

Round 2—After the Flop: After betting on the pocket cards is complete, the dealer exposes the first three community cards (the flop) on the table. In a \$2–4 game, bets and raises after the flop are again in \$2 increments. Betting starts with the small blind and continues to the left. The small blind may either bet or *check* (pass on making a bet). Because each player has the option of checking, it is possible for everyone to check after the flop, which will result in no additional money going into the pot. If a player checks and someone bets later on, the player who checked gets a turn to call the bet or even raise. Raising after checking is a play referred to as a *check-raise*. Once a bet is made, all players must at least call the bet to stay in the game, and raising is an option. To stay in the game, a player must call all bets and raises, which results in all remaining players contributing equally to the pot.

Round 3—After the Turn: After betting on the flop, a fourth card (the turn) is exposed on the board. Play again starts with the small blind who either checks or bets. As play proceeds to the left, the increments for bets and raises are doubled. In a \$2–4 game, bets are \$4 after the turn card and raises are in increments of \$4.

Round 4—At the River: After the third round of betting, the fifth card (the river card) is exposed. There is a final round of betting at the same level as the turn card.

If more than one player remains after the fourth round of betting, there is a showdown. The player with the highest-ranked hand wins the pot.

Betting Structure of \$2–4 Texas Hold'em

Blinds: small – \$1, big – \$2.

Deal: receive two pocket cards.

