



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

**9<sup>th</sup> EBL Main Tournament Directors Course**  
**30<sup>th</sup> January to 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2013**  
**Bad Honnef – Germany**

**ENTRY TEST**

E 1)

In the following cases an illegal bid is replaced. Assume the offending side becomes defender and decide whether there might be a lead penalty and if so which one, by writing down 'no' or one or more of the following numbers: 1 (demand ♠), 2 (forbid ♠), 3 (demand ♥), 4 (forbid ♥), 5 (demand ♦), 6 (forbid ♦), 7 (demand ♣), 8 (forbid ♣).

- |    | W                         | N                      | E  | S        |   |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|----|----------|---|
| a) | 1♥                        | <del>1♣</del>          |    |          | insufficient, showing 16+ hcp; replaced by 2NT showing a strong balanced hand                       |
| b) | 2♠                        | <del>2♥</del>          |    |          | insufficient, showing five hearts and 4+ in a minor, not accepted and the auction continues         |
|    |                           | 3♣                     | 3♠ | all pass |   |
| c) | 1NT<br><del>2♥</del><br>X | pass                   | 2♦ | 2♠       | 2♦ is a transfer for hearts after which West is obliged to bid 2♥ (but normally not if South bids). |
| d) | 2♥                        | <del>2♦</del>          |    |          | meant as multi, not accepted and replaced by 2♠   |
| e) | 1♦<br>2♦                  | pass<br><del>1NT</del> | 1♥ | pass     | meant to show clubs and spades, not accepted; replaced by   |
|    |                           | 2♠                     | 3♦ | all pass |   |

E 2)

		♠ A K Q 4 2	Board 2 E/NS
		♥ 6 2	
		♦ A Q J 7 2	
		♣ 10	
♠ J 10 7		N	♠ 8 5 3
♥ K 9 4	W		♥ Q
♦ K 5 3		E	♦ 10 6
♣ A 9 4 3		S	♣ K Q J 8 7 5 2
		♠ 9 6	
		♥ A J 10 8 7 5 3	
		♦ 9 8 4	
		♣ 6	

W	N	E	S
		3♣	... P
5♣	5♦	All pass	

Result: 5♦ made

West calls the TD to ask his opinion about the 5♦ bid by North after the apparent hesitation by South.

Is pass by North a logical alternative?

E 3)

		♠ A 8 5 4 3	Board 16 W/EW
		♥ J 9 8 7	
		♦ 8 6 3	
		♣ 5	
♠ K 10		N	♠ Q J 6
♥ A Q 5 3		W	♥ 10 6
♦ A K		E	♦ Q J 10
♣ A 10 6 3 2		S	♣ K Q J 9 8
		♠ 9 7 2	
		♥ K 4 2	
		♦ 9 7 5 4 2	
		♣ 7 4	

W	N	E	S
1♣	2♣	3NT	P
4NT	All pass		

2♣ is explained as ♦ + ♣

4NT asks East to bid 6NT with more than the shown minimum

East makes 12 tricks and calls the TD. With the given length in clubs in North he considered bidding 6NT no option. NS cannot prove their agreement about this 2♣ overcall.

Should the TD award an adjusted score

a) to EW?

b) to NS?

E 4)

	♠ ---	
	♥ A Q J	
	♦ 2	
	♣ ---	
♠ ---	N	♠ ---
♥ 6 5 4	W	♥ 8 7
♦ J	E	♦ 10
♣ ---	S	♣ 3
	♠ 7	
	♥ K 3	
	♦ 6	
	♣ ---	

South is declarer in 2♠ and has won 6 tricks already. West on lead plays ♦J on which declarer claims saying: ‘I ruff and have three more tricks in hearts’. Showing his cards it appears that he still has a diamond.

The TD is called; what decision will he take?

