# British Autumn 

## Virtual

## Sim Pairs



## Monday

$5^{\text {th }}$ October 2020

## Welcome to the 2020 British Autumn Virtual Simultaneous Pairs.

## Thank you for playing.

As the return of face to Face Bridge continues to be delayed, I hope that our Sims continue to provide an entertaining diversion. I also hope you enjoy the event and also the commentary provided by a leading expert. The commentator for this set of hands is Brian Senior.

If you are playing this SIM at a virtual club other than your normal one encourage the committee at your main club to consider running a SIM or two.

You can find the full details and results at www.ebu.co.uk/sims/. You can earn Blue points in these Sim Pairs (in England) and they are awarded to the top third of the field. Provisional master points are shown but the event is not finalised until all results are in and score corrections have been made. This usually takes about three weeks.

Ian Payn, Chairman EBU

| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A J964 } \\ & \text { Q Q64 } \\ & \text { K72 } \\ & \text { \& KQ10 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 1 : Dealer North : Love all <br> If East opens a strong NT, West may convert to clubs. It is quite important exactly how the partnership goes about doing that, because on this layout it is very important that East become declarer. <br> Against $3<$ by East, the natural lead is a diamond and away goes one of West's spade losers; +110. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ^ 72 $\bullet$ K982 $* 10$ \& 186532 |  |  | A1 | 38 |  |  |  |
|  | 73 |  |  |  |  |  | Against 30 by West, the natural lead is a low spade. Declarer can still get home by playing low. If South cashes the $\uparrow A$, the $₫ \mathrm{~K}$ plus a winning diamond finesse provide discards for two hearts from the West hand, while if South does not cash the spade |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | West to guarantee beating the contract. <br> If East opens $1 \downarrow$, West will respond $1 \vee$ and East rebid 1 NT. That contract should fail, but West will run to $3 \&$ if the methods permit. <br> If East opens 1e and is playing inverted raises, West should ignore the hearts and make a pre-emptive raise to $3 \boldsymbol{\%}$. |
| $\begin{array}{llll} & 11 & \\ 4 & & 17 \\ & 8 & \end{array}$ |  | * | - | $\checkmark$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | NT |  |
|  | N |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | E | 3 | - | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | W | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| A 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 2 : Dealer East : NS vulnerable |
| AQ10764 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - K7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \&A102 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If West opens 1 NT , North overcalls $2 \mathbb{V}$ and will often play there. With four outside losers, success or failure will come down to judging which heart finesse to take. |
| A KQJ6 | A A32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ K52 | - J98 |  |  |  |  |  | As West has opened the bidding, it seems normal to play for the YK rather than |
| -102 | -QJ654 |  |  |  |  |  | the $\geqslant \mathrm{J}$ to be onside, and a heart to the queen followed by ace and a third heart brings |
| \&KQ76 | \&) 19 |  |  |  |  |  | home eight tricks. |
| - 10975 |  |  |  |  |  |  | East might, I suppose, compete over $2 \boldsymbol{V}$. If so, double, getting to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$, is more successful than getting to 3 via Lebensohl. West can escape for down one in 24, |
| $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | while $3 *$ is a minimum of two down. |
| 983 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If West opens 18 and North overcalls $1 \mathbf{1}$, East may make a negative double, depending on whether they play that to show or to deny four spades, and West |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | If West rebids 1 NT and plays there the contract is almost guaranteed to succeed. To beat it, North would have to lead the $\uparrow 7$ and get a heart through. On the normal heart lead, the contract is quite secure and declarer finds himself playing for |
| 13 |  | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | - | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | NT |  |
|  | N | 1 | - | 2 | - |  |  |
|  | S | - | - | 2 | - |  | overtricks. |
|  | E | - | - | - | 1 | - |  |
|  | W | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |  |





