



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

7th EBL Tournament Directors Workshop
6th to 9th February 2020
Belfast – Northern Ireland

ONLINE ENTRY TEST

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The answers to all questions must be in English and show, in addition to the full decision/ruling, the reasons and the Law number(s).

This applies to ALL questions, unless specifically noted otherwise.

(It may sometimes be convenient to also state which law does not apply, example: "As no one has played to the next trick, Law 64xxx does not apply, and)

2. Assume all situations occur at reasonably high level competition (above club level), unless noted otherwise.

3. Situations are in pairs competition, match point scoring, unless noted otherwise.

4. Screens are not in use unless specifically stated. (There are **no** questions requiring specific knowledge of screen regulations or procedures.)

5. Your answers should be concise.

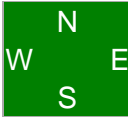
6. State if you need to consult/poll and base your answer on possible poll results. In addition you should also state your own personal opinion.

7. For grading purposes, all questions carry the same weight. Partial points may be awarded, but full points will only be awarded for complete answers which include relevant laws.

8. You can use accepted bridge abbreviations such as **OOT** (out of turn, **B**=bid, **L**=lead, **OL**=opening lead), **UI**, **AI** (unauthorized and authorized information), **BIT** (break in tempo), **LHO**, **RHO** (left and right hand opponent), **Pd** (partner), **CC** (convention card), **LA** (logical alternative), **M** (major suit), **m** (minor suit), **F1**, **GF** (forcing for 1 round, game force), and of course **TD**.

O 1:

East Deals ♠ 10 6 5
 N-S Vul ♥ J 10 9 3
 ♦ 5 4
 ♣ Q 4 3 2

♠ 8 4 3		♠ A Q 9 7
♥ A Q 6 5		♥ 8 7 4
♦ A K 9		♦ 10 6 3
♣ A 6 5		♣ K 10 7

♠ K J 2
 ♥ K 2
 ♦ Q J 8 7 2
 ♣ J 9 8

West North East South

Pass Pass

1 NT Pass 2 NT¹ Pass

3 NT All pass

1. West alerts the 2NT bid and East makes a noticeable gesture of confusion. The TD is called, tells about UI, and West explains that 2NT is transfer to diamonds (as shown on convention card).

West makes 3NT (with some luck). South objects to the 3NT bid. West states that this bid is obvious as he can count on six diamond tricks. The TD determines that 3♣ by West (refusing the transfer) would show a maximum hand with good diamonds.

What is the TD's ruling/decision and why?



O 2:

North is dealer and bids 1♣. After a very slight hesitation he replaces it with 1NT. East now bids 1♠ saying that he accepts the 1♣ bid. Now the TD is called.

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 3:

West	North	East	South
2♦ ¹	p	2NT ²	p
3♥ ³	p	4♥	p
4♠	p	p	p

1: 2♦ is multi (7-10 HCP with either major or some strong options)
West holds ♠AQJ874 ♥97 ♦K84 ♣96.

2: 2NT is forcing, asking opener to clarify his hand

3: Good (weak) opening with spades – not alerted by East

TD clarifies that a direct 4♥ response to 2♦ would ask opener to play in his suit.

Do you allow 4♠ or would you adjust?



O 4:

West opens out of turn 2♠ (showing a 5 card ♠ suit and 4+ in a minor). North does not accept this call and opens the bidding himself with 5♣ which is passed out.

What are the lead restrictions?



O 5:

You are planning a three session pairs event for 28 pairs, not barometer.type (24-28 boards per session). What kind of movement are you going to use?
(Reasons and Law number/s not required.)



O 6:

West is dealer but South opens 1♥. West has been examining his cards and, not noticing South's bid, opens 1♦. North calls the TD about the insufficient bid.

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 7:

Board 17	♠ KJ84	
N/—	♥ KJ85	
	♦ 73	
	♣ A85	
	♠ Q73	♠ 1062
	♥ 1064	♥ Q93
	♦ Q1096	♦ AK542
	♣ J107	♣ 32
	♠ A95	
	♥ A72	
	♦ J8	
	♣ KQ964	

W	N	E	S
--	1♦	pass	3NT
All pass			

West leads ♣J and South makes nine tricks.

West calls the TD. He claims that had he known that 1♦ could be short he would lead a diamond not a club. NS play Precision and the convention card shows that 1♦ promises a four card suit (1NT is 13-15).

