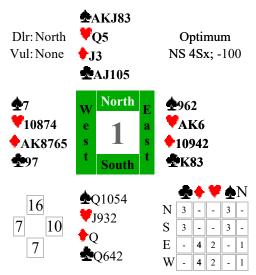
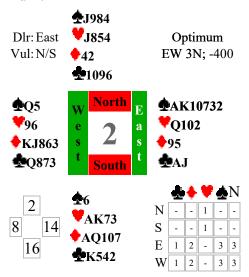
# Analysis of Hands Mar 1st 2021

#### **Bd 1:**



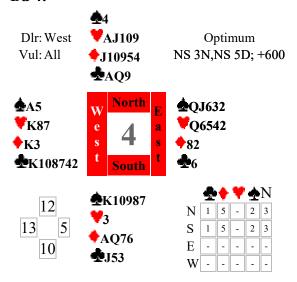
1S(N) - 2S(S) - 3C(N) asking South if he is maximum or minimum for his 2S bid. Now South has only a 7 count, but has 4 trumps. In effect it is in the lower range and in the 7 count is a singleton DQ which is worth 2, but not an extra 2 for it being a singleton. So it is 2 points either way, and not 4. Therefore South will only bid 3S, because in addition he has not one control. i.e No A or a K in his 7hcp. (Remember A's and K's are the best type of points to have when pushing to bid tight suit games, Q's J's best for NT) Therefore South should pass, though being honest it is 50:50 and depends on where CK is. It is offside unfortunately. Note E/W can make 4D, because the CK is in the right place.

#### **Bd 2:**



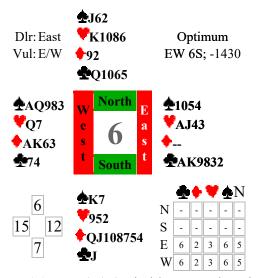
See some pairs went to 4H. How could this happen? 1S(E) - Dbl(S) -1NT (W)? - N Passes) –E (2S) and that should be it. If West passed and did not bid 1NT, North has to bid 2H (forced), and East probably will bid 2S holding 6 and 14hcp. South should only bid 3H (16hcp plus 2 for singleton S = 18). Remember North was forced to bid so no way should South bid more than 3H. North could have zero hcp. Remember why North was forced to bid. It happened only if West passed. (West should not Pass).

#### **Bd 4:**



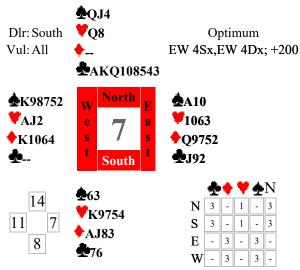
After W opens 1C North should overcall 1D and not double. The reason is, he has only one S so it is not suitable to double. East will probably bid 1S but South will bid 2D. (It is worth 3D but if partner is weaker for his 1D overcall it is enough for the moment) It should then go Pass , Pass and East will now bid 2H. That should be East's last bid. South is very good for his last 2D bid and holds 4 diamonds so will bid now 3D (South's hand in D is worth 12) and there it should rest. If E/W bid again in hearts North should double. N/S can make 3NT with 12 opposite 10 but it's almost impossible to bid. 5D also makes if you guess the SA, or finesse the club 9 as well as the Q

## **Bd 6:**



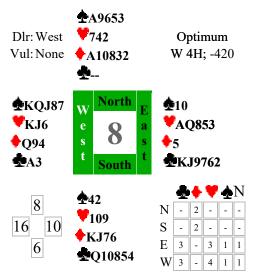
1C(E)-3D(S) (Suitable non vul against vul opponents) -3S (W) (forcing) -4S(E) (I know he has void in Spades but he only has three trumps . This makes a huge difference when you only hold 3.) You can make 6S but being honest it is double dummy. On a D lead ruff in dummy. Best play and only way to make 6 is to finesse SQ (but that could be wrong) You can run HQ to K and A. Play another heart and ruff one back to hand. Now you ruff your last D. Play dummy's last heart and ruff. Now SA, followed by S9 draws North's J and later you can draw the last S using your S8. No way should you be in 6S. It is a dreadful contract. Two finesses worked plus the Spades broke. This was against the odds with South holding 7 diamonds.

## **Bd 7:**



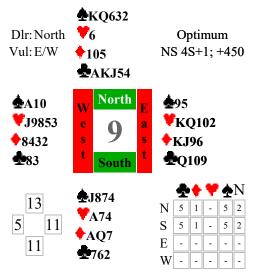
Amazing no North overcalled 3NT on the North cards after West opened 1S. If a spade is led you have 8 club tricks and a S trick. Ok you have a void in Diamonds but nobody has bid them yet. No matter what is led you make 3NT (8 clubs and either a H, or S, or a D trick. 8 + 1 = 9.)

## **Bd 8:**



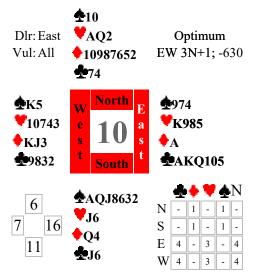
1S(W) - 2C(E) (you have 6 clubs and only 5 hearts) -2NT (W 15/17) -3H (E) (showing 4) -3NT (W) -4H(E). This shows 5 hearts so therefore E must have 6 clubs. If he was 5/5 then E should bid 2H first. West now gives preference by passing 4H. Many played in 3NT because simply they were not able to convey this information across the table. 3NT is an awful contract. To make 4H, knock out the SA early. Make sure you leave a top heart in dummy to enter it when finishing drawing the third round of trumps. You are now in dummy to enjoy the S tricks.

