



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

**10<sup>th</sup> EBL Main Tournament Directors Course**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> February 2016**  
**Prague – Czech Republic**

**ENTRY TEST**

E 1)

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

South is declarer in 3NT. Start ♦10 for K, ♣4 to J and A (doing this the ♣3 is stuck under the ♣4 and nobody notices), ♦2 for Q in dummy, three club tricks ending in dummy (South discards a spade), heart finesse to the K and West collects two diamond tricks. Now declarer claims the remainder but discovers at the same time that he is a card short, having 3 cards left where the others have 4.

TD!

E 2) Pairs

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

W	N	E	S
	1♦	2♣	1NT <sup>TD</sup>
			2NT
All pass			

After instruction from the TD South bids 2NT and the auction continues without restrictions.  
All pass.

The TD returns at the end of play when declarer has made 8 tricks (1-2-4-1 in ♠-♥-♦-♣).

What should he do?

E 3)

	♠ A 8	
	♥ 5 4	
	♦ ---	
	♣ ---	
♠ J 7	N	♠ 6
♥ 9	W	♥ ---
♦ 8	E	♦ J 5
♣ ---	S	♣ 6
	♠ ---	
	♥ J 8	
	♦ Q 6	
	♣ ---	

South declares 3NT and has won the last trick himself. He now claims all remaining tricks with the statement: 'I play ♠A and then my hand is high.' Defenders accept and put their cards away. When looking at the hand records somewhat later they discover that South can't reach the dummy and normally only wins three of the last four tricks.

TD!

E 4)

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

South is declarer in 4NT, EW have passed throughout. West leads ♠Q, taken in dummy. South leads ♥3, trick taken by West who continues ♠J for the Ace. South now enters the dummy with ♦J and plays a small club from the table finessing with the Q. West wins and plays ♠10. Declarer discards a club himself (revoke) and in dummy. West continues spades and

- a) South discovers his ♠9 and wins this and all remaining tricks.
- b) South revokes again but wins the next trick with the ♠9.

What does the TD decide about the result on the board in both cases?

E 5)

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

South plays 3NT and all diamonds and spades have been played. He won the last trick himself and now states: 'If the ♥K is on side I have the rest.' East now shows his ♥K and calls for the TD.

Decision?

E 6) Teams

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

W	N	E	S
1NT	2♦ <sup>A</sup>	pass	2♠
pass	3♦	All pass	

South alerts 2♦ and explains it as ♥ and ♠. East leads ♣8 face up and when dummy comes down calls the TD and tells him that they probably got a wrong explanation about the 2♦-bid. The TD instructs them to continue play and North makes 8 tricks.

What does the TD decide, if

- 2♦ shows one major, so the explanation is wrong?
- the explanation is right, 2♦ shows both majors?

E 7) Pairs W / none

W	N	E	S
1♥	2♦	pass	3♦
... pass	pass	3♥	X
All pass			

West took some extra time before his first pass. The contract should be one off but NS make a serious error in the defence, allowing West to make 9 tricks. The TD decides that pass is a logical alternative for the 3♥-bid by East.

Without this result the frequency table shows for NS 5 times +110, 3 times + 50, 2 times -50, 2 times -110.

- Calculate the results in matchpoints for both pairs, assuming NS to make 3♦.
- Assume that in the previous case EW play 3♥ one down. Calculate their matchpoints playing in 3♦, if they would make it with an expectation of 60% and are one off with an expectation of 40%.
- What are the matchpoints for a NS pair with +50 scorepoints in case b)?

E 8) Screens

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

- West pushes the tray to the other side.
- Now South pushes the tray to the other side.

In both cases North pushes the tray back with the remark 'nonsense' and West, not knowing what to do, calls the TD.

His decision please?



