EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

## $4^{\text {th }}$ EBL TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS COURSE <br> $31^{\text {st }}$ August $-5^{\text {th }}$ September 2001 <br> Tabiano di Salsomaggiore Terme, Italy

## Final Examination EBL TD Course September 2001

Give a clear and short answer. Mention the applicable law.
The event is teams and the level is high, unless mentioned otherwise.
Available time $\mathbf{2}$ hours and $\mathbf{3 0}$ minutes. If relevant give the law you base your decision on.

| 1 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W/EW | - QJ92 |  |  |
|  | - A962 |  |  |
|  | -9 |  |  |
|  | ¢6543 |  |  |
| A 1053 |  |  | K7 |
| $\bullet 10$ |  |  | J754 |
| - AKJ862 |  |  | Q1073 |
| ¢AK10 |  |  | 872 |
|  | - A8 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ KQ |  |  |
|  | -54 |  |  |
|  | *QJ |  |  |
| W N | E | S |  |
| 1- pass | $1 \checkmark$ | pass |  |
| 2. pass | 3 | pass |  |
| 3 X | 3NT | pass |  |
| 4- pass | pass | pass |  |

West has made 10 tricks after which North calls the TD and tells him that East had alerted the 3 -bid and on questioning had told NS that he did not know what it meant. They don't like what happened and ask for a ruling.

2 matchpoints.
Board 7

- QJ8
S/All
$\bullet$ QJ
- AK876

1082
A A10542
97
$\checkmark 96$
10753

- 95
J32
\& 10753
K964

A K63

- AK842
- Q104
* AQ

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | - | - | $1 \%^{1)}$ |
| $1 \downarrow^{2)}$ | double | pass ${ }^{3)}$ | $1 \vee$ |
| pass | 3NT | pass | pass |
| pass |  |  |  |

1) strong artificial
2) showing spades, could be weak
3) showing at least five diamonds

East led the $\uparrow 9$, won by the Jack. Now North played the $\leqslant 8$, finessing and losing to $\uparrow 9$. North made eleven tricks this way. North calls the TD.

When asked East will say: 'How can I bid $1 \uparrow$ with such a weak hand? I hoped that South couldn't pass $1 \diamond$ doubled.'.
What decision should the TD take?

```
3
Board 2 A5
E/NS * 642
            * A6
            #AKJ9742
AJ7 Q842
\bulletKJ987 AQ105
*97
J1084
&Q863
10
A AK10963
\bullet
-KQ532
&5
```

| W | N | E | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | P | $1 \uparrow$ |
| p | $2 \uparrow$ | p | 2 |
| p | $2 \downarrow$ | p | 3 |
| p | $3 \downarrow$ | X | $3 \uparrow$ |
| p | $\ldots 3 \mathrm{NT}$ | p | $4 \uparrow$ |
| p | p | p |  |

EW do reserve their rights after the hesitation by North before bidding 3NT and South bidding
$4 \boldsymbol{A}$. After the play in which south made 11 tricks they call the TD. What should he decide?

```
4
South is declarer in 3\boldsymbol{A}
E/NS AQ109
- AJ852
*108732
4 8763
52
\bulletA107 J95432
*KQ1063 9
&Q
AJ95
A AKJ4
\bulletKQ86
\bullet74
&K64
```

Opening lead $\star \mathrm{K}$ for the Ace, then $\& 2$ from dummy for east's Ace. East plays the $\vee 3$ for $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{A}$ and $\boldsymbol{\uparrow} 9$. Dummy plays $\boldsymbol{\wedge} \mathrm{Q}$ and $\boldsymbol{\uparrow} 10$ which is overtaken in South. South clears the trumps (East playing hearts) and then plays the $\downarrow 7$ for the Q (East $\& 5$ ). West now plays the $\downarrow 10$ for the K in South.
The position then is:


South plays the $\vee$, west the $\downarrow 7$ and while playing the $\downarrow 2$ from dummy south claims 2 tricks without a further statement. East calls the TD telling that south might guess the position in clubs wrongly.

| 5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W/-- | - QJ92 |  |  |
|  | -65 |  |  |
|  | - AQ8 |  |  |
|  | ^K863 |  |  |
| - 754 |  |  | K10 |
| $\bullet$ Q1098 |  |  | KJ73 |
| - J53 |  |  | 10742 |
| \& J109 |  |  | A75 |
|  | -A863 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ A42 |  |  |
|  | - K96 |  |  |
|  | *Q42 |  |  |
| W N | E | S |  |
| Pass 1\% | pass | 14 |  |
| Pass 24 | pass | 40 |  |
| All pass |  |  |  |
| The tricks played are: |  |  |  |
| \&J, 3, 7, Q |  |  |  |
| -6, 3, A, 2 |  |  |  |
| AQ, K, A, 4 |  |  |  |
| - $3,5,9,10$ |  |  |  |

