

Random Exercises 6

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Vulnerability: North / South Dealer: West

Wes	sťs k	nand					Bidding:			
•	-						West	North	East	South
•	Α	10	9				1 NT	Pass	2 🌲	Pass
•	Q	J	5				2 🔶	Pass	2 NT	Pass
•	Κ	Q	2				3 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass
♣ Eas	Q st's h	10 and:	9	6		West has 14 HCPs; balance East has exactly 4 ♥ s and She bids 2 ♣ – Stayman.			ut if they have	a fit in 🎔 s.
•	K	J				West bids 2 🔶 to show that	she has less th	an 4 cards in 🛧	s and 🎔 s.	
♥ ♦	9 A	7 7	6	4		East has not found the fit in (or a strong 13 HCPs hand)	-		•	
Å	K	8	7	5	2	West has 14 points and kno She bids 3 NT	ows East must h	have had at leas	st 11 to bid 2 N	IT.





Vulnerability: North / South

Dealer: West

We	st's h	and:						Bidding:			
								West	North	East	South
Ţ	Q	10	8					2 🎔	Pass	4 🎔	Pass
•	A	9	8	6	5	4	3	Pass	Pass		
•	10										
	8	3									
-1-	•	•					West has 6 HCPs; 7 ♥	cards, but only on	ne 🎔 honour. Sł	ne opens 2 🎔.	
Eas	sťs h										
		and:					East has 3 🎔 s and 14	HCPs. She uses t	he "Rule of 17"	(3 + 14 = 17) t	to bid 4 🎔.
•	A	Jand:	6	4	3		East has 3 🎔 s and 14	HCPs. She uses t	he "Rule of 17"	(3 + 14 = 17) t	to bid 4 🎔.
♠●	A Q			4	3		East has 3 ♥ s and 14	HCPs. She uses t	he "Rule of 17"	(3 + 14 = 17) t	to bid 4 🎔.
 ♠ ♦ 		J 10	6	4	3		East has 3 ♥ s and 14	HCPs. She uses t	he "Rule of 17"	(3 + 14 = 17) t	to bid 4 🎔.

Vulnerability: North / South

Suit overcall

Dealer: South, who opened 1 秦

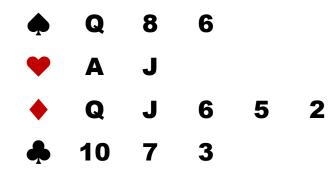
Responder can raise this to 2, after which the Opponents pass

We	st's h	and					I	Bidding:			
¢	10							South	West	North	East
•	Α	Q	9	8	4			1 🌲	1 🎔	2 🌲	2 🎔
•	Q	5	2	_				Pass	Pass	Pass	
•	9	6	5	3			West has 8 HCPs and So She overcalls 1 •.	QOT of 7 in <	♥ S.		
Eas	t's h	and:					East has 7 HCPs, 3 🎔 s	, and 6 good	♠ S.		
•	A	Q	9	7	5	3	She knows her partner h	as at least 5	♥ s with 2 hon	ours; a minimu	m of 8 🎔 cards
۲	J	9	6				between them, containing may have.	g 3 honours.	She has no ide	a how many 🛧	s her partner
•	9	6									
	10	8					She decides to bid 2 $\mathbf{\Psi}$,	using "level c	of fit".		

Lead to Trumps

Vulnerability: North / South Dealer: North

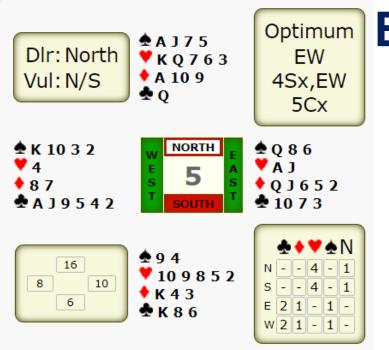
East's hand:



Bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 🎔	X	2 🎔	3 🌲
4 🎔	PASS	PASS	PASS

What is East's Opening Lead?

