



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

11th EBL Tournament Directors Course
6th to 10th February 2019
Antalya – Turkey

ENTRY TEST

E 1)

West is dealer but East opens 1NT (15–17), not accepted.

The auction goes:

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	3NT	

What range for the 3NT bid do you expect?

Is 3NT in that case comparable to the OOT 1NT?

E 2)

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

W	N	E	S
	1NT	2♦	2♣ / 3♦
TD!			

2♣: Stayman(ish) but not promising a 4-card major

3♦: forcing. Is it a comparable call?

E 3)

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

South is declarer in 6♣ (he opened 1♣ showing 3+), gets the lead of ♦K for the A. Then ♣J and now West fumbles before playing the 6. South finesses and is one down. TD!
Does the TD adjust the score?

E 4)

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

W	N	E	S
pass	1♦	pass	2♦
pass	3♥	pass	3NT
pass	4♣	pass	4♦
pass	4NT	pass	5♥
pass	6♦	All pass	

4♣ is explained as ‘suit’. East leads ♣A and declarer makes 12 tricks. East calls the TD to tell him that he got wrong information and that North did not correct it before facing the opening lead. North isn’t sure about the agreed meaning and is willing to accept South’s explanation. That explains also why he did not correct it, he says. Besides that he did not have a better bid available, he adds.

Does the TD adjust the score?

E 5)

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

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

South leads ♥10 for the Ace but declarer contributes ♣5. He plays ♠Q from dummy, not covered. Then two more spade tricks and the ♥Q for 12 tricks (South played a heart on the third spade trick). South calls the TD and reports the revoke in trick 1.

What does the TD decide about the result on the board?

E 6)

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

East is Dealer but South bids 1 ♦ OOT.

West does not accept and the auction proceeds:

W	N	E	S
			1♦
		2♥	3♦
All pass			

The TD rules that 3 ♦ is a comparable call.

Result: 3 ♦ =

E/W complain about North's decision to pass.

Should the TD allow the score to stand?

- a) N/S are playing natural methods.
- b) N/S are playing a limited opening system (i.e. 1 ♦ is 'Precision').

E 7)

Matchpoint pairs

		♠ K 9 2	Board 20 W / all	
		♥ 6		
		♦ A Q J 9 6 4		
		♣ K 5 3		
♠ A Q J 8 6		N		♠ 10 7 4
♥ A 10		W	E	♥ Q J 9 8 7 4 2
♦ 8 5 2		S		♦ ---
♣ A 8 6				♣ 9 7 2
		♠ 5 3		
		♥ K 5 3		
		♦ K 10 7 3		
		♣ Q J 10 4		

W	N	E	S
1♠	3♦	2♠ ¹ / 3♥	All pass

¹ Not accepted

Result: 3♥E =

It looks as though Spades only makes 8 tricks. Should the TD adjust the score?

E 8)

12 pairs play a Mitchell movement with 6 rounds of 4 boards. Table 1 shares the boards with table 6. There is a relay table between tables 3 and 4 and boards 13–16 start on that relay table. In which order does the pair starting EW at table 4 play the boards (boards 1–4 are called set A, boards 5–8 are called set B ... boards 21–24 are called set F)?

E 9)

Dealer South, none vulnerable

W	N	E	S
			pass
pass	3♥	... pass	4♥
4♠	All pass		

West declares 4♠ which he makes due to a revoke which costs NS one trick.

There is another reason to call the TD, East has thought considerably longer than the mandatory 10 seconds after the skipbid.

The TD decides that the 4♠-bid is not allowed. He also finds out that 4♥ would make 10 tricks.

a) Pairs

The frequency table without this result shows:

+590	1	30	0
+420	3	26	4
+170	3	20	10
+100	1	16	14
+50	2	13	17
-140	3	8	22
-420	1	4	26
-530	2	1	29

Calculate the matchpoints for both pairs.

b) Teams

The same happens. NS belong to team A, EW belong to team B.

