Clu N	<b>b Ne</b> Ay mo	ews bile	s <b>She</b> numbe	eet er is	z — N 5 086 (	o. 229 5089887	www	.pattaya	abrio	dge.com	25 <sup>th</sup> Marc	ch 2007
Mon	19 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> 1 1 <sup>st</sup> 1	N-S E-W	Iv D	y & W erek &	olfgang Gerard		61% 64%	$2^{ m nd}$ $2^{ m nd}$	Hugh & Sally Jan Roos & Per	r-Ake	60% 63%
Wed	$21^{st}$	1 <sup>st</sup> N-S Bob & N		Mike		56%	$2^{nd}$	Hugh & Sally		55%		
		1 <sup>st</sup> I	E-W	D	erek &	Gerard		58%	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Paul & Ursula		56%
Fri 2	23 <sup>rd</sup>	l <sup>st</sup> ľ	N-S	JO	hn Ma	Icl & Sean		60%	$2^{nd}$	Hugh & Sally	1	58%
		1 * 1	2- W	FI	urio &	Pezzini		/5%0	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Derek & Gerar	a	62%
<u>Bidd</u>	<u>ling Q</u>	<u>uiz</u>				Standard American is assumed unless otherwise stated.						
Han	d A		Hand	B		With Hand	A part	tner opens	1NT,	, what do you bi	d?	
<ul> <li>▲ K1</li> <li>♥ Q1</li> <li>♦ 6</li> <li>♣ 54</li> </ul>	.0985 10932		<ul> <li>▲ -</li> <li>♥ K()</li> <li>♦ J95</li> <li>♦ Q1</li> </ul>	)10 3 0.	08543	With Hand bids 4NT,	B you RKC I	open 3♥ ( Blackwood	or 4♥ I, wha	if you prefer) an at do you respon	nd partner d?	
Han	d C		Hand	I D		What do ye	ou ope	n with Han	dC(	playing Benjamir	n twos).	
<ul> <li>▲ AK</li> <li>▲ KQJ9</li> <li>♥ AK10943</li> <li>♥ K1064</li> <li>◆ AQ8</li> <li>◆ J84</li> <li>◆ Q10</li> <li>◆ Q8</li> </ul>			4	With Hand	D part	tner opens	1NT,	, what do you bi	1?			
Han	d E		Hand	l F		What do ye	ou ope	n with Han	d E (j	playing Benjamin	ı twos).	
<ul> <li>▲ Aŀ</li> <li>▼ 10</li> <li>◆ 4</li> <li>◆ Al</li> </ul>	KJ853 KQ10	6	<ul> <li>▲ A1</li> <li>♥ AQ</li> <li>◆ A3</li> <li>◆ K1</li> </ul>	07 QJ3 09:	5	<ul> <li>(a) What do you open with Hand F?</li> <li>(b) Suppose you chose 1♣ and partner responds 1♥, what do you bid now?</li> </ul>						
<u>Bidd</u>	ling Se	eque	ences	Qu	<u>iiz</u>	All of these sequences occurred this week						
G	3♥ 5♥	pas	s 4N	T	pass	What is this	5 5♥ re	esponse to	Roma	an Keycard Blac	kwood?	
Н	3♥ 6♥	pas	s 4N	T	pass	What is this	s 6♥ re	esponse to	Roma	an Keycard Blac	kwood?	
Ι	1♦ 3NT	pas	s 1♥		pass	What does	this 31	NT bid sho	w?			
J	1♦ 3NT 5♦	pas pas pas	s 1♥ s 4N s ?	T	pass pass	4NT was I were two a	Blackw Ices mi	ood and th ssing. Wha	ne 5♦ it doe	response indicate s responder do t	ed that the o play in 5	re NT?
K	1NT pass	pas 2♦	s pa db	ss I	2♣	2♣ was co preference.	nventic What	onal, showi does the d	ng bo louble	th minors, and 2 e mean?	♦ was simp	ole
L	1 <b>♣</b> 4♥	pas	s 1♥		pass	What is 4♥	? Stroi	ng or pre-e	emptiv	ve?		

