



The Israel Bridge Federation



The Next Generation

A booklet of lessons
for teaching Bridge to kids

Part B

From Mini-Bridge to Bridge

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Oryah Meir: Editor
Gilad Ofir: National Sports captian
Brian Zeitman: Translator

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Lesson 18 - types of hands

The aim of the lesson

1. Acquaintance with types of hands.
2. Bid to the lowest level possible.

Check the worksheets and return the material

Types of hands

Every time we receive a hand the distribution is different. There are endless possibilities but we can categorize them into 3 main types: a) balanced hands b) semi-balanced hands and c) unbalanced hands.

A balanced hand is a hand is one with a maximum of one doubleton (2 cards in a particular suit). For example:

Distribution	5:3:3:2	4:4:3:2	4:3:3:3
♠	AK852	AK102	K1093
♥	Q98	J942	A82
♦	952	A6	J104
♣	A7	QJ3	A54

With balanced hands we prefer to play in NT

A semi-balanced hand is one with 2 doubletons.

For example:

Distribution	6:3:2:2	5:4:2:2
♠	AJ10632	K10932
♥	AQ2	AJ103
♦	K3	Q3
♣	96	87

An unbalanced hand is one with a singleton or void in a particular suit: For example:

Distribution	5:4:3:1	7:5:1:0	6:4:2:1
♠	QJ985	AKJ9843	Q109654
♥	KJ97	QJ642	J984
♦	AK9	K	QJ
♣	A	-----	9

We prefer to play in NT when our hands are semi-balanced or unbalanced.

* Present hands on the board and ask the pupils:

- 1) What kind of hands do these represent?
- 2) What kind of contract will we prefer to play with these hands?

Distribute board 32 + bidding cards.

Board 32		♠ J32	Dealer : West Declarer : East Opening lead : Q♥	<i>The pupils will bid and try to make the contract.</i>
		♥ A43		
		♦ KT63		
		♣ J4		
♠ A6		♠ KQ74		
♥ K5		♥ 9876		
♦ QJ84		♦ A2		
♣ 98763		♣ AK2		
Ex-pass plus suit development (clubs)		♠ T985 ♥ QJT2 ♦ 975 ♣ QT5	Contract : 3NT	

Bidding at the lowest level possible

Take out the decision making table.

How many points will we score if we make 1♠ + 2? Correct, 140 points.

How many points will we score if we make 2♠ + 1? Correct, 140 points.

How many points will we score if we make 3♠ exactly? Correct, 140 points.

**Conclusion: Whenever there is no chance of making game, there is no point in going up to a higher contract because there is no gain.
(This is true for games with trumps and for NT)**

If the partnership has 23 points, what is the level of contract we would prefer to play?

We will prefer to play in the lowest contract possible. Why play in 2NT when we could receive the same score as 1NT+1. This can all be done without endangering the contract.

How many points do we score if we bid 3NT and make +2? Correct, 460 points.

How many points do we score if we bid 4NT and make +1? Correct, 460 points.

How many points do we score if we bid 5NT and exactly? Correct, 460 points.

**Conclusion: As long as we cannot make slam, there is no point in raising the contract in game, because we gain nothing.
(This is true for games with trumps and for NT).**

Distribute board 33 + bidding cards

Board 33		♠ 8	Dealer : East Declarer : East Opening lead : Q♣	<i>The pupils will bid and play the contract.</i>
		♥ 9632		
		♦ A952		
		♣ QJT2		
♠ AQJT54		♠ K93		
♥ AK75		♥ J4		
♦ ----		♦ QT764		
♣ 954		♣ K63		
A cross ruff		♠ 762 ♥ QT8 ♦ KJ83 ♣ A87	Contract 4♠	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 18



Lesson 19 – from mini-bridge to bridge

The aim of the lesson

1. *The differences between mini-bridge and bridge*
2. *Acquaintance with the bidding cards.*
3. *Bidding NT.*
4. *Who is the "captain"?*
5. *Responses to declarer.*

Check the worksheets and return the material

The differences between mini-bridge and bridge

Mini-bridge is a preparatory version of bridge. It is very enjoyable but is not recognized as a sport like bridge. **What is the difference between the mini-bridge we know and bridge?**

In bridge, like in mini-bridge, there are 3 stages:

- a) The contract, b) the play and c) the results.

The difference is the process of arriving at contracts which plays a central role in the game.

The difference	Up to now – mini bridge	Now bridge
How we arrive at our final contract	By using words ("I open", "I have 8 points")	Based on a special language using codes
<i>The ways we use to pass on information</i>	Bidding cards	From now on we will use bidding cards * Show the pupils bidding boxes, show the levels of bidding and make sure they understand how many tricks they have to make at each level.
Who takes part in the process of bidding?	Only opener and responder	All participants have the right to take part in the auction. A player can bid or pass and in so doing pass on the right of bidding to the next in line.
When can the responder answer the opener?	Only after the opener announced "I open"	Only after the left hand opponents bids or calls pass, can the responder bid.
When we bid we relate to:	The number of points and if there is a fit in the suit.	The calls represent not only the number of points, but also to the fit in the suit and the type of hand.
When does the bidding end?	When the opener states his contract.	Only after 3 passes have been made consecutively. Otherwise the bidding continues.

An opening of 1NT

Example of an opening hand	
♠	KQ43
♥	A7
♦	A96
♣	QJT8

The bidding in bridge always starts by using one of the bidding cards which you will find in the bidding boxes. Every bid has its own specific meaning and passes on certain information.

In the example on the board, if we would be playing mini-bridge, what would we open? Correct the opener would say "I open".

Today we will start learning a new code of bidding instead of using the words "I open" which we used up to now. The first bid we will learn is 1NT.

When we have a balanced hand and 15-17 points, we will bid 1NT.

By bidding 1NT, the opener promises on behalf of the partnership to make 7 tricks in No Trump.

After making his bid of 1NT, it is next the turn of the player on his left to bid. At this stage, until we learn more about the rules of overcalls, the next player passes.

Who is the Captain?

When you played up to today, who determined the final contract? Correct, the opener.

In bridge the process includes both the opener and the responder when each one, in his turn passes on information or makes a decision.

When one of the partners has more information than his partner, he becomes the captain who makes the final decision.

If he does not have enough information, he passes on the information to his partner who then becomes the captain.

If the opener bids 1NT, who is going to be the captain in your opinion? Correct, the responder will be the captain because he knows more about the opener's hand than the opener knows about his hand.

Responders reply

In bridge we also are interested in playing in game because there is a bonus.

In order to play in game the partnership should have 25 at least points combined

After an opening of 1NT, the responder (the captain), can add his points to those of his partner and estimate what will the final contract will be.

If the opener has 15 points, how many points do you think are required to reach game? Correct, at least 10 points.

After a 1NT opening, if the responder has 10 points (a strong hand) he should bid 3NT.

When will there never be a game? When responder has less than 8 points that will never be enough for game. Even if the opener has 17 points, the responder needs at least 8. If he has less than that then there will be no chance of game and he will pass.

According to the rule – When there is no chance of game, then it is best strategy is to keep the bidding at the lowest level possible.

After a 1NT opening, when responder has 0-7 points (a weak hand), then he should PASS.

What happens when responder has 8-9 points? Is there a chance of game? Yes on condition that the opener has 17 points.

Does the responder know exactly how many points the opener has? No, he does not know that and therefore he cannot be the captain any more.

According to what we have learned so far, what should responder do? Correct, he has to inform his partner about the number of points he has, and in this way the opener can become the captain and make the final decision.

After a 1NT opening, the responder should bid 2NT with 8-9 points (an intermediate hand).

The bid of 2NT is an invitational bid – giving opener the choice to decide whether there is or is not game.

If the opener has 15 points, is game on? No, so he will Pass.

If the opener has 17 points, is game on? Yes, so he will bid 3NT.

Opener's bid	Bid	Points	2nd bid Opener
1 NT	Pass	0-7	PASS
1NT	2NT	8-9	With 15-16 points PASS With 17 points – 3NT
1NT	3NT	10+	3NT

Distribute board 34					
Board 34		♠ 754	Dealer South Declarer South Opening lead K♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play the contract.</i>	
		♥ AKJ2			
		♦ 942			
		♣ QT2			
♠ Q9		♠ KJT2			
♥ 854		♥ T976			
♦ KQJT8		♦ 62			
♣ 963		♣ J87			
Exercise in opening 1NT		♠ A863	Contract 3NT		
		♥ Q3			
		♦ A75			
		♣ AK54			

Distribute board 35					
Board 35		♠ AK54	Dealer North Declarer North Opening lead Q♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play the contract.</i>	
		♥ K96			
		♦ A65			
		♣ K53			
♠ JT		♠ Q98			
♥ QT432		♥ J7			
♦ 43		♦ QJT97			
♣ JT76		♣ Q84			
Exercise in opening 1NT		♠ 7632	Contract 3NT		
		♥ A85			
		♦ K82			
		♣ A92			

A dictionary of general phrases

A support bid by responder.
 An invitational bid by responder.
 A LIMIT BID.

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 19

Lesson 20 – bidding on the 1 level

In order to bid 1 ♥ /♠ we need 12-21 points and at least 5 cards in the suit
In order to bid 1 ♣ /♦ we need 12-21 points and at least 3 cards in the suit

What will we bid with each of these hands?		
♠ AK98	♠ AKQ87	♠ AK
♥ AQ	♥ AQ	♥ AK7542
♦ AT98	♦ T98	♦ K3
♣ 872	♣ 872	♣ Q64
19 points 1♦	15 points 1♠	19 points 1♥

When we bid a minor, we will choose the better of the 2 – according to the better minor system.

When we have 2 minor suits which are suitable for opening (at least 3 cards), we will choose the longer minor or the better minor (the one that has more honors).

When we have 2 long suits we will bid the longer of the two.
When we have 2 five or six cards suits, we will bid the higher ranking first.

The hierarchy of the suits – the highest ranking suit is ♠, then ♥, then ♦ and finally ♣.

What will we bid with each hand?			
♠ 54	♠ 76532	♠ K9872	♠ JT875
♥ A	♥ AQT2	♥ KQ7643	♥ AKJ82
♦ KJ76	♦ AKJ	♦ A8	♦ 52
♣ A98763	♣ 4	♣ ----	♣ A
1♣ The longer suit	1♠ Both longer and higher	1♥ The longer	1♠ The higher ranking suit

Responders bids after a level 1 bid in the majors

If we have 6+ points, we have to check if we have a fit with partner. If we have a fit, then we have to decide what is our strength?

Invitational bid on the 2 or 3 level

A support bid on the 2 or 3 levels is an invitational bid. This informs partner about the point range and enables him to come to a decision about the continuation.

Type of hand	Points	Bid
Weak	6-9	Level 2
Intermediate	10-12	Level 3
Strong	13-15	Level 4

This is a limit bid and the opener can PASS if he thinks that there are not enough points for game

Exercises in class – partner opens 1 ♥, what will we bid with each hand

	♠ 75 ♥ QT73 ♦ 93 ♣ A8542 <hr/> 2 ♥ 6 points + 2 distribution points + 1 length point	♠ Q643 ♥ K82 ♦ KJ864 ♣ 7 <hr/> 3 ♥ 9 points + 3 distribution points	♠ KQJ6 ♥ T8543 ♦ 92 ♣ AT <hr/> 4 ♥ 10 points + 1 for distribution and 2 for length
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Distribute Board 36

Board 36		♠ QJT9	Dealer West Declarer West Opening lead: Q ♠	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>
		♥ 53		
		♦ AQ2		
		♣ 9765		
♠ 652		♠ K87		
♥ AQJT9		♥ K876		
♦ 73		♦ 9865		
♣ AK2		♣ 43		
Exercise in bidding 1 of a major		♠ A43	Contract 2 ♥	
		♥ 42		
		♦ KJT4		
		♣ QJT8		

Distribute Board 37

Board 36		♠ 9876	Dealer South Declarer South Opening lead: J ♥	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>
		♥ Q43		
		♦ AKJ4		
		♣ A3		
♠ 2		♠ 543		
♥ JT9		♥ AK76		
♦ T8653		♦ 97		
♣ KT87		♣ QJ94		
Exercise in bidding 1 of a major		♠ AKQJT	Contract 4 ♠	
		♥ 852		
		♦ Q2		
		♣ 652		

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 20



Lesson 21 – the 2nd bid of the opener after finding a fit

The aim of the lesson

1. Types of bids – final contract / invitational.
2. Opener's rebid after finding a fit and invitation of the responder.

Check the worksheets and return the material

SIGN OFF

There are different types of bids and it is worthwhile knowing them in order to bid more accurately.

One such bid is the sign off bid and its aim is to tell partner to stop bidding and not continue.

When partner makes a sign off bid, partner should PASS

An example of a sign off bid is when one of the partners bids game.

For example – when the opener bid 1NT and his partner bid 3NT, this is a sign off bid and opener should Pass and not continue bidding.

Also, when opener opens 1♥, and partner raises to 4♥, this is a sign off bid.

LIMIT BIDS

Apart from sign off bids when partner should Pass, invitation bids are as follows:

After an invitation bid, partner may P but also may choose to continue.

When will we make an invitation bid? When we are unsure what the final contract should be.

Example: When the opener bids 1NT and the responder has 8-9 points.

Does the responder know what will be the level of the final contract? No. **What does it depend upon?** Correct, it depends on the opener's point count.

Who can decide on the level of the final contract? Only the opener.

What should the responder do? Make an invitational bid which passes on to his partner the information he needs to make a final decision,

What is an invitational bid after a 1NT opening? Correct, 2NT shows 8-9 high card points.

How can we recognize an invitation bid? A bid of 2NT in our example, shows strength that is limited and allows the opener to decide how to bid.

A different type of invitational bid is an opening bid of 1♠, 1♥, 1♦, 1♣.

How do we know that these are invitational bids?

- a) Because these bids show limited values (12-21 HCP)
- b) Because after these bids partner is allowed to bid P (holding 0-5 points) or make any other bid with 6 points or more.