E 9)

	♠ K 9 7 4	Board 15 S / NS
	♥ J 7	
	♦ A Q 9 4	
	♣ J 8 3	
♠ Q 10 5 2	N	♠ 8
♥ 10 4	W	♥ A 9 8 5 2
♦ J 8	E	♦ 7 6 5 2
♣ A K Q 7 4	S	♣ 9 6 2
	♠ A J 6 3	
	♥ K Q 6 3	
	♦ K 10 3	
	♣ 10 5	

W	N	E	S
			1♣
pass	1♦	pass	1♠
pass	4♠	All pass	

Before the opening lead West shows his hand to dummy. West leads A, K and Q in clubs and on the Q both East and South show out. South ruffs and while immediately playing a small heart, on which West follows suit, dummy asks declarer: 'no clubs?' The answer is 'no', after which North says to East: 'then you revoked'. East wins the trick and returns a heart. South wins, plays ♠A, diamond to dummy and a small spade to the J for the Q. West returns a diamond. South finesses the ♠10 and makes 9 tricks. East now calls the TD telling that he revoked and that dummy drew attention to it during play.

TD decision with explanation?

E 10)

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

W	N	E	S
pass	pass	1NT	pass
2♣ <sup>A</sup>	2♦	2♦	TD!

2♣: weak (6 – 11) with both majors or various strong possibilities. Answer 2♦: no preference for a major.

Away from the table East tells that he didn't see the 2♦-bid from North and that the partnership has not discussed what to do after such intervention. He furthermore asks whether his partner may continue bidding normally when he now

- a) doubles;
- b) bids 2NT (forcing);
- c) passes;
- d) bids 3NT;
- e) bids 2♥.

E 11)

	♠ ---	Board
	♥ ---	
	♦ J	
	♣ 9 6	
♠ ---	N	♠ ---
♥ ---	W	E
♦ Q 10		♥ ---
♣ 7	S	♦ 8
	♠ ---	
	♥ ---	
	♦ 6 3	
	♣ J	

West is declarer in a 4♥ contract and has made 7 tricks. With South on lead declarer concedes one of the last three tricks saying to South: ‘you get one spade trick’. South looks surprised and tells that she does not have a spade.

TD! (There is no indication for the position of the cards in the minors.)

E 12)

		♠ 2	Board 13 N / all
		♥ J 9 5 3 2	
		♦ A Q J 7	
		♣ K 10 4	
♠ 7 5 3		N	♠ Q J 10 9 6
♥ A K		W	♥ 10 7
♦ K 9 8		E	♦ 5 4 2
♣ J 8 5 3 2		S	♣ A 7 6
		♠ A K 8 4	
		♥ Q 8 6 4	
		♦ 10 6 3	
		♣ Q 9	

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	pass
1NT	pass	2♥	pass
2♠	All pass		

The contract is 2 off after normal play. North now discovers that West had a weak NT opening, which on his side has not been alerted. West himself did alert it and told South that in 4<sup>th</sup> hand they play it weak. North calls the TD and tells that he would have bid 2♦ (showing ♦ + ♥, after 1NT, had he known 1NT to be 12-14 in this situation. (This is a jurisdiction where 1NT has to be alerted, if not within the range of 14-18.)

The TD holds a poll and four players tell that they would not pass 1NT independent of the strength, two players pass whatever the strength of 1NT is and one player would not pass if weak and pass if strong.

What decision does the TD take?

E 13)

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

W	N	E	S
			3♥
3♠	4♥	All pass	

South opened the bidding with stop 3♥ and then West put down his stop card, became somewhat confused, took back his stop card and bid 3♠. Then the auction continued as shown.

After the play – 4♥ is one down after an early spade switch from East – South calls the TD and tells him what happened.

TD decision and explain.

E 14) Pairs

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

W	N	E	S
		pass	pass
2NT	pass	3♥	pass
3♠	pass	3NT	All pass

North leads ♦9 for J, K and A. Declarer plays A,K of spades and then ♥2 to the ace. He asks for ♣J but dummy plays ♣6 for 7, 8 and at the moment that North starts to take a card (not shown yet) West discovers that East took the wrong club and says so. TD!

After his ruling dummy takes the Jack, in South the ♣4, West still ♣8 and North has changed his card and wins the trick with ♣Q. North leads the ♥6 in trick 6 for the K. West finesses ♦10 and then plays ♣6 for the K. He makes 10 tricks.

The TD is still at the table. May he leave? Explain the decision.