#### <u>Editorial</u>

I had to adjust the scores on two boards on Wednesday.

Board 5: The first problem was when a double of a  $2 \blacklozenge$  bid, in a sequence which I consider to be very clearly penalties (sequence K) was not alerted as a transfer by a regular partnership, and then when the pair were asked if all bids were natural one said 'I think so' (he bid  $2 \blacktriangledown$  with a three card  $\bigstar$  suit) and the other (dummy) said nothing. They clearly had an (absurd in my opinion) agreement that the double of  $2 \blacklozenge$  at this 2 nd turn was a transfer. I adjusted the score to fall in line with the majority of the field who played in  $3 \blacklozenge$  or  $4 \blacklozenge$ .

Board 12: The other problem involved the same N-S pair. After the play all 4 hands were placed in the incorrect slots. As a result the board was a waste of time for the rest of the field - four subsequent tables. All four players at the mis-boarding table were given 40% and those who played the incorrect board were awarded 60%.

We had some consistency in the results this week; with Derek & Gerard just missing the triple (tough luck not winning on Friday with 62%) and Hugh/Sally coming in a steady 2<sup>nd</sup> three times running.

#### Stopping in 5NT when there are two keycards missing Board 15 from Monday 19<sup>th</sup>

An interesting Blackwood problem cropped up on this deal: -

Dealer: South N-S vul	<ul> <li>▲ J64</li> <li>♥ 105</li> <li>◆ 1054</li> <li>◆ 108654</li> </ul>		West - 1♦ 3NT (1)	North - pass pass	East - 1♥ 4NT (2)	South pass pass pass
<ul> <li>▲ 109</li> <li>♥ K98</li> <li>♦ AKQJ863</li> <li>♣ 9</li> </ul>	N W E S ◆ Q832 ♥ AJ2 ◆ 92 ◆ A732	<ul> <li>▲ AK75</li> <li>♥ Q7643</li> <li>♦ 7</li> <li>♣ KQJ</li> </ul>	5♦ (3) all pass	pass	5 <b>♥</b> (4)	pass

- (1) I prefer this bid to  $3 \diamond$ ; it shows a good hand with a good long solid  $\diamond$  suit.
- (2) Since West Has defined his hand quite clearly this must be Blackwood.
- (3) So West showed his ace.
- (4) But East did not know how to stop in 5NT (5NT is asking for kings). Did you get sequence J right? East should bid 5♠, the highest unbid suit, asking partner to bid 5NT.

And what happened? 5♥ went one down. 3NT (or 5NT if East asks about aces) is where you want to play and it makes 11 tricks comfortably.

The bottom lines: -

- Know how to stop in 5NT having invoked Blackwood (bid 5 of the highest unbid suit).

#### **Responding to Blackwood with a void**

Board 8 from Monday 19th

Here's another interesting Blackwood problem. It was in the news-sheets a few weeks back (News-sheet 218) and the pair at Table B did remember it, thus reaching an excellent slam: -

Dealer:	<b>♠</b> -		Table A			
West	♥ KQ10854	43	West	North(B)	East	South
Love all	♦ J953		pass	3♥ (1)	pass	4NT (2)
	<b>♣</b> Q10		pass all pass	5♦ (3)	pass	5♥ (4)
<b>▲</b> AJ75	Ν	<b>▲</b> K10986				
♥ J7	W E	♥ 6	Table B			
♦ 1084	S	♦ 72	West	North(B)	East	South
<b>♣</b> 9876		♣ KJ542	pass	<b>3♥</b> (1)	pass	4NT (2)
	♠ Q432		pass	6♥ (3)	pass	pass (5)
	♥ A92		pass			
	AKQ6					
	♣ A3					

Table A: (1) A very sound  $3\Psi$  opener, with this nice shape some may prefer  $4\Psi$ .