Opener's rebid after partner responds

Let's assume that the opener started the bidding with 1♥ and his partner responded 2♥. **What kind of bid is this?** Correct, an invitational bid.

What do we know of responder's hand? Correct he has at least 3 cards in ♥ and 6-9 points.

How should the opener continue after an invitational bid by responder? It depends on the strength of his hand. Just as we divided the responders answers within 3 ranges (weak, intermediate and strong), we can do the same with the opener's hand

12-14: weak opening, 15-17: intermediate opening, 18-21: strong opening.

Give an explanation of the following examples on the board

Opener	Responder
1♥	2♥
PASS	

Example 1: a weak opening of 12-14 points. The opener is weak and partner has informed him that he has a maximum of 9 points, so there is no chance of game and he will bid P.

Opener	Responder
1♥	2♥
4♥	

Example 2: Opener has a strong opening (18-21 points).

Opener is strong and knows that even if responder has only 6 points then game is on. So, he will jump to game (final contract)

Opener	Responder
1♥	2♥
3♥	

Example 3:

The opener has an intermediate hand (15-17 points). The opener knows that his partner has 6-9 points. If he has 6-7 points then game is not feasible, but with 8-9 it should be bid. Since he has no way of knowing, he will make an invitational bid making responder the captain and he will then decide whether to continue or not.

Distribute Board 38

Board 38	♠	J986	Dealer :South Declarer : South Opening lead 9♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i> <i>*There are 4 losers but an impasse in Spades (twice) and an ex-pass to the K Hearts in North will secure the contract.</i>
	♥	K3		
	♦	A65		
	♣	6432		
♠	4		♠	K73
♥	AQ64		♥	J1098
♦	109872		♦	QJ3
♣	J85		♣	Q97
An exercise in opener's response after finding a fit in a major.		♠	AQ1052	Contract 4 ♠
		♥	752	
		♦	K4	
		♣	AK10	

Distribute Board 39

Board 39	♠	AJ54	Dealer :East Declarer West Opening lead 7♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>
	♥	A3		
	♦	873		
	♣	9763		
♠	97		♠	T862
♥	JT987		♥	Q42
♦	AQ6		♦	K92
♣	AJ2		♣	KQ4
An exercise in opener's response after finding a fit in a major.		♠	KQ3	Contract 3 ♥
		♥	K65	
		♦	JT54	
		♣	T85	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 21



Lesson 22 – 1st bid by responder – no fit

The aim of the lesson

1. The bid of a new suit on the one level.
2. The bid of a new suit on the 2 level.
3. The bid of NT by responder
4. A forcing bid.

Check the worksheets and return the material

What happens when the responder does not have a fit in opener's major?

When opener bids a suit, we have to ask ourselves 4 key questions in order to continue bidding.

First question – is there a fit?

We saw that when opener bid 1♠ or 1♥ and we had a fit in the suit, we could support him according to the strength of our hand. If we do not have a fit, we will go on to the next question:

Second question – is my hand weak?

If we have 0-5 points, we have to PASS since the chances of game are slim.

If we have 6 points at least, we have to bid. **Why?** Because there is the possibility that partner opened with a very strong hand and if we pass we will miss a full game and in addition, when there is no fit with partner's opening suit, we may find a fit in another suit or in NT.

Third question – can I bid another suit on the one level?

In order to bid a new suit at the one level, the suit has to have at least 4 cards. In the following examples, opener bid 1♥, and the responder has no support. But he does have 4 cards in a higher ranking suit (Spades), so he can bid 1♠.

	Hand 1	Hand 2	Hand 3
♠	KJ43	J9873	AKQ542
♥	A8	K8	32
♦	T952	AQJ2	AJ
♣	653	A2	KQ2

When bidding a new suit on the 1 level, this is a forcing bid.

Why is it a forcing bid? Because at this stage we could not know what the final contract will be and at what level we are going to play. Partner may well have 6 points but it could be that he has enough points for game.

If the opener passes, the partnership may not arrive at the correct contract and may miss out on game.

When, in your opinion, the responder cannot show another 4 card suit on the 1 level?

- a) When he does not have a higher 4 card suit.
- b) If the opening bid was 1♠, it will not be possible to show a higher ranking suit on the 1 level, because spades is the highest suit.

Fourth Question – can I bid another suit on the 2 level?

If responder has no possibility to show a higher suit on the 1 level, it could be that he can bid a lower ranking suit on the 2 level.

In order for this to happen, he has to have a 5 card suit and at least 10 points. (Since the responder raises to the 2 level and therefore commits the partnership to taking 8 tricks, he has to bring more points)

In the next examples, the opener bid 1♥. The responder has no support and also does not have a higher 4 card major. On the other hand he has an unbalanced hand and at least the required 10 points to bid a new suit at the 2 level.

	Hand 1	Hand 2	Hand 3
♠	QT	985	AK
♥	J9	A	T
♦	K8763	KJ52	T8543
♣	AQJ9	Q9764	AKQ82
Bid	2♦	2♣	2♦

When there is more than one long suit, he will bid according to the following rule:

When there are 2 long suits- bid the longer first.

When there are 2 long suits of equal length bid the higher ranking suit first.

When bidding a new suit on the 2 level, what kind of bid is this in your opinion?

Correct, a forcing bid. This is because the responder could have exactly 10 points but it could also be more. The opener has no way of knowing this and he has to continue bidding for at least one more round.

Responders NT bid – Invitational / Limit Bid

These are responder's hands after opener bid 1♥			
	Hand 1	Hand 2	Hand 3
♠	KQ6	AT9	654
♥	K5	J9	AT
♦	T9842	K865	AQ32
♣	964	K742	K865
Bid	1NT	2NT	3NT

And what should you do when responder has more than 6 points without a fit in partner's opening suit, and without the possibility of bidding a suit on the 1 or 2 level?

He has to bid NT according to the following table:

- 1) A weak hand – 6-10 points – 1NT
- 2) An intermediate hand – 11-12 points – jump to 2NT
- 3) A strong hand 13-15 points- 3NT (final contract)

Distribute Board 40

Board 40		♠ A54	Dealer :West Declarer :West Opening lead: K♣	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i> <i>Help them in the second response as they have not learnt it yet</i>
		♥ K876		
		♦ 10986		
		♣ 107		
♠ KJ1093		♠ Q2		
♥ 43		♥ AQ52		
♦ A32		♦ Q754		
♣ A32		♣ 854		
A responder's bidding exercise without a fit		♠ 876	Contract :2NT	
		♥ J109		
		♦ KJ		
		♣ KQJ96		

Distribute Board No. 41

Board 41		♠ A54	Dealer :East Declarer : East Opening lead: Q♣	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>
		♥ K876		
		♦ 10986		
		♣ 107		
♠ KJ1093		♠ Q2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 22</p> </div>	
♥ 43		♥ AQ52		
♦ A32		♦ Q754		
♣ A32		♣ K54		
A responder's bidding exercise without a fit		♠ 876	Contract 3NT	
		♥ J109		
		♦ KJ		
		♣ QJ986		

Lesson 23 – opening in a minor

The aim of the lesson

1. *Minor – last resort.*
2. *Responder's reply.*

Check the worksheets and return the material

When will we open with a minor?

	Hand 1	Hand 2
♠	A3	KJ
♥	Q73	KQJ
♦	JT7	KJT2
♣	KQ874	T983

What do we need to open 1♥/♠? Correct a 5 card suit and 12-21 HCP.

What do we need to open 1NT? Correct 15-17 HCP plus a balanced hand.

Look at the next hand (no.1). Is it possible to open 1♥/♠?

No, because we don't have a 5 card major.

Can we open 1NT? No, it is true that we have a balanced hand but we don't have 15-17 HCP.

In these situations, we have no alternative but to open 1 in a minor ♣/♦. Which minor? The better of the two. This system is called "Better Minor".

What, in your opinion makes one suit better than the other?

1. Length in the suit – we will always prefer the longer minor.
2. Quality of the suit – if we have 2 minor suits of equal length, we will choose the one with a greater number of honors.

In order to open in a minor, we need 12-21 points and at least a 3 card suit

Look at the next hand (hand no.2), What will we open? Since it is not possible to open neither one in a major nor in NT, we will open in a minor. We have 2 minor suits of equal length so we choose the better of the 2 – Diamonds which has more honors.

Minors – last choice

When we open in a minor does this mean that that we want the partnership to play in a minor? Certainly not, we prefer to first find a fit in one of the majors or to play in NT. Only as a last resort will we play in a minor.

Let's check why it is not worthwhile to play game in a minor -

Minor	Major	NT	
25-26 points	25-26 points	29 points	Points to make game
9	10	11	Tricks required
400	420	400	Score

It is easy to see that you will need to strain more and you will need more points to get an equivalent score in NT and in a major the score will be even less.

Only if there is no alternative will we play in a minor

Responders reply to the opening of 1 in a minor

What does our partner know about our hand, when we open 1 in a minor?

That we have 12-21 points and we don't have a 5 card major (we may have a 4 card major and we may still be able to find a fit).

The response bidding chart after opening on the one level can help us after a minor suit opening.

Since bidding game in a minor is a last resort – the responder has to first try to find a fit in a major or bid NT- even when there is a fit with partner in a minor.

Answers of responder – bid of a suit on the 1 level

The golden rules of the responder to a new suit on the 1 level

1. When responder has 2 long suits – he will first bid the longer suit.
2. When responder has 2 suits of equal length with 5 or 6 cards in the suit, he will first show the longer of the two.
3. When responder has 2 four card suits- he will first show the shorter of the 2.

Partner opened 1 ♣			
	Hand 1	Hand 2	Hand 3
♠	JT975	KJ72	KJ732
♥	AKQJ	Q854	A9642
♦	86	KJT6	5
♣	93	7	98

Our partner opened 1♣ – how will we bid?

Hand 1 – We have 11 points. 2 major suits, so we will bid the longer of the 2 : 1♠

Hand 2 – We have 10 points, two 4 card majors, so we will bid the lower ranking suit first: 1♥.

Hand 3 – We have 8 points, two 5 card suits – we will bid the higher ranking suit first: 1♠.

When we bid a new suit on the 1 level, what kind of bid is it?

Correct – a forcing bid (insisting that partner bid again).

Answers of responder – bid of a new suit on the 2 level

We learnt that: in order to bid a new suit on the 2 level, we have to have a 5 card suit and at least 10 points

When opener bids a major, 1♥ for example, could we show a new suit on the 2 level?

	Hand 4
♠	KJ4
♥	732
♦	53
♣	AKQ42

Yes, if we had a lower 5 card suit (♣/♦) and 10 points we could bid it.

But when opener starts with a minor, 1♣ for example, can we show a new suit on the 2 level?

No, because this is the lowest ranking suit in the hierarchy, so whatever bid we would like to make would be on the 1 level.

What bid could we make on the 2 level, after an opening of 1 in a minor? Only when partner opens 1♦, could we bid 2♣ (like in example 4).

When we bid a new suit on the 2 level, what kind of bid is this? Correct – a forcing bid.

Responders answers – NT – a invitational bid

	Hand 5
♠	JT9
♥	KT4
♦	KT98
♣	A96

When we do not have the possibility of bidding a new suit on the 1 or two level, and our hand is balanced, even when we have a fit, we will prefer to bid NT.

The NT bid is made according to the following table:

- 6-10 Points – 1NT
- 11-12 Points – 2 NT
- 13-15 Points – 3NT

In hand 5, partner opened 1♦, responder has 11 points and a balanced hand, without the possibility of showing a new suit on the 1 level (no 4 card major) and so he will bid 2NT.

When responder bids NT what kind of a bid is this? Correct, an invitational bid of limited strength and allowing the opener to decide how to continue the auction.

Responders answers - support

	Hand 6
♠	JT
♥	T4
♦	KT986
♣	A954

When the responder sees that there is no possibility of bidding a major (no 4 card support) and that his hand is not balanced, he will support partner according to the following principles:

- a) 6-9 points – he will bid 2♣ / 2♦.
- b) 10-12 points – he will bid 3♣/♦.
- c) 12 + points - he will bid 4♣/4♦.

In the example in hand 6 – opener bids 1♦ and responder with 8 points plus 1 distributional point, will bid 2♦ (no 4 card suit, no 5 card club suit, and an unbalanced hand so that he cannot bid NT)

Distribute board no. 42

Board 42	♠	87	Dealer : South Declarer : South Opening lead : K ♠	
	♥	95		
	♦	A96		
	♣	A87642		
♠	KQJ6	 N W E S	♠	T543
♥	QJ8		♥	AT74
♦	T75		♦	QJ43
♣	T3		♣	Q5
Responder's answer after a	♠	A92	Contract 3♣	
	♥	K632		

minor suit opening	♦	K82		<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>
	♣	KJ9		

**North with a semi balanced hand cannot bid NT and so he will support his partner.
Help should be given to pupils on their 2nd response because they have not learnt it yet.



Distribute board no. 43				
Board 43	♠	A94	Dealer : East Declarer North Opening lead: K♠	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i> <i>* The responder with a balanced hand will bid NT</i>
	♥	982		
	♦	T86		
	♣	K964		
♠	T753		♠	KQJ6
♥	JT54		♥	K76
♦	A32		♦	54
♣	AT		♣	Q852
Responder's answer after a minor suit opening	♠	82	Contract 1NT	
	♥	AQ3		
	♦	KQJ97		
	♣	J73		



Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 23



Lesson 24 – opener's 2nd bid – Part A

The aim of the lesson

1. The role of opener's 2nd bid
2. Rules of 2nd bid after support from responder.
3. Rules of 2nd bid after a bid of NT from responder.
4. Repeat of a suit to show a 6 card suit.

Check the worksheets and return the material

The role of the 2nd bid by opener

What do we know about opener's bid when he opens 1♥? 12-21 points and at least a 5 card ♥ suit. The bid of a suit on the one level, shows a wide range of points which we divide into 3 sub-ranges:

12-14 a weak hand, 15-17 an intermediate hand, 18-21 a strong hand.

