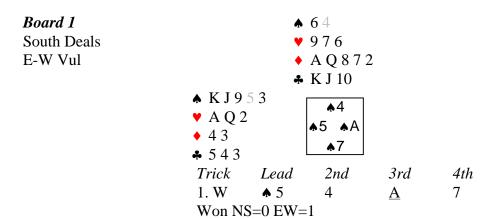
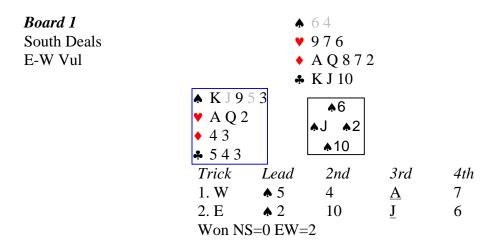


Stop and count. We have 10 HCP. Dummy has 10 HCP. Declarer has 15-17 HCP. Teherefore partner has 40-10-10-(15-17)=3-5 HCP.

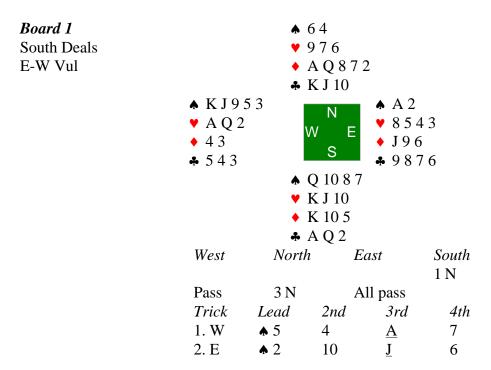


We've seen 4 of them. So partner has at most 1 more HCP. It's not a black jack, so partner has the ◆ J, the ♥ J or no more points.



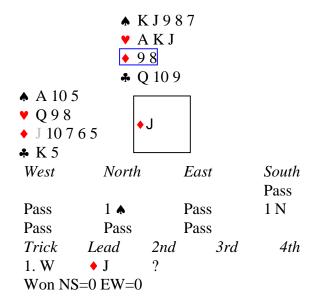
Since partner returned the  $\blacktriangle$  2, they have no more spades.

Partner's broke, should we cash our tricks?



If we do we'll give them an extra one.

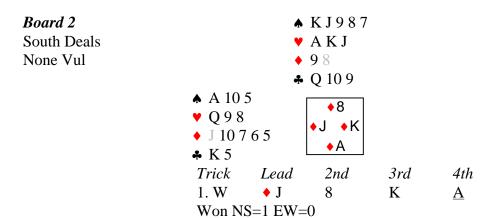




Step One - Do the Math!

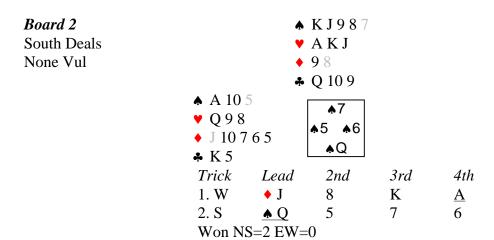
Your 10 HCP + Dummy's 14 HCP + Declarer's minimum 6 HCP = 30 HCP Partner holds a maximum of 10 HCP

Your 10 HCP + Dummy's 14 HCP + Declarer's maximum 10 HCP = 34 HCP Partner holds a minimum of 6 HCP

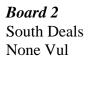


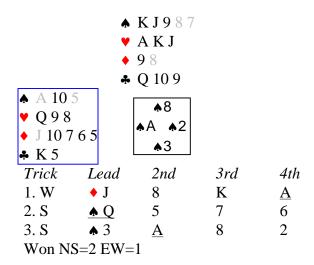
Step Two – Keep track of the points in declarer's hand as the play progresses

Partner played the ◆ K and declarer won the ◆ A. This implies that declarer has the ◆ AQ.



Trick one ◆ AQ Declarer now has the ♠ Q as well.





Step Three – Stop to count the HCP declarer has shown. If you don't, you probably won't find the right play.

The obvious play is to cover the ◆ 9 with your ◆ 10 and wait for your ♣ K entry to cash them. However,

You have seen declarer's ◆ A and ♠ Q

You know declarer also has the ◆ Q from partner's play of the ◆ K.