- (2) RKCB. Not elegant with these  $\bigstar$ 's but it should have worked.
- (3) North thought for a while before responding obviously trying to think what to do with a void.
- (4) With just one keycard opposite and potentially two ♠ losers off the top, South signed off.
- Table B: (2) This South also tried RKCB.
  - (3) But fortunately they knew what to do with a void. 5NT would show 0 or 2 keycards with an undisclosed void but the response with 1 (or 3) keycards is more explicit. A six-level bid below the trump suit shows 1 or 3 keycards with a void in the suit bid and a bid of six of the trump suit shows 1 or 3 keycards with a void in a higher ranking suit. Since North has a keycard (which he has not promised) he should show the void.
  - (5) With a known ♠ void opposite South is very happy. But he does not quite have enough to bid the grand as there could easily be a minor suit loser.

And what happened? Three pairs bid the cold 6♥; one went down in 7♥ and the other five settled for game. I don't know how many of the 6♥/7♥ bidders knew what they were doing or if they simply gambled. The bottom lines: -

- There is no need to lie or gamble when you have a void and partner bids Blackwood; 5NT shows 0 or 2 and a six level bid shows 1 or 3; simple eh?
- But you should not use this scheme if you have 0 or 1 keycards and partner could reasonably expect more.
- And don't show a void in a suit that partner has bid it's probably not useful.

#### **Totally illogical**

There was a bit of silly animosity (and a subsequent adjusted score) on this deal: -

Dealer:	♠ QJ3					
North	♥ K64		West	North	East	South(A)
N-S vul	♦ J92		-	1NT(1)	pass	pass (2)
	♣ AK106		2♣ (3) pass	pass 2♥ (5)	2♦ pass (6)	dbl (4) all pass
<b>▲</b> A762	Ν	<b>▲</b> 4				
♥ 5	W E	♥ AJ87				
◆ AQ105	S	♦ K8743				
♣ Q982		<b>♣</b> J73				
	<b>▲</b> K10985					
	♥ Q10932					
	<b>♦</b> 6					
	♣ 54					

- (1) A bit light for 1NT with this totally flat shape.
- (2) What did you bid with this South hand A in this week's quiz? Obviously you should try 2♣, Stayman. If partner has a 4 card major then you have found a 5-4 fit and if partner bids 2♦ then you bid 2♥. Standard 'Garbage Stayman'.
- (3) Apparently showing both minors in this West's system. Don't ask me how he shows a two suited hand with a major and a minor.
- (4) What was you answer to this double in this weeks sequence quiz number K. South had a chance to transfer if he wished at (2) and so playing this as a transfer to ♥'s has no sense whatsoever, it is clearly penalties. There was no alert.
- (5) Neither was this alerted.
- (6) East was understandably unwilling to venture 3♦ when South had doubled 2♦. He specifically asked if all bids were natural and was given an affirmative reply.

And what happened?  $2 \checkmark$  made exactly. The director would have been summoned if he was not already at the table; he was East and made his objections very clear. At the time of the incident no action was taken as it was a good score for E-W as the one previous time it was  $4 \bigstar$  making by South. However, at all of the subsequent tables E-W played in  $\diamond$ 's making 9 or 10 tricks and so the score was adjusted to  $4 \blacklozenge$  making by West. This sort of situation is very clear in the rules – adjust the score to the most favourable likely outcome.

- Straightforward transfers (i.e. 2♦ and 2♥ bids) do not need alerting at this club, but I do recommend simply announcing 'transfer'.
- If you play that a double of an overcall as a transfer then that needs **alerting**. A failure to do so may well lead to an adjusted score if a defender reasonably assumed that it was penalties.
- If you play that a double of an overcall when you previously declined to transfer as a transfer then that is totally illogical and most certainly needs alerting.
- If an opponent specifically asks 'was everything natural?' before his opening lead then both declarer and/or dummy should explain if a double was conventional.
- Incidentally, I did mention sequence K to Dave and he said 'obviously penalties'.

