

1)

- (i) how can you know ? If a declarer is capable of falsecarding (pretending) they have a singleton Q Diamonds when they don't then sometimes we will be fooled
- (ii) because (see above ) we can't *know* it was a singleton we usually do best to call the declarer's bluff and continue leading the suit. This is usually reasonable defence anyway and is in fact a forcing defence which is the most popular way to try to defeat contracts.

2) Declarer won at trick 1 with their Ace hrts BUT actually they also held the K hrts.

We were able to deduce this easily enough because our partner played the 5 hrts which was the lowest they held and was a "negative" signal saying they didn't like the lead. It was then necessary to switch to diamonds.

NB the hearts were dealt like this

762  
QJ43 -----|-----985  
AK10

3) So when you win the heart don't give the " game away " and win lazily with the Q Hrts; Instead win with the higher of your touching cards- the A + K + Q are all equal so win with the Ace. It will give at least one of the defenders some pause for thought (which is what you want ). Do you understand? If you win with the Q Hrt the defenders will think , "Harrumph this declarer must have fantastic hearts perhaps when I get the lead I will try something new – maybe I will lead a club ". If however you win with the Ace hrts the defenders may be uncertain but are likely to carry on leading the suit hoping their partner has the K + or Q hrts.

4)

(i) 1NT 10---14 pts NOT 1sp with only 4 cards in spades NB in the last seat 1NT is bid on less pts

(ii) 1NT 15—17 -a standard strong NT overcall.

(iii) 1NT 12-14 –standard weak NT opener

5) (a) the 8 ( a HI –lo to show two cards)

(b) the 8 ( a Hi –lo to show encouragement , because we hold the Q )

(c) the 3 ( a lo-Hi to show discouragement )

6) No explanation for a change. So YOU work it out ( if you didn't get it right). Ace diamonds, -at the next trick , Q diamonds ( and overtake that card with the K ) ; then J diamonds discarding a small heart,