That is 8 HCP - already more than he promised in the auction.

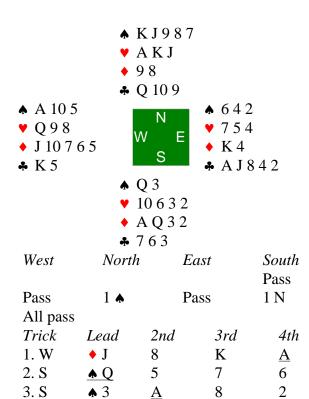
Could declarer also have the A? No. With that card, South would have 12 HCP and would have opened.

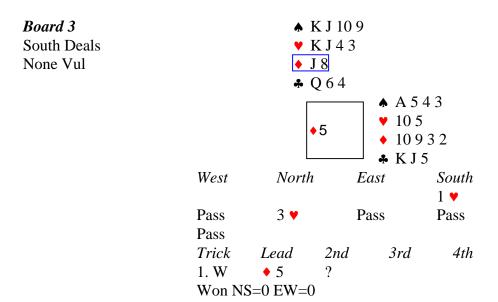
Partner must have the • A and, if you are lucky, the • J as well.

Declarer has 4 spade tricks, 2 diamond tricks and 2 heart tricks. (3 if they try the finesse)

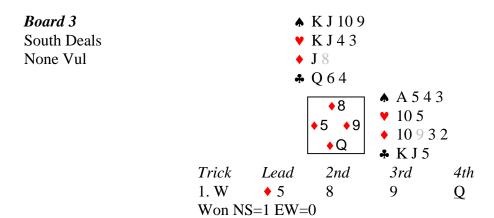
Bang down the ♣ K and see if you can get an encouraging signal from partner. If they have the ♣ J as well they will and you might well take a lot of club tricks.

**Board 2**South Deals
None Vul



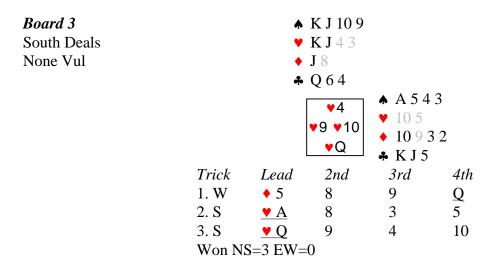


Declarer has something like 11-13 HCP. Dummy has 11 HCP. You have 8 HCP. So partner has 8-10 HCP.

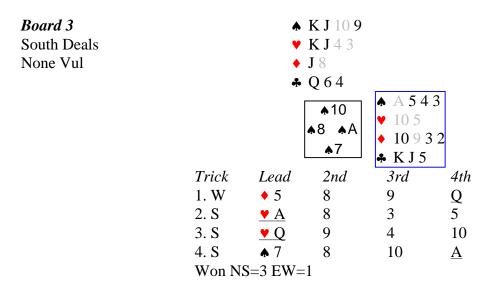


Declarer wins the opening lead with the ◆ Q. That's odd that they didn't play the ◆ J from dummy.Partner doesn't have the ◆ A, so declarer might have the ◆ AKQ? At least the ◆ AQ.

Trick 1: Declarer wins partner's •5 opening lead with the queen. Where is the •A? Partner (



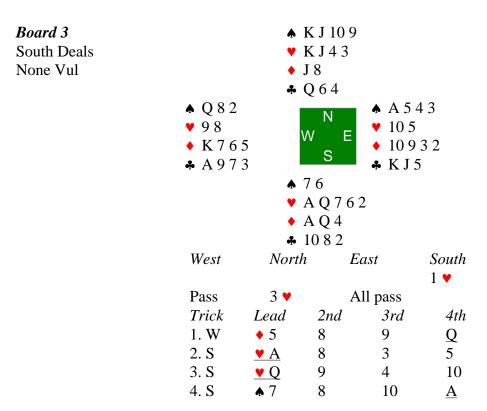
Well declarer just showed up with the  $\checkmark$  AQ so they surely cannot have the  $\checkmark$  AKQ. They must have the  $\checkmark$  AQ and partner the  $\checkmark$  K.