## A good hand for 2/1

#### Board 3 from Monday 19th

Dealer: South N-S vul	<ul> <li>▲ J53</li> <li>♥ J75</li> <li>♦ K64</li> <li>♣ AKQ8</li> </ul>		<u>Table A</u> West - 1♠	North - pass	East - pass	South pass pass
<ul> <li>▲ A8762</li> <li>♥ A82</li> <li>◆ AJ82</li> <li>◆ 4</li> </ul>	N W E S ▲ KQ94 ♥ 3 ♥ Q973 ♥ J763	<ul> <li>▲ 10</li> <li>♥ KQ10964</li> <li>◆ 105</li> <li>◆ 10952</li> </ul>	Expert T West - 1♠ 2♦	able North - pass pass	East - 1NT (1) 2♥ (2)	South pass pass all pass

- Table A: (1) This hand is not good enough for 2♥. If you play weak jump shifts then 3♥ will work but without that agreement I guess 1NT is best and hope that partner does not pass.
- 'Expert' (1) But our experts play 2/1 and East knows that partner cannot pass 1NT it's forcing playing 2/1.
  - (2) And this subsequent  $2\Psi$  bid shows a weak hand with a long  $\Psi$  suit.

And what happened? 1♠ was bid and made twice (Deep Finesse says it should go down), but 2♥ makes 10 tricks.

The bottom lines: -

- Playing 2/1 has many advantages, including this situation with a weak single suited hand opposite partner's 1♥/♠ opening.

## <u>Play Quiz</u>

North:	♥ AK10976	How do you play this trump suit in a $4\Psi$ contract, given that
		East has made a weak jump overcall of 2♠ and that you have
South:	♥ J32	plenty of entries to either hand?

Answer next page.

#### An interesting play hand

Three North's failed to find the best line of play in 6♥ on this deal: -

Dealer: West Love all	<ul> <li>▲ A</li> <li>♥ AK10976</li> <li>♦ 752</li> <li>♣ 1062</li> </ul>		West pass pass pass all pass	North 1♥ 3NT (3) 5♣ (5)	East 2♠ (1) pass pass	South 3▲ (2) 4NT (4) 6♥
▲ 852	Ν	<b>▲</b> Q97643	un puss			
♥ 854	W E	♥ Q	(1) Weak			
♦ K86	S	◆ J103	(2) Game forc	ing and show	wing a big l	hand.
♣ J543		<b>♣</b> Q87	(3) Showing a			
	♠ KJ10		(4) Apparently	y RKCB for	'♥'s	
	♥ J32		(5) Three keys	cards.		
	♦ AQ94					
	<b>♣</b> AK9		Onto the play, draw trumps, b	you get a ♠ out what do	lead, play you then p	the ♥A and itch on the ♠K?
	<b>☆</b> -		If you pitch a	🖢 you still ha	$\star$ ive two $\star$ k	osers.
	<b>v</b> 1097		The answer is	to pitch a ♦	on the ♠K	whilst pulling
	♦ 75		trumps and end	d up in this p	osition hav	ving won the
	<b>♣</b> 1062		last trick in the	North hand	with the $\mathbf{v}$	K.
			You now try th	he ♦ finesse	which loses	s but you
<b>★</b> 8	Ν	<b>▲</b> Q9	still make the c	contract as y	ou can ruff	the 3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>Y</b> -	W E	<b>Y</b> -	round of ♦'s an	nd pitch the	♣9 on the	13 <sup>th</sup> ♦ as
♦ K86	S	◆ J103	they split 3-3.	-		
♣ J543		<b>♣</b> Q87	The above all a	assumes that	t a 🛦 is led.	At this
	<b>♠</b> J		table East was	reluctant to	lead a ♠ w	hen North
	<b>Y</b> -		had shown a 🛦	stop and so	he led the	¢♦J.
	♦ AQ94		North cannot r	really go wro	ong now as	either playing
	<b>♣</b> AK9		for the <b>\</b> 's 3-3 declarer crosse when he can a	as above o ed to dumm lways pick u	r finessing t y and ran th ıp the ♥'s b	the $\blacklozenge$ 9 both work. But ne $\blacklozenge$ J to ensure defeat by playing the $\blacklozenge$ A first.

And what happened? 7NT (!) went two down.  $6\Psi$  was bid three times and went one down on every occasion. Two pairs stopped in  $4\Psi$  or  $5\Psi$  and both made 12 tricks for the shared top, with 3NT+2 coming in third.

