Board 1
North Deals
None Vul

- A Q J 5
$\bullet 5$
$\bullet$ A 108752
$* 74$
- K 1098
- 94
- J 4
* A Q 986


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | 1 NT | Pass |
| $2 \%$ | Pass | $2 \vee$ | Pass |
| 3 | Pass | 3 NT | All pass |

It is common for hands with a 5 card major and balance $15-17$ points to open 1 NT. If East opens $1 \vee$, West will respond $1 \uparrow$ then hows does East show their strength? Rebidding 1 NT only shows 12-14 balance, if East rebids 2 NT that will shows 18-19 balance, you can solve this problem by just opening 1 NT. West will Stayman then bid a natural and game forcing 3 * which will also imply four spades. East will settle for 3 NT and has nine top tricks, likely a tenth as well. Note 12 tricks could happen on the expected heart lead if East tries the spade finesse and wins the club return from North.

Board 2
East Deals
N-S Vul

- K Q 53
- K 542
-     - 
* AKQ 72

NS 4*; EW 2v; W 2*; S 1^; E $1 \star$; Par +130: NS 4 $\boldsymbol{*}=$ West North East South $2 \vee \quad$ Pass
$3 \% \quad$ All pass

Without any diamonds north lacking a enough values to double( $\checkmark \mathrm{K}$ is suspect) and bid $4 \boldsymbol{\circ}$ North will have to settle for a measly $3 \boldsymbol{*}$. If East starts a spade then the defense will come to three tricks. Note a general rule is that if a preempt leads another suit it strongly implies a singleton.

Board 3
South Deals
E-W Vul

- 7
- Q 3
- Q 103
- K J 109864

A K 10943

- K 2
- A J 85
* Q 2

- Q J 52
- 98765
- 94
* A 5

EW 4^; EW 4*; EW 2v; NS 1ヶ; Par-620: EW 4 $\boldsymbol{\wedge}=$
West North East South
$1 \boldsymbol{4 \%} \quad 4 \% \quad$ Pass
4 All pass
$4 \approx$ by East shows a spade raise with an opening hand and does not promise any club control. The key to the play will be a safety play in the spade suit. After playing a spade to the ace and second spade West should insert the ten. The premise being if spades break 3-2 declarer will still have only one spade loser, however if spades are 4-1 then by inserting the $\boldsymbol{\sim} T$ declarer will also have only one spade loser.After the doubleton $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ shows up West should be able to pitch two diamonds on the J\&T of hearts avoiding the losing diamond finesse.

Board 4
West Deals
Both Vul

A 3

- AK 8652
- Q
* A 10763



| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | $1 \vee$ | Pass | $1 \uparrow$ |
| Pass | 2 \% | Pass | 2 NT |
| Pass | $3 \vee$ | Pass | $4 \vee$ |
| All pass |  |  |  |

South will make a natural invite with 2 NT and north will bid $3 \vee$ to show a 6th heart which South will raise to game. East has a terrible lead options and will likely opt for a 4th best spade. Anything north tries will end in failure and the contract will go down 1 or 2.

Board 5
North Deals
N-S Vul

- 832
- J 3
- Q 7
* AK8752
- J 75
- 72
- AKJ543
* J 6

EW $3 \boldsymbol{*}$; EW $4 \diamond$; EW 1N; NS $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$; NS $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$; Par - 140 : EW $2 \downarrow+1$
West North East South
$3 \boldsymbol{2} \quad 3$ All pass
Most preempts will have a range of 5-10 HCP and sometimes it is ok to be at the top of the range. East will overcall $3 \vee$ and will have to guess the diamond queen to make their contract.

Board 6
East Deals
E-W Vul


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NS 6N } \\ & \text { West } \end{aligned}$ | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pass | 1 NT |
| Pass | $2 \%$ | Pass | 2 * |
| Pass | 3 NT | All p |  |

South has horrible shape for 1 NT but if they open anything but 1 NT their rebid will hide the strength of the hand. North will check for a 8 card major suit before bidding 3 NT. West will start with a 4th best spade and South will have a lot of merit to pop the ace in order to avoid a heart switch if the spade finesse loses. It should be noted that South can always lead up to spade later in the hand with more information, also West could pop the king. South will likely come to 11 tricks and possible for 12 if they guess the hand right.

Board 7
South Deals
Both Vul


- K Q 10654
- K 2
- AK 109
* 10
- A 72
- A Q 105
- 763
* Q 95

| $\begin{gathered} \text { NS } 4 a \\ \text { West } \end{gathered}$ | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| $1 \%$ | $1 \uparrow$ | Dbl | Pass |
| $2 \vee$ | 2 | $3 \vee$ | 3 a |
| Pass | 4 - | All p |  |

Some West second seat vulnerable might chose to pass the West hand created a different auction but most roads will lead to North/South playing in $4 \boldsymbol{A}$. North has only 15 HCP but also holds a 4 loser hand and will hope that south can cover one of them. Almost all declarers will take the diamond finesse and go down 1. East might be tempted to compete to $5 \vee$ with a suspected double fit and the extra shape but it is unlikely West can cover all of east losers on a minimum opener and their side should have decent chances at defeating $4 \boldsymbol{A}$.