When asked by the TD North will say that he didn't want to pass nor could he bid 1NT by system, so he had no choice but to open 1♦. South firmly states that 1♦ promises at least four diamonds: "Otherwise I couldn't have bid 3NT, you see".

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 8:

Board 1		♠ J 10 8
North Deals		♥ A 6
None Vul		♦ K Q 8
		♣ J 9 8 4 2
	♠ —	♠ 6 5 4 3 2
	♥ K Q 10 9 7 2	♥ J 5 3
	♦ 10 7 6 3 2	♦ J 5
	♣ 7 3	♣ A 6 5
		♠ A K Q 9 7
		♥ 8 4
		♦ A 9 4
		♣ K Q 10

South declares 4♠ and gets the opening lead of ♥K. He immediately claims 11 tricks, giving EW a club and a heart. East does not like this, shows declarer his 5 spades and calls the TD.

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 9:

South is declarer in 4♠. In trick 5 LHO leads a diamond, dummy and RHO play diamonds and South ruffs it. Dummy, who went to the bathroom after the auction and looked into the hand of declarer when passing by, asks him about his diamonds and declarer now produces the Ace. The TD is called and he tells that the Ace is the card to be played, so South wins the trick and the trump is withdrawn. Declarer makes 10 tricks.

Is there anything else the TD should do or tell? If yes, what?



O 10:

Defender East has a major penalty card, ♣J. West is on lead and declarer says "lead a club", but West replies that he does not have a club. TD!

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 11:

Board 16	♠ 9 6
West Deals	♥ A Q 10 9 8 3
E-W Vul	♦ 7 3 2
	♣ A 6
♠ A Q 8 5 3	♠ 10 7
♥ 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

West opens 1♠, North bids 2♥ and East bids 1NT (insufficient). TD is called and East replaces the 1NT with 2NT which is the final contract.

South leads ♥7 won by ♥J.

♦Q covered by K and won by A. Small club from dummy to ♣Q and then small club back finessing the J.

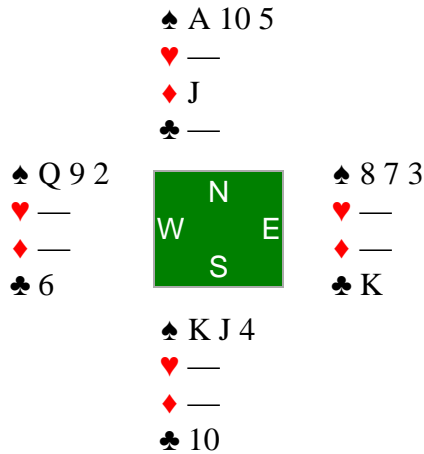
East makes 9 tricks for a top score. The score card shows that no one played 2NT.

South calls the TD again and complains that he doesn't like this result after the infraction.

What is the TD's ruling/decision? Give reasons



O 12:



South is declarer in a diamond contract. Being in dummy he plays the ♦J and East hesitates for 6-8 seconds before playing a small spade. Declarer takes the wrong finesse and calls TD.

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 13:

Teams. (Reminder: Law 78 includes the IMP table.)

Open room result: 4♠ by team A making 620

Closed room: After due consultation following an infraction, TD gives a weighted score:

50% of 4♠ by team B making 620

50% of 4♠ by team B going one down, 100 to team A

What is the result of this board in IMPs?

Show how you calculated this result (Law number/s not required).




O 14:

Board 19

South Deals

E-W Vul

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

♠ K Q 10 9 3
♥ 10 8 2
♦ A Q 7
♣ K 10


South is playing 4♠. West leads ♥A, ♥K on which East throws the ♥7 then the ♥6 showing a doubleton. West plays another heart which East ruffs. South wins the return, plays a spade to the ♠J and ♠A and claims one down.

- (a) The cards are returned to the board and when entering the result everyone else has made 10 tricks. The players wonder how and then realize that East had revoked. What is the TD's ruling/decision?
- (b) At the end of the session, while waiting for results, South looks at the hand records and sees that East has revoked. The TD confirms with East that he revoked. "Sorry, I suppose I had the ♥J with the diamonds." What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 15:

The position at trick 12:

♠ 6		♠ —
♥ —		♥ —
♦ —		♦ Q 6
♣ 4		♣ —

♠ —
♥ 9
♦ 9
♣ —

♠ 9
♥ —
♦ 3
♣ —

South is declarer, spades are trumps. East to lead

East leads the ♦Q, South trumps with ♠9, West plays ♦9 and dummy ♣4. The ♠6 wins the 13th trick, (NS win the last two tricks). EW call the TD about South's revoke.