E 5)

	♠ J 10 8 6 4	Board 8
	♥ K 2	W/none
	♦ A 3	
	♣ A 10 7 3	
♠ 5	N	♠ 9 7 3 2
♥ 9 6 5 3	W	♥ 4
♦ K 10 7 6 5 4	E	♦ Q J 2
♣ 6 2	S	♣ K J 9 8 5
	♠ A K Q	
	♥ A Q J 10 8 7	
	♦ 9 8	
	♣ Q 4	

South is declarer in 6♥. West starts with ♠5. South puts his hands down saying: ‘I take all tricks: draw trumps and discard a diamond on a spade in dummy.’ West notices that declarer has only 12 cards and calls the TD. Then they find the ♣Q on the floor.

What decision will the TD take?

E 6)

		♠ K J 3	Board 1 N/none		
		♥ A Q 6 4			
		♦ Q J 8 7			
		♣ 6 2			
♠	Q 6 5 4 2	N		♠	A 7
♥	10 7 2	W		E	♥ 9 5 3
♦	10 6 3 2			♦	A 5
♣	4	S		♣	A J 10 8 7 5
		♠ 10 9 8			
		♥ K J 8			
		♦ K 9 4			
		♣ K Q 9 3			

W	N	E	S
	1 ♦	2 ♣	... P
P	X	All pass	

The long hesitation by South is undisputed.

The contract is three off. After the play East calls the TD and asks whether he allows the double by North after the long pause for thought by South.

Is pass a logical alternative?

E 7)

	♠ J 10 8	Board 1 N/none
	♥ A 6	
	♦ K Q 8	
	♣ J 9 8 4 2	
♠ ---	N	♠ 6 5 4 3 2
♥ K Q 10 9 7 2	W	♥ J 5 3
♦ 10 7 6 3 2	E	♦ J 5
♣ 7 3	S	♣ A 6 5
	♠ A K Q 9 7	
	♥ 8 4	
	♦ A 9 4	
	♣ K Q 10	

South declares 4♠ and gets a first lead with ♥K. He immediately claims 11 tricks giving EW a heart and a club trick. East does not like this, shows declarer his five spades and calls the TD.

How many tricks does the TD award to South?

E 8)

After the play of 3♥ by East on board number 5 the TD decides that this contract has been reached with UI being available. He decides to base the result on NS playing 3♦. 3♥ was made due to a serious error, the normal result being minus one.

The frequency table without this result shows:

NS  
 110 2 times  
 50 3 times  
 -100 2 times  
 -110 1 time

- a) Calculate the result for both pairs assuming that 3♦ is made.
- b) Calculate the result for both pairs assuming 3♦ will make half of the time and will be one off half of the time.

E 9)

		♠ A Q 5 2	Board 2 E/NS
		♥ Q 9 3	
		♦ K	
		♣ A 8 7 6 2	
♠ J 10 9 4 3	N W E S	♠ K 8 7	
♥ A J		♥ 5 4	
♦ Q J 8		♦ A 4 2	
♣ Q 10 5		♣ K J 9 4 3	
		♠ 6	
		♥ K 10 8 7 6 2	
		♦ 10 9 7 6 5 3	
		♣ ---	

W	N	E	S
		1♣	P
1♠	P	1NT	P
2♣	P	P	2♥
X	P	2♠	P
3♠	X	All pass	

East did not alert 2♣; it was meant as checkback Stayman as marked on the convention card. North led ♦K and declarer made 9 tricks. South then called the TD telling him that knowing the meaning of 2♣ he would have passed, not risking EW recovering from the misunderstanding.

West pointed out that the double and the start with ♦K caused the self damage. After the bidding, as it continued, North knows that almost every HCP is among the EW side.

What decision should the TD take?

E 10)

	♠ 6 3	Board 5 N/EW
	♥ 9 7 6 5	
	♦ J 5 4 3	
	♣ 10 6 3	
♠ A K Q 10 9 7 5	N	♠ J 8 2
♥ A 8	W	♥ Q 10
♦ K 10	E	♦ A Q 8 7 6
♣ A K	S	♣ J 5 4
	♠ 4	
	♥ K J 4 3 2	
	♦ 9 2	
	♣ Q 9 8 7 2	

W	N	E	S
	P	P	2♥ <sup>A</sup>
X	4♥	P	P
... 6♠	P	... 7♠	All pass

2♥: weak two

6♠: West took long time thinking, then he bid 6♠

7♠: East took a little while to bid 7♠

Result: 13 tricks

After the play South calls the TD asking him whether he accepts the 7♠-bid after the hesitation by West before bidding 6♠.