After the opener has heard the responder's reply, he bids again and this time he can more accurately describe his hand (both distribution and strength).

The opener has to take into account the bid of responder: Did he support opener's bid? (A limit bid), did partner bid NT (a limit bid) or did he bid a new suit (a forcing bid).

The opener's rebid after support of his suit

We saw in previous lessons that when responder supports opener then that is a limit bid and opener can think if game is on or not and he can bid according to the strength of his hand and if necessary simply P.

Distribute Board no. 44

Board 44	♠	A943	Dealer :East Dealer South Opening Lead: 2♥		
	♥	J9			
	♦	AQ5			
	♣	8642			
♠	J762		♠	----	
♥	K652		♥	A8743	
♦	763		♦	K842	
♣	T7		♣	Q953	
2 nd bid of opener after responder shows support		♠	KQT85	Contract 4 ♠	
		♥	QT		
		♦	JT9		
		♣	AKJ		

*Pupils will bid and play
*4 losers- a finesse should be made in Clubs or Diamonds.
A round of trumps should be drawn with the King to check on the distribution.
Even though the trumps are breaking 4-0 it is still possible to finesse in either direction.*



The responder bid NT

The responder cannot usually support the opener and will bid something else. For example, the responder can bid NT, a limit bid with specific strength and a balanced or semi-balanced hand.

The opener can now calculate the number of points in both hands and decide on the final level contract including P if necessary.

Weak hands 12-14

♠	QJ8
♥	KQ953
♦	A6
♣	QJ6

Opener	Responder
1♥	1NT
Pass	

The opener is weak, the responder is weak – the bid is P

Intermediate hands – 15-17

♠	Q8
♥	AJT97
♦	KQ8
♣	K65

Opener	Responder
1♥	1NT
2NT	

The opener is intermediate and if responder has 8-9 points then game is on.

After a NT bid by responder, if opener's hand is suited to play in NT, he will decide on the final contract according to the strength of his hand.

Strong hands 18-21 for game

♠	AKJ
♥	AQJT5
♦	AT9
♣	96

Opener	Responder
1♥	1NT
3NT	

Distribute Board no.45

Board 45	♠	AKQ	Dealer : East Declarer: North Opening lead : 3♠	
	♥	A9643		
	♦	A83		
	♣	43		
♠	J6532	 N S E W	♠	74
♥	K		♥	QT852
♦	Q962		♦	KT5
♣	JT8		♣	Q76
A bid of 2 by opener after a NT response		♠	T98	Contract 3NT
		♥	J7	
		♦	J74	
		♣	AK952	

*The pupils will bid and play
At the end of the game emphasize the importance of entries to dummy. The only way to make the contract is by developing tricks in Clubs but if you draw the AK there are no entries to dummy to cash the established Clubs. So you have to concede a Club trick on the first round (duck) by playing low from both hands.



Repeat of Opener's suit – a six card suit

Even when the opener bids NT, the declarer's hand is not always suitable for a game in NT. For example, when opener has a six card suit, he will prefer to repeat it.

Weak hands 12-14 (repeat of suit without a jump)

Intermediate hands 15-17 (repeat of suit with a jump)

♠	Q3
♥	AQJT84
♦	T876
♣	K8

Opener	Responder
1♦	1NT
2♦	

♠	KQ6
♥	AJ
♦	AJ876
♣	Q8

Opener	Responder
1♦	1NT
3♦	

Strong hands 18-21 (with a double jump)

When opener has a 6 card suit with his opening bid – he will repeat it at the appropriate level

♠	3
♥	KQJT96
♦	AQ5
♣	AQJ

Opener	Responder
1♥	1NT
4♥	

Distribute Board no.46

Board 46	♠	753	Dealer : North Declarer : South Opening lead 4♣	<i>The pupils will bid and play</i>
	♥	J5		
	♦	AQT7		
	♣	Q732		
♠	AT6		♠	K984
♥	T87			
♦	K62			
♣	J654			
A repeat of opener's suit	♠	QJ2	Contract 4♥	
	♥	AKQ954		
	♦	J54		
	♣	8		

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 24



Lesson 25 – the 2nd bid of opener - part B

The aim of the lesson

1. No P on a forcing bid.
2. Support for responder's suit.

Check the worksheets and return the material

The responder bids his suit – opener has support

We saw how the responder can support an opening or bid NT, but responder can also bid his own suit on the 1 or 2 level.

When responder shows his suit, this is a forcing bid and partner is not allowed to P

What will opener bid after a bid of a new suit by responder? If he has support to the responder's suit, he has to bid it.

Weak hands 12-14 (without a jump)

♠	JT863		Opener	Responder
♥	KQ95		1 ♦	1 ♥
♦	A8		2 ♥	
♣	QJ			

Intermediate hands – 15-17 (with a jump)

♠	Q8		Opener	Responder
♥	AJT9		1 ♠	2 ♥
♦	KQ875		3 ♥	
♣	K6			

When opener has support for responder's suit he has to bid at the appropriate level

Strong hands 18-21 points – closing to game (double jump bid)

♠	AKJT		Opener	Responder
♥	AQJT5		1 ♥	1 ♠
♦	A9		4 ♠	
♣	96			

Preference for finding a fit in a major by either the opener or the responder

If opener has support for the responder in a major, then even if he has a 6 card suit of his own, he will support responder. If opener does not have support for the responder in a major or he has a 6 card minor, he will repeat his suit.

Distribute Board no. 47

Board 47		♠ 72	Dealer :North Declarer : South Opening lead T♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play. * There are 4 losers. It is possible to discard one of the losers by finessing in Clubs or Spades. Firstly in Clubs and if it does not succeed then we will finesse a Spade to the Jack.</i>
		♥ AKT7		
		♦ 642		
		♣ AQT3		
♠ AT963		♠ Q54	Contract 4♥	
♥ 8		♥ 542		
♦ QT97		♦ KJ83		
♣ 765		♣ K42		
2 nd bid of the opener with support for responder's suit		♠ KJ8		
		♥ QJ963		
		♦ A5		
		♣ J98		

Distribute Board no. 48

Board 48		♠ AT83	Dealer :North Declarer : South Opening lead J♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play. * There are 4 losers. There is a finesse in Spades but to which side? Because of the lead we can assume that the AK♦ are with East and therefore the Q of Spades is with West (2 to the T). If it does not succeed than we will make an impasse in Hearts</i>
		♥ A8		
		♦ Q76		
		♣ AKQ9		
♠ Q95		♠ 64	Contract 4♠	
♥ K75		♥ T9432		
♦ JT94		♦ AK82		
♣ J65		♣ T3		
2 nd bid of the opener with support for responder's suit		♠ KJ72		
		♥ QJ6		
		♦ 53		
		♣ 8742		

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 25



Lesson 26 – the 2nd bid of the Opener – Part C

The aim of the lesson

1. The opener bids a new suit on the 1 level.
2. The opener bids NT on his second bid.

Check the worksheets and return the material

The bid of a new suit on the one level – a limit bid

After the opening bid, the responder bids his suit. **What kind of bid is this?** Correct, it is a forcing bid. The opener must make another bid.

We learnt that when there is support for the opener, he can bid up to the appropriate level. **And what happens when he does not have support for partner?** If the opener has a 4 cards suit higher than the level that the responder bid, he can bid it on the one level.

The bid of a new suit on the one level is suitable for weak and intermediate hands (12-17 points).

Is the responder allowed to PASS after the bid of a new suit by opener? Since it is a limit bid he is allowed to P if only if he is very weak, but in most cases he will continue to bid since the range of points that opener has shown is still relatively wide.

A weak hand 12-14 points

♠	Q4	Opener	Responder
♥	QJ73		
♦	QJ8		
♣	AQ52		
		1 ♦	1 ♥
		1 ♠	

The opener is weak but continues to bid. According to the response he will know whether to continue the bidding or P.

An intermediate 15-17 points (repeat the suit with a jump)

♠	KQJT	Opener	Responder
♥	AQ		
♦	A2		
♣	JT987		
		1 ♣	1 ♦
		1 ♠	

The opener is in the upper range of his bid on the 1 level, with 17 points and will continue to try to find a fit in a major (first priority) and will continue to show the strength of his hand.

Distribute board no. 49

Board 49	♠	QT98	Dealer South Declarer South	
	♥	Q875		
	♦	KT4		
	♣	J6		
		Opening lead 9♥		
♠	53		♠	J42
♥	96		♥	JT43
♦	853		♦	Q62
♣	K9532		♣	AQ7
The 2 nd bid by opener on the 1 level		♠	AK76	Contract 4♠
		♥	AK2	
		♦	AJ97	

	♣ T4	
--	------	--

The pupils will bid and play

A bid of NT as a second bid – a limit bid

It could be that opener does not have a 2nd bid on the 1 level (he does not have a 4 card suit) so he will bid NT on his 2nd bid showing limited strength and a balanced hand. The 2nd bid by opener in NT can be made with balanced hands (sometimes semi balanced):

1. If opener is weak (12-14) points – a bid without jumping (1NT).
2. If opener is strong (18-21) points – a jump bid of 2NT.

What happens to balanced hands in the intermediate range (15-17 points?) We will simply open these hands with 1NT.

A weak hand 12-14 points (no jump)				A strong hand 18-21 points (a bid of NT with a jump)			
♠	K7	Opener	Responder	♠	Q83	Opener	Responder
♥	AQ32	1 ♥	1 ♠	♥	AKT95	1 ♦	1 ♠
♦	QJT5	2nt		♦	KJ3	1nt	
♣	JT9			♣	AQ		

A bid of NT shows a balanced or semi-balanced hand. NT should be bid at the appropriate level, according to the strength of the opener's hand

Distribute board no. 50

Board 50	♠	754		<i>The pupils will bid and play</i>
	♥	AKT63		
	♦	976		
	♣	J2		
♠	Q63		♠	T982
♥	82		♥	QJ95
♦	AT842		♦	Q5
♣	Q74		♣	653
2 nd bid of the opener - NT	♠	AKJ	Contract :3NT	
	♥	74		
	♦	KJ3		
	♣	AKT98		

*After the lead we count 7 sure tricks. The missing tricks will come from the Heart suit or the Club suit. The danger hand is East as he will play Diamonds through declarer. Therefore the finesse should be made in Clubs through East (play the J Clubs from North. Emphasize the dangerous hand.)

Distribute board no. 51

Board 51		♠ J6	Dealer North Declarer South Opening lead 4 ♠
		♥ Q9754	
		♦ KT4	
		♣ J93	
♠ K9742		♠ Q85	<p><i>. The pupils will bid and play</i></p> <p><i>There are 5 sure tricks and another 4 have to be developed. In order to establish the long Heart suit the lead has to be lost twice which will enable the defense to establish their Spade suit. Therefore it is necessary to enter Dummy with the King of Diamonds and take a finesse in Clubs. This will ensure that declarer remains in dummy and</i></p>
♥ K8		♥ AT6	
♦ 87653		♦ 92	
♣ 5		♣ K8762	
2 nd bid of the opener - NT		♠ AT3	
		♥ J32	
		♦ AQJ	
		♣ AQT4	

overcomes the obstacle of transportation between the hands. Emphasis on communication between hands.

<p style="text-align: center;">Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 26</p>	
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Lesson 27 – the 2nd bid of the Opener Part D

The aim of the lesson

1. A 2nd bid in a lower suit on the 2 level.
2. A reverse bid

Check the Worksheets and return the material

The bid of a new lower ranking suit on the 2 level

We learnt that when the responder bids a suit, then this is a forcing bid and opener has to bid again.

1. The opener can support the responder's suit on the appropriate level.
2. The opener can show a new suit on the 1 level if he has up to 17 points.
3. The opener can repeat his suit at the level appropriate to the strength of his hand, with a hand of up to 17 points.
4. The opener can bid NT, according to the strength of his hand, when he has a hand that is suitable for playing in NT.

But sometimes our hand is not suited to play in NT, we have no support for partner, and we do not have a 6 card suit. What can we do?

If our hand is unbalanced, then we usually have 2 main suits. We chose already the longer suit for our first bid and now, we have an opportunity to bid our 2nd suit which has at least 4 cards.

When we show another suit, we divide it into 2 main categories –

Weak to intermediate hands with 12-16 points

Strong hands 17-21.

When the hand is not balanced and the strength is 12-16 points, we can show another 4 card suit on the 2 level on condition that it is a lower ranking suit than the suit we opened

Weak hands 12-16 points

♠	KQJT5
♥	QT98
♦	A5
♣	74

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♦
2 ♥	

The opener has 12 points. After responder's bid he can still show his 2nd suit on the 2 level (5-4) and his points (12-16).

Weak hands 12-16 points

♠	KJT84
♥	QJ7
♦	QJ85
♣	A

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♣
2 ♦	

The opener has 14 points. On his 2nd bid he clarifies to his partner that he has a 5 card ♠ suit and also a 4 card ♦ suit and his hand is limited to 16 points

Distribute hand no. 52

Board 52	♠	83	Dealer :North Declarer :North Lead K♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play</i> <i>*Cross ruff. The spade suit can be ruffed with high trumps and the last spade will be established.</i> <i>Sometimes it is necessary to develop a 2nd suit (spades) before drawing trumps</i>
	♥	K953		
	♦	AJ85		
	♣	J75		
♠	QT96		♠	KJ
♥	62		♥	874
♦	KQT9		♦	7642
♣	Q83		♣	KT96
Bid of a 2 nd suit by opener		♠	A7542	Contract 4♥
		♥	AQJT	
		♦	3	
		♣	A42	



REVERSE BID

When the hand is unbalanced but strong (17-21 points), it can be shown by:
 1. A different higher ranking suit on the 2 level
 2. A different lower ranking suit on the 3 level

These types of bids are called reverse bids and are made with a strong hand because they force responder to bid on the 3 level if he wants to revert to opener's first suit on the 3 level.