What is the TD's ruling/decision? Give reasons



O 16:

W N E S
 1NT 2♦

South bids out of turn. A direct 2♦ after 1NT opening is a transfer for hearts. After instruction from the TD the auction develops:

1NT 2♠

South now bids 3♥ showing a natural GF.

- a) Is there a restriction for North in the bidding?
- b) Assume there is not, is it legal for North to pass now?

What is the TD's ruling/decision? Give reasons



O 17:

Screens

Board 13 ♠ —
 North Deals ♥ A K 9 8 4
 Both Vul ♦ A 8 3 2
 ♣ A Q J 6

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

♠ 10 4
 ♥ Q J
 ♦ K Q 4
 ♣ K 9 7 5 3 2

West	North	East	South
	1 ♥	3 ♠ ¹	Pass ²
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	6 ♣	All pass	

1: natural, weak

2: (Break in tempo)

Before the lead East calls the TD and complains about a long hesitation on the other side of the screen. North agrees there was a significant break in tempo. The TD establishes that South did indeed pause significantly before his bid.

TD tells the players to continue and call him back if there is a problem.

South plays 6♣ and makes 13 tricks, and EW call the TD about South's hesitation.

Assume that the result of a poll determines that the 4♠ bid was not suggested by the hesitation, how does the TD proceed and what is his decision?



O 18:

Board 23 ♠ 7 4 3
 South Deals ♥ K J 9 8 7 2
 Both Vul ♦ K 2
 ♣ 7 3

♠ K 9 5 2 ♥ Q 6 5 3 ♦ 10 8 7 ♣ Q 9	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 100%; height: 100%; background-color: #008000; color: white; display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> N W S E </div> </div>	♠ A Q 10 6 ♥ 10 ♦ 9 4 ♣ A J 6 5 4 2
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♠ J 8
 ♥ A 4
 ♦ A Q J 6 5 3
 ♣ K 10 8

<i>West</i>	<i>North</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>South</i>
			1♦
Pass	1♥	1NT ¹	Dbl
Pass	2♥	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥	All pass	

4♥ by North
 Down 1 — NS -100

1: 1NT was explained by West as natural. The agreed meaning is Sandwich, West forgot. NS bid to 4♥ and East led the ♦4 taken by K. Declarer plays ♥2 to A, East playing the ♥10. Now ♥K is played hoping to drop the ♥Q in East, but East discards a club. The contract is now one down. East now corrects West's explanation.

North calls the TD and explains that his only chance after East's natural NT bid is to find doubleton ♥Q10 with East. If he were told that 1NT was sandwich he would finesse the heart. He explains to the TD how he would then make 10 tricks. (After successful heart finesse ♥K and play diamonds discarding spades from North until West trumps with the high ♥Q. He will then give one heart, one spade and one club making 10 tricks.)

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 19:

Board 13 ♠ 10 7 4 2
 North Deals ♥ Q 9 4 2
 Both Vul ♦ J 9 2
 ♣ 3 2

♠ A Q 8	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"> N W E S </div>	♠ J 6 5
♥ J 6 5 3		♥ A 10 8 7
♦ 3		♦ A 5 4
♣ A J 10 8 6		♣ 9 5 4

♠ K 9 3
 ♥ K
 ♦ K Q 10 8 7 6
 ♣ K Q 7

South is declarer in 1♦.
 Play: ♥3 for the ace; ♠5 for K and A. Now South claims 7 tricks saying that he will ruff a club in dummy (5 diamonds, 1 club, one club ruff).
 EW convince him that they can avoid this by removing all dummy's trumps and they agree for one off.
 After playing the next board South realises that in that case the ♥Q in dummy will provide a trick, and he calls the TD.

What is the TD's ruling/decision?



