The Beginner's Page - 7

Responder's 2nd bid

We have already looked at the opening bid, responder's bid and opener's rebid. Time to look at what responder should do at his 2^{nd} turn.

What you (as responder) should do depends upon your hand (obviously) but also upon what your partner had done. By the time that partner has opened and rebid you have a fair idea about his strength and shape. Quite often, his 2^{nd} bid will have either shown a strong, invitational or weak hand and you bid (or pass) accordingly. This week we look at the situation where opener simply supports our suit: -

Hand 1	Hand 2	With these hands 1-6 partner opened $1 \spadesuit$. You responded $1 \spadesuit$ and partner bids $2 \spadesuit$. What do you do?
▲ A764	♦ A764	With Hand 1 you should pass. You have a minimum and
♥ A754	♥ AK54	partner has shown no more than a minimum.
♦ 987	♦ Q87	With Hand 2 you have game values – so bid game! 4♥.
. 85	* 85	
Hand 3	Hand 4	So that's quite simple, pass with a minimum and bid game with game values (an opening hand +). But with if you are non-min but not sure of game?
▲ AJ64	♦ A864	Simple, we invite partner, by bidding 3 ♥:-
♥ AQ54	♥ AQ542	Hand 3 has 11 points and so you invite game by bidding 3 ♥.
♦ 987	♦ J8	Hand 4 also has 11 points, but this hand has improved when
. 85	* 85	partner has supported your 5 card suit. So bid game, 4♥.

Actually, there are more sophisticated ways to invite game rather than simply biding 3 of the suit (trial bids), but that's for a later date.

Hand 5	Hand 6	Sometimes we will be dealt a hand that is too strong to simply
		sign off in game.
▲ A764	▲ AJ64	Now you need around 33 combined points to make a small slam
♥ AQ1086	♥ AK543	in a suit when you have a fit. Opener has promised about 13+
♦ K7	♦ K873	and so both of these hands are worth slam.
♣ A5	. -	Simplest is just to bid $6 \checkmark$ with both of these.

So that's all quite straightforward. If opener supports our suit then we take charge, by either passing, inviting or bidding game or looking for slam. Incidentally, I selected hands 5 & 6 carefully as they do not require to know how many aces partner has, slam is a good prospect whatever. You can establish how many aces partner has by bidding Blackwood (4NT) and I will cover that later.

Summary. When partner opens and you respond in a new suit (a major in our examples), both hands are unlimited. When partner simply supports your suit then that bid is not forcing (about 12-15 points). It is up to you to make the next move. Pass with a minimim (about 6-10), invite ($3 \checkmark$ in our examples) with an invitational hand (about 10-12) and bid game with more (good 12+).

Next week we'll look at what to do when opener has introduced a 3rd suit.