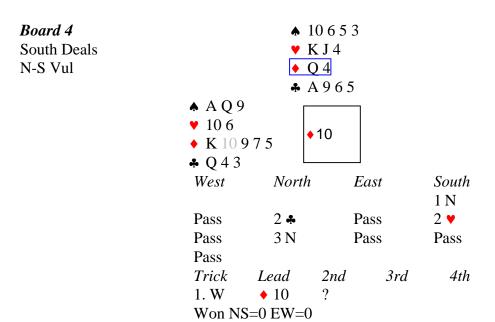
Time to put all the pieces together.

Partner must have every other HCP in the deck. Ordinarily leading from the ♣ KJ5 looks crazy, and you should just return partner's opening lead of a ◆.

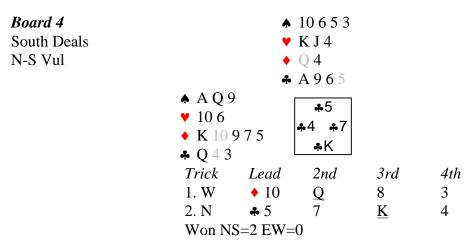
But you "know" that partner has the A. So lead the 5!



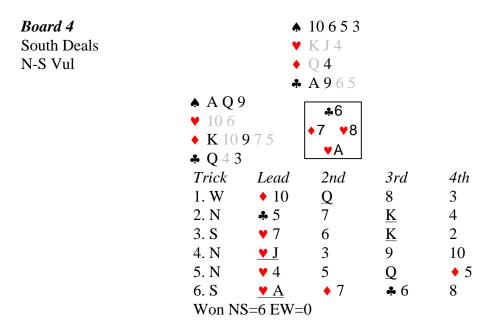
After partner wins the ace, she will lead back another club and you will take three club tricks! Had you thoughtlessly led back a diamond, two of those three clubs tricks would have disappeared on the spades.



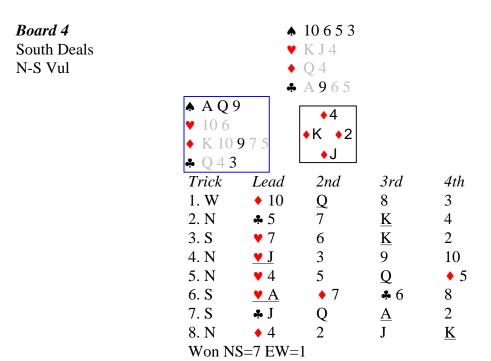
Having really good diamonds and entries you lead the ◆ 10. Dummy hits with the expected four spades and 10 HCP. You have 11 and declarer 15-17. That gives partner 2-4. Perhaps a passive lead would've been better?



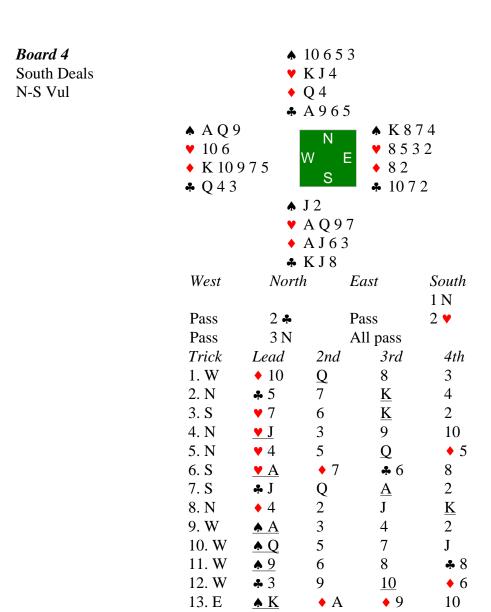
Declarer won the • Q at trick one and partner discouraged. Declarer then played a club to the king. They hesitated before playing the king as if they were thinking about finessing. When they decide not to your heart sinks a little.



What's this? declarer abandoned clubs and cashed four hearts? That's really weird. But kind of them!



Hmm. WE covered an honor with an honor in second position now what? We know declarer has the ◆ AJ the ▼ AQ and the ♣ KJ. They cannot have the ♠ K as well! Cash the ♠ AQ and see what happens.



What happens is you take the rest of the tricks and set it 2 tricks taking 4 spades, 1 diamond and 1 club. Well done!