O 20: Teams

	OPEN ROOM		CLOSED ROOM		DIFFERENCE		I M P S	
	NS	EW	NS	EW	TEAM A	TEAM B	TEAM A	TEAM B
Board	Team A	Team B	Team B	Team A				
1		50		150	100		3	
2		1400		110		1290		15
3	110			100	210		5	
4	110		100		10		0	
5	50		300					
6		620		620				
7	150		120					
8	140		*	*				
T O T A L								

*The TD has awarded a split score in the closed room for board 8:

Team A: -140 (140 to NS)
 Team B: -50 (50 to EW)

COMPLETE THE SCORECARD (BOARDS 5, 6, 7, 8) AND GIVE THE RESULT IN VICTORY POINTS ACCORDING TO THE IMP/VP SCALE BELOW
 (No explanation or law numbers required)

RESULT IN VICTORY POINTS:

TEAM A: VPs

TEAM B: VPs



VICTORY POINT SCALE FOR 8 BOARDS

Imp Diff			Imp Diff			Imp Diff		
0	10.00	10.00	16	15.49	4.51	32	18.68	1.32
1	10.44	9.56	17	15.75	4.25	33	18.83	1.17
2	10.86	9.14	18	16.00	4.00	34	18.97	1.03
3	11.27	8.73	19	16.23	3.77	35	19.11	0.89
4	11.67	8.33	20	16.46	3.54	36	19.25	0.75
5	12.05	7.95	21	16.68	3.32	37	19.38	0.62
6	12.42	7.58	22	16.90	3.10	38	19.50	0.50
7	12.77	7.23	23	17.11	2.89	39	19.62	0.38
8	13.11	6.89	24	17.31	2.69	40	19.74	0.26
9	13.45	6.55	25	17.50	2.50	41	19.85	0.15
10	13.78	6.22	26	17.69	2.31	42	19.96	0.04
11	14.09	5.91	27	17.87	2.13	43	20.00	0.00
12	14.39	5.61	28	18.04	1.96			
13	14.68	5.32	29	18.21	1.79			
14	14.96	5.04	30	18.37	1.63			
15	15.23	4.77	31	18.53	1.47			

ONLINE TEST ANSWERS and EXPLANATIONS

O 1:

2NT is a transfer to diamonds (either 3♦, or break of 3♣ to show max. and good diamonds). West has UI from partner's gesture (Law 16B1), and therefore realizes that the 2NT was a natural NT invitation. He obviously has logical alternatives (3♣ and 3♦) and bidding 3NT is demonstrably suggested (and he should be warned or given a procedural penalty).

What about an adjusted score? If West bids 3♦ or especially 3♣, East will surely wake up now and himself bid 3NT. Even if he doesn't wake up, anything other than a pass by West would show a max. hand and lead to East bidding 3NT. Poll would probably lead to no adjustment, score stands.

(In this case, where we are not adjusting the score, it is especially important to warn or penalize West for his use of UI.)

O 2:

East should call TD before taking any action (Law 9) and should be told so and warned, but this action doesn't meet the conditions for forfeiture to the right of rectification (Law 11).

North's change of bid is not unintended so Law 25A does not apply. The hesitation implies thought, and the 1♣ and 1NT bidding cards are not adjacent, so the conclusion is that there was no mechanical error. (The player can be asked away from the table why he/she changed the bid.)

Law 25B1 allows East to accept 1NT, but East has not accepted this bid, so we go to Law 25B2 and the 1NT bid is cancelled, and is UI for NS and AI for EW (Law 16C). The bidding continues with the 1♣ opening bid and 1♠ overcall. Law 26 lead penalties may apply.

(We should not treat East's 1♠ bid as an IB as he did make it clear that he was (legally) bidding over the original 1♣ bid.)

O 3:

East has not alerted West's 3♥ bid which showed spades, so West has UI (Law 16B). When East bids 4♥ it is clear that East thought he was bidding/supporting his partner's suit. West is not allowed to know that East forgot the system (the failure to alert is UI for West). From West's point of view the 4♥ bid from East shows a good long heart suit and East wants to play 4♥ in spite of knowing that West has long spades. (If East had responded 4♥ directly to the 2♦ opening this shows tolerance for both majors and asks West to bid either 4♥ or 4♠ and would not show a long heart suit.)

West must pass 4♥ and the TD should adjust on this basis (Law 12C).

O 4:

(Note that the 2♠ bid also refers to “a minor” (club OR diamond). The fact that the 5♣ bid by North afterwards shows that the minor suit was diamonds is irrelevant to Law 26).

No suit was specified by West in the legal auction (“pass”) so declarer may prohibit any (one) suit from East’s opening lead **as long as East retains the lead** (Law 26B).

O 5:

By far the best solution here is to divide the 28 pairs into 3 groups (A, B, C) of 9 pairs + one pivot pair who will be stationary throughout in the Howell movement.