## Board 8

West Deals
None Vul

- K J 7
- A 92
- 542
* J 1032
- 86543
- 7653
- K J 7
\& 6

- Q 109
- Q 4
- A Q 83
* Q984
- A 2
- K J 108
- 1096
\& A K 75

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | Pass | 1 * | Pass |
| 1 | Pass | 1 NT | Dbl |
| 2 - | Pass | $2 \uparrow$ | All pass |

After East opens $1 \diamond$ in third seat, South has no bid and will have to pass with their 15HCP. An aggressive West will try to find a major suit fit at matchpoints and end up in $2 \rightarrow$ while those that pass will find their partner playing $1 \diamond$. In $2 \uparrow$ there will likely be 7 total losers, 3 spades, 3 hearts, 1 club, West might be able to dodge 1 loser if North/South fail to break the heart suit in time.

Board 9
North Deals
E-W Vul

- Q J 83
--
-A K Q J 1062
- AK 1096
- K J 52
- 3
* Q J 4
* A 2



North picks a very nice hand while only 17 HCP it has 8 top tricks in notrump. While the auction will start routine North faces has a very awkward rebid. Rebidding $3 *$ is selling the hand short and partner will rarely have a spade stopper to bid 3 NT, 2 NT would imply 18-19 balance, cuebidding $2 a$ would sound like a heart raise, and jump shifting into $3 \approx$ describes the strength of the hand but it is undesirable to jump shift into a 2 card suit.

This is the rare hand that will unilaterally jump and try to bid the game they think they can make. South might be tempted to correct to $4 \vee$ but the jump to 3 NT screams to sign off to partner desecration as there was a lot of bid in between they could have made.

Board 10
East Deals
Both Vul

- K Q J 53
- Q 6
- Q 8753
- 5


EW 4N; EW 4v; EW 2^; E 3』; W 2ヶ; NS $1 *$; Par-630: EW 3N+1

| West | North | East | South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | $1 \&$ | Pass |
| $1 \downarrow$ | $1 \uparrow$ | Dbl $^{1}$ | Pass |

1. Support double

If East/West are not playing support doubles they should still have methods to find an 8 card major suit and play in $4 \vee$. Unless West make the brilliant guess playing North to hold $\vee$ Qx they will go down 1 in $4 \vee$, losing two spades, one heart, and one club. Those that find themselves playing in 3 NT will find a lucky make on a spade lead claiming 4 hearts, 2 diamonds, 2 clubs and one spade.

Board 11
South Deals
None Vul

- 5
- 63
- Q J 9852
* 8763
- 64
- A K J 7542
- K 43
\& J

- Q J 9
- Q 109
- A 1076
* A 95
- AK 108732
- 8
-     - 
* K Q 1042

EW 4N; EW 4v; NS 5\&; NS 2^; EW 1 *;
Par +100 : EW $5 \times \times-1$; EW $5 N \times-1$

| West | North | East | South <br> $1 \uparrow$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 \boldsymbol{\imath}$ | Pass | $2 \uparrow$ | $4 \uparrow$ |
| $5 \boldsymbol{\uparrow}$ | Pass | Pass | $5 \uparrow$ |
| Pass | Pass | Dbl | All pass |

On these distributional hands both West and South will find it hard to pass however the first one that does will be rewarded with a plus score. These 5 level decisions are some of the hardest decisions to make in bridge and if you are getting them right $50 \%$ of time you are doing well.

Board 12
West Deals
N-S Vul

- A 2
- 8642
- 1052
\& J 1064
ค J 96
- J 97
- K Q 87
* AK 9


| NS 2v; EW 1*; EW 1ヶ; Par +110: NS 2v= |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West | North | East | South |
| 1 * | Pass | 1 - | Pass |
| 1 NT | All pa |  |  |

West has only 6 tricks and will likely go down 1.

Board 13
North Deals
Both Vul


EW $3 \vee$; NS $4 \boldsymbol{*}$; EW 2^; NS $3 \star$; NS 1N; Par +130 : NS 4»=
West North East South
Pass 2 NT Pass 3 NT

All pass

North/South will likely land in an 3 NT after both reasonably upgrade their hands to full opening bids. 3 NT depends on the $\leqslant$ being onside but when the finesse fails 3 NT will go down.

Board 14
East Deals
None Vul

- A J 2
$\checkmark$ A Q 64
- K Q J 92
* 10
- 85
- K J
- A 1076
* K J 972


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pass | Pass |
| $1 \%$ | Dbl | $1 \vee$ | 1 |
| Pass | 2 | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | 3 | All p |  |

North with a nice 17 HCP with a singleton and solid honor sequence with a 5 card suit will upgrade their hand to be worth $18+$ points and worth a double and bid. Some holding the south cards will make a free bid of 1 a showing a suit and approximately 6 points. Most roads will lead to North/South playing in $3 \boldsymbol{A}$. South has to be careful to to set up the diamonds for discards before attacking the trump suit otherwise they will find themselves losing unnecessary club tricks.