E 15)

	♠ 8 7	Board 14 E / none
	♥ A 10 8	
	♦ Q 10 7	
	♣ K J 10 3 2	
♠ A 9 3 2	N	♠ Q 6 5
♥ Q 3 2	W	♥ K J 7 5 4
♦ A 8 3	E	♦ J 9 5
♣ 7 6 5	S	♣ 9 8
	♠ K J 10 4	
	♥ 9 6	
	♦ K 6 4 2	
	♣ A Q 4	

W	N	E	S
		1♥	X
2♥	3♣	pass	pass
3♥	X	pass	3♠
pass	4♣	All pass	

1♥ shows 8 – 15 hcp and is not alerted; 2♥ shows 8 – 11 hcp and is not alerted either.

4♣ is just made but North discovers that 3NT is a possible make and he calls the TD telling him that he is wrongly informed about opponents' methods. Regulations tell that such 1♥ opening should be alerted.

Decision?

E 16) Teams

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

W	N	E	S
1♠	pass	2♦ <sup>A</sup>	pass
2♥	pass	3NT	All pass

2♦ is alerted and West explains it as a transfer for hearts. South starts with a small club and East collects 10 tricks. At the end of play North calls the TD and tells him about the wrong explanation.

TD decision with right explanation please.



E 17)

Swiss Teams, 7 boards in a match, Open Room, Board 12

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	2♣	2♠
3♥	4♠	5♥	... X
pass	5♠	All pass	

The TD is called after play; result 5♠ minus 1. It is agreed that South hesitated before he doubled. The TD analyses the board and draws the following conclusions:

→ Pass is a logical alternative for the 5♠-bid by North.

→ The result in 5♥X will be just made in 1/3 and 2 off in 2/3 of the cases.

- Calculate the result in imps on board 12. In the closed room they played 4♠ just made for NS.
- On board 14 both teams receive average minus. The result on the boards 8–11 & 13 is 17:12 for team A (home team). What is the imp balance in this match for both teams?

E 18)

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

South is declarer in 5♦ doubled.

W	N	E	S
<u>♠A</u>	♠4	♠6	♠5
<u>♥A</u>	♥5	♥2	♥J
<u>♥4</u>	♥7	♥K	♥Q
♣A	♣5	<u>♣2</u>	♣10
			claim

Two down, +500 for EW. Now ♥3 is discovered in dummy (stuck under ♣J). East calls the TD and demands one more trick – a heart ruff in trick 4.

Decision?

E 19) W / all

W	N	E	S
1♠	pass	5♠	

After 5♠ West produces a sound of surprise and East discovers that he took the wrong bidding card out of the box. He intended to bid 4♠.

TD!

E 20)

In all cases West is dealer.

What lead penalties are possible if partner of offender gets the lead?

a)

W	N	E	S
	2♣		

2♣ (weak, showing both majors) OOT, after which West bids 1♣. Then the TD is called and after his ruling the auction continues:

1♣	pass	1♦	1♥
2♦	2♥	pass	pass
3♦	All pass		

b)

W	N	E	S
1♦	1♠	1♥	

1♥ is insufficient and not accepted. The auction continues:

		X	2♠
All pass			

c)

W	N	E	S
1♣	X / 1♠		

North has changed the X into 1♠. The TD is called and he establishes that L25B applies. East accepts the 1♠-bid and the auction continues:

		pass	pass
3♣	pass	3NT	All pass

d)

W	N	E	S
			1NT

1NT OOT is not accepted. The auction continues:

1♣	pass	1♥	1NT
2♥	All pass		

In the system of NS the legal 1NT bid shows at least 5-5 in the other suits.

E 21) Teams

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

West plays 3NT after ♥6 lead.

West takes the first trick with ♥K and plays ♣10 to the ♣K. South switches to ♠J ducked, and then ♠10 to ♠Q and ♠K. North plays ♦10 to the ♦A, ♦3 and ♣4 (!) – revoke. Now, the declarer plays a heart to the queen and starts looking for a club. He comments: ‘I lost a card. I had a club I wanted to use for a finesse!’ He calls the director. The inspection of played cards reveals the revoke.

The play continues and declarer has no choice but to play ♣A and ♣Q drops. West makes 10 tricks.