Does the TD allow the 7♠ bid?

E 11)

	♠	Q 9 7 4	
	♥	A J 8 6 2	
	♦	K	
	♣	10 8 3	
♠	A K 5 2	N	♠
♥	K 10 9 5 4	W	♥
♦	Q 9	E	♦
♣	J 2	S	♣
	♠	J 6 3	
	♥	7 3	
	♦	10 8 7 6 5 3	
	♣	K Q	

West plays 3NT, gets a spade lead and has problems to make his contract. With ♦AJ and the free ♣A97 as the last five cards in dummy, having won 3 tricks, he claims 7 tricks, conceding a diamond trick. That result is entered. After the end of the round EW discover that the ♦K was bare and ask the TD to award them another trick.

Should the TD do so?

E 12)

Swiss Teams		♠ A 10 2	Board 2 E/NS
		♥ 10 9 7 4	
		♦ K 7 2	
		♣ 10 9 6	
♠ K J 8 7 6 5	N W                      E S	♠ Q 9 3	
♥ A 6		♥ Q 5 3	
♦ 10		♦ Q 8 5 4	
♣ Q 7 4 3		♣ J 8 5	
		♠ 4	
		♥ K J 8 2	
		♦ A J 9 6 3	
		♣ A K 2	

W	N	E	S
		P	1♦
1♠	X	2♠	4♥
4♠	... P	P	4NT
P	5♦	P	5♥
X	All pass		

South makes his contract after which West calls the TD complaining about the hesitation in North before his first pass and the 4NT bid thereafter. The TD decides that X instead of 4NT is a logical alternative. He decides that West will go down 2 or 3 with a 50% chance. Furthermore he considers the double by West on 5♥ as gambling. The result on this board at the other table is 4♠X-3.

Calculate the result on this board for both teams.

E 13)

West has a penalty card: ♦10. East on lead plays ♦3. TD! East tells he thought to be obliged to play a diamond now. Declarer tells that he didn't want a diamond lead from East.

How does the TD solve this?

E 14)

	♠ A 9 8	Board 11 S/none
	♥ K 6 5 4	
	♦ K 8 5	
	♣ 6 4 2	
♠ Q J 10	N	♠ 6 4 2
♥ 7 2		♥ J 10 8
♦ Q 9 7 4		♦ A 6 3 2
♣ K Q 9 5		♣ 8 7 3
	♠ K 7 5 3	
	♥ A Q 9 3	
	♦ J 10	
	♣ A J 10	

South is declarer in 3NT.

West starts with ♠Q and declarer wins ♠K, continues ♠A and a small spade for ♠10 in West. West continues ♣K for ♣A. South cashes the free ♠7 (♦4, ♣4, ♦2). Now he starts playing hearts, but East revokes on the third heart trick (♣7; West plays ♦7) and again when South plays the last heart which he wins in his hand. (♦3; West ♣5).

In trick 10 he plays ♦J covered by West and then king and ace, leaving:

	♠ ---	Board 11 S/none
	♥ ---	
	♦ 8 5	
	♣ 6	
♠ ---	N	♠ ---
♥ ---		♥ J
♦ 9		♦ 6
♣ Q 9		♣ 8
	♠ ---	
	♥ ---	
	♦ 10	
	♣ J 10	

East finally found the ♥J and by playing it in trick 11 he squeezes declarer who loses the last three tricks and is one off.

South calls the TD telling about the double revoke by East.

Which result will he award?