At this moment south says: ' I didn't say anything' and it appears that dummy played the 9 without any instruction from his partner. South calls the TD and after instruction being given plays the $\boldsymbol{A} \mathrm{J}$ and makes 10 tricks. If asked for a ruling, what decision should be taken?

```
6
E/NS ^K763
    \bullet6
*-
&--
AQJ4
    8
\bullet105
K73
5
A A5
* AQ
* }
&--
```

South is declarer in 3NT and needs all 5 remaining tricks to win his contract.
For EW south's holding is quite clear; south doesn't know where the $\vee \mathrm{K}$ is and might hope for a $2-2$ split in spades. He won the last trick in his hand and plays the free diamond on which west starts thinking for a long time before playing the $\downarrow 10$. After cashing $\uparrow \mathrm{A}$ and K declarer cashes the $\vee \mathrm{A}$ and is one off. He calls the TD telling him that west did hesitate without any reason. West
says that he needed some time to decide which heart would be best to deceive declarer. What decision should the TD take?

```
7
N/NS A652
    \bullet96
    *9732
    &J976
AQJ10
\bulletK104
-QJ64
\vee
AK105
*Q85
#A1032
A A94
* AQJ8532
*
&K4
\begin{tabular}{lllll} 
W & N & E & S & (played with screens) \\
& Pass & 1 & X &
\end{tabular}
3NT all pass
```

North leads the $\vee 9$ and declarer is 3 off. West called the TD then and told him that south thought quite long (estimated as one minute) before making his final pass. South agreed that he hesitated. According to West this could have influenced the lead chosen by North. North told not to have noticed the hesitation. East said he had noticed it. What should the TD decision be?

```
8
E/EW AK742
\bullet654
-J1032
&65
4A3
\bullet108
-AK9854
#AQ8
```

South is declarer in $5 \diamond$ after an opening bid of $1 \bullet$ by East.
The lead is $\downarrow 7$, won by east with the J who continues the $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ on which West plays the $\vee 3$ (could be from doubleton). Now declarer claims, stating: 'I finesse the $\approx \mathrm{K}$, but if West has all 3 diamonds I am one off.'
Now East calls the TD and tells him that this claim is totally unclear about declarer's continuation if he himself would play another heart which he had planned to do.
a) What decision should the TD take knowing that west has another heart and the singleton $\bullet$ Q?
b) And what if west has $\bullet \mathrm{Qx}$ ?

9


West leads $\vee \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{K}, 2,5$.
Trick 2: \&J, 4, very long hesitation ... K , 3
Trick 3: \&5, 7 !!!, 10, $\rightarrow 3$
Result : 12 tricks for South .

West calls the TD. South, not a very strong player said that he suddenly realized that it would be wrong to cash the $\& \mathrm{~K}$ and $\approx \mathrm{A}$, in case the clubs were divided 3-1.

| W | N | E | S |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 \diamond$ | stop $2 \downarrow$ | pass | pass |
| X | $4 \bullet$ | pass | pass |

## pass

Before doubling West inquires about the strength of the $2 \boldsymbol{v}$-bid and south tells him 'intermediate'.

North makes 10 tricks but west wants to know what the agreement is, since the north hand is much stronger than explained.
a) NS indeed play intermediate, but North thought to open the bidding semi-forcing
b) NS play intermediate non-vulnerable and strong vulnerable.

What decision does the TD take in both cases?

| 11 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W/NS | - AJ7 |  |
|  | $\bullet$ KQ83 |  |
|  | - AJ754 |  |
|  | ¢8 |  |
| - 1063 |  | Q82 |
| $\checkmark$ J74 |  | 92 |
| - Q10 |  | K682 |
| ¢KQ1094 |  | J632 |
|  | - K954 |  |
|  | - A1065 |  |
|  | -93 |  |
|  | ¢A75 |  |
| W N | E S |  |
|  | pass |  |

East passes out of turn and the TD is called. South doesn't accept this call out of turn.
The auction continues:

| $1 \bullet$ | 2 | pass $2 N T$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pass | 3NT | all pass |

After a club lead and a spade finesse this contract is one off. South calls the TD and complains about the $1 \vee$-bid by West after the pass out of turn from East. He considers this call as unacceptable, being a kind of protected psyche.
There are no special regulations about protected psyches. What decision should the TD make?

|  | AQJ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S/-- | $\checkmark$ J1063 |  |  |
|  | - 102 |  |  |
|  | \& 764 |  |  |
| - AK842 |  |  | 106 |
| $\bullet$ Q4 |  |  | AK87 |
| - 854 |  |  | AKQ9 |
| \& 1053 |  |  | J92 |
|  | A 53 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark 952$ |  |  |
|  | - J763 |  |  |
|  | *AKQ8 |  |  |
| W N | E | S |  |
|  |  | pass |  |
| pass pass | $1 \%$ | 2\% |  |
| X pass | 2NT | pass |  |
| 3NT pass | pass | pass |  |

South's $2 *$ is explained as natural. South wins the first 2 tricks with A,K of clubs and when playing the ヶQ East says: 'Ok, you get your club tricks' and the players put their cards in the board. Checking the results at the end of the session it appears that South has the contract written as made and East as one off, thinking South to have 5 clubs. Now East calls the TD and tells him that he always will make his contract knowing south to have only 4 cards. TD decision.

