## Checklist: Take 90 seconds before you play

- Estimate opponent's shapes and power

DATA

- What did the bidding say/not say? (Decide during the bidding)
- What does the opening lead say? (active/passive, effective/gift, unusual?)
$\square$ Assess your hands:
ANALYSIS
- Count Losers (Fast and Slow), Winners (Fast), Stops (in threat suit), HCP and Entries
- Interpret the data - Needs (information, develop tricks, place missing cards) and THREATS
$\checkmark$ Create the Plan (and Plan B...)
PLAN
- Assume perfect defense. Make the contract $1^{\text {st }}$. Overtricks later.
- Best odds (suit combinations, how to combine chances, avoidance). Take ALL you chances.
$\checkmark$ Play - FOCUS and ATTENTION
THINK
- Read each trick (show outs, Honors, leads) and use the new data - COUNT! COUNT! COUNT!
- Don't rush-1 trick at a time.
- Be flexible - switch to plan B if Plan A can't work. Agile thinking. End play or Squeeze.


## EXAMPLE HANDS

| NORTH <br> - $J 954$ <br> $\checkmark$ K54 <br> - AJ2 <br> - J10 <br> SOUTH <br> - KQ1032 <br> - A32 <br> - K3 <br> - Q43 | Contract 4a South No opponent bids <br> Winners: 4 <br> Losers: 4 (14, 1》, 0ヶ, 2\&) <br> Slow Losers: 1( $\mathbf{~})$ <br> Entries: Dummy 2, Hand 2 <br> HCP: 24 (10 and 14) | Needs: Find 6 tricks before opponents find 4. <br> Threats: setting trick will come from $\upharpoonright$. Must eliminate $\vee$ loser before opponents can claim it. Right plan depends on opening lead: <br> - lead: One stop left - s require 2 losers to develop a winner. Cannot us to eliminate slow $\vee$ loser. The only way to eliminate a $\checkmark$ loser is to have the $\downarrow$ finesse work. Win in hand and play $\uparrow \mathrm{K}, \star 3$, finessing the $\$ Q$ if it doesn’t show. <br> or lead: 2 stops. Can play on ( 2 losers) to get the 2 for a $\checkmark$ pitch. DO NOT take the finesse - you do not need the added risk!! <br> $\bullet$ lead: If the $\downarrow$ holds, you can dump the $\vee$ loser on the $3^{\text {rd }} \downarrow$, if not, play on sas above. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTH* <br> - K7 <br> - AJ83 <br> - AQ42 <br> - 176 <br> SOUTH <br> - A2 <br> - K42 <br> - K65 <br> * K8532 | Contract: 3N <br> Lead: A <br> No opponents bidding <br> Winners: 7 <br> Losers: 6-8 (3^, 0-14, 14, 2- <br> 32) <br> Slow Losers: 4( $\downarrow, \downarrow, 2 \boldsymbol{2})$ <br> Entries: Dummy 4, Hand 3 <br> HCP: 28 (15 and 13) | Needs: 2 Tricks before opponents get 5. Assume are 5-4 or 6-3. Threats: The lead leaves one stop in the threat suit ( $\uparrow$ ). West is the danger hand. If split 3-3 ( $36 \%$ chance), then need 1 trick from $\vee$ or . If do not split 3-3 ( $64 \%$ chance) then need 2 more tricks. <br> Needs (2): See how $\begin{aligned} & \text { split before deciding what's next. If they }\end{aligned}$ split 3-3 then many options exist: a) Play on then $\Downarrow$, b) Play on $\vee$, <br> c) Cash top $\vee$ and play on . If don't split, playing on for 2 tricks is likely best. <br> Odds: More complicated than you think! <br> * then $\vee$ : <br> * work: $52.8 \%=(50 \%$ A onside $+2.8 \%$ Q Singleton $)$ <br> * fail: $+\frac{24 \%}{76.8 \%}=48 \%$ fail $\times 50 \%$ - finesse works <br>  <br> $50 \%$ West has Q <br> $+17.8 \%$ East has $\vee Q$ and $\vee$ are 3-3 <br> $\frac{+9.3 \%}{77.05 \%}$ East $\vee \mathrm{Qx} .48 \%(\vee 4-2) \times 50 \%($ East $2 \vee \mathrm{~s}) \times 33 \%(\mathrm{Qx})+1.3 \%$ Stiff $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ <br> *Eric Rodwell \& Mark Horton Rodwell Files Secrets of a Bridge Champion, Master Point Press Toronto (2011) Chapter 3 Tools for Analyzing a Bridge Hand p 59 |