- Try to combine your chances and plan ahead.
- On this deal, 6♥ makes if the ♦ finesse works or of the ♦'s split 3-3 provided that you discard a ♦ on the ♠K and that you correctly play the ♥A first.
- Don't take a finesse on the first round if you can take it on the 2<sup>nd</sup>. The correct play in this
   ♥ suit is to play the ♥A first and if the ♥Q does not drop then you normally play for the drop. But here East has shown 6 ♠'s and so it is correct to finesse ON THE 2<sup>nd</sup> ROUND rather than playing 8 ever 9 never.
- **Play Quiz Answer**: To finesse or play for the drop with 9 cards missing the queen is very close and if the bidding indicates that one player has a long suit then play his partner for Qxx, but always play a high trump first in case there is a singleton queen.

A 2 opene	<u>A 2♣ opener? – part 1</u>				Board 9 from Wednesday 21st				
Dealer:	♠ 82		Tabl	e A					
North	♥ Q72		Wes	t	North	East(C)	South		
E-W vul	♦ KJ1032		-		pass	<b>2</b> ♣ (1)	pass		
	<b>♣</b> J65		2♦	(2)	pass	<b>2♥</b> (3)	pass		
			3♣	(4)	pass	3♥	pass		
▲ 1094	Ν	♠ AK	4♥		all pass				
♥ J	W E	♥ AK10943							
♦ 964	S	♦ AQ8	Tabl	<u>e B</u>					
♣ AK8432		<b>♣</b> Q10	Wes	t	North	East(C)	South		
	♠ QJ7653		-		pass	2♣ (1)	pass		
	<b>v</b> 865		3♣	(5)	pass	3♥ (6)	pass		
	♦ 75		4♣	(7)	pass	4NT (8)	pass		
	<b>•</b> 97		5♥	(9)	pass	5NT	pass		
			6♣	(10)	pass	6NT(11)	all pass		

Table A:(1) What did you open with this East hand C in this week's quiz? This pair play Benjamin twos<br/>and East decided to open 2♣ - showing an 8-9 playing trick hand.

- (2) Automatic playing Benjamin.
- (3) 8 playing tricks in  $\checkmark$ 's.  $3 \checkmark$  (so 9 playing tricks) is an alternative.
- (4) Natural and forcing.
- Table B: (1) This pair actually play inverted Benjamin (2♦ is 8-9 playing tricks) but this East considered the hand too good and opened a traditional 2♣, and that's my answer to question C (I was this East).
  - (5) Clearly worth a positive response.
  - (6) Natural, showing a good suit.
  - (7) This good 6-carder is worth repeating.
  - (8) RKCB for **♣**'s.
  - (9) Two keycards without the  $\clubsuit Q$ .
  - (10) No other king
  - (11) East knows that there are 6+ running ♣ tricks and so opts for the NoTrump slam.

And what happened? Three pairs bid slam, the other four stopped in game. 6NT is cold on any lead. The bottom lines: -

- With 9 playing tricks and 22 points I prefer your strongest bid. So 2♦ if playing Benji.
- It worked OK this time, but normal Roman Keycard Blackwood does not work well with minor suits as trumps. More experienced players may like to look at Kickback.

## A 2 opener? – part 2

Board 20 from Wednesday 21st

This deal is a little different; with the opener at Table A deciding upon a Benjamin two instead of his strongest opening but then going slamming when partner signed off in game.

