

Homework answers -passing time

- 1) X - Double was wrong -to double East should have been short in spades and long in the other three suits.
Pass was the correct call.
- 2) Correct - very reasonable take out double. It would have been a poor bid to bid 2H as an overcall.
- 3)X - Pass is the correct call.
- 4) X - 2H was a poor bid. { ie lousy suit -poor distribution }.
Pass was the correct call.
- 5)X - 2H was a poor bid. { ie lousy suit -poor distribution }.
Pass was the correct call.
- 6)2H was a good bid.
- 7)X - 1NT was a poor bid. { ie too few points }.
Pass was the correct call.
- 8)X - 1NT was a poor bid. { ie too few points }.
Pass was the correct call.
- 9) 1NT -good call ie 15-17 pts , balanced hand with a stop in the opener's suit.
- 10) The *first* pass was a good call.
The *second* pass was wrong. East should have risked a take out double.
- 11) The *first* pass was a good call.
The *second* pass was wrong. East should have risked an overcall of 3Cl.
- 12) The *first* pass was a good call.
The *second* pass was also correct.
{Even if East thinks 2D will go down , and there is no certainty about that at all, there is no way of penalising N/S ie "double" would be a take out NOT a penalty.
- 13) When considering bidding opposite partner's overcall two things have to be taken into account :-
 - i) do I have a fit with partner { ie do I have 3 cards or more in the bid suit}
 - ii) do I have enough points to raise

Here we have (i) 3 card Hrt support and (ii)10 pts.

The overcaller is assumed to have a hand that *is in some way* equivalent to an opening bid (of 1HRt) and therefore we should raise the overcall to the 3HRt level.
NB it is true that in bidding 2 Hrts partner may have only 10 points and not

the 12 pts that is normally needed for an opening bid, but in that case the overcaller will have extra distributional values.

Put simply -- just as you would raise an opening bid of 1Hrt to 3Hrts when you have 10 pts , so should you raise an overcall to the 3 level when you have 10 pts.

14) if partner's bid of 2Hrt * :-

- i) was weak ie 6 -9 pts then pass would be ok.
- ii) was intermediate ie 10-15 then 3 if not 4 Hrts should be the bid.

15) a) 9 diamonds and *not* the 3 Hrts or 4 clubs.

Against 6NT a top of nothing lead is preferable to a 4th highest.

b) 8 sp -again , not 4th highest.

16) You have 4 losers { 1 x spade + 1 x diamond + 2Clubs }

The problem with drawing trumps straight away is that the defence will win and take their 4 tricks. We need to dispose of a loser but fast...

Ace Hrts , then Q Hrts overtaking with the K , then J Hrts throwing a club reduces the losers to 3. Then draw trumps.

17) Only 5 winners and some problems.

Should we "wait when weak" ? Actually no , because we are not weak.

We have Ax ----- 109xx which on the lead of the Q diamonds is a strong holding from which we can always get another trick as long as we win at trick 1.

{Next we play spades }.

18) (opener) (responder)

1Sp

2H

3H

4H.

Soresponder became the declarer.

The lead of the 9 clubs gives us some time to dispose of some of our 4 losers.

Win Ace clubs.

Win Ace diamonds.

Play K clubs and trump it in the dummy

Play K diamonds and throw a spade

Play Q diamonds and throw a spade

Now you are safe and can draw trumps.