A strong hand 17-21 points (a jump bid)

♠	K6
♥	QJ
♦	KQJ64
♣	AQJ7

Opener	Responder
1♦	1♥
3♣	

Opener has 19 points and his 2nd suit is lower ranking than his 1st suit so he has to jump to the level 3 showing at least 17 points.

A strong hand 17-21 points (without a jump bid)

♠	5
♥	AQT7
♦	KQJ764
♣	AJ

Opener	Responder
1♦	1♠
2♥	

Opener has 17 points, on the 2nd bid he bids a higher ranking suit indicating that he has 17 points – no need to jump

Distribute hand no. 53

Board 53	♠	106	Dealer North Declarer West Opening lead: Q♦	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>
	♥	QJ2		
	♦	QJ965		
	♣	654		
♠	QJ		♠	A9853
♥	AK97		♥	10843
♦	AK		♦	87
♣	J9732		♣	AK
2 nd bid by opener a REVERSE BID		♠	K742	Contract 4♥
		♥	65	
		♦	10432	
		♣	Q108	



Distribute hand no. 54

Board 54	♠	A964	Dealer :East Declarer South Opening lead 9 ♣	<i>The pupils will bid and play.</i>	
	♥	J6			
	♦	K1086			
	♣	J73			
♠	Q1083		♠	J752	
♥	543		♥	1087	
♦	A32		♦	75	
♣	1098		♣	KQ52	
2 nd bid by opener a REVERSE BID		♠	K	Contract 5 ♦	
		♥	AKQ92		
		♦	QJ94		
		♣	A64		

What will we bid when the 2nd suit is higher ranking but we do not have enough points?

When there are not enough points for a reverse bid - don't make such a bid, otherwise you will be misleading your partner

Repeat of a good 5 card suit

♠	Q5	Opener	Responder		
♥	97			1 ♣	1 ♠
♦	QJT8			2 ♣	
♣	AKJ84				

The opening is minimal without enough strength to show the diamonds. So he will rebid his club suit (even though he has not got a 6 card suit, it is at least a good 5 cards suit)

Repeat of a 6 card suit

♠	5	Opener	Responder		
♥	AQT7			1 ♦	1 ♠
♦	KQJ764			2 ♦	
♣	T9				

The opener has 12 points which is not enough strength to show his heart suit. So he will rebid his opening suit showing a minimum of 6 cards (and sometimes a good 5 card suit)

Bid of NT on the 2 level

♠	73	Opener	Responder		
♥	AKJT			1 ♦	2 ♣
♦	AJT7			2nt	
♣	984				

The opener is minimal. His partner forced him to bid on the 2 level. It is not possible to bid hearts which is a higher suit than the opening suit, so he will bid NT on the lowest level possible.

Bid of NT on the 1 level

♠	86	Opener	Responder		
♥	Q987			1 ♦	1 ♠
♦	KQJ64			1nt	
♣	AQ				

The opener is minimal so he cannot show his heart suit. He has to bid NT without jumping to inform partner that he has a minimum hand (does not deny a 4 card suit). The hand has to be balanced or semi-balanced to bid this way.

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 27



Lesson 28 – 2nd bid by responder- part a

The aim of the lesson

1. Rules for 2nd bid of responder
2. What to bid after opener's a limit bid

Check the worksheets and return the material

The role of the 2nd bid of responder

In the 2nd round of the bidding, when opener has described his hand more accurately, The responder becomes the captain of the bidding and he has to determine the final contract – determining which suit and at what level to play.

The level of the contract depends on the combined strength and the chances of game

If both opener and responder are weak are there chances of game?

No, so responder will stop at part-score- at the lowest level possible.

When opener is intermediate and responder is

weak are there chances of game? Yes, on condition that both are at the maximum that they promised. In this case the responder will make an invitational bid.

If responder is strong (13+ points) are there chances of game? Yes, because even if the opener is weak, there will be enough points for game. In this case the responder will make a forcing bid.

Strength	Opener	Responder
Weak	12-14	6-10
Intermediate	15-17	11-12
Strong	18-21	13+

The 2nd bid of the opener was a limit bid - NT

The opener on his 2nd bid made a non- forcing bid – NT for example. In this way, he defined his hand as balanced and limited. Assuming that his partner has a hand which is suitable to play in NT, he will decide on the final contract according to the strength of his hand.

Strength	Responder	Bid	Type
Weak	6-10	PASS	Sign off
Intermediate	11-12	2nt	Invitational
Strong	+13	3nt	Sign off

What is responder's strength? He is weak 7 points.

What will be the final contract? Part score in NT.

Are there chances of game? No.

What will responder bid? Pass.

♠	A8642
♥	JT7
♦	Q32
♣	75

Opener	Responder
1♥	1♠
1nt	Pass

<p>What is the strength of responder? Intermediate 11 points What will be the final contract? Play in NT. Are there chances of game? Yes, if opener has 14 points. What will responder bid? 2nt, <u>an invitational bid.</u></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>A8642</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>JT7</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>Q32</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>A5</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr><th style="width: 50%;">Opener</th><th style="width: 50%;">Responder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1♠</td><td style="text-align: center;">1♥</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1nt</td><td style="text-align: center;">2nt</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	♠	A8642	♥	JT7	♦	Q32	♣	A5	Opener	Responder	1♠	1♥	1nt	2nt
♠	A8642														
♥	JT7														
♦	Q32														
♣	A5														
Opener	Responder														
1♠	1♥														
1nt	2nt														
<p>What is the strength of the responder? Strong -13 points. What will the final contract be? Game in NT. Are there chances of game? No doubt about it. What will responder bid? 3nt – final contract.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>A8642</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>KT7</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>Q32</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>A5</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr><th style="width: 50%;">Opener</th><th style="width: 50%;">Responder</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1♥</td><td style="text-align: center;">1♠</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1nt</td><td style="text-align: center;">3nt</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	♠	A8642	♥	KT7	♦	Q32	♣	A5	Opener	Responder	1♥	1♠	1nt	3nt
♠	A8642														
♥	KT7														
♦	Q32														
♣	A5														
Opener	Responder														
1♥	1♠														
1nt	3nt														

Distribute board no. 55																			
Board 55	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>743</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>K964</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>AQT86</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	♠	743	♥	K964	♦	AQT86	♣	9	<p>Dealer South Declarer : South Opening lead 5♠</p>	<p><i>The pupils will bid and play.</i> <i>* Declarer has 6 sure tricks. Additional tricks will come from diamonds with the aid of a finesse. The first trick should be held-up.</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th style="width: 50%;">North</th><th style="width: 50%;">South</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1♣</td><td style="text-align: center;">1♦</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2nt</td><td style="text-align: center;">3nt</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	North	South	1♣	1♦	2nt	3nt		
♠	743																		
♥	K964																		
♦	AQT86																		
♣	9																		
North	South																		
1♣	1♦																		
2nt	3nt																		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>AT852</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>JT2</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>732</td></tr> </table>	♠	AT852	♥	JT2	♦	32	♣	732		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>Q9</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>Q75</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>K74</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>JT864</td></tr> </table>	♠	Q9	♥	Q75	♦	K74	♣	JT864	
♠	AT852																		
♥	JT2																		
♦	32																		
♣	732																		
♠	Q9																		
♥	Q75																		
♦	K74																		
♣	JT864																		
<p>The 2nd bid of responder</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>KJ6</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>A83</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>J95</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>AKQ5</td></tr> </table>	♠	KJ6	♥	A83	♦	J95	♣	AKQ5	<p>Contract : 3NT</p>									
♠	KJ6																		
♥	A83																		
♦	J95																		
♣	AKQ5																		

Distribute board no. 56																			
Board 56	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>AQ87</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>J5</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>J74</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>6532</td></tr> </table>	♠	AQ87	♥	J5	♦	J74	♣	6532	<p>Dealer :East Declarer East Opening lead 7♥</p>	<p><i>The pupils will bid and play.</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th style="width: 50%;">East</th><th style="width: 50%;">West</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1♦</td><td style="text-align: center;">2♣</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2nt</td><td style="text-align: center;">3nt</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	East	West	1♦	2♣	2nt	3nt		
♠	AQ87																		
♥	J5																		
♦	J74																		
♣	6532																		
East	West																		
1♦	2♣																		
2nt	3nt																		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>K82</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>AKQ984</td></tr> </table>	♠	62	♥	62	♦	K82	♣	AKQ984		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>J94</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>KQT4</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>AQ63</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>J7</td></tr> </table>	♠	J94	♥	KQT4	♦	AQ63	♣	J7	
♠	62																		
♥	62																		
♦	K82																		
♣	AKQ984																		
♠	J94																		
♥	KQT4																		
♦	AQ63																		
♣	J7																		
<p>The 2nd bid of responder</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;">♠</td><td>KT53</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>A9873</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>T95</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>T</td></tr> </table>	♠	KT53	♥	A9873	♦	T95	♣	T	<p>Contract : 3NT</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 28</p> </div>								
♠	KT53																		
♥	A9873																		
♦	T95																		
♣	T																		

Lesson 29 – 2nd bid by responder – part b

The aim of the lesson

1. 2nd bid of responder – support for opener's suit.
2. Repeat of responder's suit – shows a 6 card suit

Check the worksheets and return the material

Support for opener's suit.

The opener made a 2nd bid of a new suit. His bid showed his distribution (at least 5-4) and limited strength (weak/ intermediate)

Do we have a fit with the opener? Yes, we have a fit in his 2nd suit.
What will be the final contract? Hearts
At what level? Responder is strong (13 points + 1 distribution point) and so he bids to game in ♥ – the final contract.

♠	87
♥	AJ86
♦	K8
♣	AJ873

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♣
2 ♥	4 ♥

Is there support for partner? Yes, in the 2nd suit.
What is responder's strength? Intermediate.
Is there a chance of game? Yes if opener has 14 points.
How will responder bid? An invitation bid.

♠	87
♥	AJ86
♦	J8
♣	AJ873

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♣
2 ♥	3 ♥

Is there support for partner? Yes, in the 2nd suit.
What will be the final contract? Hearts
At what level? Responder is weak (9 points + 1 distribution point) but opener has shown at least 18 points so the responder goes to game (final contract).

♠	87
♥	AJ86
♦	K8
♣	JT873

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♣
3 ♥	4 ♥

Is there a fit with opener? Yes in Spades
Is there support for partner? Yes, in Spades
What will be the final contract? Spades
At what level? Responder is weak (9 points + 1 distribution point) but opener has shown 15-17 so the responder goes to game (final contract).

♠	87
♥	AJ86
♦	K8
♣	JT873

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♣
3 ♠	4 ♠

The responder repeats his suit

Opener showed a new suit, but responder but responder has not got support, neither in his 1st suit nor in his 2nd suit. Responder can repeat his suit if he has 6 times, the level depends on his strength.

What is responder's strength? Responder is weak – 7 points.
What will his bid be? He will repeat his suit without jumping. A limited non forcing bid.

♠	T8
♥	753
♦	AKT987
♣	T8

Opener	Responder
1♣	1♦
1♠	2♦

What is responder's strength? Responder is intermediate – 11 points.
What will his bid be? He will repeat his suit by jumping – an invitation bid.

♠	84
♥	AQJ764
♦	86
♣	KJ2

Opener	Responder
1♠	1♥
2♣	3♥

What is responder's strength? Responder is strong 14 points.
What will the final contract NT or ♥ ? In ♥ because when opener bids NT he promises a doubleton and therefore responder knows that there is a fit.
What will his bid be? Responder will repeat his suit with a double jump – bidding to game – the final contract.

♠	Q7
♥	AKQT98
♦	K8
♣	986

Opener	Responder
1♠	♥2
2nt	♥4

Distribute Board no. 57

Board 57	♠	962	Dealer: North Declarer South Opening lead : Q♦	<i>There are 4 losers. Trumps have to be drawn and then clubs have to be developed in order to discard a losing heart. Dummy should be entered with the A of clubs and a heart loser can then be discarded on the established club.</i>
	♥	T9		
	♦	AK9		
	♣	A8642		
♠	T75		♠	83
♥	K754		♥	QJ632
♦	QJT8		♦	764
♣	KJ		♣	QT9
2 nd bid of responder with support for opener	♠	AKQJ4	Contract :4♠	
♥	A8			
♦	532			
♣	753			

North	South
pass	1♠
2♣	2♠
4♠	

Distribute Board no. 58

Board 58	♠	KJT5	Dealer :East Declarer: South Opening lead: K♥	
	♥	A863		
	♦	3		
	♣	A865		
♠	7432		♠	8
♥	KQ		♥	JT9742

♦	KJT65		♦	94
♣	T9		♣	QJ74
2 nd bid of responder with support for opener		♠	AQ96	Contract :4♠
		♥	5	
		♦	AQ872	
		♣	K32	

There are too many losers, so it is better to count winners (8 tricks). Extra tricks can be generated by cross-ruffing. Do not draw trumps immediately. Side suit winners should be taken before embarking on the cross ruff.



North	South
1 ♦	1 ♥
1 ♠	4 ♠

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 29



Lesson 30 – Responder's rebid – Part c

The aim of the lesson

1. 2nd bid by responder – a bid of NT.
2. 2nd bid by responder – a bid of another suit.

Check the worksheets and return the material

Responder bids NT on the 2nd round

After opener's 2nd bid, if the responder does not have a fit in any suit and his hand is balanced, he will bid NT at the appropriate level.

What is responder's strength? Responder is weak 8 points.

What will his bid be? Responder will bid NT without jumping – a limit bid.

♠	J64
♥	QJ9
♦	KJ742
♣	74

Opener	Responder
1 ♣	1 ♦
1 ♠	1nt

What is responder's strength? Responder is intermediate 11 points.

What will his bid be? Responder will bid NT with a jump – an invitational bid.

♠	K85
♥	QJT8
♦	K3
♣	QT84

Opener	Responder
1 ♦	1 ♥
1 ♠	2nt

What is responder's strength? Responder is strong 14 points. Game is on despite the fact that opener only showed a weak opening.

What will his bid be? Responder will bid NT with a double jump – a sign off bid.

