

Notes for Euvid Lesson at the BIL

PAB 11

D		N North		WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH	
1		♠63 ♥AQ10864 ♦A3 ♣964		1♥ P 1♠ Dbl 2♥ 3♣ P P 3NT P P P	
W West		S South		E East	
♠AQ9 ♥KJ7 ♦J752 ♣A53		♠KJ7542 ♥9 ♦Q96 ♣J82		♠108 ♥532 ♦K1084 ♣KQ107	
3NT West NS: 0 EW: 0					

Board 1: North is too strong for a 2♥ preemptive opening. Either open 1♥ or pass and come in later with a heart overcall. After South responds 1♠, West can either bid 1NT, double, or pass and hope the opponents get too high. Over a double, East will bid 3♣ and West will risk a 3NT contract. North had rebid his hearts and declarer should know that South only holds 1 heart. With a heart lead, West has two heart stoppers. He leads a diamond to dummy's ♦10. South wins and leads a low spade, taken by declarer's ♠9. Another diamond. After winning the ♦A, North returns his second spade. Declarer gets 10 tricks: 3 spades, 1 heart, 2 diamonds and 4 clubs.

D		N North		WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH	
2		♠AK5 ♥764 ♦A83 ♣10542		P 3NT P 1NT P P P	
W West		S South		E East	
♠J10987 ♥Q92 ♦Q962 ♣K		♠Q42 ♥AK5 ♦K74 ♣AJ63		♠63 ♥J1083 ♦J105 ♣Q987	
3NT South NS: 0 EW: 0					

Board 2: South is in 3NT. West leads the ♠J. Declarer counts 8 top tricks and needs a second club to make his contract. How should he play the clubs? If they break 3-2, it doesn't matter. But if they break 4-1, the best play is to start with the ♣A and then lead to dummy's ♣10. Eventually, declarer gets his second club. Here, the ♣K falls under the ♣A.

D		N North		WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH	
3		♠652 ♥AQ3 ♦QJ ♣AQJ96		P 1NT P P P P P 3NT	
W West		S South		E East	
♠QJ1098 ♥K62 ♦A109 ♣43		♠AK4 ♥54 ♦K6532 ♣1087		♠73 ♥J10987 ♦874 ♣K52	
3NT North NS: 0 EW: 0					

Board 3: North is in 3NT and East leads the ♥J. Declarer has 2 spades, 2 hearts (given the lead), and 1 club. 3 or 4 clubs can be added, depending on the finesse working. And two extra diamonds are available once the ♦A is knocked out. The probability of 4 diamonds depends on a 3-3 break, which is 35%. But the probability of the club finesse is 50%. You can combine percentages if you first lead the ♦Q. West will win and return a heart. Declarer wins that and

plays the $\heartsuit J$ then goes to dummy in spades to lead the $\heartsuit K$. If the diamonds break 3-3 then the contract is made. If they didn't break, declarer then takes the club finesse, hoping that it wins.

D 4	N North	WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH
	\spadesuit 7632 \heartsuit Q964 \diamondsuit 74 \clubsuit 865	P P 1NT P 3NT P P P
W West		E East
\spadesuit J4 \heartsuit 852 \diamondsuit KQJ \clubsuit KQJ109		\spadesuit A5 \heartsuit AKJ10 \diamondsuit A1093 \clubsuit 742
	S South	
	\spadesuit KQ1098 \heartsuit 73 \diamondsuit 8652 \clubsuit A3	
3NT East NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 4: East is in 3NT. South leads the $\spadesuit K$. Declarer starts with 7 top tricks. He can get 4 more from clubs, but he lacks the $\clubsuit A$. Once the defenders take the ace they will clear the spade suit to defeat the contract. The only hope is to finesse against the $\heartsuit Q$, which must reside in the North hand. Otherwise, the contract is doomed. Declarer must go to the dummy twice in diamonds and lead the hearts. This succeeds. He should first cast the $\heartsuit A$, in case the $\heartsuit Q$ is singleton.

D 5	N North	WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH
	\spadesuit 2 \heartsuit 107643 \diamondsuit 43 \clubsuit 109842	P P 1 1NT P 3NT P P P
W West		E East
\spadesuit A8653 \heartsuit AJ9 \diamondsuit 72 \clubsuit AQJ		\spadesuit 74 \heartsuit KQ2 \diamondsuit KQJ98 \clubsuit 653
	S South	
	\spadesuit KQJ109 \heartsuit 85 \diamondsuit A1065 \clubsuit K7	
3NT West NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 5: After South's opening of $1\spadesuit$, West can either pass, called a "trap pass," hoping the opponents will get too high. He will then double for a lucrative penalty. However, trap passes have gone out of style. Most players believe they should show their hand as soon as possible. Thus, a better bid is 1NT, showing 16-18 points and a spade stopper. East will gladly raise to 3NT. What should South do over 3NT. He is certain he can defeat the contract on a spade lead. Many would double, signaling partner that he definitely wants a spade lead. The expert treatment is to pass. This means he expects a spade lead, whereas, a double would ask for an unusual lead – not the obvious lead of a spade.