Board 9 : Dealer North : EW vulnerable

Too strong for a 2NT opening, North will open $2 *$ and rebid $2 N T$ over the $2 \checkmark$ negative waiting response. I am assuming here that East will be put off by the vulnerability from getting involved with his six-card club suit, but no doubt some intrepid souls will overcall 3e and play there doubled for -800. I trust that everyone knows for their partnership what double means from opener if it goes $2 \boldsymbol{*}$ - (3*) - Pass - (Pass) Dble?
Anyway, unless East does overcall, almost everyone will play 3NT from the North seat. This is defeated quite trivially by a heart lead, West ducking one of the first two rounds of the suit, but East may lead a club. That gives declarer a club trick and he plays a top diamond followed by a low spade, catching East's bare ace. It is too late for East to switch to a heart now - that is the way to avoid overtricks, but declarer has nine simply by playing the king of clubs from hand to establish the queen.

Board 10 : Dealer East : All vulnerable

South will open 1s and rebid $2 \vee$ over the $2 d$ s response. North is far too good for a raise to 4a, while a jump to 34 would not be forcing playing Acol. That leaves 3\%, FSF, and South should bid 3 over that. Now North can set trumps by bidding 3A, but South will just sign off in 4a and that will be that.
Playing two-over-one, North could agree spades at either the two- or three-level over $2 \vee$, depending on partnership style. South will like the $\forall K$ but little else about his hand. He may admit to holding that card in a cuebidding auction, but then will settle for game.
Say that West leads a club against 44. Declarer could play to ruff hearts in dummy, but that will often lead to the loss of a trick to the $\boldsymbol{J}$ and, on the actual deal, will see East over-ruff the third round. The alternative line is to try to establish diamonds, playing three rounds and ruffing. When both spades and diamonds divide evenly that produces 12 tricks. In real life, however, West over-ruffs the third diamond, but declarer can still set up the fifth diamond and draw trumps ending in dummy to cash it.
The simple line for 11 tricks on this layout is to ruff two hearts high and settle for one club and one spade loser.

Board 11 : Dealer South : Love all

If South opens a weak NT, West will often overcall $2 \varphi$, though that will be a considerably more attractive option if it shows hearts and a minor than if it is just natural with that ropey heart suit.
If $2 \boldsymbol{V}$ goes back to South and South competes with $2 \boldsymbol{2}$, East in turn will compete with $3 \boldsymbol{\varphi}$, which is cold as the cards lie. 2\&, meanwhile, should get out for down one on the NS cards.
If South opens 14, West will once again have to overcall on a suit that doesn't really justify the bid - but at Love All, passing is also dangerous and, at matchpoints, we have to take risks or we are not competing the partscore often enough.
If West overcalls $2 \boldsymbol{\nu}$, North competes with $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ and East in turn competes with $3 \varphi$. That should be it, though were South to bid a third spade, EW would need to double to protect their equity, as it is sometimes known. As they are making +140 , to defend 3s undoubled for +100 will be a very poor result. Double, however, and +300 will be a near top.






