# Bidding Difficult Hands, In 2/1 

## What Should You Be Thinking About?

## Bidding Systems

- We all play a bidding system.
- If you know and follow the rules and guidelines of your system, you will usually find the best contract and make most of the contracts you get into.
- But no system handles every hand you are dealt perfectly well.
- Good bidding requires thoughtful judgement, sometimes good guesses, and even a bit of luck.
- I will show you some hands, and auctions that do require a bit of thought, judgment, and even a little luck.
- What I will talk about is not just what you should bid, but what you should be thinking about.


## Responder - Weak Hand - Long

## Suit

Responder's hand

- 2
-KJ10732
-1055
- Q 43
- Playing Standard, this is an extremely difficult hand to handle.
- If partner opens $1 \boldsymbol{\Delta}$, and the next player passes, you have no bid.
- What should you be thinking?
- 1nt might be passed.
- $2 \vee$ is totally bad.
- $3 \vee$ as a preempt is too high.


## Responder - Weak Hand - Long Suit

Responder's hand

- 2

マKJ10732

- 1055
- Q 43
- Playing $2 / 1$ the hand is a bit easier, but still a problem.
- If partner opens $1 \boldsymbol{\Delta}$, and the next player passes, you can bid 1nt.
- It is forcing for one round, so partner won't pass.
- Then $2 \vee$ is a demand pass.


## Responder - Weak Hand - Long

## Suit

Responder's hand

- 2
- K J 10732
- 1055
- Q 43
- If partner open one of a minor, $2 \vee$ describes this hand.


## Here's Another Misfit Hand

Opener's hand

- 52
- A Q 32
-AK 65
- 432

Responder's hand

- A Q 73
-K 96
- J 1042
- 86
- You open 1 and partner bids 1
- 1nt seems a bad idea with wide open clubs.
- $2 \vee$ is a reverse and will be forcing on partner.
- 1 nt is certainly dangerous but probably the best compromise.


## When Partner Supports Your Suit

Opener's hand

- AK
-J109632
- 5
\& AJ 93
Responder's hand
, Q 53
- K 84
- Q 1042
\& K 102
- You open $1 \vee$ and partner bids $2 \vee$.
- This is a much better hand after partner supports your suit.
- You can invite by bidding 3 。


## When Partner Supports Your Suit

Opener's hand
-AK 9872

- 32
- A 5
- K 32

Responder's hand
, J 53

- K J 84
- Q J 10
\& Q 75
- You open 1 and partner bids 2 .
- You can bid 3 to invite partner.
- But partner could have 10 points and even 3 might be difficult.


## When Partner Supports Your Suit

Opener's hand

- K 107642
$\checkmark 3$
- AKQ95
$\because \mathrm{A}$
- You open 1 and partner bids 4 .
- Partner's bid is a preempt.
- It is usually a bad idea to try for slam over a preempt from partner.
- This hand is an exception.
- Bid 4nt.


## When Partner Supports Your Suit

Opener's hand

- KQ10 76
- AKQ3
- 5
- KQ7
- You open 1 and partner bids 4 .
- Partner's bid is a preempt.
- Here you have more points than on the last hand I showed you.
- But you need two aces from partner to have a shot at six.


## One More Case of Partner's

 PreemptsOpener's hand

- A 62
- 3
-KJ10942
- AK 8
- You open 1 - and partner bids $3 \vee$.
- Partner's bid is a preempt.
- Partner has 7 hearts.
- You can expect his hand to take 6 tricks if he names hearts.
- If hearts are not trump, partner's hand may be totally useless.
- You must pass.


## Here's a Convention Many Players Know, but Often Use Poorly

Opener's hand

- AK 962
- 32
-KJ10 9
+A8
- You open 1s and partner bids 2a. (6-10)
- You bid $3 \uparrow$ to ask partner if he has help in diamonds.
- This is called a help suit game try.
- It is forcing on partner to bid 4if he has help with diamonds.
- Or 3 , if he does not have diamond help.


## Even a Responder Can Use a Help Suit Game Try

Responder's hand

- A 10652
- 32
-KJ 109
- 98
- Partner opens 1\& you bid 14 and partner rebids 2a.
- You have only 8 points and partner has a minimum opening hand, but if partner has a diamond honor, you will have a play for game.
- You bid 3


## When Opener Rebids Her Suit

Responder's hand
A A 10652

- AK 92
- 95
-82
- Partner opens 1ヶ, you bid 14 and partner rebids $2 \boldsymbol{2}$.
- You have 11 points and partner has a minimum opening hand, with 6 clubs.
- You bid 2 .
- It shows partner 5 spades.
- Encourages partner to bid 3nt.
- Your bid is forcing one round.


## When Opener Rebids Her Suit

Responder's hand

- A 10652
- AK 92
- 95
- 82

Opener's hand

- K 8
- Q J 3
- 42
\& AKJ 975
- Partner opens 1\&, you bid 14 and partner rebids $2 \boldsymbol{2}$.
- You have 11 points and partner has a minimum opening hand, with 6 clubs.
- You bid 2 .
- This is the worst possible hand for opener in this auction...
- What should she bid?
- $3 \triangleleft, 4^{\text {th }}$ suit forcing.


## When Opener Rebids Her Suit

Responder's hand
\& Q 1065

- K 962
- 95
* A Q 2
- Partner opens $1 \star$, you bid $1 \vee$ and partner rebids $2 \star$.
- You have 11 points and partner has a minimum opening hand, with 6 diamonds.
- You bid 2nt.
- Invitational (11-12 hcps), but not forcing.
- Shows stopper in the unbid suits.


## When Opener's Rebid is a New

## Suit

Responder's hand

- Q 1065
- A Q 62
-952
- 82

Opener's hand
-AJ9 3
$\vee 2$
-AKJ5 2

- A 102
- Partner opens $1 *$, you bid $1 \vee$ and partner rebids $1 \boldsymbol{A}$.
- Partner probably has between 12 and 14 points.
- But with some distributions, she might have a few more points.
- Bid 2 , Give partner a raise in case she has:
- If you had 5 or 6 points, you would just pass 14.


## When Opener's Rebid is a New Suit

Responder's hand
\& A 10654
$\checkmark 2$

- Q 52
-8752
- Partner opens $1 \checkmark$, you bid $1 \Delta$ and partner rebids $2 \star$.
- I know you want to rebid your 5-card spade suit, but that's a bad idea.
- You hand is too weak to bid again.
- With a few more points, you might try a new-minorforcing bid, but that would push partner to the 3 level.
- Your hand is too weak.
- Pass.


## When Opener's Rebid is a New <br> Suit

Responder's hand

- A 1065
-432
-Q5 4
-875
- Partner opens $1 \vee$, you bid 14 and partner rebids 3\&.
- Partner's rebid is a jump-shift (19-21 hcps)
- Game forcing.
- Bid 3४, to show partner a stopper in that suit.
- Perhaps he can bid 3nt.


## Final Thoughts

- Before you make any bid, you must think about partner's likely response.
- If you bid asks a question what will you do if partner gives the response you most want? And the one you least want?
- If your bid gives information, what do you expect partner to do with the information?
- If partner gives you information, what are you expected to do with the information?