7 秦



		Board	d No	o 5 N	I/S V	'ul De	aler I	Nort	th	
NS	EW	Bid	Ву	Ld	Tks	+Sc	-Sc	+	-	Play
1	22	5 💙	Ν	\$ 7	-1		100	3	23	Play
2	15	5 💙	Ν	\$ 7	-1		100	3	23	Play
3	24	47	Ν	♦Q	=	620		21	5	Play
4	17	47	Ν	♦Q	=	620		21	5	Play
5	27	47	Ν	♥A	=	620		21	5	Play
6	26	47	Ν	\$ 3	=	620		21	5	Play
7	28	47	Ν	♦Q	=	620		21	5	Play
8	23	4 🗙	W	♥ĸ	-2	100		8	18	Play
9	25	3 💙	Ν	+ 5	+1	170		12	14	Play
10	19	47	Ν	♦Q	=	620		21	5	Play
11	18	3 💙	Ν	♦Q	+1	170		12	14	Play
12	20	47	Ν	\$ 3	-1		100	3	23	Play
13	16	47	Ν	\$ 3	-1		100	3	23	Play
14	21	27	Ν	0	+2	170		12	14	Play

Example 4 (cont.)

This was a board played in the WBC tournament last Wednesday evening.

Note that a \clubsuit lead brings the contract down, whereas a \blacklozenge lead does not – making the difference between top scores or bottom.

It is likely that a lot of players in East's position did not double with just 10 HCPs and / or players in West's position did not bid 3 with only 8 HCPs. Without the bid, Q • would be the obvious lead.

I assume the East / West pairs that did bid were confident that North / South would bid to Game anyway, rather than leave East / West in an unsuitable contract.

The additional information from West bidding ♣ s enables East to led a ♣ and the contract to go down.

Fortune favours the brave!

Vulnerability: North / South

1 NT overcall Red Suit Transfer

Dealer: South, who opened 1

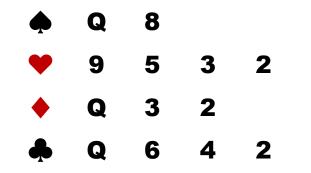
Opponents only pass after this first bid

We	sťs h	nand	:		Bidding:
	17	•	•		South West North East
Ŧ	K	Q	8		1 ♦ 1 NT Pass 2 ♥
•	Q	J	10	7	3 Pass 2 A Pass 2 NT
•	A	Q			Pass 4 A Pass Pass
÷	Q	10	6		West has 16HCPs; balanced with a stop in \blacklozenge s, the bid suit. She overcalls 1 NT.
Eas	ťs h	and:	-	-	During our lesson, it was suggested 1 H could be the Overcall. I agree, but I have left the 1 NT to illustrate how the bidding would continue. East has 5 ♠ s, so regardless of her strength, she bids 2 ♥ – a Red Suit Transfer.
P	A	J	1	5	2 West automatically bids 2 ♠.
	K	8			East has told West that she has 5+ 🛧 cards. She only knows that West has at least 2 🛧 s so
•	J	9			they may not have a fit. She has 9 HCPs and knows that West has a minimum of 15, so they
	9	7	3	2	may have enough strength for Game and she issues an invitation by bidding 2 NT.
					West knows there is a fit of at least 8 cards in \clubsuit s and combined HCPs of 24 to 25. With two 10 s, she accepts the invitation to Game by bidding 4 \bigstar .

Lead to NT

Vulnerability: All Dealer: North

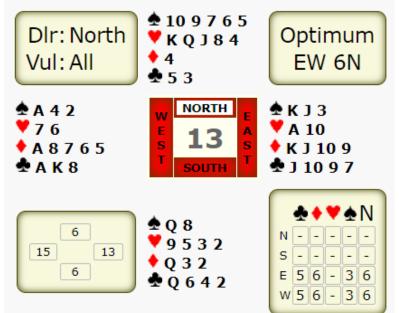
South's hand:



Bidding:			
South	West	North	East
		PASS	1 NT
PASS	3 NT	PASS	PASS
PASS			

What is South's Opening Lead?