13

- 7
\& 74
-4
*J8 $\quad$ KRQ10 A65

South is declarer and won the last trick (his seventh) in his hand. He doesn't know the club position, but the defenders have reason to assume that he holds KQ of clubs. He plays the \&K won by East who starts thinking for some time and then plays the $\& 5$, south finesses loosing the trick to West. He calls the TD, complaining about the long hesitation from East who has no reason at all to think about the card to play. East apologizes and explains that he realized to have played badly by taking the $\& \mathrm{~K}$, therewith giving away the position of the $\& \mathrm{~J}$ if declarer doesn't hold KQJ. That was what he was thinking about. With AJx he never would have played the ace of course.
TD decision.


South is declarer in 3NT. After the end of play West summons the TD and tells the following: He led the 10 for the J. Declarer played a small spade for his ace and he cashed $\star$ A and played the $\uparrow 9$. Declarer played a small club in dummy and the $\curvearrowleft \mathrm{K}$ himself in such a way that everyone assumed he won the trick. So declarer led to trick 5 with a small spade and won all remaining tricks: 5 spades, $\downarrow, \downarrow$ A and in dummy $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ and $\bullet \mathrm{A}$. All players count 11 tricks for declarer. What result should the TD decide to?

| 15 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S/All | A A8 |  |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ K76 |  |  |
|  | - K109542 |  |  |
|  | *Q3 |  |  |
| A Q10542 |  |  | J963 |
| $\bullet$ J985 |  |  | A1042 |
| - 8 |  |  | A73 |
| ¢ 762 |  |  | 104 |
|  | AK7 |  |  |
|  | $\bullet$ Q3 |  |  |
|  | - QJ6 |  |  |
|  | \&AKJ985 |  |  |
| W N | E | S |  |
|  |  | $1 \%$ |  |
| pass 2 | pass | 3NT |  |
| all pass |  |  |  |

The TD was called after the 2 -bid. Just after making this call North acted frightened. The TD was called. According to their agreements $2 \star$ shows a strong suit with at least 16 points. The TD has explained to South that he is not allowed to use this unauthorized information, whatever it might mean. Is there any reason for the TD to consider an adjusted score?. South makes 11 tricks and explains that he showed extra strength by bidding 3NT in stead of 2NT.

```
16
W/all 
4 J6
\bulletK43
* 8752
AJ762
Q106
&QJ64
A10975
    A KQ109543
    \bullet
    * AK943
    &--
W N E S
pass pass 1v 4^
pass ...pass 5* 5*
5` 5^ pass 6^
all pass
```

South makes 12 tricks and East then calls the TD telling him that North did hesitate for at least 20 seconds before passing $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. North admits he thought for a while, though not 20 seconds. What decision should the TD make?

17

| N/EW | A 97 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - A86 |  |
|  | -62 |  |
|  | \&AJ9874 |  |
| - AK6 |  | J542 |
| $\checkmark 73$ |  | QJ9542 |
| -K9874 |  | QJ5 |
| ¢KQ10 |  | -- |
|  | AQ1083 |  |
|  | $\checkmark$ K10 |  |
|  | - A103 |  |
|  | \&6532 |  |


| W | N | E | S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | pass | pass | pass |
| 1NT | 2\% | pass | 24 |
| pass | pass | X | pass |
| pass | 3\% | 3 | pass |

South alerted the 2 -bid and explained it as both majors. East makes 10 tricks.

After the play East calls the TD and tells him that with the right information they will reach $4 \boldsymbol{v}$. What decision should the TD make if
a) South gave the right explanation
b) South gave the wrong explanation, $2 *$ being natural.

| W/all | - 52 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | - J942 |
|  | -962 |
|  | \&KJ93 |


| ¢ Q1097 |  | KJ43 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ K10873 |  | AQ5 |
| - A1074 |  | KQ |
| \%-- |  | 10652 |
|  | - A86 |  |
|  | $\checkmark 6$ |  |
|  | - J853 |  |
|  | *AQ874 |  |


| W | N | E | S |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | pass | 1NT | 2NT |
| X | $3 \AA$ | $\ldots$ pass | pass |
| $4 \bullet$ | all pass |  |  |

West makes 11 tricks but NS have problems with his $4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}$-bid after the hesitation from east before passing $3 \%$. East admits he considered to double $3 \%$. What does the TD decide?

## 19

Matchpoints, 9 tables.
On board 7 the frequencies are:

| NS-score | frequency |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 3 |
| -120 | 2 |
| -140 | 2 |
| -620 | 2 |

After the match the TD gives an adjusted score at one table, pair 6 NS and 9 EW .
a) Pair 6 keeps the score of -620 (which has been entered on the result sheet) and pair 9 gets a score of -100 ( 100 to NS).
Give their results in matchpoints.
b) Pair 9 gets a weighted score: one third of +620 and two thirds of -100 . What matchpoints does this pair get?

THE END