E 15)

		♠ K Q 8	Board 16 W/EW	
		♥ K 7 6 3		
		♦ 10 9 5		
		♣ 9 3 2		
♠ A 10 6		N	♠ J 5	
♥ Q J 10 8		W	♥ 4 2	
♦ K Q 3 2		E	♦ 8 7 6 4	
♣ A 8		S	♣ Q J 10 7 6	
		♠ 9 7 4 3 2		
		♥ A 9 5		
		♦ A J		
		♣ K 5 4		

W	N	E	S
1NT	P	P	2♠ <sup>A</sup>
All pass			

2♠: explained as five spades with 4+ in a minor, also shown on the convention card.

West starts ♥Q for ♥A. East signals encouraging. Declarer plays a trump for ♠Q and a diamond back to his ace for another trump taken by West. West continues with ♥J for ♥K in dummy, now a diamond for ♦J and ♦Q. West decides that South has at most one club and cashes ♣A giving declarer his contract.

West calls the TD telling that he was misinformed.

What decision does the TD take?

E 16)

W	N	E	S
1♥	3♣	3♠	?

3♣ shows 5+/5+ in ♦ and ♠. South asks about the meaning of the 3♠-bid but West doesn't remember. They have an agreement but he forgot whether it asks for or shows a spade stopper.

How does the TD handle this?

E 17)

	♠ 7	Board 2 E/NS
	♥ 6	
	♦ ---	
	♣ 7	
♠ 6	N	♠ ---
♥ J	W	E
♦ 10		♥ ---
♣ ---	S	♦ 4
	♠ J	♣ 10 6
	♥ 7	
	♦ ---	
	♣ Q	

South plays a NT-contract. In trick 11 he plays ♣Q, West discards a spade and trying to play the ♣6 East accidentally drops the ♦4 on the table. The TD decides it to become a minor penalty card. Upon ♠J in trick 12 West discards the ♦10, therewith winning the last trick with ♥J.

The TD is still standing next to the table and South tells him that he feels damaged. The TD finds out that the position of the remaining cards in East and South was unclear for West.

What decision does he take?

E 18)

	♠ 7 5	Board 9 N/EW
	♥ 8 3	
	♦ 9 5 2	
	♣ 10 9 8 7 5 4	
♠ K Q 10 8 4	N	♠ A 9 3 2
♥ 7 6 2	W	♥ Q 10 9 4
♦ Q 8 6	E	♦ A K J 7 4
♣ A J	S	♣ ---
	♠ J 6	
	♥ A K J 5	
	♦ 10 3	
	♣ K Q 6 3 2	

W	N	E	S
	P	1 ♦	1 ♥
1 ♠	P	4 ♣	P
4 ♦	P	5 ♣	P
5 ♠	All pass		

North leads a small heart and South takes the first three tricks after which declarer claims the remaining tricks. NS agree. After the round South discovers that continuing hearts might create a problem for declarer. He asks the TD whether this is a reason to adjust the score.

What does the TD decide?

E 19) *Requested by a participant in this course*

Declarer plays 2♥ and has made 6 tricks already. With still four tricks to play he shows ♥A and ♥K and tells the table that he is going to make his contract for sure.

Should this be considered a claim?

E 20) *A late Christmas puzzle*

You play with 12 pairs an event of 6 rounds with 4 boards each. Playing NS all the time your result is 230 mp (we consider you to be a good bridge player).

What is the maximum total of mp for a pair X sitting three times NS and three times EW?

E 21)

	♠ 9 6	
	♥ 10	
	♦ ---	
	♣ ---	
♠ A	N	♠ K 4 2
♥ K	W	♥ ---
♦ Q	E	♦ ---
♣ ---	S	♣ ---
	♠ 5	
	♥ ---	
	♦ 7	
	♣ 6	

South is declarer in a NT contract, has made 8 tricks so far and won the last trick in dummy. He plays ♥10 on which East discards a spade and South as well. West is confused and 'follows suit' by playing ♠A after which he claims, showing ♥K and ♦Q and therewith exposing his revoke. TD!

What result is awarded?