| Board 11 <br> NORTH <br> - 843 <br> $\checkmark$ A5 <br> - AJ9754 <br> * AJ <br> SOUTH <br> - K762 <br> - 974 <br> - 106 <br> * KQ105 | $\begin{array}{cccc} \underline{\mathbf{S}} & \underline{\mathbf{W}} & \underline{\mathbf{N}} & \underline{\mathbf{E}} \\ \mathrm{P} & 1 \mathbf{V} & 2 & 2 \boldsymbol{y} \\ \mathrm{DBI}^{1} & \mathrm{P} & 3 & \mathrm{AP} \\ \text { 1 } & \text { Responsive } \end{array}$ <br> Winners: 6 <br> Lead: 110 <br> Losers: 5-6 (34, 1ヶ, 1-2 $)$ <br> Slow Losers: 5(3^1ヶ, 1४) <br> Entries: South 1, North 3 <br> HCP: 22 (14 and 8) <br> MPs | Needs: 3 tricks <br> Threats: $\vee$ and losers. Opening lead $\vee 10$ - exposing the $\vee$ loser immediately. Can we eliminate that loser? Yes, on 2 . <br> Play: Win $\vee A$ in hand and play 3 rounds of pitching the losing $\vee$. All follow. Now Lead $\$ 10$ from dummy and finesse ( $75 \%$ chance honors split). East wins the $\varangle K$ (West has the $\downarrow$ Q) and continues 29. West ruffs $\uparrow Q$ (an error). Win, Draw trump (West has 3). How do you play the suit? COUNT! West opened the bidding 1 H so has 5 cards or more. They have shown 3 cards in both and leaving at most room for 2 cards. Give West aXJ YKQJxx $\$$ Qxx exxx and X has to be the Ace for an opening bid! lead and DUCK 2 rounds of no matter what happens! Dummy's K is now good and you've made 10 tricks for a TOP! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (corrected) <br> NORTH* <br> - QJ <br> $\checkmark$ AJ67 <br> - AJ42 <br> * J104 <br> SOUTH <br> - A10 <br> - KQ5432 <br> - K62 <br> - $A Q$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} \hline \underline{\mathbf{S}} & \underline{\mathbf{W}} & \underline{\mathbf{N}} & \underline{\mathbf{E}} \\ 1 \boldsymbol{P} & 2 \mathbf{N}^{1} & \mathrm{P} \\ 3 \mathbf{V}^{2} & \mathrm{P} & 4 & \mathrm{P} \\ 4 \mathbf{S} & \mathrm{P} & 4 \mathrm{~N} & \mathrm{P} \\ 5 & \mathrm{P} & 6 \boldsymbol{P} & \mathrm{P} \\ 1=\text { Jacoby } 2 N & \\ \text { 2 }=\text { Extras/6 } & \text { cards. } \end{array}$ <br> Winners: 11 <br> Losers: 2 (14, 1\%) <br> Slow Losers: 2 <br> Entries: South 5+, North 4 HCP: 33 (15 and 18) | Needs: 1 Trick <br> Threats: Both black suit finesse are wrong. <br> Plan: Combine chances. 3 finesses is $12.5 \%$. What's better? Draw trumps then: <br> - finesse and 3-3 * Suit plus either black suit finesse? That's $18 \%$ $+75 \%(82 \%$ not $3-3)$ or $79.5 \%$. We can do better still.... <br> 50\% Finesse (East danger hand for 4 ) wins <br> $+18.5 \%$ Discard on long then ruff $3^{\text {rd }}$ round of $\$ 37 \%(50 \%)$ for Q <br> $+16.25 \%$ finesse $50 \%(32.5 \%)=$ <br> 84.75\%!! Now we're cookin'!!! <br> See Eddie Kantar Take All Your Chances at Bridge Master Point Press Toronto (2009) Problem 17 p 32. |
| NORTH <br> - AQxxx <br> - Q8x <br> -A4 <br> - KJ10 <br> SOUTH <br> \& 10 <br> $\checkmark$ A9x <br> - KJ9x <br> 2 $A Q x x x$ |  | In memory of my dear friend Al. <br> Dayton Columbus Regional A/X Swiss. <br> Need: 3 tricks. Expert Opponents. <br> Threat: 3 finesses! We need better odds. Opening lead $\vee 6$ exposes $2 \vee$ losers. YK likely with RHO. Sequence play to maximize suit development and use of entries. $\vee A, A$ ruff low. $\uparrow$, ruff low ( $\Delta \mathrm{K}$ from East!). K , ruff low. KJ leaves $3^{\text {rd }}$ trump with West. Play $\wedge$ Qx, throwing losing $\vee \mathrm{s}$. Yes, West ruffs the $5^{\text {th }} \oplus$, but south has only the $\$ \mathrm{~J}$ and 2 trumps - making 6 . Declarer played for a 4-3 \& split (62.2\%) and got Kxx as a bonus (27\%), Qxx (37\%) and 3-2 split (67.8\%) with many cross ruff variations if good splits didn't happen. NOTE: all 3 finesses were wrong, and the contract comes home using good technique - combining chances. |

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Recommended Reading (\bullet = Easiest 
- William S. Root How to Play a Bridge Hand Crown New York (1990)
\bullet\bullet Eddie Kantar Take All Your Chances at Bridge Master point Press Toronto (2009)
\bullet\bullet Eddie Kantar Take All Your Chances at Bridge 2 Master Point Press Toronto (2011)
\bullet\bullet Marshall Miles All Fifty-two Cards - How to Reconstruct the Concealed Hands at the Bridge Table
    Exposition Press New York (1982) 2 2d Edition
\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet Hugh Kelsey & Michael Glauert Bridge Odds for Practical Players Cassell Great Britain (2001) 7 }\mp@subsup{}{}{\mathrm{ th }}\mathrm{ Edition.
\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet
    Eric Rodwell and Mark Horton The Rodwell Files Secrets of a Bridge Champion Master Point Press
    Toronto (2011).
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