South calls the TD and tells him that without the revoke he would have made his ♣Q and two more diamond tricks, so one trick coming from the revoke is not enough compensation.

Decision?

## Answers Entry Test Prague 2016

- E 1) L67B2b. Established revoke which costs 1 trick. 3NT minus 1.
- E 2) L27B1a. He tells that North is allowed to pass. And that he stands ready to adjust the score if +120 appears to be a favourable result thanks to the irregularity (L27D).
- E 3) L69B2. EW get a trick.
- E 4) a) L64C. 4NT minus 2. Without the revoke declarer loses 5 tricks.  
b) L64A. Now declarer lost 4 tricks in play. Plus a penalty trick makes it 4NT -2.
- E 5) L70A. Declarer loses 2 tricks, allowing East to uphold the ♥K in trick 10.
- E 6) North used UI in both cases. L21B3, L16B.  
a) East could bid 2♥ and then West bids 3♥ over 2♠ from South, making 9 tricks.  
b) The contract should be 2♠ making 6 tricks.
- E 7) a) Normal result (+110) gives 19 mp therefore **EW get 5 mp**.  
Expected result (+100) gives 14 mp, so consequent damage is 5 mp; to be adjusted.  
Table result (-530) gives 0 mp. **NS receive 5 mp**.  
b) -50 gives 5.4 mp; +110 gives 19.4 mp. This results in 13.8 mp (or  $0.6 \times 19 + 0.4 \times 6 = 13.8$ ). As +100 gives 14 mp there is no damage.  
c) +50 results in 10.8 mp
- E 8) Screen regulations tell that L36B has to be applied in both cases.
- E 9) Declarer received UI and uses a safety play which he cannot afford without knowing about the penalty trick. Losing 2 trump tricks is normal. Adjusted Scores 4♠ -1. L16B.
- E 10) Only in e) partner has to pass throughout. L27B1b.
- E 11) L70E1/70A. With a diamond let by South it is inferior but not irrational to play ♦10. A club finesse in the next trick is normal too. Declarer makes 1 trick.
- E 12) The peers bidding 2♦ anyway should not be taken into account. Weighted score with 4♥ making and 2♠ minus 2. L21B3.
- E 13) East has UI that West (most probably) has a pre-empt. The legal 3♠-bid shows a stronger hand which makes 4♠ a LA. Adjusted Score 4♠ minus 1. L16B.
- E 14) The TD as Sherlock Holmes. Which card North wanted to play with the ♣6 from dummy and ♣9 by declarer that he wants to retract when the ♣J is played? The ♣10! West has a LA in finessing the ♣10 and should be penalized even. 7 tricks. L16D.
- E 15) Knowing the agreements makes bidding 3NT a little bit more attractive but it is still unlikely that NS reach that contract. Result stands.

- E 16) Strange bidding. It looks like West does not believe that his partner plays the announced agreement (or East's 3 NT was bid too firmly in which case there is UI). But the contract is never in danger and a spade lead leading to only 9 tricks is unlikely.
- E 17) a) The table result is 12 imps (620 + 100) for team B. The weighted score in 5♥ gives them  $5.3 + 5 = 10.3$ . There is no damage. Team B earns 12 imps on this board.
- b) Team A loses with 10 imps in this match ( $-7 - 3$ ). Team B wins with 4 imps ( $7 - 3$ ).
- E 18) No revoke, 64C does not apply. L14B4 doesn't solve this either but gives a hint: the ♥3 is supposed to have been on the table all the time. Use L12A1 and go for 3 tricks off.
- E 19) Yes, East may change his bid to 4♠. L25A footnote.
- E 20) In c) and d) L26B applies: Declarer may forbid a lead in any suit he wants. There is no lead penalty in b) (L27B1b). In a) West waived the rectification (L28B).
- a) no LP 'forfeits rectification' in L28B cannot be ignored
- b) no LP
- c) no ♠, no ♥, no ♦, no ♣
- d) no ♠, no ♥, no ♦, no ♣
- E 21) This is a sad case for NS. After a revoke play changes, more often damaging the offender than being advantageous. Assume the ♣Q being in North then declarer loses the winning finesse. L64C does not apply. 3NT made.