♠	73
♥	AK873
♦	KJT
♣	QJT

Opener	Responder
1 ♠	2 ♥
2 ♠	3nt

Distribute board no. 59

Board 59	<table border="1" style="font-size: small;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>853</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>A52</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>AT98</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>QT9</td></tr> </table>	♠	853	♥	A52	♦	AT98	♣	QT9	Dealer East Declarer North Opening lead: Q♥	<p><i>There are 4 sure tricks. Clubs have to be developed.</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>								
♠	853																		
♥	A52																		
♦	AT98																		
♣	QT9																		
<table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>Q42</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>8643</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KJ6</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>K65</td></tr> </table>	♠	Q42	♥	8643	♦	KJ6	♣	K65		<table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>AT9</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>QJT9</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>543</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>432</td></tr> </table>	♠	AT9	♥	QJT9	♦	543	♣	432	
♠	Q42																		
♥	8643																		
♦	KJ6																		
♣	K65																		
♠	AT9																		
♥	QJT9																		
♦	543																		
♣	432																		
2 nd bid of responder - nt	<table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>KJ76</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>K7</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>Q72</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>AJ87</td></tr> </table>	♠	KJ76	♥	K7	♦	Q72	♣	AJ87	Contract 1NT	<table border="1" style="font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr><th>South</th><th>N</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>♦ 1</td><td>♣ 1</td></tr> <tr><td>1nt</td><td>♠ 1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	South	N	♦ 1	♣ 1	1nt	♠ 1		
♠	KJ76																		
♥	K7																		
♦	Q72																		
♣	AJ87																		
South	N																		
♦ 1	♣ 1																		
1nt	♠ 1																		

Responder bids a new suit

When responder bids a new suit, **what kind of a bid is this?** Correct, it is forcing for a least one round.

What is responder's strength? Responder is intermediate, 10 points, but his hand is distributional. Even if there is only partial support, this is better than playing in opener's suit.

What will his bid be? After the bid of the spade suit, responder shows a 2nd lower suit without jumping.

What distribution is responder showing? A least 5 cards in the 1st suit and 4 in the 2nd.

♠	AJ972
♥	KQT64
♦	87
♣	9

opener	responder
1 ♦	1 ♠
2 ♦	2 ♥

What is responder's strength? Responder is strong. He has enough strength to show a higher ranking suit on his 2nd bid so that if opener does not like the 2nd suit he can go back to the 1st suit on the 3 level – this is a bid that generally is forcing to game.

What will his bid be? The bid of a new suit without jumping.

What distribution is responder showing? At least 5 cards in the 1st suit and 4 in the second.

♠	AQJ9
♥	AJT96
♦	Q7
♣	75

opener	responder
1 ♦	1 ♥
1nt	2 ♠

Distribute board 60

Board 60	♠	QT8	Dealer East Declarer West Opening lead A♣	
	♥	982		
	♦	T92		
	♣	AK54		
♠	AJ972		♠	K6
♥	KQT64			
♦	64			
♣	9			
The bid of a new suit by responder on the 2 nd round	♠	643	Contract : 4 ♥	
	♥	53		
	♦	KJ		
	♣	QJT832		

There are losers in Clubs and Diamonds. Nevertheless, when counting tricks there are only 8 sure tricks. Diamonds should be established and losing Spades discarded on the winners



East	West
1 ♦	1 ♠
2 ♦	2 ♥
3 ♥	4 ♥

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 30



Lesson 31- Additional answers to a 1NT opening

The aim of the lesson

1. Additional responses by responder with a balanced hand after a 1NT opening.

Check the worksheets and return the material

Repeat – answers to a 1NT opening

In our 1st bridge lesson, we learnt that a 1 NT opening shows 15-17 points and a balanced hand. We also learnt how responder answers with a balanced hand to try to get to game.

How many points do we need for game in NT? Correct 25 points. Let's go back to the answers of responder:

The bid	Strength of responder	Opening bid
PASS	0-7 points weak	1NT
2NT invitation	8-9 points intermediate	
3NT sign off	10-15 points strong	

Invitational bid to slam

Let's look again at the points table referring to game in NT:

How many points are required by the partnership to play in small slam? Correct 33-36 points. **And how many for a grand slam?** 37-40.

Why is it worthwhile for the partnership to play in a small or grand slam? Because then you will receive a larger bonus than you would get for playing in game.

Let's assume that the opener has a maximum opening (17 points). How many points does responder need to play in small slam? 16= 33-17 points.

But responder does not know if opener really has 17 points. He could also have 15 points. In order to clarify this responder makes an invitational bid which the opener can accept if he really has 17 points or decline if he has less.

When responder has 16-17 points he will bid 4NT- an invitation bid to small slam.

When opener is minimum (15-16 points), he will Pass.

When opener is maximum (17 points). he will bid 6NT.

What will happen if responder bids 3NT with 16-17 points? This will be a sign off bid and partner will Pass. The partnership will not be able to check if there is a small slam and will lose out on the chance of earning a bonus.

How will we know that the responder is inviting opener and is not interested in playing 4NT? It has to be clear to both partner that if responder know that no slam is possible, he will want to stop the lowest level possible (3NT) and will not want to risk the contract

After 4NT, with this hand opener will pass.

♠	K3
♥	KQ87
♦	KJT3
♣	QJT

After 4NT, if opener has this hand he will bid 6NT.

♠	K3
♥	AK87
♦	KJT3
♣	QJT

The bid of 6NT by responder

How will responder bid with 18 points? Responder know that small slam is on and will bid 6NT immediately

How will responder bid with 19 points? Also with 19 points responder will bid 6NT.

**When responder has 18-19 points - he will bid 6NT.
This is a closing bid and opener will Pass.**

Invitational bid to grand slam

If responder has 20 points then small slam is assured, but could there possible be a grand slam? Yes, if responder has 17 points.

In order to clarify this responder will bid - 5NT an invitation bid which cannot be Passed. Why?

Because when inviting to grand slam the small slam is assured. Therefore the response will either be 6NT or 7NT.

**When responder has 20-21 points – he will bid 5NT – an invitation bid
If opener has 15-16 points he will bid 6NT and if he has 17 points he
will bid 7NT**

After 5NT, opener will bid 7NT.	After 5NT, opener will bid 6NT																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>K3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>AK87</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>KJT3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>QJT</td></tr> </table>	♠	K3	♥	AK87	♦	KJT3	♣	QJT	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>K3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>KQ87</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>KJT3</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>QJT</td></tr> </table>	♠	K3	♥	KQ87	♦	KJT3	♣	QJT
♠	K3																
♥	AK87																
♦	KJT3																
♣	QJT																
♠	K3																
♥	KQ87																
♦	KJT3																
♣	QJT																

A bid of 7NT by responder

If responder has 22 points at least, he knows for certain that grand slam is on and so he will bid 7NT.

Distribute board 61

Board 61	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>A64</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>AK6</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>8710</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>KQ42</td></tr> </table>	♠	A64	♥	AK6	♦	8710	♣	KQ42	Dealer East Declarer South Opening lead J♠																
♠	A64																									
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♦	8710																									
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♠	J10987																									
♥	975																									
♦	A																									
♣	8765																									
♠	53																									
♥	J432																									
♦	J652																									
♣	J103																									
South	North																									
1NT	4NT																									
6NT																										
Invitation bid to a small slam	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>KQ2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>Q108</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>KQ943</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>A9</td></tr> </table>	♠	KQ2	♥	Q108	♦	KQ943	♣	A9	Contract :6NT																
♠	KQ2																									
♥	Q108																									
♦	KQ943																									
♣	A9																									

Distribute board 62

Board 62		♠ 432	Dealer South Declarer West Opening lead 6♥	<i>When opener has 16 points but also a 5 card minor, it should be treated as 17 points.</i>						
		♥ 10652								
		♦ 52								
		♣ 5432								
♠ K109		♠ AQ8		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>West</th> <th>East</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1NT</td> <td>5NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7NT</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	West	East	1NT	5NT	7NT	
West		East								
1NT		5NT								
7NT										
♥ AQ8	♥ KJ9									
♦ K8764	♦ AJ109									
♣ A9	♣ KQ10									
Invitation bid to a grand slam	♠ J765	Contract :7NT								
	♥ 743									
	♦ Q3									
	♣ J876									

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 31



Lesson 32 – Finding a fit in a major after a 1nt opening

The aim of the lesson

1. Stayman by responder

Check the worksheets and return the material

The importance of finding a fit in a major despite the opening of 1NT.

In your opinion what is preferable- to play in NT or to play in a major?

It is easier to develop tricks in a major (by ruffing), therefore it is better to play in a major rather than NT.

Conclusion – even if we opened 1NT, it is worthwhile trying to find a fit in a major

Is it possible that opener has a 5 card major? No, because we learnt that we will not open 1NT with a 5 card major.

Is it possible that opener has a 5 card major? Yes.

The Stayman Convention

In order to find a fit in a major, the responder has to ask the opener if he has a 4 card major. The system used is an artificial bid of 2 ♣ which is called the Stayman convention. (Named after the inventor of the system).

**The bid of 2♣ after a bid of 1NT is a question:
"Partner, do you have a 4 card suit in one of the majors?"**

Because it is an artificial bid, it does not say anything about the Club suit.

You learnt that after a 1NT opening, responder has to have 8 points at least to respond in order to avoid getting up to too high a contract. For exactly the same reason, in order to bid Stayman we need 8 points.

When opener bids 1NT and we have 8 points, we know that game is possible, but first we have to clarify what is preferable, to play in NT or in trumps.

Example of a hand that is suitable for bidding Stayman

♠	K976
♥	A864
♦	AT5
♣	63

Opener's reply after a bid of Stayman

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>AJ6</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>AQ5</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>J6</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>KQ752</td></tr> </table>	♠	AJ6	♥	AQ5	♦	J6	♣	KQ752	<p><u>No 4 card major - 2♦</u></p> <p>If partner does not have a 4 card major, it is clear that we will play in NT. Now what we have to do is just decide the level of the final contract.</p>
♠	AJ6								
♥	AQ5								
♦	J6								
♣	KQ752								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>Q954</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>AQ73</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>AT</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>KJ4</td></tr> </table>	♠	Q954	♥	AQ73	♦	AT	♣	KJ4	<p><u>If there is a fit in Heart and also Spades - 2♥</u></p> <p>When there are 2 four card majors, opener bids the lower suit first. The responder does not know if there is a four card Spade suit as well and relates to it as if there is only a 4 card Heart suit. If he has a fit he will show it at the appropriate level and if not he will bid NT also at the appropriate level.</p>
♠	Q954								
♥	AQ73								
♦	AT								
♣	KJ4								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>J983</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>AJ</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>KJ2</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>AK74</td></tr> </table>	♠	J983	♥	AJ	♦	KJ2	♣	AK74	<p><u>There is a four card major only in Spades – 2♠</u></p> <p>When bidding a 4 card suit in Spades then it is clear that there is no 4 card Heart suit, otherwise we would have bid that first. If opener has a fit then will show it at the appropriate level and if not he will bid NT also at the appropriate level.</p>
♠	J983								
♥	AJ								
♦	KJ2								
♣	AK74								

Examples of the continuation after the response of the opener

Opener has a four card major and 15-16 points	Opener has no 4 card major																																		
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>Q765</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>K865</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>QJ</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>A63</td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">משיב</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">פותר</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1NT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2♣</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2♦</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3NT</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Responders know that game is on and that the opener is minimal but he first tries for a fit in one of the majors. Opener replies that he does not have a 4 card suit in either major and responder closes to game in NT.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>Q765</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>K865</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>QJ</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>A63</td></tr> </table>	♠	Q765	♥	K865	♦	QJ	♣	A63	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">משיב</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">פותר</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1NT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2♣</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2♦</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3NT</td> </tr> </table>	משיב	פותר	1NT	2♣	2♦	3NT	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>Q765</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>QJ86</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>A63</td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">משיב</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">פותר</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1NT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2♣</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2♥</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3♠</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4♠</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Responder does not have a fit in Hearts and he is intermediate – 9 points. Therefore he invites to game with 2NT. The opener has a 4 card Spade suit as well and he knows there is a fit because of the bidding sequence. If he would have had 17 points he would have bid 4 Spades closing to game. But with 15-16 points he only invites partner to game</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">♠</td><td>Q765</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♥</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♦</td><td>QJ86</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">♣</td><td>A63</td></tr> </table>	♠	Q765	♥	95	♦	QJ86	♣	A63	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">משיב</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">פותר</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1NT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2♣</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2♥</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3♠</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4♠</td> </tr> </table>	משיב	פותר	1NT	2♣	2♥	2NT	3♠	4♠
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When will we not bid Stayman?

When responder has 8+ points but with an absolutely balanced hand (no doubleton). There is no point in looking for a fit because declarer will not be able to ruff in any suit. In this case NT should be bid at the appropriate level.

