## Lesson 13: Strong Bids and Slam Bidding

First a quick reminder of our strong bids - bids that demand a response from partner, no matter how awful their hand may be.
Our very strongest bid is $2 \mathrm{C}-23+$ points, any shape or GAME in hand
Responses: You must keep bidding until game reached- less than 7 points, 2D negative, otherwise bid naturally;
2D/H/S 8 playing tricks, 17+ points
Responses: You must respond at least once, negative $=2 \mathrm{NT}$ (less than 8 pts ), otherwise bid naturally
2NT 20-22pts, balanced/semi balanced
Responses: You can pass - if you have a hand with less than 3 points, otherwise bid naturally or look for 4 card majors with 3C (Stayman)

Remember, as a quick check and guide - you need 25 points for game, 30 points and a fit in a suit (or suits) for a slam in that suit and 33 points for a no trump slam.

Suppose you hold the number of points which make a slam a possibility. To make 12 tricks (a Small Slam) we need to be sure that the opposition can't cash 2 Aces or any Aces at all if we are in a Grand Slam, looking to take all 13 tricks. How can we find out - legally!? There are two methods, one of which has a variation.
(a) Blackwood

The bid of $4 N T$ asks partner to tell you how many Aces they hold:
$5 \mathrm{C}-0$ Aces OR all 4;
5D - 1 Ace (of any suit, not just diamonds);
$5 \mathrm{H}-2$ Aces (any suits)
5S - 3 Aces (any suits)
Partner's next bid of 5NT asks the same question for Kings
$6 \mathrm{C}=0$ Kings OR all 4; 6D $=1$ King; $6 \mathrm{H}=2$ Kings; $6 \mathrm{~S}=3$ Kings - again purely the
NUMBER of Kings you hold, NOT the suits in which you hold the Kings
The Gerber Convention (variation on Blackwood) is used after opening bids of 1 or 2 No Trumps.
The bid of 4C asks the same question as 4NT above
$4 \mathrm{D}=0$ or 4 Aces;
$4 \mathrm{H}=1$ Ace;
$4 \mathrm{~S}=2$ Aces and
$4 \mathrm{NT}=3$ Aces
If partner wants then to ask for Kings they bid 5C and your responses follow the same steps: $5 \mathrm{D}=0$ or 4 Kings; $5 \mathrm{H}=1 \mathrm{King} ; 5 \mathrm{~S}=2$ Kings; $5 \mathrm{NT}=3$ Kings

There are some general guides to consider
(1) Don't use Blackwood or Gerber with two losers in an unbid suit unless you are sure partner holds the A or K (or has a singleton if you are planning to play in a suit)
(2) Don't ask for Kings unless you are sure you hold all the Aces.
(3) Never use Blackwood or Gerber with a void in your hand - use a Cue Bid

## (b) Cue Bids

When a suit is agreed in a forcing auction, a new suit at the 4 level is a cue bid showing a first or second round control in that suit ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}$ void or singleton). Normally, at the first bid, you show your lowest first round control but in some cases it will be a second round control. Partner can then cue bid their controls, if appropriate, in ascending order.

N AJ7 AQ9632 74 K9
S KQ98 K84 AJ32 A8
$1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 1 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{P}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{P}, 5 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 5 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{P}, 6 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 7 \mathrm{NT}$ or 7H
N AJ7 53 K AKJ10975

S KQ95 AK987 A108 3
$1 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{P}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 3 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{P}, 3 \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{P}, 4 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{P}, 5 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 5 \mathrm{NT}, \mathrm{P}, 6 \mathrm{H},-6 \mathrm{NT}, 7 \mathrm{C}, 7 \mathrm{NT}$ could all be correct, 'Are you feeling lucky, punk?' as Clint asked