## **Bd 9:**



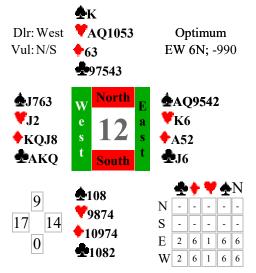
See one pair in 6S. Why? North opens 1S and South bids 3S showing a hand worth 11hcp. North has 15 and 15 + 11 = 26. ???? To make 11 tricks you can finesse a D but you can avoid that by setting up the clubs. Dummy's 2 diamonds can disappear on the last two clubs and so you avoid the finesse of DQ.

#### **Bd 10:**



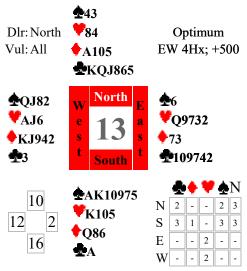
1C (E) – 3S (S) – P – P – East might double for takeout but the singleton D makes that bid faulty but the 4 hearts make it correct along with the extra points. It is not a penalty double. West might pass it with the SK but is more likely to bid 4C. You make 11 tricks (should be 10) because the HA is right and because the clubs are 2/2. In addition the DQ drops doubleton so you have two heart discards. This happened at many tables. Why did South not lead SA followed by another one and give his partner a ruff? You also get HA, holding it to 10 tricks. To be honest no other lead stands out in the South hand. E/W can also make a very lucky 3NT. (16 opposite 7)

## **Bd 12:**



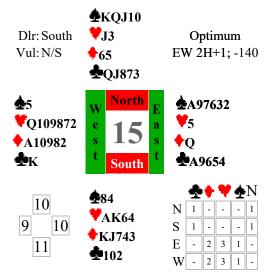
Am shocked to see three pairs bid a slam while missing two out of the 5 aces. (6S or 6NT.) Using Keycard Blackwood stops this happening. It is poor bridge to be bidding slams missing two out of the 5 Keycards. Full stop!!

**Bd 13:** 



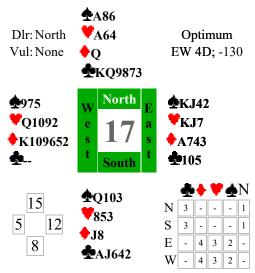
4S is a very unlucky contract. If you stopped in 3S you should examine your bidding. Remember Spades break 4/1 with QJxx offside. HA is over the K and DKJ over the Q. A singleton club is led and you play out three rounds of spades. If West now make an error to switch to a low D you can let it around to your Q. You then give him his last S and you make 10 tricks. If he switches to AH followed by HJ he will defeat you by one trick. When you enter dummy with DA West will insert DJ, so you only make 9 tricks.

## **Bd 15:**



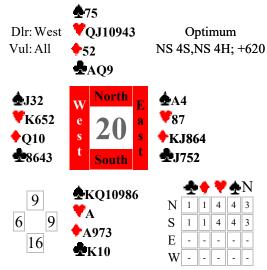
The West hand is not good enough to open 1H. There are only 6 points in the long suits, so a weak 2H opening is best and this is where it should be played. If South opens 1D West can still make a weak 2H jump overcall, over it. North will double showing C and S and now N/S will be in trouble Vul, because they have a total misfit.

## Bd 17:



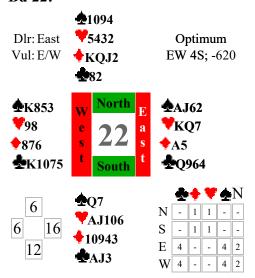
1C (N) – Dbl(E) (Holding 3 hearts is the only flaw with this takeout double, apart from the bare 12) – 3C (S) (Pre-emptive and weak guaranteeing 5 if you are playing 5 card Majors) – 3D(W and willing to go to 4D holding 6 of them and a void which is worth 3 points). Holding 3 small spades and no control in hearts (no A or K) should stop you bidding 5D. If N/S go to 5C it should definitely be doubled by East as his partner has made a free response. You get a D, a S, and two hearts off 5C. East has defensive cards and by doubling collects 300.

## Bd 20;



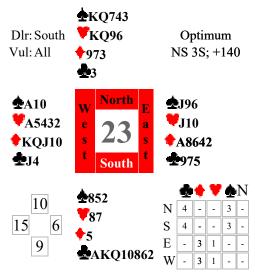
2H(N)-2S(S) Now most people play a responses at the 2 level to a weak 2 opening by your partner as invitational while one at the 3 level should be 100% forcing. North will raise to 3S because he has a doubleton and not a singleton and also has a maximum hand. South will go on to 4S. There are 10 easy tricks. If they play Ace and another spade you will lose two diamonds and SA. If you get to ruff a diamond, West can score his SJ but you still make 10 tricks.

#### **Bd 22:**



This has come up many times. 1C(E) - 1S(W) - 2S(E). That is all you ever bid on a flat 16 hcp when supporting your partner's responding suit. The number of tricks you make depend on how good a guesser you are in clubs and spades. You should lose a S trick to the Queen because the odds are in favour of finessing the J and unfortunately you lose to a doubleton Queen.

## **Bd 23:**



If South opens 3C, many Wests will bid 3H. Only thing against it is the poor quality of the H suit. The alternative bid of double for takeout has a huge flaw as you only have two spades. If you happen to double you will land in the best contract of 3D. Note that N/S can actually make 4C. Therefore if you play in 3H going 1 off you are okay score wise when compared to 4C making.(2 off though is more likely). I would not open 3NT gambling on the South hand as I have no potential outside tricks outside of the Club suit. (Totally different to hand 7 above)