At the other table EW (team A) played 2♠ +1. The result of the match without this board is 34 – 23 in favour of team A. Give the result in plus or minus imps for both teams.

E 10)

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

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

East starts with ♥A and then ♣2 for the K. Declarer then plays ♠A and ♠Q. East now cashes ♣A and plays the ♦A in trick 6. West thinks for around 15 seconds before contributing ♦K and now East switches to a club for a ruff. Declarer calls the TD and tells him what happened, not being happy with this suggested play. East says that playing a club now is obvious.

Does the TD accept this play by East?
Please explain your decision.

E 11)

Declarer is in 7NT. He has 9 top tricks in Spades, Hearts and Diamonds. His clubs are AQJ10 in dummy opposite 5432 in his hand. At trick 2 he plays a Club to dummy and finesses dummy's Queen. When the Queen wins, he claims 7NT making. TD!

E 12)

Declarer (South) is playing in 3NT, and West is on lead to trick 12 (the defence has already won three tricks).

The remaining cards are:

		♠ ---	Board /
		♥ ---	
		♦ K 5	
		♣ ---	
♠ 3		N W E S	♠ A
♥ 4			♥ ---
♦ ---			♦ A
♣ ---			♣ ---
		♠ J	
		♥ ---	
		♦ 2	
		♣ ---	

West leads the ♥4, a winner. Somehow, before any more cards are played, West's last remaining card (♠3) becomes exposed. It is not entirely clear precisely how this happened. The best the TD could gather was that for some reason West was showing declarer her card, and exposed it a little too much so that partner could (and indeed did) see it.

But the TD is satisfied that the card

- was not shown purposely;
- it was not played simultaneously with the ♥4 (though this would have had a similar effect); and
- it was not prematurely led to the next trick; and
- it was not exposed as part of a "claim" (or concession).

East does not have a clue about both missing small cards, but he knows that South has the ♠J.

TD's decision please.

E 13)

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

W	N	E	S
			1NT
pass	... pass	... pass	

When dummy comes down East calls the TD and tells him that North took considerable time before his pass. North denies this but South agrees reluctantly. He adds that East also took some time before his own pass. East then reacts with: 'yes, that is precisely the reason why I called the TD'.

South makes 6 tricks after the lead with ♠6.
What is the TD's decision?

E 14)

Dealer South, none vulnerable

W	N	E	S
2♦	Multi, not	accepted	
			1NT
2♦ ¹	X	2♥	2NT
3♥	3NT	All pass	

¹ 2♦ shows a 6+ major below opening strength

Is there a lead penalty?
and if **Yes** which one?

E 15)

Imps. South was declarer in four spades and had lost two tricks already when the following position was reached:

		♠ Q 10		Board /
		♥ ---		
		♦ K x x		
		♣ ---		
♠	---		N	♠ A x
♥	Q x x	W	E	♥ x x
♦	J			♦ ---
♣	x		S	♣ x
		♠ J x		
		♥ ---		
		♦ x		
		♣ K 10		

South led a spade from hand and claimed the rest, but East showed his hand, demanding a trick for the ace of spades.

Now West said, ‘but what if you duck the spade and declarer draws another trump?’ East replied, ‘well, it is automatic to win immediately and lead a heart to defeat the contract, and ducking would be an inconceivable blunder that would hand declarer his contract.’

West called the TD. Your ruling?

E 16)

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

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

2♠: 6-card suit and 9-13 HCP.

The director was called after the auction shown. North explained that he had intended to double. When the other players started removing the bidding cards, North had asked ‘what are you doing?’, and then he discovered the pass card in front of him, so he tells the TD.

Does the TD allow him to double?

E 17)

South is declarer in 3♦, East having shown four spades and a longer minor. This is what South sees when dummy goes down.

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

The play: King of spades holding the trick, spade continuation won by the ace, heart for the king and ace, club shift to RHO's king, and a high spade from RHO.

At this point, rather than follow suit with his last spade, declarer ruffs with the seven. West starts thinking about his discard. After some 5–10 seconds South says, ‘sorry, I have a spade’. The revoke is corrected, after which South proceeds to win his contract, playing East for the ♦Q.