In each session one group plays a 5 table Howell (9 pairs + the pivot pair) with 27 boards, and the other 2 groups play a 9 table (scrambled) Mitchell of 9 rounds, 3 boards per round.

Sample Schedule:

Session 1: A Howell; B NS and C EW in Mitchell.

Session 2: B Howell; C NS and A EW in Mitchell.

Session 3: C Howell; A NS and B EW in Mitchell.

This movement is well balanced and ensures that each board will be played the same number of times and that each player will meet every other player once and only once.

O 6:

There is a specific law covering this situation: Law 28B, and it is quite clear what the TD should do. The 1♥ bid is cancelled, and the bidding starts with 1♦ as if 1♥ had not been bid and there is no rectification or lead penalty, but Law 16C2 applies.

O 7:

North’s 1♦ bid is DEMANDED BY SYSTEM (it is not an deviation from system unexpected by partner Law 40C1).

He can’t pass, he can’t bid 1NT, so he has to open 1♦ in such a situation. This is surely an implicit agreement Law 40B1(a). South, a good player, should obviously be aware of this exception to the 4 diamonds promised (and has probably encountered it before). So FULL disclosure demands the explanation given (Law 40A), plus words like “However there are some situations when ...etc”. His explanation was deficient and an adjustment under Law 21 (or Law 75B1) should be considered.

What adjustment, if any, is debatable, but probably some weighted score with some weight for a diamond lead. A classical hand for polling for the lead.

O 8:

11 tricks.

After playing the first spade South would see the bad break and try to cope with it. He will remove the A♣, draw trumps, and make 11 tricks.

We cannot make declarer play irrationally when he sees the bad break. Don’t try to justify South dealing with the bad break by using various laws such as Law 70A or Law 70C3. **Law 70E1** specifically covers this.

O 9:

Dummy has violated the limitations in Law 43A1(a), (b) and 43A2(b) and therefore Law 43B2(b) comes into effect. In addition to the actions taken by the TD at the table, he must adjust as if the revoke were established, in this case under law 64A1 (declarer won the trick in which he revoked), and transfer 2 tricks to the defendants, declarer making 8 tricks.
In addition, dummy is liable to a procedural penalty or at least a warning (Law 43B1).

O 10:

Under Law 59 West may play any other legal card. However, declarer has chosen under Law 50D2(a) and regardless of what West leads the ♣J is no longer a penalty card and is picked up. (Information derived from the ♣J is UI for West and AI for declarer, Law 50E2).

O 11:

We do not have to consider whether 2NT is comparable or not, as Law 27B1(a) applies (and Law 16 does not). Without the infraction, it is unlikely that EW would play 2NT. A probable auction may be something like 1♠ – 2♥ – X – P – 2♠ – all pass, or a heart contract to NS.

So apply Law 27D, poll, and adjust to any reasonable result, which could be weighted. (Make sure that the adjusted score or weighting is indeed favourable to EW!)

O 12:

East with xxx has no bridge reason to hesitate. With Qxx he shouldn't hesitate but he could, so it is reasonable for South to think that East may have ♠Q. Law 73D says that players should be careful when tempo variations may work to their benefit. East could have been aware that his hesitation, which has no bridge reason, could well work to his benefit (Law 73E2). However, had East played in tempo South still has a guess and a weighted adjustment, helped by polling, should be given. If East is an experienced player he should get at least a warning.

(Note: If South had played ♠x from dummy the hesitation would mean nothing for then there is no reason to hesitate with Qxx and we would not adjust.)

O 13:

Weighted score:

Team A gets 50% of 620-620 (0) = 0/2 IMPs = 0 IMPs

Team A get 50% of 620+100 (720) = 12/2 IMPs = 6 IMPs

Result of board: 0+6 = 6 IMPs to team A (or -6 IMPs to team B).

O 14:

- (a) Law 64A1. South gets his trick back plus one more trick for the ♠A won by East. 11 tricks. (Laws 64B4/B5 do not apply.)
- (b) Now it is too late for rectification for the revoke (see Law 64B5) but under Law 64C1 an adjusted score of 420 for 10 tricks is assigned to NS. (Also, Law 79 may be relevant.)

O 15:

EW get one trick, and NS get one trick.

Law 62D (confirmed by 64B6 and 63B) says that a revoke on the 12th trick, even if established, must be corrected. It does not say that we cancel the play after the revoke or start trick 12 again. It says simply must be corrected.