E 22)

	♠ 4	Board 8 W/none
	♥ Q 8 7 5	
	♦ K J 7	
	♣ K 10 7 5 4	
♠ A Q 9 8 5 2	N	♠ K 6 3
♥ K J 3 2	W	♥ A 10 9 6
♦ 5 3	E	♦ A 9 8
♣ 2	S	♣ A J 9
	♠ J 10 7	
	♥ 4	
	♦ Q 10 6 4 2	
	♣ Q 8 6 3	

W	N	E	S
2♣ <sup>A</sup>	X	3♣ <sup>A</sup>	4♣
4♠	... P	P	5♣
P	P	X	All pass

2♣<sup>A</sup>: (strange) Multi

North's Dbl shows clubs

3♣<sup>A</sup>: 'What is your suit, partner?'

West starts ♦5 for East's ace. East continues diamonds for the jack in North. Declarer plays a small trump and East goes up with the ace and plays another diamond. Declarer is two down now. EW call the TD challenging the 5♣-bid after the hesitation. West wants 4♠ + 2.

- What is the normal result on the board (without an infraction) and what is the expected result (after the infraction)?
- What is your conclusion?

E 23)

W	N	E	S
P	1♠	P	P
	P	P	

The TD is called and finds out that North passed out of turn which is accepted by East's pass thereafter.

What does he tell the table?

E 24)

Pairs MP scoring	♠	9 6	Board 16 W/EW							
	♥	A Q 10 9 8 3								
	♦	7 3 2								
	♣	A 6								
♠	A Q 8 5 3	<table border="1" style="background-color: #00FF00; width: 100px; height: 100px; text-align: center;"> <tr><td colspan="2">N</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">S</td></tr> </table>	N		W	E	S		♠	10 7
N										
W	E									
S										
♥	5 4	♥	K J 6							
♦	A 10 6	♦	Q J 8 5							
♣	K 9 4	♣	Q 10 5 3							
	♠	K J 4 2								
	♥	7 2								
	♦	K 9 4								
	♣	J 8 7 2								

W	N	E	S
1 ♠	2 ♥	1NT 2NT	All pass

1NT by East insufficient, not accepted and replaced by 2NT.

South leads ♥7 for the ♥J; ♦Q covered by the K and A. Small club from dummy for the ♣Q and a small club back finessing the J. North plays ♥A and a small heart. East makes 9 tricks. The score card shows that nobody plays 2NT. South calls the TD back and tells him that he doesn't like this result after the infraction.

Decision?

E 25)

	♠ Q 10 9 8 4	Board 11	
	♥ 10	S/none	
	♦ Q J 8 3		
	♣ A J 4		
♠ A J 6 5	N	♠ 7 2	
♥ 8 3	W	♥ K 9 5 4 2	E
♦ A K 7	S	♦ 9 5 4 2	
♣ Q 8 7 6		♣ 10 5	
	♠ K 3		
	♥ A Q J 7 6		
	♦ 10 6		
	♣ K 9 3 2		

We distinct the following situations:

- a) East passes out of turn, not accepted. The TD explains that East has to pass once. South opens 1♥ and West decides to pass. NS reach 3NT which is made but it appears that at most tables NS get at least +500.
- b) South opens 1♥ and East passes out of turn, not accepted. The TD explains what to do and once again NS make 9 tricks in 3NT for a bad score.
- c) We exchange two cards: West gets an extra spade (♠4) and North the ♦7. The development is exactly the same as in a).

The TD is called back in all three cases. What decision will he take?

E 26)

A pairs event with the top over the field in a mitchell movement. 8 sections, 5 of them 14 tables, the other three 15 tables (boards 1 – 30). The players duplicate the boards in the first round and play 12 rounds thereafter.

What are the tops?

## Entry Test – Answers

E 1)

- a) No
- b) 2, 4, 6, 8
- c) No
- d) 2, 4, 6, 8
- e) 7, 8

E 2)

No

E 3)

- a) No
- b) No

E 4)

Disputed Claim but not an established revoke. The TD awards 3 tricks to NS, the result without the revoke.