<b>▲</b> Q2		Table A			
♥ Q753		West(E)	North	East	South
♦ 1053		-	pass	pass (1)	pass
<b>◆</b> 9853		2 (2)	pass	2♦ (3)	pass
		2♠ (4)	pass	4♠ (5)	pass
Ν	<b>◆</b> 96	4NT (6)	pass	5♦	pass
W E	♥ K42	6♠	all pass		-
S	♦ AJ9876		-		
	<b>♣</b> 74	Table B			
<b>▲</b> 1074		West(E)	North	East	South
♥ AJ986		-	pass	pass (1)	pass
♦ KQ2		2 (2)	pass	2♦ (7)	pass
♣ J2		2♠	pass	3♦	pass
		4♣	pass	4♠	pass
		pass (8)	-		-
	<ul> <li>▲ Q2</li> <li>♥ Q753</li> <li>◆ 1053</li> <li>◆ 9853</li> <li>N</li> <li>W E</li> <li>S</li> <li>▲ 1074</li> <li>♥ AJ986</li> <li>◆ KQ2</li> <li>♣ J2</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>▲ Q2</li> <li>♥ Q753</li> <li>◆ 1053</li> <li>◆ 9853</li> <li>N</li></ul>		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

Table A: (1) East could not open a weak  $2 \blacklozenge$  as that's a strong bid in their system.

- (2) What did you open with this West hand E in this week's quiz? This pair play inverted Benjamin twos and West decided to open 2♣ - showing an 8-9 playing trick hand. This hand is far too good – it's 10-11 playing tricks. With 17 hcp's I think it's worth your strongest bid but 1♠ (with a jump in ♣'s in mind) is an alternative.
- (3) Automatic relay playing inverted Benjamin.
- (4) 8 playing tricks. A gross underbid and I do not even play the bid as forcing.
- (5) Saying that's the place to play with two probable playing tricks.
- (6) I've found two more playing tricks?
- Table B: (1) This pair play standard and so  $2 \clubsuit$  was the normal very big hand.
  - (7) Waiting.
  - (8) West has shown his huge two suiter and East has signed off so West passes.

And what happened? At Table A West tried the technically correct play of finessing the AQ and went minus one for the only negative score for E-W. Everybody else stopped in game apart from one pair who played in 2. when East fell asleep and passed his partner's 2. opening.

- Do not distort the Benjamin two system. With 8-9 playing tricks open 2♣ (or 2♦ playing inverted Benjamin) and with a stronger hand with loads of points open your strongest bid.
- And, most importantly, do not change horses in mid stream. If you decide to open a hand as 8-9 playing tricks then do not go slam hunting when partner signs off in game.

# Dave's Column

## A strip and throw-in

Boards 27 (& 4) from Wednesday 21st

Here's another Dave input involving stripping the hand and then an end-play.

Dealer: South Love all	<ul> <li>★ KQ632</li> <li>♥ 874</li> <li>♦ A104</li> <li>♦ 65</li> </ul>		South opens $1 \triangleq$ or 1NT and should reach $4 \triangleq$ via a transfer if he opened 1NT.
			Hint: If the king of clubs is with West you
<b>★</b> 8	Ν	<b>▲</b> J5	have a ♣ loser. Can you avoid the ♦ guess?
♥ AK63	W E	♥ 1052	
♦ Q632	S	♦ 987	<u>Tip</u> : When you have a guess in a side suit,
<b>♦</b> K943		♣ J10872	look for a possible end play to save yourself
	<b>▲</b> A10974		a guess.
	💙 QJ9		
	♦ KJ5		
	♣ AQ		

<u>Play</u>:  $\blacktriangleleft$  A and  $\clubsuit$ K are led and after winning the 3<sup>rd</sup>  $\clubsuit$ , South should draw all of the trumps and then play  $\clubsuit$ A and then the  $\clubsuit$ Q. West has to win but then has to concede a ruff and discard or to play a  $\blacklozenge$ ; in either case conceding the 10<sup>th</sup> trick. If East had the  $\clubsuit$ K he would be similarly end-played.

And what happened at Pattaya Bridge Club? Virtually everybody was in 4♠ (or 4♥ E-W on board 4) and only one player went down. Two pairs made an overtrick; I guess they had some helpful defence.