Distribute board 63

Board 63		♠ K864		♠ JT	Dealer South Declarer South Opening lead 3 ♥	<i>There are 8 sure tricks. The most promising suit for extra tricks is the Diamond suit (if the KQ are split or both are with West). The A of Hearts should be held up just in case the Hearts are breaking 5-3.</i>					
		♥ J6		♥ QT52							
		♦ AJT		♦ Q632							
		♣ Q653		♣ 842							
♠ Q972		♠ JT	Contract 3NT		<table border="1"> <tr><th>South</th><th>North</th></tr> <tr><td>1NT</td><td>2 ♣</td></tr> <tr><td>2 ♦</td><td>3NT</td></tr> </table>	South	North	1NT	2 ♣	2 ♦	3NT
South		North									
1NT		2 ♣									
2 ♦		3NT									
♥ K973	♥ QT52										
♦ K84	♦ Q632										
♣ 97	♣ 842										
Bidding Stayman		♠ A53	Contract 3NT		<table border="1"> <tr><th>South</th><th>North</th></tr> <tr><td>1NT</td><td>2 ♣</td></tr> <tr><td>2 ♦</td><td>3NT</td></tr> </table>	South	North	1NT	2 ♣	2 ♦	3NT
		South				North					
		1NT				2 ♣					
		2 ♦				3NT					
♥ A84											
♦ 975											
♣ AKJT											

Distribute board 64

Board 64		♠ J108		♠ 975	Dealer North Declarer North Opening lead K ♣	<i>Declarer has 4 sure tricks. The missing tricks will come by developing the Spades and a double finesse in Hearts in the hope that West has one of the honors. According to the rule of 7, declarer should hold up for 2 rounds.</i>							
		♥ KJ102		♥ A76									
		♦ AK3		♦ 986									
		♣ A76		♣ KQ109									
♠ A43		♠ 975	Contract 2NT		<table border="1"> <tr><th>South</th><th>North</th></tr> <tr><td>1NT</td><td>2 ♣</td></tr> <tr><td>2 ♥</td><td>2NT</td></tr> <tr><td>Pass</td><td></td></tr> </table>	South	North	1NT	2 ♣	2 ♥	2NT	Pass	
South		North											
1NT		2 ♣											
2 ♥		2NT											
Pass													
♥ Q98	♥ A76												
♦ J107	♦ 986												
♣ 8432	♣ KQ109												
Bidding Stayman		♠ KQ62	Contract 2NT		<table border="1"> <tr><th>South</th><th>North</th></tr> <tr><td>1NT</td><td>2 ♣</td></tr> <tr><td>2 ♥</td><td>2NT</td></tr> <tr><td>Pass</td><td></td></tr> </table>	South	North	1NT	2 ♣	2 ♥	2NT	Pass	
		South				North							
		1NT				2 ♣							
		2 ♥				2NT							
Pass													
♥ 543													
♦ Q542													
♣ J5													

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 32



Lesson 33 – Finding a fit in a major after a 1NT opening

The aim of the lesson

1. Transfer convention by responder

Check the worksheets and return the material

A transfer bid to find a fit of 5-3

We learnt that if the responder has a 4 card suit in a major, it is worthwhile checking if there is a fit because there is a chance that the 1NT opener has a 4 card major.

It could be that responder has a 5 card suit in one of the majors. **In your opinion could there be a fit with opener?** The chances that opener has a 3 card support is pretty good. The way to find out is that responder shows a 5 card suit in a major and also indicates the points to the opener so that he can decide what to do. The bid of a transfer is an artificial convention which does not mean anything about the suit bid.

**A bid of 2♦ after an opening of 1NT shows a 5 card ♥ suit
A bid of 2♥ after an opening of 1NT shows a 5 card ♠ suit**

A transfer bid can be made with any range of points, why?

When responder has a 5 card suit, he knows that together the partnership has at least 7 cards in that major. When there are not enough points, he will prefer to play with a partial fit rather than in NT (easier to make).

Example of Transfer bid	
♠	754
♥	AQJT9
♦	653
♣	T9

A transfer bid is forcing and after it the opener has to bid the requested suit even if he only has a doubleton.

The reason we use the transfer bid is that we would like the weaker hand (responder's hand) as dummy which everyone sees and not the stronger hand of opener. Therefore when the opener bids a suit we make sure that he will play the hand if the contract is in NT.

Responder's answers after a bid by opener

Responder is intermediate with 8-9 points

♠	754
♥	AQT95
♦	Q53
♣	J9

Opener	Responder
1NT	2 ♦
2♥	2NT
P	P

Responder thinks that there are good chances of game. Firstly he shows his 5 card ♥ suit. In the continuation he shows his points and allows opener to decide. Opener has no support for ♥ so he bids P. If he would have had a fit in h he would have invited with a bid 3♥. If he would have been strong, he would have closed with a bid 4♥.

Responder is weak with 0-7 points

♠	754
♥	AQT95
♦	653
♣	T9

Opener	Responder
1NT	2 ♦
2♥	P

The opener is weak. He would like to play in a Part-score in ♥. He knows that there is at least a partial. He makes a transfer bid and then P.

Responder is strong 10-15 points

♠	754
♥	AQT95
♦	Q53
♣	K9

Opener	Responder
1NT	2 ♦
2♥	3 NT
4♥	

Responder knows that game is on but first he shows his 5 card ♥ suit. In the continuation he shows that he has game and opener with Heart support corrects to game in Hearts.

Responder is strong 10-15 points

♠	754
♥	AQT953
♦	A5
♣	T9

Opener	Responder
1NT	2 ♦
2♥	4♥

Responder knows that there is game and knows that there is a fit in Hearts because he can be sure that opener has at least a doubleton. After the transfer, he converts to game.

Distribute board 65

Board 65		♠ AJ		♠ QT5	<p><i>Declarer has to develop the Spade suit but due to lack of entries he should not try the finesse. There is no need to hold up the first trick. Declarer should win the opening lead and immediately play the J♠. If East wins the trick, the K♦ is protected and if West wins the trick and continues Diamonds, then declarer should play low and not jump with the K.</i></p>						
		♥ A86		♥ 954							
		♦ KQ42		♦ A987							
		♣ JT97		♣ K52							
A transfer bid		♠ K9864	Contract: 2NT	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px;">North</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">1 NT</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ♥</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ♠</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2NT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		North	South	1 NT	2 ♥	2 ♠	2NT
		North				South					
		1 NT				2 ♥					
		2 ♠				2NT					
♥ K7											
♦ 653											
♣ Q86											

Distribute board 66

Board 66		♠ A842		♠ K76	<p><i>Declarer has 5 losers. The only chance is that the trumps are breaking 3-2 and Clubs are no worse than 5-3. The declarer should win the first trick in dummy, draw 2 rounds of trumps and play 3 high Clubs discarding a Diamond from dummy.</i></p>								
		♥ K3		♥ J4									
		♦ Q872		♦ AT95									
		♣ AQ4		♣ JT86									
A transfer bid		♠ T53	Contract : 3♥	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px;">North</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">1 NT</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ♥</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">3♥</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">PASS</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		North	South	1 NT	2 ♦	2 ♥	3♥	PASS	
		North				South							
		1 NT				2 ♦							
		2 ♥				3♥							
PASS													
♥ AT8762													
♦ 43													
♣ K3													

Distribute board 67

Board 67		♠ AK52		♠ QT74	<p><i>There are 5 sure tricks. 4 more will come from developing the Diamond suit. The Ace of Clubs should be held up twice and only won on the 3rd round.</i></p>								
		♥ J863		♥ 942									
		♦ T53		♦ A82									
		♣ 74		♣ 652									
A transfer bid		♠ 96	Contract : 3NT	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 2px;">North</th> <th style="padding: 2px;">South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">1NT</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ♣</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 ♦</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">2 NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">3NT</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		North	South	1NT	2 ♣	2 ♦	2 NT	3NT	
		North				South							
		1NT				2 ♣							
		2 ♦				2 NT							
3NT													
♥ AK5													
♦ KQJ94													
♣ A93													

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 33

Lesson 34 - Strong Openings - Part A

The aim of the lesson

1. What are the openings on the 2 level?
2. A bid of 2NT

Check the worksheets and return the material

Why open on the 2 level?

When we have very strong hands we want to receive information from partner, even if he has less than 6 points. We have to open the bidding on the 2 level. An opening bid on the 2 level is usually a forcing bid for one round at least – partner must not PASS. The exception is an opening of 2NT which is a strong bid but not forcing.

A bid of 2NT – a limit bid

We learnt that an opening of 1NT is balanced with 15-17 points. Today we will learn that :

If we have 20-22 balanced we will open 2NT

♠	AJ
♥	KQT8
♦	KQJ
♣	AQT8

The bid of 2NT is a limit bid and partner can PASS but since the opener promises 20 points at least there is no need for many points to get to game. Therefore 4-5 points are a good enough reason to raise the auction to a contract of 3NT.

Examples of responses after a 2 NT opening

Like an opening of 2NT, responder can use Stayman/ Transfer/ Slam invitation and so on. We have to remember that a minimum bid by responder raises to contract to the 3 level, so that if responder knows that there is surely no game he can and should P.

A game bid

♠	543
♥	64
♦	KJ984
♣	976

Opener	Responder
2NT	3NT

Responder has only 4 points but a 5 card minor suit, (a source of tricks) and so he should go to game.

A game bid

♠	AJ7
♥	KQJ
♦	8765
♣	943

Opener	Responder
2NT	4NT
PASS	

Responder has 11 points and a balanced hand. He sees the chance of slam if opener has 22 points. So he makes an invitational bid which partner with 20 points declines.

A bid to game after Stayman

♠	KQT9
♥	T875
♦	64
♣	86

Opener	Responder
2NT	3 ♣
3 ♠	4 ♠

Responder knows that game is on but first tries to find a fit in one of the majors. He bids Stayman and partner shows a 4 card Spade suit. Now responder can go to game in Spades

A bid to game after a transfer

♠	KQT98
♥	T87
♦	4
♣	865

Opener	Responder
2NT	3 ♥
3 ♠	3NT
4 ♠	

Responder has sufficient points for game but first looks for a fit in a major. He makes a transfer bid showing a 5 card Spade suit. In the continuation he shows enough points for game and leaves the decision to opener. Opener has a fit in Spades and so he can bid game in Spades rather than NT.

Distribute board 68

Board 68		♠	Q54	Dealer :West Declarer West Opening Lead: K♣	 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Opener</th> <th>Responder</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2NT</td> <td>3♣</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3♥</td> <td>3NT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Opener	Responder	2NT	3♣	3♥	3NT
		Opener	Responder								
		2NT	3♣								
		3♥	3NT								
♥	65										
♦	872										
♣	QJ94										
♠	A98			♠		KJ107					
♥	KQ42			♥		J109					
♦	AK3			♦		9654					
♣	A52			♣	83						
Stayman after 2NT		♠	32	Contract :3NT							
		♥	A873								
		♦	QJ10								
		♣	K1076								

Distribute board 69

Board 69		♠	Q83	Dealer: West Declared North Opening Lead: J♠	<p><i>Declarer has 4 losers (3 in Spades and 1 in Clubs). After drawing trumps he has to develop the Diamond suit for a Club discard.</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Opener</th> <th>Responder</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2NT</td> <td>3♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3♥</td> <td>3♥</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Opener	Responder	2NT	3♦	3♥	3♥
		Opener	Responder								
		2NT	3♦								
		3♥	3♥								
♥	AKQ										
♦	AK763										
♣	A5										
♠	A965			♠		KJT					
♥	84			♥		92					
♦	QT4			♦		J98					
♣	KT94			♣	J8732						
Transfer after 2NT		♠	742	Contract : 4♥							
		♥	JT7653								
		♦	52								
		♣	Q6								

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 34



Lesson 35 - Strong openings - part B

The aims of the lesson

1. A bid of 2♣.
2. Partner's responder to continue the bidding.

Check the material and return the worksheets

A forcing bid - 2♣

Sometimes we receive a distribution like the one shown in the example:

♠	AKQT9
♥	AKQ84
♦	K3
♣	A

How would you suggest opening the bidding with such a hand? We have 25 points. It is not possible to open 2NT because this would show 20-22 balanced and we have more points and we are not balanced. If we open 1♠ the higher ranking of our 2 majors, there is a danger that this will be followed by 3 passes and then this will be the final contract. If partner has a 3 card heart suit, for example without even 1 point we will be able to make 10 tricks easily.

In order to clarify what will be the final contract and in order to avoid a P from partner with even less than 6 points, we will bid 2♣. This is an artificial bid and does not bear any relationship to the Club suit, it just shows general strength.

**An opening of 2♣ is strongest opening of the opening 2 bids in bridge.
The opener promises either 23+ points or 9 playing tricks in his hand.
It is forcing the partnership to game.**

Partner's response 2♦

With a weak hand of 0-6 HCP partner will always bid 2♦ with any type of hand telling partner that he has less than 7 points.

The opener, in reply, will bid his longest suit (a least 5 cards) and if he is balanced he will bid 2NT (with 23-24 points he will bid 2NT and with 25-26 will bid 3NT).

After a rebid of 2NT by opener Stayman and Transfer apply.

Examples of 2nd bids of responder after opener's rebid

Showing a suit without a fit in opener's suit

♠	QJT954
♥	96
♦	52
♣	Q84

Opener	Responder
2 ♣	2 ♦
2 ♥	2 ♠
4 ♠	

Responder with 5 points bids a limited 2 ♦ .
Opener bids his suit showing at least 5 times.
Opener has at least 3 card support and goes directly to game.

Bidding game after a fit has been found

♠	9532
♥	KT8
♦	J76
♣	843

Opener	Responder
2 ♣	2 ♦
2 ♥	4 ♥

Opener has 4 points and bids 2 ♦ showing a limited hand. Opener bids his suit which finds the fit and continues to game.

A bid of NT by opener

♠	954
♥	763
♦	9642
♣	862

Opener	Responder
2 ♣	2 ♦
2nt	

Opener bids 2NT showing a balanced hand and 23-24 points. Responder is very weak without entries to his hand and can bid P – this is the only time that partner may P after a 2♣ opening.

A bid of NT by responder

♠	7
♥	9863
♦	JT86
♣	J642

Opener	Responder
2 ♣	2 ♦
2 ♠	2nt

Responder has no fit and no strength. Nevertheless he must continue bidding. The bid of 2NT by responder is artificial and shows weakness (usually less than 4 points).

A strong bid by responder

After a 2♣ opener, when responder has 7+ points he can make other bids than 2 ♦ . If responder has a 5 card suit and 7+ points he should bid his suit at the lowest level possible. Without a 5 card suit he should bid NT (8-9 points 2NT, 10+ points will bid 3 NT).

A bid of NT by responder

♠	Q984
♥	Q6
♦	QJ5
♣	JT84

Opener	Responder
2 ♣	2nt
3 ♠	4 ♠

Responder has 8 points. Lacking a suit of his own he bids 2NT. Opener bids his longest suit and responder shows his support. Declarer knows now how many points his partner holds and he can continue to bid if he so wishes.