E 5)

Another disputed claim and once again not an established revoke. L70A: ‘as equitably as possible’ leads to 13 tricks. With the ♣Q added to the hand declarer can discard it on a free spade.

E 6)

No

E 7)

Players don’t base their play on a 5-0 split but they will notice it. And then declarer will try to cope with it. He will remove the ♣A and still make 11 tricks.

E 8)

- a) The normal result for NS gives 14 mp, the expected result gives 9 mp and the table result is 0 mp. So, the subsequent damage is 9 mp. NS receive 5 mp. EW get the complementary result to 14 mp, which is 2 mp.
- b) The normal result for NS is 9 mp as is the expected result. There is no damage, NS keep their zero. EW get the complementary result to 9 mp, which is 7 mp.

- E 9) The TD should accept South's statement and adjust the score in the play of 2♣. The actions by NS were within the range or normal, no self-inflicted damage. Adjusted Score: 2♣ +1.
- E 10) Yes. The hesitation did not suggest 7♠.
- E 11) Yes. L71.2
- E 12) For NS at this table the average of 0 and -5 imp: -2.5 imp. For EW Re = -650 and Rt = -850. Rn = -300 (half of the time) and -500 (half of the time). Some calculation gives -1.5 imp.
- E 13) L50D1b tells that the obligation to comply with a lead restriction takes precedence. The TD tells East not to lead a diamond at this moment, West picks up his penalty card, etc.
- E 14) Without any revoke South will make 10 tricks (3, 4, 1, 2), which is the same result had East not revoked for the second time when including a penalty trick: 3NT +1.
- E 15) This is a well known situation, where implicit partnership understanding deviates from the given explanation. The TD should be very suspicious and could very well decide that a mistaken explanation was given, in which case it is right to give an adjusted score. The play of the ♣A assuming a singleton clubs in South certainly is not a serious error.
- E 16) He sends West away from the table and asks East to explain their agreement.
- E 17) The fact that East has the ♦4 means that South does not have it. This is UI for West. Playing the ♥J is a LA.
- E 18) Why didn't South see that continuing a heart might create a problem when being on lead in trick 4? This is not a complicated situation. And he can't say that he thought declarer to have KQJ in trumps. No extra trick for NS. Not L 69B2.
- E 19) Not so clear. The intention was clearly not to claim, and that should be the decisive argument. No claim.
- E 20) The pairs are compared on 12 boards on which you lose at most 10 mp (5 times 2), so X at least 14 (7 times 2). This makes the maximum 226.

- E 21) The revoke is established (L63A3), no cards changed anymore. North won the trick, plays a spade and gets the last trick. Together with the penalty trick NS win the last 3 tricks instead of losing all three in normal play.
- E 22)
- a) Bidding  $5\clubsuit$  is a clear infraction; the normal result is  $4\spadesuit +2$ . Playing  $\clubsuit A$  is an evident mistake; the expected result is  $5\clubsuit X -3$ .
  - b) EW are not damaged by the infraction.
- E 23) Reading L17E2 well leads to the conclusion that the last two passes are taken away and that the auction resumes with West. It seems reasonable to consider the last two passes as an infraction, creating UI for both sides.
- E 24) It is unlikely that EW play 2NT without the infraction. A double in East and a possible  $2\spadesuit$  in West will end the auction. Let us decide that West gets 9 tricks.
- E 25)
- a) Knowing that East has to pass once West does not have a LA for his pass. Score stands.
  - b) East could have figured out that with partner entering the auction their side could be in problems. A L23 case, leading to an adjusted score.
  - c) Contrary to a) West now has a LA ( $1\spadesuit$ ) and his pass is influenced by the POOT. This is a clear infraction which should be penalized, apart from an adjusted score.
- E 26) The boards 1 – 28 are played 96 times, so the top is 190. The boards 29 – 30 are played 36 times. Using Neuberg the ‘zero’ becomes  $8/3 * 1 - 1 = 5/3$ . So the top becomes  $190 - 5/3 = 188.33$ .