### Look for the 'Golden' 4-4 fit

Board 20 from Monday 19th

I keep on emphasising that a 4-4 major suit fit usually makes one more trick than NoTrumps, and I'm pleased to see that only one pair got it 'wrong' on Friday: -

Dealer:	♠ 84		Table A			
West	<b>v</b> 95		West(F)	North	East(D)	South
Both vul	♦ K1076		1NT(1)	pass	3NT(2)	all pass
	♣ AJ742					
▲ A107	Ν	♠ KQJ9	Table B			
♥ AQJ3	W E	♥ K1064	West(F)	North	East(D)	South
◆ A3	S	<b>♦</b> J84	1♣ (1)	pass	1♥	pass
<b>♣</b> K1095		<b>♣</b> Q8	4♥ (3)	pass	pass (4)	pass
	♠ 6532					
	♥ 872					
	♦ Q952					
	<b>◆</b> 63					

- Table A:(1) What did you open with this West hand F(a) in this week's quiz? This is a good 18 points<br/>and with two tens and a working nine it's far too good for 1NT.
  - (2) What did you bid with this East hand F in this week's quiz? You all know my opinions about the 'golden' 4-4 fit. Even a combined 27-29 points is not enough to opt for NoTrumps rather than looking for the major suit fit with two weak suits. With two weak suits and two great majors 2♣, Stayman, is clear.
- Table B: (1) Most West's correctly opened  $1 \clubsuit$ .
  - (3) What did you bid with this West hand F(b) in this week's quiz? 4♥ is correct here, this sequence L it is not a weak shut-out bid, but a strong bid showing about 19 points with no singleton (else splinter).
  - (4) This is now a combined 31 points with a fit and slam is close, but pass is very reasonable.

And what happened? Most pairs stopped in  $4\Psi$ , mostly making 12 tricks. One pair bid and made  $6\Psi$  and there was the usual spurious result, this time  $7\Psi$  minus two.

- A decent 18 count with two tens is too good for a 1NT opening.
- You can elect to ignore a possible 4-4 major suit fit with a combined 27-29 points, but I only recommend that if the other three suits are well covered. There are a few pages on this topic in the No trump bidding book.

### **Bidding Quiz Answers**

- Hand A: 2♣, Garbage Stayman. If partner bids 2♦ then bid 2♥, showing 5♥'s, 4+♠'s and a weak hand.
- Hand B: 6♥. Showing one (or three) keycards and a void in a suit higher ranking than ♥'s (so ♠'s!).
- Hand C: 2♦ (playing Benjamin 2♣ playing standard). The hand is about 9 playing tricks and with 20 points + a couple of tens I think is too good for an 8-9 playing trick 2♣ opening. If you don't play Benjamin then it's a 2♣ opener.
- Hand D: 2♣, Stayman. It's a combined 27-29 points and that is enough to sometimes ignore a possible 4-4 major suit fit, but not when you have two very weak suits.
- Hand E: 2♦. (playing Benjamin 2♣ playing standard). The hand is 10 playing tricks and is far too good for an 8-9 playing trick 2♣ opening. If you don't play Benjamin then it's a 2♣ opener. I would not argue if you chose 1♠ with a view to jumping to 3♣ but I prefer 2♣ with this strong a hand.
- Hand F: (a) 1♣, with a decent 18 points and two tens it's far too good for 1NT.
  - (b) 4♥, this shows a good 18-19 points with 4 card ♥ support and no singleton (or you would splinter).

## **Bidding Sequences Quiz Answers**

G	3♥ 5♥	pass	4NT	pass	The 5 $\forall$ response to RKCB is two keycards but not the $\forall$ Q.
Н	3♥ 6♥	pass	4NT	pass	The 6 $\checkmark$ response to RKCB is 1 or 3 keycards with a $\blacklozenge$ void.
I	1♦ 3NT	pass	1♥	pass	3NT here is best played as a strong hand with a good long $\blacklozenge$ suit.
J	1♦ 3NT 5♦	pass pass pass	1♥ 4NT ?	pass pass	To play in 5NT, bid $5 - 5$ of the highest unbid suit.
K	1NT pass	pass 2♦	pass dbl	2♣	Double here is clearly penalties.
L	1 <b>♣</b> 4♥	pass	1♥	pass	This $4 \mathbf{V}$ is a strong hand, a good 18-19 with 4 card $\mathbf{V}$ support and no shortage (else splinter).