		Boar	d N	lo 1.	3 Bo	th V	ul De	ealer N	lorth	
NS	EW	Bid	Ву	Ld	Tks	+ S c	- S C	+		Play
1	26	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+3		690	1.00	25.00	Play
2	27	3NT	Е	7 2	+1		630	15.00	11.00	Play
3	18	3NT	Е	75	-1	100		25.00	1.00	Play
4	20	3NT	Е	ΦQ	+3		690	1.00	25.00	Play
5	28	3NT	Е	7 9	-1	100		25.00	1.00	Play
6	16	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+1		630	15.00	11.00	Play
7	22	3NT	Е	\$ 2	=		600	18.00	8.00	Play
8	25	3🔶	W	♥ĸ	+1		130	21.00	5.00	Play
9	15	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+2		660	8.00	18.00	Play
10	17	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+2		660	8.00	18.00	Play
11	23	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+2		660	8.00	18.00	Play
12	21	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+2		660	8.00	18.00	Play
13	19	3NT	Е	\$ 2	+2		660	8.00	18.00	Play
14	24	3🔶	W	♥ĸ	+1		130	21.00	5.00	Play

Example 6 (cont.)

This was a board played in the WBC tournament two weeks' ago.

Note that the contract makes with a traditional 4th highest from longest suit ♣ lead. The 3 NT contract goes down with a 5 ♥ or 9 ♥ lead.

When we looked at NT leads we said it was a good idea to estimate the relative strengths of between your partner and yourself.

In this case, the opening Opponent has 12 – 14 HCPs His partner responded with 3 NT so we can assume she has 13 – 18 HCPs So the Opponents have between 25 and 32 HCPS

We have between 8 and 15.

If South has 6 HCPs, partner has between 2 and 9, an average of 5 HCPs. Winning tricks to bring the contract down will be shared by North and South.

In this situation, we learnt that you should lead the 4th highest from a 5 cards suit with an honour, but chose a passive lead if you do not have a 5 card suit.

9 ♥ or 5 ♥ are the most suitable passive leads.

1 NT Doubling

Vulnerability: East / West

Dealer: South, who opened 1 •

Opponents only pass after this first bid

We	sťs h	nand:				Bidding:			
		•	•			South	West	North	East
Ţ	Κ	8	6			1 🎔	Pass	Pass	X
•	10	7				Pass	2 ♦	Pass	Pass
•	Α	Q	9	5	2	Pass			
•	J	9	7						
-1-	•	J	•			West has 10 HCPs; SQOT of 7 in ♦ s –	not enough for	a 2 🔶 overcall.	She passes
Eas	sťs h		•			West has 10 HCPs; SQOT of 7 in ♦ s – East has 8 HCPs; no 5 card suit; shortag the Protective Seat, she can "Borrow a K	e in 🎔 s and to	plerance in the c	other suits. E
Eas	-			2		East has 8 HCPs; no 5 card suit; shortag	e in 🎔 s and to	plerance in the c	other suits. E
Eas	st's h	and:		2		East has 8 HCPs; no 5 card suit; shortag the Protective Seat, she can "Borrow a K	e in 🎔 s and to	plerance in the c	other suits. E
Eas	st's h A	and: J		2		East has 8 HCPs; no 5 card suit; shortag the Protective Seat, she can "Borrow a K West bids her longest suit, 2 .	e in 🎔 s and to	plerance in the c	other suits. E

Vulnerability: All Dealer: West

Rule of 20 Losing Trick Count



Bidding:			
West	North	East	South
1 💙	Pass	1 🛧	Pass
3 🛧	Pass	Pass	Pass

West has 10 HCPs; unbalanced. She has 10 cards in her longest two suits. She uses "Rule of 20" to open 1 ♥.

East cannot support 🕈 s but should respond with 6 points. She bids 1 \bigstar .

West sees a fit of at least 8 \bigstar cards. She has 6 losers; assumes East has 9 to respond in a new suit; 6 + 9 = 15; 18 - 15 = 3 She bids 3 \bigstar .

East has 9 losers; She knows that West has assumed she has 9 losers. No scope to bid higher and so she passes.



Thank you