We assume that a poll has shown that declarer would make the contract half of the time in normal play. But as the play went, and when West didn't over-ruff, East was marked with the ♦Q.

How would you rule if:

- a) You were called when South pointed out his revoke.
- b) East told South to just pick up the ♦7 and continue playing, and you were called by West when the hand was over.

E 18)

The frequency table for board 1 is the following:

+50	3	22	2
-170	1	18	6
-420	1	16	8
-440	2	13	11
-920	3	8	16
-940	3	2	22

At one table the result was 6♦ made for EW, but the TD has given a ruling:

- for NS: 6♦ made by the opponents;
- for EW: a weighted score with $\frac{3}{4}$ of 5♦+1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 6♦ made.

The result of this table is **NOT** shown in the frequency table above.

- a) Calculate the matchpoints for both pairs.
- b) Give the new frequency table with matchpoints.

E 19)

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

W	N	E	S
			1♣
pass	2♣	pass	2♦
pass	3♣	pass	3♦
pass	3♥	pass	4♣
pass	4♥	pass	4NT
pass	5♥	pass	... 6♦
pass	7♣	pass	7♦
All pass			

- 1♣: 16+
- 2♣: 5+♣ unbalanced and 8+ HCP (GF)
- 2♦: relay
- 3♣: 6♣(322) or 6♣(331)
- 3♦: relay
- 3♥: 6♣(322)
- 4♣: establishes clubs as trumps
- 4♥: cuebid
- 4NT: RKCB
- 5♥: 2 keycards without the ♣Q
- 6♦: asks for the ♦Q

6♦ came after a very long hesitation. East called the director after the hand was over because this helped North to bid grand slam.

What is the result the TD assesses?

E 20)

a) Declarer plays 4♠ and his last four cards are the trumps KJ109. He is on lead and concedes the Q bare to his LHO thinking he has Qx.

b)

	♠ K 10 7 6	
♠ ---		♠ J
	♠ 9 8 3	

North is declarer in 4♠ missing AJx in spades. He has ruffed once and played a spade to the Q in dummy: East played small and West took the ace. All other suits are high. Some tricks later playing a small spade from dummy with a discard in West he concedes the J, thinking East still has Jx.

Does the TD give the conceded trick to the defenders in each of the two cases?

E 21)

Teams

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

At both tables the auction starts with 1NT and an overcall of 2♠. At table 1 South uses Lebensohl to show a stopper in spades and they reach 3NT. East leads ♦8, North ducks and the contract goes 3 off. At table 2 South bids 3NT immediately after which East leads a spade and declarer makes 9 tricks.

When seeing the hand records the players discover that this board is misduplicated at table 2. The ♦9 is in North and ♦7 in West. They inform the TD. What will be the result on this board?

E 22)

Screens in use. South is declarer.

- a) South thinks he's dummy and spreads his hand. East leads out of turn (faced up) and knocks at the screen. When South opens the screen his partner calls the TD. The TD applies Law 54D.
- b) South thinks he's dummy and spreads his hand. East leads out of turn (faced down) and knocks at the screen. When South opens the screen his partner calls the TD. The TD tells South and East to pick up their cards and tells West to lead.

E 23)

South plays a spade contract, but all at the table forgot what they play and think they play no trump (no ruffs earlier).

In the ending:

	♠ 9	Board /
	♥ ---	
	♦ 6	
	♣ 82	
♠ Q	N	♠ 10
♥ ---	W	♥ ---
♦ J 10 2	E	♦ 8 7
♣ ---	S	♣ 3
	♠ K J 2	
	♥ ---	
	♦ ---	
	♣ 10	

Declarer plays ♠9 from dummy and finesse ♠Q.

West takes the trick and caches all remaining diamonds to which South discards: ♠2, ♠K (he knows there are no more spades in EW hands) and finally ♣10.

How many of these tricks for NS?