| A. 63 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 27 : Dealer South : Love all <br> There is an assortment of making grand slams available on this deal but they all require friendly breaks plus a winning finesse, so should not be bid. Small slam, however, is a different matter. <br> West will open 2NT and East do whatever his agreed methods suggest for this distribution. Playing four-card Stayman, $3<$ followed by $3 \downarrow$ over $3 \downarrow$, Smolen and showing five spades and four hearts would be a good start. West can now agree spades by bidding 3a and East will cuebid, after which it is hard to see how slam can be missed - East has so many controls that any sort of enthusiasm from partner will do the trick. <br> Is it possible to reach the top spot of 6 NT ? Maybe, but it will have to be West who converts 64 to 6NT. Suppose that, over 34, East has the option of either bidding 3NT to ask partner to start cuebidding, or of bidding a shortage at the four level. On this deal East would bid 4 over $3 \boldsymbol{1}$. That would not in itself excite West but, when East eventually drove to $6 \mathbf{A}$, it might well be that West would see no benefit in playing in spades, so could try 6NT, not just for the extra 10 points, but also because occasionally a bad spade split might beat 6a while 6NT was still makeable. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AKQ9 <br> $\checkmark$ AQ10 <br> - AK83 <br> かK52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *AQ86 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | K96 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0742 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 043 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\div$ |  |  |  |  |
| $21{ }^{4} \begin{array}{ll} \\ & 11\end{array}$ | N |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\rightarrow 6$ |  |  |  |  |  | Board 28 : Dealer West : NS vulnerab |
| 9852 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9742 |  |  |  |  |  | West has a book example of a weak two bid, and East is too good to just settle |
| *K86 |  |  |  |  |  | a raise to game. A 2NT asking bid will elicit the information that partner is in the top |
| Q10942 | KJ75 |  |  |  |  | half of his range, possibly with good spades, or possibly with a diamo |
| $\checkmark 103$ | AJ64 |  |  |  |  | feature, according to the detail of the agreeme |
| Q8 | - A |  |  |  |  | If Wets has good spades, it is hard to see how slam can be worse |
| ¢54 |  |  |  |  |  | the club finesse, and it may be a good deal better, so after some exploration, East |
| ^83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q7 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 tricks are available courtesy of the club finesse and, on a passive lead, declarer |
| 10653 |  |  |  |  |  | will take and retake the finesse and soon claim those 13 tricks. But what about lead? That could be a singleton, so should declarer spurn the finesse? He still |
| 732 |  |  |  |  |  | 12 tricks so this does ensure the contract, short of South ruffing the ace. I would say that declarer should take the finesse. Most pairs should be in slam, and attacking leads away from kings are quite normal against small slams. The finesse will only lead |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\div$ |  |  |  | leads away from kings are quite normal against small slams. The finesse will only lead to defeat if the lead is a singleton. |
| $9 \quad 6$ | $N$ |  |  |  |  | What about a heart lead? On a high spot card, declarer should rely on the club finesse. But if a cunning North leads the $\geqslant 2$ - wouldn't you play low then take a second heart finesse rather than finesse in clubs? Unlucky. |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | W | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 72 |  |  |  |  |  | Board 29 : Dealer North : All vulnerable |
| $\checkmark$ KJ8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AQJ4 |  |  |  |  |  | If North opens a strong NT he will be raised to game via Stayman. Alas, though NS have the requisite combined 25 HCP 3 NT is doomed to fail by at least a trick. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | A A1084 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 753$ |  | - Q102 |  |  |  | East will lead a low spade and will soon get in to continue the spade attack. With |
| -98632 |  |  |  |  |  | three suits all featuring failing finesses, declarer will have to let East in again and this |
| ャA96 |  |  |  |  |  | time the established spades can be cashed. That is enough to ensure down one, but |
| ^KQJ |  |  |  |  |  | two down will be common enough - three spades and one in each of the other suits, |
| $\checkmark$ A964 |  |  |  |  |  | or perhaps three spades, two clubs and one diamond, depending on which suits declarer chooses to play on. |
| -75 |  |  |  |  |  | declarer chooses to play on. |
| -10832 |  |  |  |  |  | to show the hearts. What should North do? It looks faintly ridiculous to keep |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  | bidding new suits when $3-3-4-3$, so I would bid 1 NT , showing the shape and overcall |
|  |  | - |  |  |  | strength, and accept that I might have to play 1NT with no spade stopper. There |
| $4{ }^{15} \quad 11$ | N | 2 | 1 | 2 |  | is room for South to check to make sure North has a stopper before committin |
|  | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 | to 3NT |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | w |  |  |  |  |  |


