♥ KQJ983
	♦ 9 6 5 2		652	♦ 9 6 5 2
	♣ 5 3	4 5	53	4 73
G?:				
Bid:				
	7)		8)	9)
	♠ 85	♠ 2		A 8
	♥ Q763		(832	♥ Q763
	♦ A 6 5 2		Q52	♦ 8753
	♣ 853	4 9	9853	♣ A 6 5 2
G?:				
Bid:		_		
	10)		11)	12)
	A 8	♠ 2		A 8
	V 10 7 6 3	♥ k	(832	∀ K 9 8 3
	♦ 853	♦ 9	752	9652
	♣ AQJ52	* k	(Q53	♣ K 8 5 3
G?:				
Bid:				

Exercise Two Answers – Rebids by Advancer after a Rifle Double

1)
G?: N
Bid: Pass

2) M 2♠ 3) Y 4♠

G?: N Bid: 2♥ 5) <u>M</u> 3♥ 6) ______

7) G?: M Bid: 1NT 8) Y 3NT 9) <u>M</u> 2♦

G?: Y Bid: 3♣ 11) Y 2• 12) M 2**

Exercise Three – Responder's Action after an Intervening Takeout Double

What would be your call with each of the following hands after your RHO doubled your partner's opening bid of $1 \checkmark$?

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
♠ Q632	♠ 872	♠ 10 5 2	A 85	♠ K 10 5 3	♠ 53
♥ 53	∀ K J 6 4	∀ A72	∀ K 8 4 2	7 85	∀ 72
♦ QJ5	♦ K 10 4 2	♦ K 8 5 4	974	♦ K 9 2	♦ AQJ962
4 9852	♣A76	4 864	♣ J654	♣ Q987	4 975

Exercise Three Answers – Responder's Action after an Intervening Takeout Double

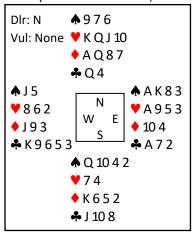
1) 2) 3) 4) 5) Pass XX 2♥ 3♥ 1NT 6)

2♦

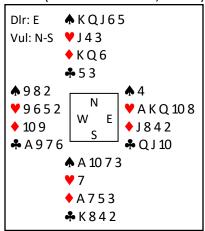
Exercise Four – Practice Deals

Deals 1 through 4 are taken from Chapter 8 of Resource 1. The ♣J and ♣4 have been interchanged between the North and South hands from the original Deal 1.

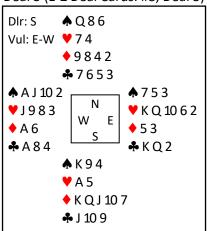
Deal 1 (E-Z Deal Cards: #8, Deal 1)



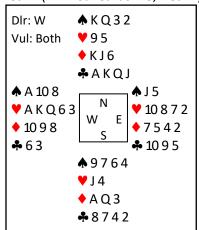
Deal 2 (E-Z Deal Cards: #8, Deal 2)



Deal 3 (E-Z Deal Cards: #8, Deal 3)



Deal 4 (E-Z Deal Cards: #8, Deal 4)



What should be the auction, opening lead, and result? What was your result?

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1				
2				
3				
4				

Exercise Four Answers – Practice Deals

Deal	Auction	Lead	Result	Your Result
1	1 ♦ – X – P – 2 ♣ ; All Pass	♥K	2CW+2 = 90	
2	1♥ - X - P - 4♠; All Pass	∀ A, ♣ Q	4SN+4 = 620	
3	1 ♦ - X - P - 2 ♥ ; P - 4 ♥ - All Pass	→ K	4HE+4 = 620	
4	1♥-X-P-1♠; P-2♠-P-4♠; All Pass	♥ A	4SS+4 = 620	

WORKBOOK

Are you tired of learning/teaching bridge from a cookbook? Tired of memorizing how many points you need to bid this or that? Do you have trouble determining if you have a minimum, medium or maximum hand and what you are supposed to do if it fits in a particular category? Then Yes, No or Maybe is what you need. This is a series of three textbooks and companion workbooks for beginning bridge students.

This workbook accompanies the second textbook, *Bidding Basics*, which introduces the student to bidding, including opening bids at the one-level with responses and rebids, overcalls and takeout doubles with advances and rebids, the use of cuebids by responder and advancer, and the practical application of the Law of Total Tricks.

Once an opening bid has been made, responder and opener rely primarily on their answers to the basic questions to guide their bidding decisions. Their initial answers are usually 'Maybe.' But, as the bidding progresses, the answers are resolved into 'Yes' or 'No' and these answers govern the subsequent bidding. Of course, they must also have certain rules to follow regarding the number of cards shown with their bids as well as a few priorities for resolving bidding options. The same logical process is used for intervener and advancer after an overcall or takeout double.



DAVID GLANDORF is a retired aerospace engineer who has been teaching bridge 'forever', starting with lunch-time players at work, and then professionally since 2002. He was the 2013 American Bridge Teachers' Association Teacher of the Year. David lives in Houston with his wife, Becky.

