

## Review { iii }

### 4 th suit forcing

When three suits have been bid in an auction , the bid of the 4th suit is a coded bid requesting partner to bid NTs if they have a stop in the 4th suit.

e.g  $\begin{array}{c} \underline{N} \qquad \qquad \underline{S} \\ 1H \text{-----} 1S \\ 2C \text{-----} 2D^* \end{array}$

South will have a hand like this :

AQxxx  
xx  
Qxx  
AJx

Rather than guess to bid game at NTs South prefers to bid the 4th suit\* and ask North their opinion.

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### reverse by opener

Here are three "reverse " sequences

i)  $\begin{array}{c} 1D \text{-----} 1S \\ 2H \end{array}$       ii)  $\begin{array}{c} 1H \text{-----} 2C \\ 2S \end{array}$       iii)  $\begin{array}{c} 1H \text{-----} 2D \\ 3C \end{array}$

In each case opener has bid such that if responder wishes to go back to opener's first suit { their longest suit } , responder will have to bid at the three level.

Generally opener needs a strong hand to bid a reverse.

NB in i) opener needs 17pts {because responder has only promised 6 pts so far }  
in ii) + iii) opener needs 15+ {because responder has promised 10 + so far }

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### leads vs slams

A slam is an exceptional contract and it follows that the leads made against a slam too will be out of the ordinary.

Leading vs 6NT :

The suit led is often a three card suit ( but may be longer ); it is always a safe lead e.g "top of nothing" or "top of touching Hons ". **NB** it is never 4th highest.

Examples of leads vs NT slams :

a) 982    b) QJ5    c) J103    d) KQ2    e) 7543    f) J1043    g) QJ32    h) KQ54

Leading vs 6 suit :

The suit led may be of any length. Any of the following are acceptable leads vs 6 Suit:

a) top of nothing    b) small from a Jack    c) small from a Q    d) small from a K  
765                      J75                      Q754                      K542

**NB** anything goes against a suit slam. Most experts prefer "attacking leads" (c) + (d)