

Homework answers

- 1) partner has DGR'd so slam looks promising -4NT is the bid
- 2)pass. yes you may have 30 pts but the shape is sterile.
- 3)4Sp -wonder what partners 3C means Actually I know ! it shows a DGR in my suit . Hence 4sp
- 4) 3C bog standard FSF
- 5)3C not so bog standard FSF ie we have a stop in clubs BUT can see sense in asking partner if they have too ; if they have they will bid NTs and the lead will come to them. And if p hasnt got a stop ? No matter we can still bid NTs ourself
- 6)duck the opening lead , win the second and play a spade.
If a heart comes back lead another spade.
(it is certainly right to duck the hrt lead but an alternative continuation is the chinese finesse in clubs ie small to the Q.
That could work too but I prefer the spade play)
- 7)we have 9 tricks so why wait ? And if you do (wait) might not the opponents double cross you and switch to spades ? They might. Play safe and take 9
- 8) J clubs. Time to check your handouts if you dont know why.
- 9)Hmmm ... Ace spades or ???
The double says partner has a void and can ruff the opening lead.A lightner double. Presumably it is diamonds partner is out of.
I think you have to lead a diamond and see what happens next.
One disadvantage of leading the Ace spades is that declarer may ruff THAT !!
(Big disadvantage). At least by leading a diamond p will ruff and we will have 1 trick.
Is there any reason to think declarer is void themselves ? (in spades) ? Yes.
The only time a good declarer doesnt use Blackwood when on the way to a slam is when they have a void (and the Blackwood answers wouldnt help them).
Why they didnt cue bid is another question . Perhaps they held this type :-
void --AQJ1087 -----AK32---K54 and thought 6H had a fair chance even opposite no Aces.
- 10) against a gambling 3NT contract (showing a solid 7 card minor) the recommended lead is an Ace. That way -you win the lead and can decide what to do at trick 2.