D 6	N North	WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH
	\spadesuit 74 \heartsuit KQ2 \diamondsuit AQJ98 \clubsuit 653	P 3NT P 1 P 3NT P P
W West		E East
\spadesuit 2 \heartsuit 107643 \diamondsuit 43 \clubsuit 109842		\spadesuit KQJ109 \heartsuit 85 \diamondsuit K1065 \clubsuit K7
	S South	
	\spadesuit A8653 \heartsuit AJ9 \diamondsuit 72 \clubsuit AQJ	
3NT South NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 6: This hand is similar to the last hand. South ends in 3NT and West leads a spade. Declarer has 6 top tricks. Since there are a combined 25 points in declarer and dummy's hands and East opened, both missing kings must be with East. Therefore, the club finesse will work but the diamond finesse will lose. Declarer has 6 top tricks and can get 2 more from the working

club finesse. He must engineer an end play for the 9th trick. After taking the hearts and clubs, he throws East in with a spade. East will take his 4 spades but will have to lead away from his $\heartsuit K$, giving declarer two diamond tricks.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 7 D </div>	N North \spadesuit 8542 \heartsuit 43 \diamondsuit A52 \clubsuit Q1098	WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH Dbl P 3NT P P P P	
	W West \spadesuit QJ109 \heartsuit 52 \diamondsuit KQJ10 \clubsuit AK6	E East \spadesuit A73 \heartsuit AK \diamondsuit 9764 \clubsuit 7532	
	S South \spadesuit K6 \heartsuit QJ109876 \diamondsuit 83 \clubsuit J4		
	3NT East NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 7: South will open $3\heartsuit$, showing a good 7-card suit and less than opening count. West should double and East should bid 3NT with two heart stoppers. The lead is the $\heartsuit Q$. Declarer has 5 top tricks. He can get 3 more from either diamonds or spades. But he needs one more. How should he play to maximize his chances? If he attacks diamonds first he fails. When North wins the $\diamondsuit A$ he will knock out declarer's last heart stopper. When the spade finesse fails, the contract goes down. He must take the spade finesse first. He knows North started with 2 hearts. If the spade finesse fails and South continues a heart, North will have no more hearts left when he wins the $\diamondsuit A$.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 8 D </div>	N North \spadesuit Q8532 \heartsuit A10 \diamondsuit 32 \clubsuit 8532	WEST NORTH EAST SOUTH 1 \heartsuit P 2 \diamondsuit P 2NT P 3NT P P P	
	W West \spadesuit KJ10 \heartsuit Q8532 \diamondsuit Q10 \clubsuit AQ10	E East \spadesuit 976 \heartsuit K4 \diamondsuit AJ9875 \clubsuit K4	
	S South \spadesuit A4 \heartsuit J976 \diamondsuit K64 \clubsuit J976		
	3NT West NS: 0 EW: 0		

Board 8: West opens $1\heartsuit$ and after his partner shows 10+ points by responding $2\diamondsuit$, he rebids 2NT. This is invitational and shows a minimum opening hand. East hand has 11 HCP but his diamond suit should produce extra tricks. He goes to 3NT. North leads the $\spadesuit 3$. Declarer has 1 spade (given the lead), 1 diamond and 3 clubs. He must get 4 more tricks from the dummy's 6-card diamond suit. How should he play the diamonds? What should he do with the initial spade lead? The Rule of 7 says to hold up once. When South wins the $\spadesuit A$ and sends back a spade, he plays the $\spadesuit J$; North winning the $\spadesuit Q$. On the 3rd trick, North's leads the $\spadesuit 8$, won by declarer's $\spadesuit K$. Now he must keep North off lead when he plays the diamonds. He leads the $\diamondsuit Q$ to South's $\diamondsuit K$. If South switches to clubs, declarer gets 9 tricks; 1 spade, 5 diamonds and 3 clubs. South must, instead, switch to hearts. How does he know this? North's play on the third trick of the $\spadesuit 8$ is a suit preference signal, asking for the higher remaining suit, excluding spades and diamonds.