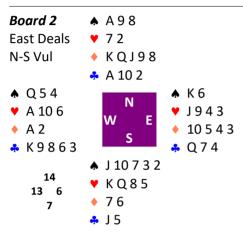


If North opens 3♥, East has an easy 3NT, and should make it.

If North opens 4♥, EW may have a difficult problem. East wants to make a penalty double, but many partnerships play a double of 4♥ as takeoutoriented. On this deal, if East doubles, West may take it out, converting a plus score to a minus. Perhaps East should pass 4♥, accepting a small plus score.

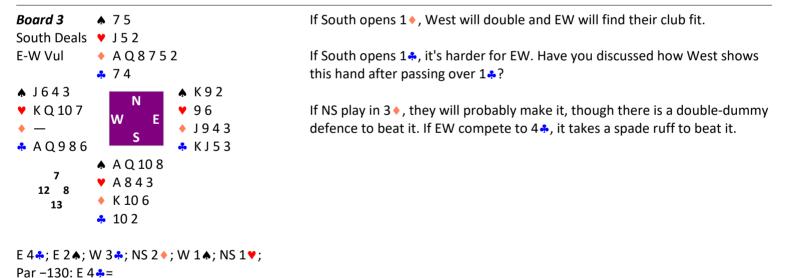
If North opens 1♥, East will double and later bid notrumps, then West should raise to game.

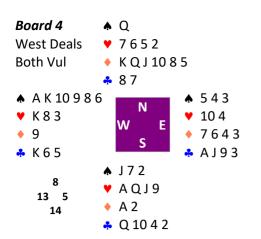
EW 4N; EW 3♠; NS 2♥; EW 3♦; EW 2♣; Par -430: EW 4N=



NS should find their spade fit and bid to 2. If EW compete to 3. It's best for NS to defend, rather than bidding on with only an 8-card fit.

NS 2**A**; NS 1N; EW 2**\***; NS 1**\***; Par +100: EW 3**\***×-1

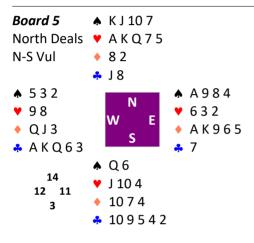




EW may reach a thin  $4 \bigstar$ , especially if North overcalls  $3 \bigstar$ . In  $4 \bigstar$ , declarer should time the play so that they can lead up to  $\clubsuit K$ , cash one trump, ruff a heart in dummy, and then finesse in trumps, applying the **Principle of Restricted Choice**.

If NS save in  $5 \diamond$ , on this deal that gains a few IMPs, but it's probably better to defend and hope to beat  $4 \blacklozenge$ .

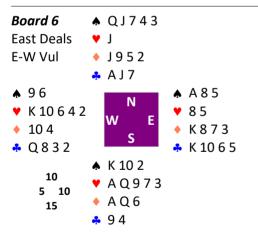
EW 4♠; NS 2♥; NS 3♦; EW 2♣; Par -500: NS 5♦×-2



EW need to find a way into the auction without getting too high. In your partnership, is East allowed to double 1?

What does it mean if East passes 1♥ and then bids 2♠ on the next round? Does West have enough to act after 1♥-pass-2♥?

EW 2N; EW 2♠; NS 2♥; EW 3♦; EW 2♣; Par -120: EW 2N=



NS 4♠; NS 2N; NS 2♥; N 3♦; S 2♦; EW 1♣; Par +420: NS 4♠= NS will probably make 4 .

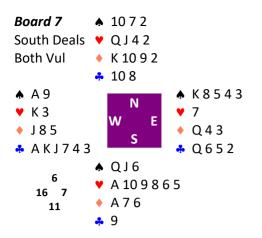
If the defence lead clubs, declarer gets a club ruff then just loses one diamond (or one heart).

If the defence play ace and another lead trump, declarer gives up a heart, throws the club losers on the hearts, and then does one of these:

- Sets up the hearts (notice the heart small cards)

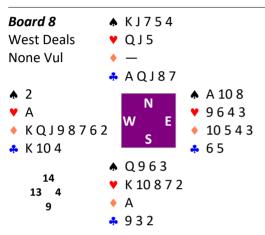
- Plays diamonds, to only lose one trick, and make three tricks.