Extra

We like your opinion but only after all other question have been answered (this one is not part of the test).

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

W	N	E	S
1♥	TD!	Not accepted	
		pass	pass
1♥	pass	2♦	pass
3♣	pass	3♥	pass
3♠	pass	4♣	pass
4♦	pass	4NT	pass
5♠	pass	6♥	All pass

West makes 12 tricks and North calls the TD back, complaining about the initial pass by East who has a clear opening bid and about West's calls who doesn't have a cue bid with 3♠ with a partner who cannot open the bidding.

East tells the TD that after 1♦ his partner does not have a comparable call and West says that he trusts the bidding by partner who shows 12/13–15 with three hearts.

Does the TD accept the result on this board?

Answers Entry Test Antalya 2019

- 1) With a range of 12/13 – 15/16 HCP the answer is ‘No’, the difference in strength compared with the corresponding strength is too big.
- 2) Yes. You might say that it is conforming to Law 23A1, A2 and A3.
- 3) Yes. Declarer should not have drawn a false inference. Which LHO would ever consider to play the K? But the TD protects declarer, being misled, just having in mind to find the K and not thinking properly at that moment.
- 4) Yes. It looks like a situation where no specific agreement exists, but then the explanation given by South is not adequate and misleads the opponents.
- 5) The penalty of 1 trick does not at all compensate the damage created by this revoke. What would the result have been had East played the ♥Q in trick one? Minus one or a weighted score including 4♠ made should be given. Law 64C1.
- 6) Playing 1♦ ‘unlimited’ the extra information could have led to 3NT. The ‘Precision’ information might help to pass.
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 7) Yes. It is very unlikely to end in 3♥ without this infraction. Law 72C leads to an adjusted score.
- 8) E A C D F B
- 9) a) NS 18 mp, EW 5 mp
For NS: $R_n = +420$ (27 mp), $R_e = +50$ (14 mp) and $R_a = -420$ (5 mp). The compensation is $R_n - R_e = 13$ mp which is added to R_a . EW get the complement of R_n .
b) Team A +10 imp, team B -22 imp
 $R_n = 11$ imps, $R_e = 5$ imps, $R_a = -7$ imps. Compensation 6 imps, so Team A gets -1 imp; team B gets -11 imps.
- 10) Yes. If West does not have a trump left declarer doesn’t have a loser left (6-1-1-5).
- 11) The TD praises the defenders. Yes, declarer should have made a statement explaining to finesse as long as necessary. He even praises them more if it appears that RHO happens to possess the ♣K (bare now?!). 7NT made.
- 12) Tricky case. The ♠3 becomes a penalty card and the knowledge that it has to be played in trick 13 is AI for partner. He is allowed to keep the ♠A. But still it looks like NS are damaged. Use Law 50E4 to assign a weighted adjusted score: 0.6 tricks to NS, 1.4 tricks to EW.
- 13) Adjusted score 2♠ +1 and a penalty for North.
- 14) No. Comparable call, no lead penalty.

- 15) If East denies the possibility to duck the ace who is the TD to overrule him? 4♠ – 1. It would be nice to find out what declarer thought when claiming. Drawing two remaining low trumps with a less stubborn East leads to 4♠ – 3.
- 16) Yes. No reason not to believe North.
- 17) 8 tricks. South has UI and a logical alternative in both cases.
- 18) a) NS 9 mp and EW 11 mp
b)

+50		24	2
-170		20	6
-420		18	8.75
-440		15	12.5
-920		9	17.75
-940		2	24

- 19) 7♦. What alternative there is when ordered to bid seven?
- 20) a) Yes
b) Yes
- It is considered within the range of 'normal' to offer such trick immediately.
- 21) It looks like the team NS at table 2 has two good scores on this board, but Law 86b2a doesn't allow anything else than +3 imps for both teams.
- 22) a) No. South will be declarer and has to accept the LOOT
b) Yes
- 23) Three tricks. Declarer wins the tricks he ruffed and is supposed to lead to the last trick. Law 53A with footnote.