SIMILARITIES of REVERSES and JUMP SHIFTS

| Similarities/differences | | REVERSE | JUMP SHIFT REBID |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. | Unbalanced hand | Yes | Yes |
| 2. | At least 5-4 in the bid suits | Yes | Yes |
| 3. | Forcing | 1 Round | To Game |
| 4. | Strength | 16-21 HCP | 19-21 HCP |

Unbalanced hand.

Reverses and jump shifts both promise unbalanced hands. If opener is balanced, he should Start with 1 NT or 2 NT or rebid in no trump as follows:

With 12-14 HCP, open one of a suit and rebid 1 NT if no major suit is found

With 15-17 HCP, open 1 NT

With 18-19 HCP, open one of a suit and jump rebid 2 NT if no major-suit fit is found With 20-21 HCP, open 2 NT

AT least 5-4 in two suits.

An unbalanced opener should have at least 9 cards in tw0 suits. It's standard practice to bid Your longer suit first, so if you show ab unbalanced hand by bidding another suit later in the auction, you are indicating at least 5-4 shape. Examples:

| HAND A | HAND B | HAND C |
|--------|--------|--------|
| A43 | A43 | AK3 |
| KQ97 | AKJ43 | AKJ43 |
| AKJ43 | KQ97 | KQ97 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 |

BIDDING: Hand A: Open 1 diamond and rebid 2 Hearts over partner's 1 Spade response

Hand B: Open 1 Heart and rebid 2 Diamonds over partner's 1 Spade response

Hand C: Open 1 Heart and rebid 3 Diamonds over partner's 1 Spade response

With all 3 example hands, you open your five-card suit and rebid your four-card suit. With Hand A, hearts are higher ranking than diamonds, so you have reversed (showing 17-21 HCP and forcing for 1 round). Hand B, you have not reversed, because your second bid is lower ranking than your first bid suit. Hand C, you have jump shifted to show a maximum hand (19-21 HCP) and created a game force.

Important note: A reverse always promises more cards in the first bid suit than in the second. A jump shift rebid might feature two five-card suits. A3 AKJ43 KQJ97 9 (1 heart-3 diamonds)

| Q852 AJ42 J1093 4 | PASS PASS | AK643 K1053 A5 KQ | | DEALER – | 1 Spade 3 Hearts Pass | J10 Q6 87642 J653 | PASS PASS PASS |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | 97 987 KQ A1098 | 3 | NT NT | | | |

J of diamonds lead, 3 Hearts by partner was a strong jump shift (forcing to game) How do you play this hand?

| Q8 974 Q7 AQJ10 | 2 Clubs Pass 86 | A7 DEALE AK65 AKJ983 9 | R – 1 Diamond 2 Hearts (this is a Your Bid??? K1065 J102 1054 743 | r Bid??? K1065 J102 Pass 1054 Pass | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | J9432 Q83 | | | |
| | | 62 K52 | | | |

2 Hearts is a reverse, diamonds are longer than hearts, North, what's your bid over 2 spades?

A reverse by the opener occurs when he bids his second suit in such a manner that his partner has to go past the two level to return to opener's first suit.

The term "reverse" describes just the relationship of the second bid to the first: it doesn't Describe the meaning. However, the standard meaning – extra values- is not a convention or special agreement. It's basic bridge, and although you can agree that it promises nothing extra, this will make some hands impossible to describe and will propel the auction too high.

If you don't play reverses, then DON'T reverse. When you jump in a suit that you already bid, it's invitational. Examples:

- 1 Club, 1 Spade, 3 Clubs,
- 1 Spade, 1 NT, 3 Spades,
- 1 Club, 1 Diamond, 1NT, 3 D's