A bid of a suit by responder

♠	QJT4
♥	6
♦	AQ972
♣	T85

Opener	Responder
2 ♣	3 ♦
3 ♥	3 ♠

The responder with 9 points and an unbalanced hand first shows his suit. He has to make a jump bid because he cannot bid 2 ♦ . The opener now shows his suit but the responder has no support. Therefore, he shows his 2nd suit showing 5-4 distribution.

Distribute board 70

Board 70		♠ 86	Dealer: South Declarer :East Lead K♦	<i>There are many losers in this hand. Hearts have to be played discarding Diamonds losers followed by a cross ruff.</i>
		♥ J972		
		♦ 54		
		♣ KQJ98		
♠ JT93		♠ AQ54		
♥ 6		♥ AKQ54		
♦ T872		♦ A93		
♣ 7654		♣ A		
A strong 2♣ opening		♠ K72	Contract: 4♠	
		♥ T83		
		♦ KQJ6		
		♣ T32		

East	West
2♣	2♦
2♥	2nt
3♠	4♠

Distribute board 71

Board 71		♠ 742	Dealer: West Declarer : South Lead Q♠	
		♥ JT7653		
		♦ 52		
		♣ Q6		
♠ QJT		♠ A965		
♥ 92		♥ 84		
♦ J98		♦ QT4		
♣ J8732		♣ KT94		
A strong 2♣ opening		♠ K83	Contract: 4♥	
		♥ AKQ		
		♦ AK763		
		♣ A5		

South	North
2♣	2♦
2nt	3♥
4♥	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 35



Lesson 36 - Strong openings - part C

The aim of the lesson

1. A bid of 2♦.
2. How to count tricks
3. Partner's response and the continuation of the bidding

Check the material and return the worksheets

A forcing bid of 2♦

An opening bid of 2♦ is used for hands with potential for game which are stronger than one level openings yet not strong enough for 2♣ (game may be on even if partner has less than 6 points)

This happens, for example, when we can count 8 tricks in our hand alone (usually this is when we have a long suit or two solid long suits). In this case we need very little from partner to play in game but if we open on the 1 level, partner will surely P if he has less than 6 points.

If we have a balanced hand and 20-22 points, how would we open? Correct 2NT.

But what do we do when we have 22 points but unbalanced? This is a hand which is too strong to open on the 1 level but not strong enough to open 2♣.

In these situations, in order to force partner to bid for at least 1 round, we will make an artificial bid of 2♦ which shows a strong hand.

A 2♦ opening is made with an unbalanced hand with 17 points and at least 8 tricks. It is forcing for one round

How do we count tricks?

Cards in our hand which look like winners are playing tricks

When we have a solid suit, we are allowed to assume that the missing cards are distributed reasonably between the opponents.

When we have a 7 card suit:

1. AKQJxxx – we will count them as 7 tricks.
2. AKxxxxx – we will count them as only 6 tricks.
3. AQJxxxx – we will count them as only 6 tricks.

When we have a 7 card suit:

1. AKQxxxxx - we count 8 tricks.
2. AQJxxxxx – we count as 7 tricks.

In addition, we have to count outside honors (7 high cards in one suit and the A in another suit counts as 8 tricks.

<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>AQJ53</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>AKQ82</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>A4</td></tr> </table> <p>♠ 0 , ♥ 2.5 , ♦ 5 , ♣ 1</p> <p>Total – 8+ tricks</p>	♠	6	♥	AQJ53	♦	AKQ82	♣	A4	<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>AKT64</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>AJT9</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>AKT5</td></tr> </table> <p>♠ 3.5 , ♥ 0 , ♦ 2.5 , ♣ 2</p> <p>Total – 8 tricks</p>	♠	AKT64	♥	---	♦	AJT9	♣	AKT5	<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>AK5</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>A6</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KQJT98</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>J2</td></tr> </table> <p>♠ 2 , ♥ 1 , ♦ 5 , ♣ 0</p> <p>Total – 8 tricks</p>	♠	AK5	♥	A6	♦	KQJT98	♣	J2	<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>QJT963</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>AK54</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KQ7</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>A</td></tr> </table> <p>♠ 4 , ♥ 2 , ♦ 1 , ♣ 1</p> <p>Total – 8 tricks</p>	♠	QJT963	♥	AK54	♦	KQ7	♣	A
♠	6																																		
♥	AQJ53																																		
♦	AKQ82																																		
♣	A4																																		
♠	AKT64																																		
♥	---																																		
♦	AJT9																																		
♣	AKT5																																		
♠	AK5																																		
♥	A6																																		
♦	KQJT98																																		
♣	J2																																		
♠	QJT963																																		
♥	AK54																																		
♦	KQ7																																		
♣	A																																		

Partner's response

<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KJT964</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>T987</td></tr> </table>	♠	63	♥	2	♦	KJT964	♣	T987	<p>A hand with 0-7 points bid 2♥.</p> <p>Opener will now bid his suit.</p>
♠	63								
♥	2								
♦	KJT964								
♣	T987								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>JT98</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>864</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KJ98</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	♠	JT98	♥	864	♦	KJ98	♣	4	<p>With 8+ and a 5 card suit, we will bid our suit at the lowest possible level (in this example we will bid 2♠.)</p>
♠	JT98								
♥	864								
♦	KJ98								
♣	4								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>AJT</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>86</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KQ84</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>JT83</td></tr> </table>	♠	AJT	♥	86	♦	KQ84	♣	JT83	<p>Holding 8+ points and a balanced hand, we will bid 2nt.</p>
♠	AJT								
♥	86								
♦	KQ84								
♣	JT83								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>JT9</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>AQ872</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>JT8</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>85</td></tr> </table>	♠	JT9	♥	AQ872	♦	JT8	♣	85	<p>After our bid, opener bids ♠ - with support for partner and 8+ we will bid 3♠ in order to investigate slam possibilities.</p>
♠	JT9								
♥	AQ872								
♦	JT8								
♣	85								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>JT9</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>A9872</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>JT8</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>85</td></tr> </table>	♠	JT9	♥	A9872	♦	JT8	♣	85	<p>After our bid, partner bids 2♠ - with 4-7 points and support for partner, we will make a sign off bid of 4♠. Partner should P if he has 8-9 tricks.</p>
♠	JT9								
♥	A9872								
♦	JT8								
♣	85								

Distribute board 72

Board 72		♠ A109	Dealer :North Declarer West Opening lead 5♥	 <table border="1" data-bbox="1149 436 1404 526"> <tr><th>West</th><th>East</th></tr> <tr><td>♦2</td><td>2♥</td></tr> <tr><td>♠2</td><td>4♠</td></tr> </table>		West	East	♦2	2♥	♠2	4♠
		West				East					
		♦2				2♥					
		♠2				4♠					
♥ 53											
♦ Q1085											
♣ J765											
♠ KQJ64		♠ 532									
♥ A94		♥ K762									
♦ AK64		♦ 72									
♣ A		♣ Q982									
Strong 2♦ opening	♠ 87	Contract : 4♠									
	♥ QJ108										
	♦ J93										
	♣ K1043										

Distribute board 73

Board 73		♠ J1076	Dealer : East Declarer : East Opening lead K♠	 <table border="1" data-bbox="1149 772 1404 907"> <tr><th>East</th><th>West</th></tr> <tr><td>2♦</td><td>2nt</td></tr> <tr><td>3♣</td><td>4♣</td></tr> <tr><td>5♣</td><td></td></tr> </table> <div data-bbox="890 958 1332 1176" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 36</p>  </div>		East	West	2♦	2nt	3♣	4♣	5♣	
		East				West							
		2♦				2nt							
		3♣				4♣							
5♣													
♥ QJ742													
♦ 7542													
♣ ---													
♠ A94		♠ 83											
♥ 10986		♥ AK											
♦ J109		♦ AQ6											
♣ K82		♣ AQJ1053											
Strong 2♦ opening	♠ KQ52	Contract: 5♣											
	♥ 53												
	♦ K83												
	♣ 9764												

Lesson 37 – Competitive Bidding – part A

The aim of the lesson

1. *An introduction to competitive bidding*
2. *Rules for competing on the one level.*
3. *Rules for competing on the two level.*
4. *When will we not compete despite the fact that we have a hand that is suitable for Intervention?*

Check the worksheets and return the material

Introduction

Up to now, the declarer and his partner have had an easy life. The defenders have allowed them to bid and get all the information they need in order to arrive at the right contract, without disturbance. But not always have declarer and his partner been able to get to game and have stopped at a lower level contract.

Why did they stop at lower level contracts? Because they had few points. **What does this mean?** That the opponents also had some points and they could make an OVERCALL which is what we will learn about today.

There are a number of reasons for competing:

- The opponents have points – and they would like to play in their contract (partial or full).
- Disturbance – an overcall disturbs the opponents from communicating accurate information.
- Pushing the opponents up to a higher contract - Competitive bidding forces the opponents up in order to win the auction. Sometimes they will bid too high and go down because of the competitive bid whereas without interference they could have stopped at a lower level and made their contract.
- Sacrifice - when one side is weak and they estimate that their opponents have game or even slam, they are willing to bid on a higher level because they are pretty sure that if their opponents make their contract they will get more points.
- Lead directing bids - competitive bidding can provide partner with important information about how to defeat the contract (for example which suit to lead).

Basic rules of competitive bidding

In order to compete for the auction, the opponents have to offer a higher contract than the declarer and his partner. When bidding you can only go up and not go down.

1. Let's think of the suits as a ladder. When we bid we always go up the ladder from ♣ to ♦, to ♥, to ♠ to NT.
2. When we bid we can also go up to the next level- for example from 1♥ to 2♠. In the bidding "building" there are 7 floors and 5 steps.

It is possible to bid on a higher level in 2 ways:

1. Bidding on a higher floor – after opening 1♦ the opponent is interested in bidding a lower ranking suit so he has to go up a floor and bid 2♣.
2. Bidding on a higher step - After an opening of 1♦ the opponent is interested in playing in a higher ranking suit. In order to do this he does not need to go up a floor and can bid 1♥.

When will the opponents know when to compete? Up to what level is it worthwhile to go up to try to win the auction? Just like there are rules for openings and responding, there are also rules for competing.

An overcall on the one level is made with 9-15 points on condition that:

- You have a 5 card suit
- The suit is good – at least one and a half honors.

Rules for competitive bidding on the one level

Honors will be counted as: T98, JT, Q, K, A. A singleton J is counted as half an honor.

A hand suitable for an overcall on the one level

Would we be able to open with this hand? No, only 11 HCP's.

♠	53
♥	KQJT42
♦	KQ5
♣	64

Would we overcall after an opening of RHO in ♥ with a hand like this? Certainly, the suit is solid with a six card suit and 3 honors. This will disturb the opponents and will have chances of making.

A hand unsuitable for an overcall on the one level

Would we be able to open with this hand? Yes, we could open 1♥.

♠	Q53
♥	Q8742
♦	AQ5
♣	Q6

After an opening of RHO would we overcall in ♥ with a hand like this? No, the suit is broken – there is no one and a half honors.

Rules for competitive bidding on the two level

In order to bid on the 2 level we have to be stronger - a least an opening. This is because we are going one level higher a and undertaking to make 8 tricks without having a clue of partner's holding.

An overcall on the two level requires:

- At least a 5 card suit
- A solid suit with at least 2 honors
- Between 12-15 points

Rules for overcalling on the 2 level

A hand suitable for an overcall on the two level

With 12 points and a solid 6 card suit we could overcall 2 ♣.

♠	Q7
♥	KQ2
♦	64
♣	AJT984

A hand unsuitable for an overcall on the two level

The suit is solid but we only have 10 points.

♠	87
♥	KQ2
♦	64
♣	AJT984

When will we not interfere, even though we have a hand that is suited for an overcall

We will not always overcall even when we have an opening and a 5 card suit. Example:

We were planning to open 1 ♠ but RHO opened 1 ♠. **Is there any sense in overcalling 2♠?** No! The chance of finding a fit with partner is very slender when our RHO has a 5 card ♠ suit. We don't have to overcall, but we can start planning our defense.

♠	KJ862
♥	Q7
♦	K75
♣	KJ2

Disadvantages of overcalling

Overcalling has many advantages but also some disadvantages:

1. The opponents will possibly double us and the price we will pay will be too expensive.
2. The transfer of information to the defense, so that if they win the auction, they will have an easier time in making their contract.

This does not mean that overcalls should not be made, but all these factors have to be taken into account when we overcall.

Distribute hand No 74

Board 74		♠ J2	Dealer: East Declarer :South Opening lead J ♥	<table border="1"> <tr><th>East</th><th>South</th><th>West</th><th>North</th></tr> <tr><td>1 ♥</td><td>1 ♠</td><td>P</td><td>P</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				East	South	West	North	1 ♥	1 ♠	P	P	P			
		East						South	West	North									
		1 ♥						1 ♠	P	P									
		P																	
♥ AQT9																			
♦ T65																			
♣ JT86																			
♠ QT5		♠ 763																	
♥ J5		♥ K8432																	
♦ J972		♦ KQ3																	
♣ 9753		♣ AQ																	
Overall on the one level		♠ AK984	Contract 1 ♠																
		♥ 76																	
		♦ A84																	
		♣ K42																	

Distribute hand No 75

Board 75		♠ 986	Dealer : South Declarer :North Opening lead: Q ♦	<table border="1"> <tr><th>West</th><th>North</th><th>East</th><th>South</th></tr> <tr><td>1 ♦</td><td>2 ♣</td><td>P</td><td>P</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				West	North	East	South	1 ♦	2 ♣	P	P	P			
		West						North	East	South									
		1 ♦						2 ♣	P	P									
		P																	
♥ AJ53																			
♦ K8																			
♣ AQJT7																			
♠ AJ3		♠ Q75																	
♥ K84		♥ 72																	
♦ A943		♦ QJ5																	
♣ 986		♣ 5432																	
Overall on the two level		♠ KT42	Contract 2 ♣																
		♥ QT96																	
		♦ T762																	
		♣ K																	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 37



Lesson 38 – Competitive bidding part B

The aim of the lesson

1. Rules of making an overcall of 1NT

Check the Worksheets and return the material

Rules of bidding- a 1NT overcall

In the previous lesson we learnt that it is possible to overcall during the bidding. We confirmed the rules about overcalling on the one and two level.