| A 542 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 30 : Dealer East : Love all |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ J764 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \&Q1085 |  |  |  |  |  |  | If East opens a weak NT, South has enough to double. West will be quite content with that and may even redouble if that shows strength in the partnership methods. |
| a K8 |  |  | A |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ KQ1085 | A9 |  |  |  |  |  | North, however, will not be so happy and, with or without an opposing redouble, |
| - J1084 |  |  |  |  |  |  | may run to 2\%. |
| \&) 2 | ¢976 |  |  |  |  |  | 2\% is unbeatable and no doubt someone will play in doubled and score a top |
| AJ1093 |  |  |  |  |  |  | for +180 . However, neither East nor West has a suitable club holding to make |
| $\checkmark 32$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | a penalty double or to leave in a take-out double, so this should be a very rare result. |
| - AK7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | More likely is that West will declare $2 \vee$ and make exactly. |
| ¢AK43 |  |  |  |  |  |  | More likely is that West will declare $2 \checkmark$ and make exactly. <br> If East opens $1 \diamond$, South may overcall 1NT and West double. Again, North may run. |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|cc}  & 3 \\ 10 & \\ & 12 \\ & 15 \end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ | - | $\checkmark$ | $\uparrow$ | NT | around Today, however, $2 *$ is the place to be West may again bid 24 , or may prefer |
|  | N | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | around. Today, however, 2 is the place to be. West may again bid $2 \downarrow$, or may prefer |
|  | S | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | $3 *$ if East's opening guar |
|  | E | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 |  |
|  | W | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 |  |
| AJ1093 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 31 : Dealer South : NS vulnerable |
| $\checkmark 62$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -10732 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *J62 |  |  |  |  |  |  | When South opens 1 - and, yes, even if playing weak NT I would prefer to show this strong suit rather than open 1NT - West should make the practical bid of 49. |
| A AK87652 | A- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\checkmark 9$ |  | J10854 |  |  |  |  | Yes, it is possible that the hand should be played in clubs, and possibly even in |
|  |  | - AKQ854 |  |  |  |  | a club slam facing as little as AQxx and nothing else, but a seven- |
| ¢K10973 |  | *A8 |  |  |  |  | belong in the longer suit far more often than not, and requires a trick fewer than |
| $\wedge$ A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | And of course West cannot be thinking solely about the EW prospects when |
| $\checkmark$ AKQ73 |  |  |  |  |  |  | And, of course, West cannot be thinking solely about the EW prospects when |
| - J96 |  |  |  |  |  |  | playing the hand. Right-hand-opponent has just opened in one of West's short suits. Any lesser overcall than 4@, whether a simple overcall or a two-suited bid, makes it so |
| *Q54 |  |  |  |  |  |  | much easier for North to start to describe his hand. Yes, I know, this North hand is |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  | going to be described quite beautifully by passing, whatever West does, but |
| $\begin{array}{lll} & 2 & \\ 10 & & 14 \\ & 14 & \end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\bullet$ | $\checkmark$ | $\cdots$ | NT | With club losers going away on the top diamonds, 4a makes exactly. NS, of course, can make nothing. |
|  | N | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | S | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | E | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |  |
|  | W | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |  |
| A A10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Board 32 : Dealer West : EW vulnerable |
| $\vee J 10987$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - AJ |  |  |  |  |  |  | You could make case for this deal being passed out. |
| ¢9753 |  |  |  |  |  |  | West has AAK but nothing else and is vulnerable. Most would not want to open |
| A 9753 | A 62 |  |  |  |  |  | a weak NT with such a hand, though 10 is a little safer so the strong no-trumpers |
| $\checkmark$ AK62 | - Q3 |  |  |  |  |  | are more likely to open. |
| - 975 | -Q103 |  |  |  |  |  | North will overcall at the one level if that is an option, but will certainly not open |
| ¢A4 |  | *KQ10862 |  |  |  |  | the bidding. |
| AKQJ84 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Switch the vulnerabilities around and Eats might open 3e - I would at |
| $\checkmark 54$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | And if there are three passes to South, the five-five shape is good but should |
| - K8642 |  |  |  |  |  |  | South open with 9 working HCP. There is a big danger of partner, who also has about a quarter of the deck, bidding too much. |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HCP | Makeable contracts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | - | - | $\checkmark$ | $\wedge$ | NT | EW, meanwhile, have five losers in a club contract if North gets the diamond ruff. |
|  | N | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | Simply because they own the boss suit, spades, I would expect NS to go plus more often than their opponents. |
| ${ }^{11} \begin{array}{ll} \\ & \\ & 10\end{array}$ | S | - | 2 | - | 3 | - |  |
|  | E | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |  |
|  | W | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |  |