Board 15
South Deals
N-S Vul

- 8532
- 1073
- 42
* A J 32
- K Q 64
- A9842
- J 9
* Q 8

|  | - 8532 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -1073 |  |
|  | - 42 |  |
|  | * A J 32 |  |
| - KQ 64 | N | - A 7 |
| - A9842 | $W^{N}$ E | $\bullet$ J |
| - J 9 | W E | - AK 8753 |
| - Q 8 | S | \& 10974 |
|  | - J 109 |  |
|  | - K Q 65 |  |
|  | - Q 106 |  |
|  | * K 65 |  |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EW } 2 \\ & \text { Par }-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \diamond ; \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{~W} 1 \end{aligned}$ | ; EW | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West | North | East | South |
|  |  |  | Pass |
| $1 \vee$ | Pass | 2 | Pass |
| 2 | Pass | 3 | Pass |
| 3 NT | All pa |  |  |

## 1. 2/1 Game Force

It should be noted in a $2 / 1$ game force sequence West second bid is not a reverse and just shows 4 spades. Depending on partnership style East second bid will either be 2 NT, $3 *$ or $3 \star$.
East/West will likely end up in 3 NT which will make unless the defenders find the heart switch in time.

Board 16
West Deals
E-W Vul

A J 1052

- Q J 62
- K 108
- 84
- 4
- K 875
- Q J
* A Q 10953


EW 5^; EW 2N; EW 2^; NS 1^; Par-600: EW 5» $=$
West North East South
1 \& Pass 1 - Pass
$2 \% \quad$ Pass $\quad 3$ NT All pass
Lacking more sophisticated methods east will have to blast to 3 NT at matchpoints. 3 NT will go down if North unblocks the $\downarrow$ T otherwise east will have an easy 10 tricks.

Board 17
North Deals
None Vul

| ¢ 863$\bullet$ A 5+ Q 85$* \sim 987$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

- Q J 752
$\bullet 42$
- K J
* K 1052


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pass | $1 \vee$ | Pass |
| 1 NT | Pass | $2 \%$ | All pass |

North/South will struggle to get into the auction. South should avoid preempting 3 when looking at $\downarrow$ QJxx. The logic behind this is looking at this heart holding east/west are more likely to be on misfit which means a preempt is revealing information that is only going to help the opponents, increases the chances of going for a number in $3 \leqslant$ double, and finally this holding is worth 2 defensive tricks in hearts would be deceiving partner about your potential defensive strength.

Board 18
East Deals
N－S Vul

A 10864
－Q 109
－Q 6
＊Q 963
－A Q 9753
－AJ 3
－ 9
＊K 54
－K J 2
－ 72
－J 10852
＊ 1072
－－
－K 8654
－AK 743
－A J 8
NS 4•；EW 2＾；EW 1N；NS 2•；NS 2＾；Par＋300：EW 4ヘ×－2
West North East South
1ヶ 2 • 2 か 4 •
All pass
West will face a tough decision at the 4 level but will likely pass $4 \vee$ looking at $4+$ defensive tricks（ $\uparrow$ AQ，$\vee \mathrm{AJx} \approx \mathrm{K})$ and partner who has to have some values．South can make $4 \vee$ double dummy but will likely go down 1 or 2 ．

Board 19
South Deals
E-W Vul

- A 853
- A 7
- A 6
* KJ963


NS 4^; NS 2N; NS 2 $\boldsymbol{\imath}$; NS $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$; NS $1 \star$; Par +420: NS $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$
West North East South
$1 \% \quad 1$ NT All pass
The 1 nt overcall is from textbook but holding $15-18 \mathrm{HCP}$ and 1.5 stoppers club North does not have a better bid. There will be a lot of variety in the results of 1 NT.

Board 20
West Deals
Both Vul

|  | - 6 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\checkmark$ J 6 |
|  | - A9832 |
|  | * A Q9 74 |
| - K 10943 | $N$ A 72 |
| - 84 | $W^{N}$ E V AKQ10532 |
| -J1064 | W E K |
| * 62 | $S$ * 105 |
|  | ヘ Q J 85 |
|  | - 97 |
|  | - Q 75 |
|  | \& K J 83 |

EW 3^; EW 3v; NS 3ヶ; NS $2 \wedge$; Par -140 : EW $3 \boldsymbol{v}=$; EW $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$
West North East South

Pass Pass $4 \downarrow$ All pass
Norths that open $1 \diamond$ are making a reasonable bid but most auction with east holding 8 top tricks will end in $4 \vee$. Unless East gets lucky $4 \vee$ will go down 1 .

Board 21
North Deals
N-S Vul
-A J 1085

- A 83
- Q 2
* K 87



West North East South
Pass $2 \boldsymbol{*} \quad$ Pass $2 \boldsymbol{A}$

All pass

1. Forcing

North will respond their first three card minor to 1 NT and South will correct to the known 7 card fit in spades. After a normal looking diamond the defenders should be able to collect 2 high clubs, 1 club ruff, 2 diamonds and 1 heart to defeat the contract.