Specifically in this case:

- Law 62B: Offender removes the ♠9 and plays the ♦3.
- Law 62C1: West, the Non-Offender, does NOT withdraw (change) his card – he still plays the ♦9.
- Law 62C2: As West has not withdrawn his card, (has not changed his play), offender (dummy) may not withdraw his card, so the ♣4 is the played card. (see also Law 47F2). (He may not therefore trump with the ♠6!).
- Thus West wins the trick with the ♦9, and South wins the last trick with his ♠9 (on which dummy's ♠6 is discarded).

O 16:

Law 31A is interpreted after referring to Law 29C. 2♦ names diamonds but specifies hearts. So we need to consider whether 3♥ is a comparable bid to the original 2♦ bid (Law 23). 3♥ is a subset of possible 2♦ meanings, so Law 31A2(b) applies and there is no further rectification or lead penalty and North may call what he wants, including 'pass'. But the TD should check after play whether Law 23C may apply, and if so, adjust.

O 17:

If polling determines that the 4♠ bid is not suggested over other Las, it is acceptable, but over 5♣ North still has UI (which although it didn't affect his 4♠ bid still exists) and he has a (possible) LA of Pass, so we need further polling to determine whether the UI helps him to bid 6♣. Probable result is that he should pass 5♣, and the TD adjusts accordingly.

*Note that polling could have determined that 4♠ was suggested over a X of 4♥, leading to various possible weighted results. This will be discussed at the workshop.

O 18:

There is agreed misinformation, Law 75B1. East is a defender and cannot correct the information after the bidding, only at the end of play. The bidding was aggressive and optimistic (but nowhere near an extreme serious error) but that should not affect the decision whether to adjust. The play was clearly influenced by the explanation and the TD should adjust (Laws 75D3, 12C). North's description of how he would play is clear and logical, but the TD should poll. This will probably result in 4♥ making 10 tricks, or 4♥ weighted (= and -1).

O 19:

South claimed 7 tricks. EW disagreed and claimed 7 tricks for them (strictly speaking, the TD should have been called at this stage, Law 68D1, and Law 70 applied) to which South agreed. Still within the correction period of Law 79C, South wants to make his ♥Q. Does Law 69A apply (the EW claim of 7 tricks has been agreed by South) or does Law 70 apply (EW have contested the claim). Had the TD been called immediately then Law 70 would apply, but can we now say that South has agreed to EW's claim? No, there was a claim that was contested, so Law 71B applies.

According to Law 71B we need to determine whether there is a normal play apart from the play of ♥Q. We are really in the same position as if the TD had been called in time and needed to apply Law 70D. There is really no normal alternative to playing ♥Q so the answer is – adjust to 7 tricks.

(Answers using Law 69B were accepted. South's agreement can be withdrawn if it is within the correction period of Law 79C and, in this case, if dummy would **likely** have won the ♥Q had play continued. If EW had drawn trumps the last trump trick would be in dummy with the J or the 9 and it is definitely likely that declarer would now play the winning ♥Q. So the answer is the same - adjust to 7 tricks.)

O 20:

Teams

	OPEN ROOM		CLOSED ROOM		DIFFERENCE		I M P S	
	NS	EW	NS	EW	TEAM A	TEAM B	TEAM A	TEAM B
Board	Team A	Team B	Team B	Team A				
1		50		150	100		3	
2		1400		110		1290		15
3	110			100	210		5	
4	110		100		10		0	
5	50		300			250		6
6		620		620	-	-		0
7	150		120		30		1	
8	140		*	*	(0)	(-190)	(0)	(-5)
T O T A L							9	21

*The TD has awarded a split score in the closed room for board 8:

Team A: -140 (140 to NS)

Team B: -50 (50 to EW)

COMPLETE THE SCORECARD (BOARDS 5,6,7,8) AND GIVE THE RESULT IN VICTORY POINTS ACCORDING TO THE SCALE BELOW

Team A: $140 - 140 = 0$ IMP

Team B: $-140 - 50 = -190 = -5$ IMPs

Team A: score 9 : 21 = -12 IMPs = 5.61 VP
Team B: score 21 : 14 = +7 IMPs = 12.77 VP

6	12.42	7.58
7	12.77	7.23
8	13.11	6.89
9	13.45	6.55
10	13.78	6.22
11	14.09	5.91
12	14.39	5.61
13	14.68	5.32