

Notes for Euvid Lesson at the BIL

PAB 1

D		N North		WES NOR EAS SOU	
1		♠AJ3 ♥AK43 ♦QJ42 ♣J6		1N P 2♣ P 2♥ P 3N P P P	
W West		S South		E East	
♠10865 ♥J96 ♦A97 ♣K54		♠KQ74 ♥852 ♦6 ♣AQ1098		♠92 ♥Q107 ♦K10853 ♣732	
3NT North NS: 0 EW: 0					

Board 1: East lead the ♦5 in 3NT. Declarer count 7 top tricks. Four spades, 2 hearts and a club. He can get the needed tricks from clubs, but he must be careful of the diamonds. West wins the first trick and leads a diamond back. Using the Rule of 7, declarer knows to hold up twice (7-5=2). He knows to use the hold up because he plans to take a finesse into the West hand and must be sure West is either out of diamonds or the diamonds break safely 4-4.

2		N North		WES NOR EAS SOU	
		♠754 ♥J93 ♦KQJ109 ♣62		1♣ Dbl P 1♦ P 1N P 3N P P	
W West		S South		E East	
♠8632 ♥874 ♦832 ♣1094		♠AKQJ ♥A652 ♦74 ♣AQ3		♠109 ♥KQ10 ♦A65 ♣KJ875	
3NT South NS: 0 EW: 0					

Board 2: South is too strong to overcall 1NT. This shows 15-18 points. He must double and then bid 1NT to show 19-20. North will raise to 3NT. The lead is either a club or spade, won by declarer. He has 6 or 7 top tricks (depending on the lead) and needs to set up the diamonds. He leads a diamond to the dummy and West must signal count to his partner who must hold the ♦A. He plays the ♦2 to show an odd number of diamonds. East knows that if the ♦2 is a singleton, declarer will have plenty of entries to the dummy. So he assumes West holds 3 diamonds. If so, declarer must hold 2 diamonds and East will hold up once, taking his ♦A on declarer's last diamond.

3		N North		WES NOR EAS SOU	
D		♠J7 ♥53 ♦643 ♣J109852		P 2♦ P 2♣ P P P 3N	
W West		S South		E East	
♠1085 ♥J9862 ♦A975 ♣7		♠AQ43 ♥AQ ♦KQJ2 ♣AKQ		♠K962 ♥K1074 ♦108 ♣643	
3NT South NS: 0 EW: 0					

Board 3: South has a barn burner. He opens 2♣ and rebids 3NT. North settles for game and passes. West will probably lead the ♥6. Declarer has 6 top tricks, given the lead. He can promote 2 diamonds but still needs 1 more trick. If he could get to the dummy, he could run the

clubs. Leading toward the ♠J will lose here. He should Lead the ♠Q. If defenders' take the ♠K on this trick, the ♠J becomes an entry. If they duck the ♠Q, that will be the 9th trick. He will simply shift to diamonds to promote the ♦QJ.

D 4	N North	WES: NOR: EAS: SOL
	♠10987 ♥732 ♦854 ♣965	1N P 2♣ P 2♦ P 3N P P P
W West	S South	E East
♠AQ2 ♥954 ♦A76 ♣AJ32	♠43 ♥AQ6 ♦KQ1092 ♣Q108	♠KJ65 ♥KJ108 ♦J3 ♣K74
3NT West NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 4: The lead is the ♠10 against 3NT. Declarer has 7 top tricks. He might get 1 extra trick from a club finesse and another if the clubs breaks 3-3. South should know from counting the hand and his partner is broke. He sees he must set up the diamonds, so when declarer finesses the ♥10, he should win the ♥A!. This deceptive play will convince declarer that North holds the ♥Q. South plays the ♦KQ and loses the ♦10 to declarer's ♦A. Now when declarer take the finesse, it will lose to South who can defeat the contract with the remaining diamonds.

D 5	N North	WES: NOR: EAS: SOL
	♠K52 ♥AK3 ♦AK74 ♣K74	2N P 3♣ P 3N P P P
W West	S South	E East
♠J96 ♥642 ♦QJ10985 ♣8	♠A743 ♥85 ♦62 ♣A6532	♠Q108 ♥QJ1097 ♦3 ♣QJ109
3NT North NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 5: North opens 2NT and settles for 3NT. East leads the ♥Q. Declarer has 8 top tricks and can get an extra trick from spades or clubs. Clubs splitting 3-2 is twice as likely as spades splitting 3-3 (68% vs 36%) However, if he ducks the first club, East will win and play another heart. Now, when declarer plays the second club, West shows out and the contract goes down. A better play is to lead the ♣K and another club to the ♣A in dummy. When West shows out, he should switch to spades, ducking the first round there. When they do divide 3-3, the contract is safe.

D 6	N North	WES: NOR: EAS: SOL
	♠2 ♥653 ♦AKQ102 ♣7532	1♠ P P 2♦ P 3N P P P
W West	S South	E East
♠5 ♥10984 ♦98743 ♣986	♠AQ7643 ♥A72 ♦5 ♣AK4	♠KJ1098 ♥KQJ ♦J6 ♣QJ10
3NT South NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 6: East opens 1♠ and South can do nothing but pass. When North bids his diamonds, South can now safely bid 3NT. North is in the pass out seat and can "borrow" a king from partner and bid at the 2-level with his 9 HCP. Given the spade lead, declarer has 8 top tricks. He can get the extra trick if clubs break 3-3 or if the ♦J falls under the ♦AKQ (or a finesse of the ♦10 is on

side). He should first play the ♣AK and another club. Here, the plan works. If they broke 4-2 he would try the diamonds. It's a guess which diamond technique will work.

7 D	N North	WE: NOR: EAS: SOL
	♠J63	1♥ P P P 1N
	♥A52	P P P
	♦Q764	P P P
♣K83		
W West	E East	
♠AK52	♠874	
♥QJ1098	♥63	
♦A9	♦J108	
♣72	♣QJ1095	
1NT South NS: 0 EW: 0	S South	
	♠Q109	
	♥K74	
	♦K532	
	♣A64	

Board 7: West opens 1♥. This is passed around to South. With 12 HCP and in the pass out seat, he should “borrow” a king and balance with 1NT. This will be passed out. The lead is the ♥Q. Declarer has 4 top tricks and needs 3 more. He can always promote a spade but needs 2 diamond tricks. Playing West for the ♦A, he should lead a diamond toward the dummy's ♦Q. Now a low diamond to his hand, ducking into the South hand, hoping West holds the ace doubleton. When he gets back in with the remaining heart honor he plays the ♦K and his last diamond is good.

8 D	N North	WE: NOR: EAS: SOL
	♠1083	1N P 3N P
	♥KJ652	P P
	♦Q8	
♣943		
W West	E East	
♠AK52	♠764	
♥Q1087	♥4	
♦K4	♦A106532	
♣KJ7	♣AQ8	
3NT West NS: 0 EW: 0	S South	
	♠QJ9	
	♥A93	
	♦J97	
	♣10652	

Board 8: North leads the ♥5 and South wins with the ♥A. He returns the ♥9 and declarer covers with the ♥10. The lead of the ♥9 tells North that South started with 3 hearts (top of remaining doubleton) and declarer started with four. When trying to set up a suit in which declarer will get one trick, give him that trick as soon as possible. North should duck the second heart and let declarer win his ♥10. Now when South wins the ♦J, he will send his remaining heart through declarer's ♥Q to set the contract.