

Homework acol 2s

- 1) 2Sp -just about 8 tricks
- 2) 1h NB HASNT A SIX CARD SUIT
- 3) 2NT or 1Sp (there are arguments both ways but you wont find many opening 1Sp these days with 20+ pts)
- 4) 1H (and rebid 3H) has about 7 tricks not 8
- 5) 2Sp
- 6) reply 2NT negative no Ace and king
- 7) reply 2NT negative no Ace and king
NB cannot pass
- 8) reply 2NT negative no Ace and king
- 9) with an A + K we dont reply 2NT
replying 3H is about right
- 10) 2S-----2NT
3S -----4Sp
- 11) 2D -----3C
3S-----4Sp
4NT-----5D
6Sp-----Pass.

Dont mind expatiating further (so ask if you want) but the notes tell you how and why to bid like that and if they don't theres no harm in using a bit of common sense and logic.

- 12) 8 tricks on top.
the certain way to make 9 tricks is to play a heart at trick two.
Anyone who plays out the diamonds first or mucks about in clubs won't catch the judges eye.
- 13) First principles dictate that you return partner's lead at NTs and thats what we do here.
Lets break that down. You won at trick two with the K diamonds.
At trick 3 you return a heart , you DONT cash the Ace diamonds ever.
Your job is to help partner establish her hearts. By keeping the Ace diamonds back it is likely that declarer will have to lead a diamond to remove your Ace and then ...you lead
another heart and maybe beat the contract.
Needs to be stressed. It is not the job of defenders to cash every and any Ace they have.
- 14) Trick 1 the Ace hrts was led.
Trick 2.... partner's 5 hrts was the lowest heart they had so they were signalling that **they** didnt have the Q Hrts. So , declarer has the Q Hrts. An effect of cashing the K hrts would be to in all probability to allow declarer's Q Hrts to make.
So the leader , waits , hangs fire , and doesnt lead their K Hrts. They switch to a safe top of nothing suit and hopes later to take their K Hrts and J Hrts.
This is how the leader imagines the Heart suit to be distributed