The best defence is to lead a trump and duck it. Now declarer might play a second trump. If East wins and plays a club to the queen, declarer can duck that, and get the club ruff. Another possible plan is for declarer to give up a heart at trick two; after that, declarer may or may not make.



EW have nine tricks in 3NT, but can they reach it after South opens 1♥ and North raises?

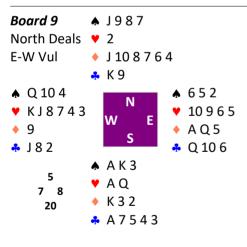
EW 3N; EW 3♠; EW 4♣; NS 2♥; NS 1♦; Par -500: NS 4♥×-2



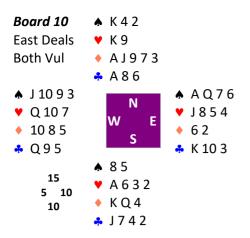
Both sides have to judge how high to compete. West will compete to 5 rather than defend 4.

If South has promised four-card spade support, North will know to compete to 5 . Now EW will probably defend, as they each have some defensive cards. In fact, bidding 6 would gain slightly.

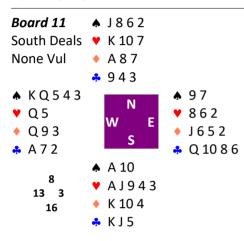
NS 5♠; NS 5♥; EW 4♦; NS 4♣; Par +300: EW 6♦×-2



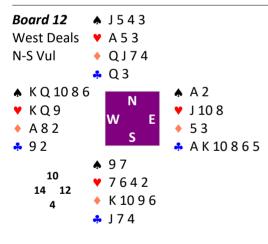
NS 6 ♦ ; NS 4 ♠ ; NS 3 ♣ ; S 1N; EW 1♥ ; Par +920: NS 6 ♦ =



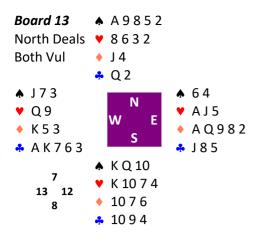
NS 2N; NS 3♦; NS 2♣; N 1♠; N 1♥; Par +120: NS 1N+1



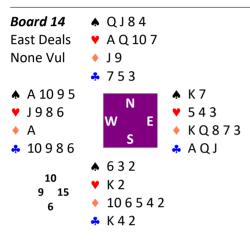
S 4♥; NS 3N; N 3♥; NS 2♠; NS 2♦; NS 2♣; Par +420: S 4♥=



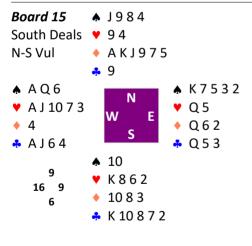
EW 4♠; EW 3N; EW 5♣; EW 3♥; EW 1♦; Par -420: EW 4♠=



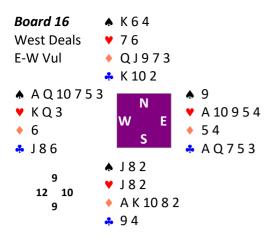
EW 5 ♦; EW 4♣; EW 2N; NS 1♠; NS 1♥; Par -600: EW 5 ♦ =



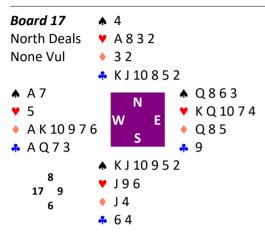
EW 3♣; EW 1N; EW 2♦; EW 1♠; EW 1♥; Par -110: EW 2♣+1



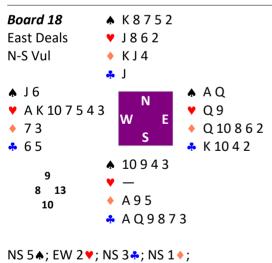
EW 4♠; EW 3N; EW 3♥; EW 3♣; S 2♦; N 1♦; Par -420: EW 4♠=



EW 5♠; EW 5♥; EW 5♣; EW 2N; Par -650: EW 4♥+1; EW 4♠+1



EW 6 ♦; EW 4N; E 4 ♥; W 3 ♥; EW 2 ♠; W 2 ♣; E 1 ♣; Par -920: EW 6 ♦ =



Par +650: NS 5 ♠=