Who can give an example when not to overcall even though we have an opening or a 5 card suit?

1. When the opponents opened before us in our suit.
2. When our suit is not solid enough.

There is another possibility for us to overcall

Let's assume that we were intending to open 1NT, but our RHO opened a suit. We are now in the position of overcaller rather than opener and the question is: **Can we anyway bid 1NT?**

The 1NT overcall is exactly the same as a 1NT opening except for one crucial additional element – since the opponent opened before us, we have to make sure that we have a stopper in the opener's suit.

A stopper is a card that can prevent to opponents from running their suit, in the event that we are the declarer. For example:

A, K doubleton - Kx, Queen 3 times – Qxx, J 4 times - Jxxx.

After an opening, 1nt can be bid when we hold:

1. 15-17 points.
2. A balanced hand.
3. A stopper in the opponent's suit.

A hand that is suitable for a 1nt overcall

After a 1♥ opening we can still bid 1nt because we have a stopper in the opponent's suit.

♠	AK6
♥	AQ3
♦	A862
♣	874

A hand that is unsuitable for a 1nt overcall

After a 1♥ opening we cannot bid 1nt because even though we have 15 points and a stopper we have an unbalanced hand. It is better to show the ♠ suit.

♠	AQ742
♥	A863
♦	8
♣	AJ6

Distribute hand no 76

Board 76		♠	KJ98	Dealer : West Declarer: North Opening lead: 10♦	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West</th> <th>North</th> <th>East</th> <th>South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1♦</td> <td>1NT</td> <td>P</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 				West	North	East	South	1♦	1NT	P	P	P			
		West	North						East	South										
		1♦	1NT						P	P										
		P																		
♥	AK																			
♦	QJ64																			
♣	Q42																			
♠	AT		♠	532																
♥	986		♥	QJ74																
♦	AK952		♦	T8																
♣	K65		♣	T973																
Overcall 1nt		♠	Q764	Contract : 1nt																
		♥	T532																	
		♦	73																	
		♣	AJ8																	

Distribute hand no 77

Board 77		♠	AJ4	Dealer : East Declarer : South Opening lead: Q♥	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>West</th> <th>North</th> <th>East</th> <th>South</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>P</td> <td>1♥</td> <td>2♦</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>P</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 				West	North	East	South	P	P	1♥	2♦			P	
		West	North						East	South										
		P	P						1♥	2♦										
									P											
♥	9432																			
♦	J52																			
♣	K54																			
♠	T532		♠	KQ7																
♥	QT		♥	AJ876																
♦	73		♦	QT9																
♣	J9832		♣	A7																
Overcall on the 2 level		♠	986	Contract : 2♦																
		♥	K5																	
		♦	AK864																	
		♣	QT6																	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 38



Lesson 39- responder's answers after an overcall– Part A

The aim of the lesson

1. Introduction to partner's responses after an overcall.
2. Bidding after finding a fit with partner.

Check the worksheets and return the material

Introduction

After partner overcalled, how do we respond?

What are the differences between an overcall and an opening?

1. An opening has to have at least 12 points whereas an overcall can be made with fewer points.
2. An opening bid can be made with more than 15 points, whereas an overcall is limited to 15 points.
3. When bidding a minor suit as an opening it could be a three card suit only, whereas in an overcall the suit has to be a 5 card suit.
4. When overcalling 1nt we have to have a stopper in the opponent's suit, as opposed to a regular 1nt opening.
5. Just as there are differences between an opening and an overcall, so also the responses are different.

Answers by responder when he has support for partner's suit

How many cards does partner need for support? Correct 3 cards since partner promised 5 cards in his suit. When responder has support for partner he will bid as follows:

Points of responder	Responder's bid after support
8-11 points	Support at the lowest level possible
12-14 points	Support with a jump
15+	Game in partner's suit

Example 1 Pass	Example 2 – bid to game																
<p>After the opponent's opening, partner overcalled 1♥. We have support for partner but only 4 points and a balanced hand so we will bid PASS.</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>865</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>J643</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>Q94</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>J64</td></tr> </table>	♠	865	♥	J643	♦	Q94	♣	J64	<p>After an opening, partner overcalled 1♥. We have support and 15 points so we will bid 4♥.</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>AKT</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>K85</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>A6</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>J7653</td></tr> </table>	♠	AKT	♥	K85	♦	A6	♣	J7653
♠	865																
♥	J643																
♦	Q94																
♣	J64																
♠	AKT																
♥	K85																
♦	A6																
♣	J7653																
Example 3 – support without jumping	Example 4 support with a jump																
<p>After an opening, partner overcalled 1♥. We have support and 10 points so we will bid without jumping 2♥.</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>T943</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>KT7</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>AQ42</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>JT</td></tr> </table>	♠	T943	♥	KT7	♦	AQ42	♣	JT	<p>After an opening partner bid 1♥. We have support for partner and 13 points so we will invite partner with a bid of 3♥.</p> <table border="1" style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>QJ5</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>A1086</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>Q6</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>KJ73</td></tr> </table>	♠	QJ5	♥	A1086	♦	Q6	♣	KJ73
♠	T943																
♥	KT7																
♦	AQ42																
♣	JT																
♠	QJ5																
♥	A1086																
♦	Q6																
♣	KJ73																

Distribute board 78																
Board 78	♠	962		Dealer South Dealer North Lead Q ♦												
	♥	AQJ53														
	♦	K82														
	♣	AJ														
♠	AJ3		♠	8754												
♥	K84		♥	72												
♦	A943		♦	QJ5												
♣	986		♣	5432												
Support for partner after an overcall	♠	KQ10	Contract : 4♥													
	♥	1096														
	♦	1076														
	♣	KQ107														
<p><i>Declarer, when on lead, has to play the AKQ ♣ discarding a Diamond loser and another Club</i></p> <p><i>If West ruffs declarer will overruff and if West does not ruff he will discard a Spade from his hand. Afterwards, we will take a finesse in trumps with the hope that the K sits with West.</i></p>																
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><th>South</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>West</th></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>1♦</td><td>1♥</td><td>P</td></tr> <tr><td>2♥</td><td>P</td><td>4♥</td><td></td></tr> </table>					South	East	North	West	P	1♦	1♥	P	2♥	P	4♥	
South	East	North	West													
P	1♦	1♥	P													
2♥	P	4♥														

Distribute board 79																
Board 79	♠	J83		Dealer North Dealer East Lead 6 ♦												
	♥	3														
	♦	AK952														
	♣	KQ32														
♠	A972		♠	KQ												
♥	K762		♥	AQT854												
♦	QJT		♦	984												
♣	86		♣	A7												
Support for partner after an overcall	♠	T654	Contract : 4♥													
	♥	J9														
	♦	63														
	♣	JT954														
<p><i>There are 3 losers in Diamonds and one in Clubs. After East gets the lead he should draw trumps, play the KQ Spades and discard a losing Club on the A Spades</i></p>																
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><th>South</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>West</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td>1♦</td><td>1♥</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>3♥</td><td>P</td><td>4♥</td></tr> </table>					South	East	North	West			1♦	1♥	P	3♥	P	4♥
South	East	North	West													
		1♦	1♥													
P	3♥	P	4♥													

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 39



Lesson 40 – answers of the responder after an overcall – part B

The aim of the lesson

Answers to an overcall of 1NT

Check the worksheets and return to material

Responder's answer after an overcall of 1nt

What do we know about partner's hand when he overcalls with a bid of 1nt? Correct, he has 15-17 including a stopper in the opener's suit.

If our partner would not have overcalled but simply opened 1nt, how would we respond to him? Correct, we would try to find a fit in a major by bidding Stayman and Transfer or invited him to game or slam in NT.

Since an overcall of 1nt has exactly the same meaning as a 1nt opening with respect to strength and distribution, so the responses will be exactly the same as if partner would have opened 1nt.

Points of responder	Bid of responder after support
0-7	PASS
8-9	Invite
10-15	Bid game
16-17	Invite to small slam with 4nt
18-19	Bid a small slam
20-21	Invite to grand slam with 5nt
22+	Bid a grand slam

After an opening of 1♥, our partner bids 1nt. How will we bid with the following hands:

We have enough points for game and no chance of finding a fit in trumps, therefore we will bid 3NT.

♠	QJ6
♥	Q3
♦	T987
♣	AQ32

We have enough points for game and we know that we will play in Spades because partner promised at least a doubleton as he has a balanced hand. We will bid Transfer (2h) and then bid 4♠ to show our strength.

♠	AQJ765
♥	5
♦	KJ4
♣	842

There could be game if partner has 17 points. It is worthwhile checking if there is a fit in Spades by bidding Stayman (2♣)

♠	AJT9
♥	Q 42
♦	62
♣	J653

It could be that there is game if partner has 17 points. We have to invite him with 2nt. There is no point in looking for a fit in a major.

♠	Q42
♥	JT7
♦	AT9
♣	Q965

Distribute Board 80

Board 80	♠	JT5	Dealer East Declarer : West Opening lead: 8 ♠	
	♥	JT98		
	♦	T65		
	♣	985		
♠	A76		♠	K432
♥	KQ2		♥	763
♦	J943		♦	KQ2
♣	AQ3		♣	764
Support for partner after a 1nt overcall	♠	Q98	Contract : 2nt.	
	♥	A54		
	♦	A87		
	♣	KJT2		

The Diamond suit offers the best chances. Even if the suit splits badly the odds are in favor that the 9 will be established. Declarer should win the lead immediately and develop the Diamonds.

South	West	North	West
			P
1 ♣	1NT	P	2 ♣
P	2♦	P	2NT
P	P	P	

Distribute Board 81

Board 81	♠	8762	Dealer : South Declarer : west Opening lead 10♦	
	♥	765		
	♦	105		
	♣	7543		
♠	J109		♠	53
♥	K98		♥	AQJ103
♦	KJ3		♦	762
♣	AQJ8		♣	K106
Support for partner after a 1nt overcall	♠	AKQ4	Contract : 4♥	
	♥	42		
	♦	AQ984		
	♣	92		

One loser in Diamonds can be discarded on a high Club. The Diamond suit should be played low towards the honors.



South	West	North	East
1♦	1NT	P	2♦
P	2♥	P	3NT
P	4♥	ALL P	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 40



Lesson 41 – answers of the responder after an overcall – part C

The aim of the lesson

1. Bid of a new suit

Check the worksheets and return to material

A bid of NT after partner overcalled

Sometimes we can neither support partner nor can we bid a suit of our own (no 5 card suit). It is possible to bid NT if we have a stopper in the opponent's suit according to the following rules:

Our left hand opponent (LHO) opens 1♥, our partner bids 1♠, RHO passes and now it is our turn:

With 13 HCP, without support for partner and one and a half stoppers we can bid NT with a jump – an invitation bid of 2nt.

♠	J4
♥	KJT
♦	AT93
♣	KJ74

With 10 HCP's, without support, we have 1 and a half stoppers in the opponent's suit. We can bid NT at the lowest level possible – 1nt.

♠	97
♥	AJ6
♦	QT85
♣	QJ52

With 15 HCP, without support for partner and one and a half stoppers we can bid game – a sign off bid.

♠	Q5
♥	QJ62
♦	KT96
♣	AK3

1nt - 8-11 points
2nt - 12-14 points
3nt - 15 points

Distribute board no. 82

Board 82	<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>KQ953</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>T76</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>J3</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>A83</td></tr> </table>	♠	KQ953	♥	T76	♦	J3	♣	A83	Dealer: West Declarer South Opening lead Q♥																					
♠	KQ953																														
♥	T76																														
♦	J3																														
♣	A83																														
<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>74</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>AQJ98</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>KT5</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>Q52</td></tr> </table>	♠	74	♥	AQJ98	♦	KT5	♣	Q52		<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>JT62</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>Q964</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>KJ6</td></tr> </table>	♠	JT62	♥	42	♦	Q964	♣	KJ6	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>South</th> <th>West</th> <th>North</th> <th>East</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>1♥</td> <td>1♠</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1NT</td> <td>P</td> <td>P</td> <td>P</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	South	West	North	East		1♥	1♠	P	1NT	P	P	P
♠	74																														
♥	AQJ98																														
♦	KT5																														
♣	Q52																														
♠	JT62																														
♥	42																														
♦	Q964																														
♣	KJ6																														
South	West	North	East																												
	1♥	1♠	P																												
1NT	P	P	P																												
A bid of NT after partner's overcall	<table border="1"> <tr><td>♠</td><td>A8</td></tr> <tr><td>♥</td><td>K53</td></tr> <tr><td>♦</td><td>A872</td></tr> <tr><td>♣</td><td>T974</td></tr> </table>	♠	A8	♥	K53	♦	A872	♣	T974	Contract 1nt																					
♠	A8																														
♥	K53																														
♦	A872																														
♣	T974																														

Distribute board no. 83

Board 83		♠	KJ876	Dealer :West Declarer : South Opening lead: Q♥	 <table border="1" data-bbox="874 517 1385 618"> <thead> <tr> <th>South</th> <th>West</th> <th>North</th> <th>East</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>1♥</td> <td>1♠</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2NT</td> <td>P</td> <td>3NT</td> <td>P</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				South	West	North	East		1♥	1♠	P	2NT	P	3NT	P
		South	West						North	East										
			1♥						1♠	P										
		2NT	P						3NT	P										
♥	654																			
♦	AJ																			
♣	KQ6																			
♠	Q4			♠	9532															
♥	AQJ98			♥	32															
♦	KT5			♦	6432															
♣	852			♣	JT9															
A bid of NT after partner's overcall		♠	AT	Contract 3nt																
		♥	KT7																	
		♦	Q987																	
		♣	A743																	

Summarize the lesson and distribute worksheet number 41

